

THE

# New Zealand Journal.

(PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.)

VOL. III.

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LONDON:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, AT THE OFFICE OF "THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL," 170, FLEET STREET.

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1842.

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# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 52.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

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## PROSPECTS OF THE YEAR 1842.

They who have attended to the state of opinion respecting colonization during the last few years, cannot fail to have observed the increased favour with which the subject is regarded as compared with former periods. As an object of this favourable state of opinion, New Zealand stands conspicuous—a circumstance which may be traced to the great success of the Company's first settlement, and to the abundant information which has been placed at public disposal through the instrumentality of the press. Into the causes of the growing favour with which New Zealand is viewed as a field of colonization we cannot here enter; our business is rather with consequences, and we should probably not have attended to it, otherwise than as an item pregnant with future benefits both to the mother country and the colony.

The favour with which Her Majesty's Ministers are said to view emigration as a measure of relief, is only a great result of this revolution in opinion. Governments are seldom much in advance of the people, and generally speaking, they are behind public opinion. In this country, they seldom initiate improvements, so that any step it may please the Government to take in this behalf, must be deemed a concession to opinion. If any measure be really adopted, the great aim of the friends of the sound principles of colonization, must be directed to the task of keeping Government and the House of Commons in the right path. There is a large class of persons interested in mere emigration at all hazards. They who make a trade of emigration, in various ways, care little for its efficiency. If the emigrant be once placed on ship-board, their object is attained; his ultimate destination and welfare are but of small moment. By these persons the most improvident vote of money by the House of Commons, for the purpose of emigration, would be extolled without reflecting that improvidence never can be permanent, and that it is better to support a plan, which, although less productive in the commencement, would be for all time. Among the duties of the current year, therefore, that of urging upon Government the adoption of a complete system of colonization, as opposed to mere emigration, will probably forcibly press itself upon us; and when we consider how much has been done within the last two years by Government towards the adoption of the principles of emigration, we are disposed to think that the prospects of the year, in this respect, are very satisfactory.

The same state of public opinion which has produced so marked a result on the actions of Government, will, doubtless, be conspicuous in its influence on voluntary emigration. For some time past the character of the emigrants has been in rapid process of elevation. The emigrants of the labouring class to New Zealand especially, are superior to those who used formerly to resort to emigration. This feature we may expect to be subject to further development during the present season. Among the elements of attractiveness, this is an important item; and therefore it is that a better class of labouring emigrants tends so materially to improve the character of the whole population. The orderly state of society at Port Nicholson has been often remarked—the manner in which good order was preserved without Government was conspicuous. What can this have resulted from but the superior character of the great mass of the labouring emigrants?

The results yet to be learned of several of the events of last year must be noted among the prospects of the present. The law officers of the Crown sailed from this country in April last, and will probably have reached New Zealand, in August. The organization of courts of justice, and the establishment of that perfect security of person and property which has hitherto been wanting, will, of course, be their earliest care. Of this we shall receive intelligence early in the spring; and there can be no doubt that it will tend to remove some objections to emigration which the timid entertain, and, it must be admitted, not without reason. The evils which the settlers have experienced from the want of even these imperfect tribunals which Captain Hobson might have afforded, we have often alluded to; and we can easily understand that they would be sufficiently conspicuous to deter some persons from emigrating, who, in other respects, were de-

sirous of so doing. The establishment of due security, therefore, is another element of attractiveness to be noted among the prospects of the year.

Although the Bishop of New Zealand has but just left this country, the mere fact of due organization, consistency, and stability, being given to the Church in New Zealand, is an element of attractiveness which comes at once into operation, but much more actively so after the news of his arrival shall have reached this country. We know that some have been induced to emigrate by this consideration alone, and we believe that its influence will be very considerable.

Among the prospects of the year we may also mention the development of the resources of the colony to a much greater extent than heretofore. The year 1840-41 was a period of establishment. The settlers were occupied in choosing their lands and establishing themselves thereon, and up to the date of our latest advices but little in the way of production had been attempted. That little, however, contains promises of a prosperous future. The whale fishery was in a prosperous state; one cargo has been exported from Port Nicholson, several establishments were forming, and there is no doubt that, but will form a large item in the purchase money for British manufactures. Agriculture, and especially the culture and preparation of flax, have also engaged the settler's attention; and as many of the settlers are alive to the great error committed by South Australia in neglecting production, we fully anticipate that during the present year New Zealand will plan the germ of a future export trade, of considerable importance. The produce must, however, be aided by capital. Their lands afford abundant security. To the mercantile class the banks afford ready aid; but what is wanted is permanent loans by way of mortgage to the agricultural class. The attention of some individuals is now directed to this subject in this country, and we hope their efforts will be productive of fruits.

The worst feature in our retrospect was the hostile conduct of Captain Hebbon; let us hope, among the prospects of the present year, we may include his recall. It is, however, but a hope. Would that we could announce it as a matter of certainty!

In spite of this last drawback, we see nothing but a prosperous future before us. The colonization of New Zealand continues to be conducted with the greatest care, which cannot but be productive of favourable results.

## COLONIZATION AND CORN LAWS.

The rumour that the Government contemplates a large measure of emigration has called forth opposition to colonization from a quarter whence we should certainly not have looked for it—we mean from that portion of the press attached to the late Government, which has distinguished itself in opposing the present corn laws. Considered as measures of relief, the repeal of the corn laws and colonization have been placed in opposition to each other; the over zealous friends of the former affecting to see in colonization something inimical to what they deem a panacea for the distress of the productive classes. On the other hand, some injudicious friends of colonization have met the opposition which has been directed against them by a similar course towards their antagonists, and thus are both parties weakened by a separation which threatens to be more complete as the controversy gains heat.

It seems to us, however, that the friend of free trade who is not also a friend of systematic colonization, cannot thoroughly understand the principles on which his favourite measure is based. His hatred of monopoly must be a sentiment rather than a rational conviction, and his prejudice against colonization as well as his antagonist's prejudice against freedom of trade can only be cured by a consideration of the place which both occupy in the map of politico-economical science.

If the richest description of land existed in unlimited abundance, considered in relation to the wants of the people, the questions of colonization and a free trade in corn could not arise. England would then be in the same position, politico-economically considered, as a new colony. Profits and wages would both be at the highest, and the condition of the people would be one of comfort. But as population makes progress, that condition has a tendency to decline; and when at length capital and people bear a large proportion to the field of production, then it is that the older country exhibits features in every way the exact converse of those exhibited by our colonies. Distress becomes indeed conspicuous; and remedies are sought for with zeal proportioned to the urgent necessity of the case.

The first indication that the best lands, both as to quality and situation, are insufficient to produce the food required by the growing population, is an advance of the average price of food. The moment this advance reaches a point which will remunerate the producer for

raising food at rather a greater cost of production, we may conceive three several ways in which the increase may be raised.

1. The producer may take into cultivation lands of the second quality, yielding, for a given outlay—say 10 per cent. less than the best lands.

2. He may resort to lands of equal quality, but situated at a greater distance from market, and which, though yielding an equal return on the spot, require an expenditure of, say ten per cent, to bring the produce to market.

3. He may apply more capital and labour to the land originally in cultivation, with a diminished return.

In either of these cases, supposing the land to be private property, the owner will be able to charge the difference as rent, for the very simple reason, that the moment competition for food raises the price, competition for the best land will commence. This competition will oblige the competitors to offer something for the use of the land, and as the landowner will get as much as he can, and the producer will offer as much as they can afford, the difference of produce will be the measure of what they will offer. The second quality of land cannot be cultivated, until the price has advanced, by means of competition for food, sufficiently to pay the cost of cultivation. All that is yielded beyond that, namely, the difference between the two qualities of soil, the cultivators can afford to pay, and the proprietors will therefore be able to secure in the shape of rent.

As population advances still further, the cultivation of still lower soil is attended with a similar result; in other words, as the application of capital and labour to land is continually attended with a diminished return, profit and wages necessarily decline together as rent makes progress. If, for instance, the produce of a given amount of capital and labour, applied to land, be, in the first instance, 100 quarters, in the second 90, and in the third 80, the resort to the second stage, would reduce the produce to be divided between the capitalist and the labourer 10 per cent, and the owners of the soil would be able to secure ten quarters as rent. At the next stage, the produce to be shared for each portion of capital and labour would be reduced to 80 quarters, and rent would be created on the second quality of land, and doubled on the first quality. The cause of rent is therefore, the increasing competition for food, and the limited supply of fertile land: the measure of rent is the difference between the productiveness of the least fertile land and that of the lands of greater fertility. The cause and the measure of rent have sometimes been confounded.

Now, if at the moment that it became necessary to resort to lands of the third degree, a distant country were to offer to exchange corn for other productions—manufactures for instance—on such terms that the amount of capital and labour which would only produce 80 quarters on such land, would, if employed in manufactures to be exchanged for corn, produce 90 quarters, of course such third-quality of soil would not be resorted to, the rest of the corn lands would not make progress, and the decline of profits and wages would be arrested. But if, at this juncture, a law were passed similar to our corn law, to forbid such interchange, the phenomena above described as incidental to the increased demand for food would exhibit themselves in full force, just as if no opportunity for interchange had occurred. Freedom of interchange is an enlargement of the field of production, just as much as if an increased quantity of fertile land were added to Great Britain. It promotes an increase in the rate of profits and wages, by increasing the amount of the produce to be shared between the capitalists and labourers.

Colonization is also an enlargement of the field of production, and is equivalent to an addition to the land of Great Britain, minus the cost of removing capital and labour to the new field. If the colony touched Great Britain that cost would be nothing, and the benefit would be coextensive with the degree of fertility of the new land. But the cost of removal is in proportion to the distance, and is in effect a deduction from the fertility of the new field. So long, however, as profits and wages drawn from the new field, after paying the charges of emigration, as effected by the new mode of colonizing, remain manifestly higher than in the old country, the field of production must have been subject to enlargement. If, on the other hand, profits and wages were no higher than in the older country, we might safely assume that the superior fertility of the soil was only just sufficient to repay the cost of removal, and, therefore, that the field of production had not been enlarged.

The advocate of free trade, who says there shall be no colonization, in effect says—"Though I am willing that the field of production shall be extended in one way, I will not consent that it shall be extended in all possible ways: you shall adopt my mode of extending it, but I will oppose yours. I will rather see misery continued than that it should be alleviated by any means than that which I choose to sanction." What is the consequence of this one-sided view? Why, obviously, that it renders some of the friends of systematic colonization who have not investigated the true nature both of colonization and free-trade, enemies—not so much of repeal itself, as of the friends of repeal, their declared enemies.

If the strictures of some of the advocates of free trade had been confined to mere emigration as opposed to colonization, we should have gone along with them. Emigration, as generally understood, entails an expense upon the mother country; colonization, of which

\* It is not our business to discuss the corn-laws, otherwise it might be shown that although the landowner would lose by a repeal of the corn-laws on such lands as are especially adapted to the growth of grain, he would clearly gain on all others, and in several other ways so as to make the corn-laws of very questionable advantages to him.

emigration is a part, is capable of being conducted without cost, as already frequently explained in this journal. Now when any of the advocates of free trade oppose themselves to a mode of extending the field of production which entails no expense upon the country, and, above all, which injures no existing interest, we must confess that we see for reason to suspect some sinister or party motive which does not appear on the face of their opposition. The enlightened economist who approves of free trade cannot be opposed to colonization; both amount to an enlargement of the field of industry. But each has its appropriate drawback; that of colonization being the cost of removing capital and labour; that of free trade being the cost of importing the commodity. If these drawbacks wholly swallowed up the advantages incidental to each, neither free trade nor colonization would take place. The inducement would be removed, and as they could only be conducted at a loss, they would speedily be abandoned. If, therefore, free trade and colonization be respectively placed on a sound basis, it may be safely left to the operation of individual interests to determine whether interchange or colonization will take place. They will be pursued only if profitable, and only so long as profitable to the nation at large.

We have no doubt that many over-zealous advocates, both of colonization and of free trade, consider their favourite object as a perfect panacea for the distresses of the productive classes. Though we have done much in the way of advocating both measures, we are no believers in panaceas. We believe, indeed, that the circumstances of this country are such as to demand all the practical remedies which can be brought into operation. The repeal of the corn-laws would alone do infinite service; so would an extensive plan of colonization; but nothing would do half so much good as the coincident adoption of both. A double enlargement of the field of production, by means of the immediate adoption of the principle of free-trade, accompanied by a full and complete measure of colonization, would give such a stimulus to industry, that we can conceive no limit to the prosperity which would ensue. The people would then be brought to the most favourable condition for the introduction of great moral improvements, and the country would attain to a degree of social excellence not to be conceived from a view of our present defective social state.

We therefore earnestly entreat the friends of systematic colonization not to permit themselves to emulate those advocates of free trade who oppose colonization. They are for the most part mere political partizans, who oppose colonization because it is supposed to be favoured by their rivals. Many of them were apathetic on the subject of free trade, until a sparing instalment thereof became a measure of the late government. If the advocates of colonization imitate these narrow-minded persons, the chances are that we shall take nothing, but if it be made clear that there exists a large and instructed class of persons who advocate both free-trade and colonization, as means of enlarging the field of production, and without reference to political party, we believe that both measures may be forced upon the consideration of parliament within a reasonable period of time.

#### PANAMA ROUTE TO NEW ZEALAND.

We have been favoured with the following note, calling our attention to an extract from the *Courier* (copied from the *Morning Herald*) on the subject of the Panama route to New Zealand, to which we subjoin a few observations:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Bath, Dec. 18, 1841.

Sir,—Annexed is an extract of an article in the *Courier* of last Wednesday. I recommend you to copy the article into your Journal, adding any particulars you can obtain as to the authority on which the *Morning Herald* states that steam-ships already ply between Panama and Lima and thence to Valparaiso, and also for the statement that arrangements have been some months in progress for a regular communication with New Zealand for Chili.—Yours respectfully,  
A FRIEND.

"Steam-ships established by British capital already ply [between Panama (containing a population of 10,000), and Lima and thence to Valparaiso." "Arrangements have been some months in progress to establish a regular monthly communication between Valparaiso or some other Chilean port and New Zealand in communication with the Valparaiso and Panama steam-line, and thence across the Isthmus with the West India and English steam-ships; thus bringing the newest British colony within fifty days' sail of the mother-country."

If our correspondent will refer to the 34th number of this Journal he will find an article headed "Panama route to New Zealand," which embodied the then state of our information on the subject of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The practicability of such communication was farther set forth in some "notes on the Isthmus of Panama," printed in our 37th number, to which we also beg to call our correspondent.

Since the above articles were published, the West India steam-ships have commenced running. This advances the prospects of communication another stage. In the recent number of the transactions of the Geological Society, are printed some observations on Lake Nicaragua, which show the practicability of communication between the two oceans by that route—the former proposal being by Chagres and the river St. Jean. The article in question serves to shew that the attention of scientific persons is directed towards the subject. It will be found below.

As to the probability of immediate communication between Valparaiso and New Zealand, we are sorry to say it has made no progress since we last wrote. At that time we stated that the New Zealand

Company were most anxious to promote such a communication, and that the mode of so doing which had suggested itself was to grant beneficial charters to three or four fast-sailing brigs, provided some party could be found who would undertake to build vessels adapted to the trade. In this there would have been no difficulty, but since then three vessels have made the passage between Wellington and Valparaiso, and have occupied much more time than was anticipated. In order to reduce the communication to 80 days, it would be necessary that the passage from New Zealand to Valparaiso, should not exceed 45 days. The distance is 5000 miles, and it was stated at the time we wrote, that as the prevailing winds are from the northward and southward so as to make a fair wind both ways, or what sailors call, a soldier's wind. But this statement has not been borne out; the Cuba's passage to Valparaiso, exceeded 70 days; those of the other vessels from Valparaiso to Wellington were even longer, so that our faith in the eligibility of the route is somewhat shaken.

It may be that those vessels sailed at a bad time of the year—that they were not fast sailers—that the passage was new to their commanders—and that they laboured under other disadvantages not hitherto explained; but as a trade is springing up between New Zealand and the Western Coast of South America, the question will probably be very shortly placed in a greater state of certainty. Until then we are bound to keep our opinion respecting the Panama route in suspense.

Other circumstances have also occurred to render the establishment of communication between Valparaiso and New Zealand of less importance than it appeared to be a twelvemonth since. Several short passages have been made to and from New Zealand direct—in one instance—that of the Brougham—as short as 92 days. This has created an impression that, by attending to the character of the ships employed, the voyage may be shortened; and as shipments of oil are now beginning to be made, there is reason to believe that direct communication will become more regular as well as quicker. The overland mail from Bombay too has been made available for communication between New Zealand and this country. Many of the ships which take out emigrants have to seek a return cargo in the East Indies. These vessels afford the means of sending letters to Calcutta, Bombay, &c., whence they reach this country in a few weeks.

Our Correspondent may rest assured that we shall continue to direct our attention to the subject of communication with New Zealand, and when any new prospect opens, or any fresh information reaches us, our readers shall assuredly have the benefit of it.

The following notes on the Lake of Nicaragua and the Province of Chantales, in Guatemala, by Chevalier Emanuel Friederichstahl, are from the "Journal of the Geographical Society" (vol. ii. p. 97,) recently published. We publish them here as illustrative of the subject to which our correspondent refers.

"Under such circumstances (the disturbed state of Mexico and the surrounding states), observes M. Friederichstahl, the important question of a union of the two oceans (namely, the Atlantic and the Pacific), has been entirely forgotten; and I believe I do not err in asserting that Europe pays far more attention to this grand project than the inhabitants of Central America, wholly unacquainted as they are with the advantages of an extensive commerce, and with the means of promoting it. It is also not to be expected that this state, with its limited resources, should ever be able to accomplish such a work; and it was therefore proposed before the last wars, to engage some mercantile house in Paris in the execution of this project, the recompence consisting of tolls, and 50 square leagues of land."

"Some preliminary labours, executed in the first instance by order of the King of Holland, and afterwards by the Central Government, have not only proved the possibility of making the river St. Juan\* navigable, but have also been instrumental in discovering two points, where the height of the Cordilleras is so inconsiderable as to allow a passage to be cut through them. At one of these points the immediate connexion of the Lake of Nicaragua with the Pacific might be effected by a channel of 5½ leagues long. S. of the town of Nicaragua. The intervening neck of land has only an elevation of 487 English feet above the level of the lake, which, again, according to the official report of Bailey's measurement, is 128 feet higher than the Pacific.

"The second route would lead from the lake ascending the river Tipilapa,† through the Lake Mimagan, towards the town of Leon, where mountains of a still less elevation than the above are to be cut, when a channel of thirteen leagues long would lead into the bay of Coaguas. But the realization of the second plan would be much more expensive, as the lake of Canagna, which is twenty-eight miles higher than that of Nicaragua, forms, at the place where it narrows itself into the river Tipilapa, a cataract, having a fall of fourteen feet, which could only be surmounted by expensive locks. Nevertheless, the scheme of uniting the two oceans presents no difficulty which may not be readily overcome by the resources of the age, or which are but light in comparison with the benefits likely to redound from its execution.

"The province of Chantales on the N.E. of Lake Nicaragua, presents in general a soil of alluvium, being an undulating country without any very determinate character, furrowed by gullies and narrow runs of water, and dipping generally towards S.W. Porphyry appears but rarely at the surface.

"The river which, according to some maps, is placed in the north of the

\* This is the St. Juan de Nicaragua, and must not be confounded with the St. Jean, close to the city of Panama.

† The river joining the two lakes is named Panalona, by Mr. Lawrence, mate of H. M. S. *Thunderer*, who in 1840 ascended the river St. Juan in a boat, made a brief survey of the lake of Nicaragua, and crossed from Granada to the shores of the Pacific, twenty-two miles distant. The results of his observations enrich the map accompanying this part of the journal, the hydrographic details of which also exhibit much improvement.

province under the name of river of New Tegovias is called in this country Lama; and in the spot where the maps name it Rio Escondido, the Caribs call it Tiguvia. The length of its course may perhaps be 55 leagues. The depth of the river Tipilapa is from 9 to 21 English feet; its breadth at an average 100 yards. The city of New Guatemala, placed in some maps on the shores of the Pacific, lies 36 leagues N.E. of that point, in the interior of the country. Old Guatemala is 12 leagues from New Guatemala, towards the S.W. The extent of the adjacent Balsam coast comprehends only the tract between Tomsonate and St. Vincent. The elevation of Old Guatemala may be about 5,000 feet; its mean annual temperature is 68 deg. Fahr. The Volcanos de Agua y de Fuego (of water and fire) near that city are 15,000 feet in height. The first, half league W., the second 1 league N.N.W., from the town. The latter rises a little higher than the former. The place called Mixco stands 3 leagues W. from New Guatemala, and about 5,000 feet higher. The Volcan Guanacauru has an elevation of about 3,000 feet; Atelan, 25 leagues N.W. from Old Guatemala, 12,000 to 13,000 feet; Cosiquinau, on the uttermost point of the isthmus, which surrounds the Bay of Cochuagua to the S., 1,800 feet; Nizaleo, 2 leagues N.E. of Tomsonate, the most active of all, 1,500 feet. Its eruptions are not connected with a continued roaring, but with violent detonation, which may be heard from 30 to 50 times in 24 hours.

"The island of Omotepe, in the Lake of Nicaragua, is formed of two cones of porous granite, which are connected by an isthmus of 8 leagues long and three-quarters broad. Its entire length is 9 leagues; its breadth (measured across the eastern mountain, Las Maderas), 3 leagues; across the western mountain de la Consumcion, 2½ leagues. The former shows, at long intervals, an inward volcanic activity, manifesting itself by howling and by a low grumbling; it is thickly wooded much lower than the following, and is said to have on its summit a small fresh-water lake. The Cerro de la Consumcion has, according to my barometrical measurement, 5,252 English feet elevation above the Atlantic; it is likewise wooded, and one on its western slope a savannah, about a quarter of a league broad, extends up two-thirds of its height: it is steep, and has a beautiful conical form. The atmospheric precipitation on its summit is so great, that we were wading deep in mud, and the trees teeming with wet. Its summit, divided into two low hills, embraces a lake 132 paces in circumference. This lake is girt, at its N.W. side, by a rocky wall 4 feet high; but, in the rainy season, it flows over to the west, and forms several falls, being supplied by its own springs.

The island contains two villages, named Omotepe and Mueyagala. The first lies on the N.E. base of the Cerro de la Consumcion, and has 1,000 inhabitants; the latter W.N.W. from the mountains, 3½ leagues from Omotepe, and has 350 souls. The whole population of the isle, including the dispersed Haciendas, is 1,700 souls.

I have found in the province of Chantales, remains of ancient towers and temples, the idols of which are in several places half buried in the soil. The western shores of Lake Nicaragua, as well as the fort of Mount Bonifacio, exhibit many traces of stone images, architectural ornaments and vases. The islands of the lake, especially Omotepe, seem to have served as sepulchres to surrounding populous towns, inasmuch as extensive Necropolises, or cities of the dead, are to be met with on them, corresponding in character with those of the ancient Mexicans."

The above interesting paper is accompanied by an excellent map of Central America, to illustrate this and other articles in the same volume.

Since the above was in type, we have met with the following statements:—

"Government, it is currently reported, has resolved to establish a line of steam communication between the Pacific coast of South America and New Zealand and the Australian colonies. The authorities of Panama, we may add, have invited an English engineer to survey a line of railroad across the Isthmus, and are most desirous that the line should be executed by an English company, to which they are prepared to grant extensive privileges.—*Moring Herald*."

We are not aware upon what authority the report in question rests; but we will endeavour to gain further information on the subject before our next publication. Steam between the west coast of America and New Zealand would obviate the difficulty stated above, by reducing the passage to 25 days. The whole account would then be as follows:—

To Jamaica . . . . .	21 days
To the Isthmus . . . . .	3 —
Across ditto . . . . .	3 —
To Valparaiso . . . . .	10 —
To New Zealand . . . . .	25 —
Total . . . . .	62

We have included in the above statement a day at the several stopping places; and we may add that the most distant of the Australian colonies would be reached in seventy days.

\* The measurement of Mr. Lawrence gave to the Peak of Nizaleo 4,190 feet, and to that of Omotepe 5,050 feet above the lake; and as this is 128 feet above the Pacific, the mean height of which exceeds that of the Atlantic by 352 (3½ nearly) feet, it follows that the two measurements of Omotepe differ only by 70½ feet.

TARANAKI WALTZES.—These waltzes reflect great credit on the composer, M. P. E. Rowe, of Bedford-street, who first produced them at the New Zealand Ball, when they elicited many high eulogiums from the dancers. They will, no doubt, become exceedingly popular, arising not only from the desire on the part of the people of Plymouth to encourage native talent, but also from their correct composition. The title page is embellished with a beautiful lithographic engraving, representing the natives of New Zealand in the enjoyment of the dance, from a drawing by Col. H. Smith, and we need not add, is strikingly characteristic of the manners and costumes of the natives of that flourishing colony. The "Taranaki Waltzes" will form a valuable addition to the music folio, and we therefore recommend them to the notice of the musical world.—*Plymouth Weekly Journal*.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor being out of town, we must postpone answering Correspondents until our next.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, January 22, 1842.

## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842.

We are without further intelligence from New Zealand since our last. The extracts we give from the last arrivals, however, are not devoid of interest. It will be seen that the *New Zealand Gazette* has placed another culprit in the pillory, from which eminence he will not shortly be taken down.

In the absence of intelligence from the Colony, we have devoted considerable space to the review of a number of publications relating thereto. We rejoice at public attention being thus called to the subject, although, in the crowd of pamphlets, some misrepresentations may find circulation. Parties originating it, however, will find that it is a more difficult task than formerly, and that exposure follows rather too rapidly for their purposes.

The London, 700 tons, sailed from Gravesend on Sunday afternoon, for Wellington and Nelson. She has since had an excellent run, having discharged her pilot, off the Isle of Wight, on the morning of Wednesday. She carries 7 cabin passengers, 11 intermediate passengers, and 259 emigrants of the labouring class—making a total of 277 souls.

HAMBURGH, Dec. 31.—(From our own Correspondent.)—The emigration scheme, as regards the Chatham Island, appears to gain favour; and great hopes are entertained that the preliminary arrangements will be confirmed, and that thus the way will be paved for the introduction into that hemisphere of a regular supply of plodding, persevering, sober, and industrious German labourers, who may improve their own condition in life, whilst conferring a great benefit, at the same time, upon labourers whose labour is in so great a demand.—*Morning Chronicle*, Jan. 4, 1842.

## RECEPTION OF THE SECOND COLONY BY THE SETTLERS IN THE FIRST.

The intelligence of the intention of the New Zealand Company to form a second—or, including new Plymouth settlement—a third colony, seems to have created great satisfaction in Wellington. Several private letters which we have seen express an opinion that the prosperity of Wellington will be secured thereby; and all perceive that under any circumstances, and more especially if the Southern Island be chosen as its locality, the injudiciousness of the choice of Auckland as the site of the capital will become more conspicuous. In a commercial point of view the settlers perceive that considerable advantage will probably arise to each settlement. Every one will in all likelihood enjoy peculiar facilities for some particular production required by all, hence commercial intercourse will arise, and an active intercourse take place.

The following observations from the *New Zealand Gazette* will show the complete absence of all feeling of jealousy towards the new settlement of Nelson:—

“Last week we referred to the formation in London, under the auspices of the New Zealand Company, of a third settlement, to be established somewhere in our neighbourhood. The proposals for its formation being at considerable length, we will give their contents as briefly as possible.

“They open with an expression of opinion that New Zealand, from the character of the country, will be more advantageously colonized by forming settlements at many points on the coast, rather than by having one colony supported by many inland communities. Under this conviction, and without intending to become our rivals, but having in view given us support, by the extension of our commerce, a large number of wealthy and otherwise influential gentlemen, already deeply interested in the prosperity of this colony, have determined to form another settlement, the locality of which is to be determined upon the arrival in New Zealand and examination of the relative merits of several sites, by the highly competent gentleman in charge of the expedition. The feeling appears to be in favour of selecting Looker's-on, Otago, Molineux-harbour, or rather the most available port and district which may be found on the east coast of the Middle Island. From what we have heard, we have little doubt that upon the report which will be furnished by the gentlemen proceeding to that island in the *Billy*, to collect further information, to be placed on arrival here at the disposal of the pioneer ship, which was to leave England last April for this port, a suitable selection will be made in the direction named.”

Here follow the particulars of the second Colony, as proposed in Mr. Duppa's letters, after which the *Gazette* thus continues:—

“This sale confirms the value of land in New Zealand, and we are confident land will ere long be sold with facility in England at 2l. per acre. The people there are on the eve of fully appreciating the Wakefield system. They are evidently alive to the fact, that the question of a settlement prospering does not turn upon the point whether a pound more or less is the first cost of agricultural land, but whether in connection with the possession of it, all the means of bringing it into full cultivation exist in due proportion, and to a sufficient extent. It will be seen ere long that the settlements in New Zealand, which have contributed to the greatest extent for these purposes, are the most prosperous. We would guard ourselves against being supposed to advocate merely paying a large price for land, and paying such a price with the pledge that the fund so created will be appropriated in the proper manner. A Government might take a large price of land, and squander it in a thousand useless modes, and it is to be feared that the expenditure of the portion of the land fund which finds its way into the treasury of

this island will make this but too palpable; but such a means of disposing of the fund would add little to the prosperity of the settlement. The prosperity of Port Nicholson, New Plymouth, and the new Colony to be planted in our neighbourhood, we are confident will compare most advantageously with the offspring of the intelligence of our first Colonial Administration, even should it be continued the seat of Government in defiance of every thing that is reasonable.

## MORE CRIMPING IN NEW ZEALAND.

CAPTAIN HOBSON IMITATED.

We have to add Lieut. M'Donnell, of Hokianga, who arrived here in the *Jaffe*, to our list of crimpers. In doing so, it becomes our duty to show the injustice of his proceedings towards a settlement from his connexion with which, through the New Zealand Company, he has derived so much good, without returning the value of a farthing; and to warn emigrants against being seduced by the offers he has been making them.

First in relation to the New Zealand Company, it is our duty to state that Lieutenant M'Donnell has received from them at least ~~three~~ <sup>thirty</sup> THOUSAND POUNDS, for which they have not received any return, nor are they likely to receive any. But for their liberal aid, he could not have now been in Port Nicholson. His passage to New Zealand was paid by the Company, and, viper-like, he seeks to injure his benefactors. He has not contributed one shilling towards the introduction of the working class, yet like the highly honourable folks of Van Diemen's Land and Auckland, he thinks it fair to seek to abstract a population, who would not have been here but for our funds contributed upon the Wakefield principle of colonization, and expended under the statesman-like and judicious management of the New Zealand Company.

Further we must add, this Lieutenant M'Donnell is upon his trial for having sold the Company land to which he had no title, and the consequence is, had not Colonel Wakefield happily succeeded in obtaining the splendid harbour of Port Nicholson, and the beautiful territory by which it is surrounded, a thousand of his fellow countrymen would, upon this representation, have found themselves disembarking on the shores of New Zealand without the shadow of a claim to a foot of land in these Islands. If this charge be made good, it will be unnecessary for us to characterize the heinousness of the crime. Every true Englishman will feel the punishment which should attend an act for which our laws have not adequately provided. We are among those who have been constituted his judges; but he has erred if he conceives that thereby he has prevented us from doing an act of justice to this settlement. The charge under examination rests upon a letter from the Honourable Richard Jones of Sydney, addressed to Col. Wakefield, the Company's Principal Agent. In the letter Mr. Jones asserts that Lieutenant M'Donnell having been unable to meet the demands of his Sydney creditors, had in 1836, surrendered all his property for their benefit; and Mr. Jones makes particular reference to the lands in New Zealand. Lieutenant M'Donnell denies having made this surrender, and further declares that the Hon. Richard Jones is notoriously so infamous in Sydney, that no man would there repose the slightest confidence in any statement proceeding from his mouth or pen. Nearly all the persons in this settlement are strangers in Sydney; but there are among us a few gentlemen well acquainted with the standing of the leading men in New South Wales, and they declare this statement to be false and without foundation. Further, that not only is the Hon. Richard Jones not open to having with justice such an abominable epithet attached to his name, but is entitled to be spoken of in terms of approbation for the manner in which he has advanced himself in life. In consequence the Commission of Inquiry, has addressed a letter to Mr. Jones, requesting him to put them in a position to give an equitable decision upon this serious charge; and thus for the moment the inquiry is in abeyance. But the result, when known, in justice alike to Lieutenant M'Donnell and the New Zealand Colonists, shall be made public.

Of the chart with which Lieut. M'Donnell provided the emigrants, we need say no more on the present occasion, than that we have pronounced it a fraud, for the publication of which a high amount of punishment should be awarded. This production is a deed in kind similar to the exhibition of false lights on a coast, whereby shipwreck is occasioned, and should in justice be dealt with accordingly.

Now for the liberal offers of land made to induce persons to proceed to the Hokianga. As the law stands, Lieutenant M'Donnell knows full well he at this moment does not own a foot of land in New Zealand. This he was told by a gentleman upon whom he would have conferred a splendid boon of the kind. Ever ready in expedient, his happy reply was, that there was no provision in the law against leasing the land from the natives.—That his great influence in the North with them would enable them to lease any quantity for any term of years he might think fit; and that having done so, he would make over the promised portions to those who should have the wisdom to become his followers. Lieutenant M'Donnell pretends to imagine that a Government which has quashed all the mock purchases, would allow themselves to be defeated by such a paltry subterfuge as this. Lieut. M'Donnell must know that the purport of the law is to forbid any transaction for land with the natives; and to require all titles to land, without regard to their description, to be derived from the Crown.

Should the Government, however, award Lieut. M'Donnell any portion of land at the Hokianga,—a place declared to be unfit for those who have come to New Zealand with agricultural views, by many competent persons residing here, who proceeded there in the *Tory*, and barely fit to ship the timber belonging to the district, owing to the difficulties attending to the prevailing winds and bar at the entrance of the river,—then it will be a question to whom this small portion of land will belong. The Hon. Richard Jones, on behalf of the Sydney creditors, to whom a surrender was made in 1836, will doubtless put in their claim; while the Company, who have paid at least three thousand pounds upon Lieut. M'Donnell's claim to land in New Zealand, can hardly be expected to be so generous to one to whom they owe nothing, as to abstain from pressing their demand.

We fear we have expended too much space on this subject, but we are confident our readers will consider we have thereby made good our charge of ingratitude, and those who may for the moment have listened to the temptation of the seducer, will hesitate before they abandon certain good for prospective if not almost certain evil.



## PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND.

In reprinting an article of ours on the mode of clearing land, wherein we pointed out the fatal error which some colonists seemed disposed to commit of eradicating the stumps, the *New Zealand Gazette*, after expressing its perfect agreement with our views, gives the following cheering statement of the prospects of agriculture in New Zealand:—

"We are most anxious to find our proprietors cultivating the soil with that energy which will only be used when the conviction is strong, that the result will be of a highly favourable nature. There are many who doubt the possibility of profit ensuing upon the expenditure which must be incurred in clearing our forests, with the wages likely henceforward to exist in all the colonies in this part of the world. At no distant date the colonists will be possessed of the experience of those who have gone to work with courage in the right way. But for the present we must endeavour to create the necessary confidence, by reference to other colonies; that is, by resorting to comparison.

"In Canada, agriculture is followed with profitable results; and the population are generally in excellent circumstances; we will, therefore, compare our prospects with what is known to be the result in that colony.

"Our experience warrants us in stating that there is as much wood to the acre in Canada as in this country. The trees are not so large, but they are much more numerous. The country on either side of a road cut through a pine forest frequently resembles what we believe would be the appearance of an immense number of scaffolding poles, planted in the ground almost as nearly together as they could be placed. A large proportion of the land in America is clothed with the pine tree; it has few lateral roots, but many roots striking deeply into the ground. Heat and moisture are, we believe, the essential conditions of decay being steadily maintained. In the West Indies, nearly all the various kinds of wood are very hard; but these conditions being at all times in full activity, the trees, when killed, rot with astonishing rapidity. In Australia, the wood is also very hard; but as only one of the causes of decay—namely, heat—is in constant activity, nature gives but little assistance to the settler in getting rid of the superabundant timber upon his estate. In Canada, for half the year there is an absence equally of heat and wet; decay is consequently suspended during the winter. In this country we have heat and moisture during the whole of the year; the roots of the trees being on the surface, they must be, alike with the stumps, subject to the fullest action of decay; and the consequence will be that nature, in a few years after the trees have been cut down and burnt off, will prove to have completed the task necessary to have a farm in fine working condition.

"In Canada, wages are from twelve to fourteen dollars per month; or from thirty to thirty-five pounds a-year. Here wages will, in all probability, be from thirty-five to fifty pounds a-year. In both cases, the labourer has to be found in rations on the farm. As the profit of the farm arises out of the surplus, after paying all expenses, derived from the produce sent to market—and as the quantity consumed on the estate in finding the men would be alike in both cases, the money value of this portion does not enter into the consideration of the relative expense of farming in the two colonies.

"In America, one crop is obtained in the year, and that is too often deteriorated, if not destroyed, by early frosts. Here we are quite certain of two crops in the year; their quantity may differ from season to season, but there is no danger of a total failure, so common in Australia, and so ruinous in its consequence to the farmer.

"The selling price on the average in Canada is about one-half of the price we may expect to obtain for a long period. The average price of wheat there is from four shillings to four shillings and sixpence. Here it will be from seven to ten shillings per bushel.

"It would appear, then, that there is as much wood on an acre of land in America as in this country, but that the roots are not so well disposed to experience the effects of heat and moisture; and that while the process of decay is in full activity at all seasons here, it is only so for half the year in Canada. That there wages are rather more than half the price they are likely to be here, but that the labourers' services are rendered almost useless for more than half the year. That one crop is obtained there with difficulty and doubt, while two crops can be secured here with ease, and may be relied upon; and that prices here are, and are likely to remain, fully twice as high as in America. We have made no reference to the yield of a single crop, though we believe that would also prove to be in favour of this country.

"The result of the comparison is, we think, that the agriculturalist may proceed here with the strongest conviction that his exertions will be liberally rewarded. But he must proceed in the right way. There must be no meddling with stumps, except those in the way of his house and in a plot selected for a flower-garden. It should be a maxim on a farm, that nature and not man is to destroy this nuisance; and the labourer who persevered in wasting his time in such a profitless manner should be cured of his fancy by fine or dismissal."

## PROPOSED HOSPITAL AT WELLINGTON.

It will be seen by the following proposal from the advertising columns of the *New Zealand Gazette*, that a public hospital is about to be established at Wellington. Hitherto the providing of medical aid for the sick has been a charge upon the New Zealand Company. This is felt to be unjust, and the public spirit of the settlers here points out the means of placing the care of the sick on a permanent basis. It will be seen that the agent of the Company makes a liberal contribution on their behalf.—

The establishment of a hospital in a town like that of Wellington which is constantly receiving fresh accessions of population from a distant country, and is visited by so many vessels, is a work which should be concurrent with the very formation of the settlement.

The emigrants on their arrival are for the most part destitute of the means of procuring medical aid for any diseases which they may have contracted during the voyage, and cannot for some time be expected to make any adequate provision against the accidents and casualties to which they are necessarily exposed.

The same remark applies in at least an equal degree to sailors, who from the nature of their profession, are exposed to injuries, which require

treatment and attention that can no where be so effectually secured as within a hospital.

Hitherto these objects have been to a certain extent provided for by the New Zealand Company; but the arrangements of that Company are inadequate to the increasing numbers of the community, and the time appears to have now arrived when it has become incumbent upon the colony to undertake for themselves the fulfilment of this necessary duty.

It is therefore proposed to establish a hospital to be supported by voluntary contributions, for the relief of the sick and diseased, and to place it upon such a foundation, as to admit of its enlargement, as the circumstances of the settlement may require, and the increase of the funds may permit.

The New Zealand Company has liberally offered to assist this object by providing a house, and an adequate supply of beds and bedding for the patients. With this assistance, no immediate outlay would be required, and as several of the medical gentlemen of the place have honourably offered their services gratuitously, an annual subscription of £300, which cannot be considered beyond the means of the colony, would suffice for the constant support of twelve patients, the utmost number that can be reasonably expected to claim the aid of the institution.

It is therefore proposed that a subscription be entered into, and as soon as an adequate amount has been secured, that there shall be a meeting of subscribers to appoint a committee, who may with the assistance of the medical gentlemen, draw up a body of rules for the government of the institution, upon the principles of similar establishments in Europe.

The Rev. Mr. M'Farlane has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Gazette*, in favour of extending medical aid to the natives. On this subject we lately printed a paper, published by the Aborigines Protection Society:—

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator*.

SIR,—I have just now received a prospectus entitled "Wellington Hospital." Of the necessity and consequent expediency and high importance of such an institution, there can be no doubt. Provision for the physical and mental diseases of humanity have always been the characteristics of the Christian religion; and I trust that the colonisation of New Zealand will never form an exception to this noble truth. Where or by whom the prospectus was framed I know not—it may perhaps be regarded as too exclusive: but I would venture to suggest, that the more publicity which is given to the matter the better, and that, instead of leaving the subject to a few, it might be more expedient to consult the wishes of the community, by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Port Nicholson and the surrounding districts.

There is one point to which I would particularly advert, namely, the medical treatment of the natives, to which there is no reference in the prospectus. Since my first arrival here, I have felt a deep interest in their diseases, not only as affecting themselves, but still more as involving the sanitary interests of the colony; and from the liberal professions of the New Zealand Company, professions which both good policy and common sense render binding, I doubt not the necessary provisions will be made, more especially that medicine and medical aid will be afforded until more useful measures can be adopted for their relief.

In one paragraph of the prospectus, it is mentioned, that "as several of the medical gentlemen of the place have honourably offered their services gratuitously," an annual subscription of 300l would suffice for the purposes of the Institution; but, apart altogether from the injustice of expecting the gratuitous services of the medical gentlemen, although they might generously afford them, still it is unreasonable to expect a very assiduous attendance. You have alluded to a possible deficiency of funds, which might be supplied by church collections. To this, as an individual (and I am sure I speak the sentiments of the other clergymen) I shall be always happy to render my best assistance, provided the hospital be conducted on just and liberal principles.

Let a public appeal be made, and I doubt not that it will be answered with ten-fold more effect than any private exertion, however influential. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. M'FARLANE.

Wellington, June 24, 1841

NEW WHARF AT WELLINGTON.—It will be seen by the following copy of an advertisement from the *New Zealand Gazette* that the formation of a public company is proposed to take charge of the new wharf at Wellington.

Commercial Wharf.—Capital 250l.

Provisional Committee.

Major Baker,  
Mr. Couper,  
John Derset, Esq.  
Captain Hay,

Major Hornbrook,  
Mr. U. Hunt,  
John Wade, Esq.

The wharf in course of erection in front of Medical Hall having given rise to numerous objections on the part of the public, in consequence of its being hitherto the sole property and under the management of a few private individuals, it is determined by them to open it to the public in the shape of a more extended Joint Stock Company, with shares of the small sum of 2l each, which will give the future proprietors the benefit of the monies hitherto expended by those private individuals.

The above arrangement having been made in consequence of the supposed monopoly of the present proprietors in an investment so valuable, it would be deemed unjust to them to keep the share list open, in its present liberal shape, for any length of time, and it is therefore determined that the List of Shares shall remain open to the public for fourteen days from this date, at the houses of the Provisional Committee, where any information can be obtained.—Wellington, 26th June, 1841.

NEW ZEALAND TESTAMENT.—We are gratified to learn from the Rev. Mr. Aldred, that the British and Foreign Bible Society has presented 20,000 copies of the New Testament to the New Zealand Missions; 10,000 to the Church Society; and 10,000 to the Wesleyan Society.—*N. Z. Gazette*.

[We are indebted to the kindness of the Secretary of the B. and F. Bible Society for a copy of the above named translation of the testament into the New Zealand language. It is well printed, and in addition to the office it is designed to perform, it will tend to aid the English settler in acquiring the New Zealand language.—Ed. N. Z. G.]

PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

June 10—Ship Mary, 705, Kemp, from Liverpool, via Sydney; general cargo; amongst which she has 80,000 slates. Passengers—H. Moring, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Mocoata. Agents—Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp.

June 11—Barque Katherine Stewart Forbes, 457, Captain Fell, from London, having left the Downs on the 9th of Feb.; immigrants and cargo.

June 14—Brig Ullawater, 200, Gibson, from Launceston; cargo, sheep, cattle, and poultry.

June 15—Brigantine Harrington, 120, Mercer, from London; she left the Docks on the 12th, and Porstmouth on the 20th January. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Mercer, Messrs. Adam, E. Chetnam, A. Chatham, Lett, Watson, Gordon, Jackson, Sturgeon, Haswell, and Chamberlain.

Same day—Schooner Minerva, 139, D. Reid, from Port Philip; cargo sheep.

June 16—Brig Portenia, 221, Frasier, Moineux Harbour. Passengers—Messrs. Bennett and Conain.

Same day—Barque Sir John Falstaff, 513, James Gordon, from London via Sydney; sheep.

July 1—Schooner Henry, Daymond, from Kapiti.

SAILED.

June 6—Brig Speculator, Draper, for New Plymouth; general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. Beown and Douglas.

June 8—American ship Black Warrior, Woodbury 232, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Miller and family, Messrs. Hina and Hulke; and several in the stowage.

Same day—Schooner Jane, Williams, for Cloudy Bay; cargo, sundries.

June 9—Schooner Preservance, for the whaling stations.

Same day—Barque Olympus, 400, White, for India.

June 10—Barque Arachne, 396, Pearce, for India.

Same day—Schooner Eliza, Ferguson, for Wanganui; cargo, flour.

Same day—Schooner Sand Fly, for Wanganui; general cargo. Passenger—E. Dorset.

Same day—Barque Lady Nugent, 600, Santry, for India. Passenger—Dr. H. Sheridan.

Same day—Schooner Surprise, for Wanganui; general cargo.

June 15—Schooner Surprise for Wanganui; general cargo. (Did not sail as announced last week.)

June 17—Barque Lord William Bentinck, Crow, for India.

June 20—Brig Portenia, Frasier, for the Bay of Islands and Sidney. Passenger, Mr. Conain.

June 23—Schooner Minerva, D. Reid, for Port Philip and Launceston. Passenger, Mr. Campbell.

Same day—Schooner Bailey, Sinclair, for the South Island. Passengers, Captain Daniell, Messrs. Duppa and Tyrell.

IN PORT.

Barque Jane, Stobo.

Ship Mary, Kemp.

Barque Katherine Stewart Forbes, Hobbs.

Brig Ullawater, Gibson.

Brigantine Harrington, Mercer.

Barque Sir John Falstaff, Gordon.

Schooner Henry, Daymond.

The Harrington touched at St. Nicholas, (Cape de Verd,) and also put into Rio, where she remained four days.

The Lapwing, from this port, arrived at Sydney two days before the Mary sailed.

The Lady Raffles, we are informed, is not coming on to Port Nicholson.

The ship Brilliant sailed from Greenock on the 27th December, for Port Manakou. After encountering many gales, she put into the Cove of Cork, and sailed again on the 34th January, after exchanging her captain and mate, who proved to be incapable of taking charge of the ship from drunkenness.

Passengers per Sir John Falstaff, from London, via Sydney:—Messrs. E. Bowler, G. Smith, T. Taylor, and Dr. Matthews.

Passenger per Katherine Stewart Forbes, Mr. Benson.

A large vessel was seen near Kapiti, and a brig has been reported off our harbour.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Wellington, on 27th March last, Mrs. Charles Small, formerly of Anstruther, Fifeshire, of a son.

On 19th April last, at Wellington, Mrs. Henry Collett, of a son.

On 15th May last, at Wellington, Mrs. James Wallace, formerly of the parish of Newabbey, of a son.

At Petoni, on 28th May, Mrs. William Leckie, late of Pollockshaws, of a daughter.

On Tuesday last, on board the Harrington, Mrs. Mercer, wife of Capt. Mercer, of a daughter.

On the 21st June, Mrs. Farmer, of a son, and Mrs. Evans, of a daughter.

On the 20th, Mrs. Stark, of a daughter.

On the 23d, Mrs. Keys, of a daughter, and Mrs. Gascayne, of a son.

DEATHS.

On 16th May, by the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, George Hoggyth, formerly of Yarmouth, mariner, to Mary Leath, formerly of Newcastle.

On 31st May, Chauncy Henry Townshend, Esq., formerly of Thorp; near Newark, to Miss Isabella Malcolm, daughter of Mr. James Malcolm, farmer, Balmysay, Inverness-shire.

At Petoni, on the 22d ult., Mary Crawford, wife of Mr. William Leckie.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of the Rev. John Gare Butler, Native Guardian and Interpreter to the New Zealand Company, at 25 minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, the 18th of June. The rev. gentleman suffered intensely during a period of twelve weeks, and leaves a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss. He was in his 60th year.

NEW PLYMOUTH,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEVENPORT INDEPENDENT AND PLYMOUTH AND STONEHOUSE GAZETTE.

Sir,—Several letters from the settlement of New Plymouth having of late been inserted in our local papers, which, to all friends of emigration, and especially of that particular colony under the direction of a Board, whose operations are carried on in our immediate locality, cannot but be gratifying. I have been favoured with an extract from one of the letters which arrived home at the same time, and as every writer is more or less familiar with his pen, and consequently varies the description of all about him, there appears to be some advantage in continuing to publish every account that can be obtained of the settlement, as there is every probability of its becoming a favourite colony, at least, with the farmers, capitalists, and labourers of the West of England.

With these views, I send the following extracts, furnished to me by a respectable tradesman, whose son (the writer) went out to New Plymouth in the pioneer expedition about eighteen months ago.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

AMICUS.

New Zealand, New Plymouth, May 1, 1841.

Dear Father,—You are no doubt very anxious to hear from us, and will be glad to learn that we are arrived safe, and at this moment in good health; it is now nearly five months since we landed, and we lay nearly a week previous in Cloudy Bay, the voyage occupying about four months, which was very prosperous, having had fine weather all the way: we did not call anywhere, so that for four months we were out of sight of land, for the distant mountains which Mrs. — mentions in her letter of having seen, from being so like a cloud as anything else, did not relieve the monotony of the sea and sky, which was all we had to see for such a length of time. We did not catch any sharks or porpoises until the end of the voyage, so that a more uninteresting voyage could not have been made. The country and climate here are delightful; they call it the garden of New Zealand. By reference to the map you will find nearly where we are located. It is to the north of Mount Egmont, with the Sugar Loaf Islands directly opposite; this is not the site of New Plymouth, as that is about three miles further on the coast; but where we landed first, a person of the name of Barrett, having erected a number of native houses or warrees as they are called; they are made of reed bound together with the New Zealand flax, and show the skill of the natives to a remarkable degree. It is also a whaling station, and I hope shortly to see the coast covered with these monsters. The natives are an exceedingly fine race, when not fattened; many of the young men would be called handsome at home, and their figures are almost perfect. I have not seen any of their women, that are at all pleasing; they are clothed in cloaks of their own manufacture, but they prefer blankets when they can get them, and some endeavour to clothe themselves from head to foot in our fashion. Whenever they use any great exertion, they strip themselves entirely naked, when, of course, they appear what they are—savages. I think I shall not have much difficulty in learning their language, many words I have learnt already, and find no difficulty in making them understand me. There is a missionary here, a Mr. Creed, who preaches to them every Sunday in their own language, and appears to take a great deal of trouble with them; there are besides native preachers or missionaries, and every night and morning you may hear them singing and praying to God; there is, in fact, not the least fear or danger from the tribe we are with, as they are converted. The valuable article for barter is the blankets and next, all sorts of clothing, which must be sound and clean, or they will not look at it. Potatoes and pigs are dearer here than in any other part of New Zealand; the potatoes being much dearer here than in England, in consequence of their being so few natives here; turnips grow wild. Water melons, pumpkins, and several other vegetables of that kind are grown by the natives; of course, when our own gardens can supply us, we shall have abundance. I have sown several seeds myself, which are all coming up, although it is winter. The roots of fern are all good to eat; also the inside of the tree fern, besides many wild fruits. The pigeons are exceedingly fine; parrots and paroquets are all eaten; trout in the rivers, and salt water fish, are all to be had for the catching; but every one is too busy to attend to those matters. I have purchased a cloak and some mats, to send you the first opportunity, but cannot by this vessel, as it is going to the East Indies.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A correspondent of the Colonial Gazette gives the following sketch of the progress of the colony of Western Australia:—

The colony of Western Australia has emerged during the last two or three years from most of the difficulties occasioned by the ignorance which directed its early settlement, and which for a long time appeared to be too formidable even for the indomitable energy of Anglo-Saxon colonization. These difficulties were all of an economical nature. The natural attractions of Western Australia, though differing in some respects, are in no degree inferior to those of its sister settlements on the Eastern and Southern coasts of New Holland. Mismanagement, however, had neutralised the benevolence of Nature, and the colony languished from the hour of its foundation. Lately, a riper knowledge of the arts of colonization at home, supported by the judicious and persevering spirit of its Local Government, have fortunately rescued the settlement from the almost hopeless state of disarrangement into which it had plunged, and Western Australia is now a country to which an Englishman may advantageously repair. Perhaps a better proof of this fact cannot be given, than in a paragraph from the speech with which, on the 1st of May, 1841, the Governor opened the session of his little Senate at Perth:—

“I have the satisfaction of informing you, that the revenue has more than realised the amount calculated upon in framing the estimates last year. I then reckoned upon 8,000l. The sum received by the collector of revenue between the 1st April, 1840, and 31st March, 1841, amounts to 9,690l. 8s 2d.

“The advance which is observable within the short space of the last two years in the commerce and internal resources of the colony, will be shown in the most gratifying form by a comparative statement of the returns, under three separate heads, for the years 1838 and 1840. In 1838, 12,892 tons of shipping entered the harbours of Western Australia; in 1840 these had swelled to upwards of 80,000 tons. In 1838 the exports

tons of wool amounted to 25,800 pounds; in 1840, 50,000 pounds' weight, or nearly double the quantity, were shipped and sent to England. In 1838 there were 21,939 head of stock of all kinds in the colony; in 1840 they had increased to 40,000. And I have the inexpressible satisfaction to complete these evidences of the colony's well-doing—the successful reward of well-directed assiduity and enterprise—by observing that, whilst you have grown in wealth, and the population has received some addition to its numbers, crime has diminished. The criminal record shows a list of fewer offences in 1840 than it did in 1838!

By private letters from the colony, under date the 14th July, we are assured that these indications of prosperity are advancing in an accelerated ratio. But for the confidence we have expressed in the well-doing of Western Australia, we have other reasons than those which are derived from Government tables of statistics. The sale of Crown lands in the colony has been established on the uniform system of 20s. per acre; and a small tax of 1 per cent *ad valorem* has been ordered on the transfer of all landed property. By these means an Emigration-fund for Western Australia has been created. The fund so obtained is at present not very large, but it must quickly increase. When the machinery for supplying labourers by the sale of land is once in motion in any new country, every successive sale of land multiplies the number of purchasers; that is, it augments the funds for immigration. The sale of land thus becomes alternately the cause and the consequence of prosperity.

There is another fact connected with the present condition of the colony not to be overlooked. During the two first years of Governor Hutt's administration he was regarded by the colonists as a person despatched by Downing-street to try wild theories of colonization in their adopted country. Against the Wakefield system they had imbibed the strongest prejudices; and finding that their Governor was one of its upholders, they let him know how extremely disagreeable to him they could render his position among them. Fortunately for Mr. Hutt, he appears to have been too much devoted to his real duties to pay much attention to ill-founded censure. His perseverance has been crowned with success. According to the statements of the local journals and of private letters received by the last ship, the Governor has made a complete conquest of the confidence and good will of his temporary subjects; and what is more important, he has rendered the cardinal principles of the Wakefield system almost universally popular in the colony. "We venture to predict," says the *Inquirer*, a local paper of respectable merit, "that we shall not be long before we reap advantages from this system in an eminent degree." We think so too.

In New South Wales and other colonies to the Eastward, one or two seasons of drought, followed by visitations of commercial embarrassment, have for a time seriously disturbed the onward career of the colonists. From both of these evils Western Australia has been exempt. The small share it has taken in the adventures and trading speculations of other settlements and of the mother country has saved it from the one, and the favourable nature of its climate, rain being always more abundant there, from the other. The tide of improvement is moving onward unobstructed. The sheep and stock of New South Wales, of Port Phillip, and South Australia (where they are much depreciated), are pouring into the Western province to the serious relief of both parties. On the 7th July, the Commissioner at Perth accepted tenders for supplying the troops with meat for six months, at the rate of 10s per pound—a lower price than has ever before been known in the colony. The price of bread seems also on the decline. We hear, moreover, within the last twelve months, of the arrival in Western Australia of settlers from the other colonies, of the opening of a new bank at Perth in addition to the Bank of Australia, of the erection of schools and chapels, of extensive lines of road formed or in the course of formation, of a post-office well regulated, affording wide accommodation at the uniform rate of 4d for a single letter, and of efforts far more successful and meritorious than we know of anywhere else for the protection and civilisation of the native population. It is impossible to read of these things without feeling some confidence in the future destinies of the colony of Western Australia.

We have mentioned the native population. We observe that Governor Hutt has proclaimed the grant of a ticket for land of the value of £10, (being something less than the passage-expenses of an emigrant,) to any one who shall produce evidence satisfactory to the Government that he has had a native in his constant employment for two years, and that the native has acquired a competent knowledge of the work of a farm-servant. There is also an offer of a ticket of double the value to any one on proof that he has in a similar way taught a native "a trade, calling, or handicraft." Nor is this all: the last Government Gazette contains the names of several natives who have been taken into the service of the Government as constables, to exercise controul over their brother Blacks in different districts of the colony. These constables are to receive a decent clothing and daily rations as their pay. Our readers may smile at this singular edition of a "New Police," but those who are competent judges of the habits and character of the natives anticipate results very beneficial to the condition both of the Australian tribes and of the British settlers by these credible endeavours of the Local Government.

That the native, when he has lost or abandoned his wild freedom, is docile and capable of very useful exertion, is sufficiently proved by the various works of construction which have been accomplished by them in the Penitentiary at Rottnest Island.

## REVIEWS.

*How to Colonize: the Interest of the Country and the Duty of the Government.* By Ross D. Mangies, M.P. Smith, Elder, and Co., London, pp. 55.

The subject of this pamphlet is two-fold—namely, to point out the advantages of colonization to persons of the middle class—possessed of means, but experiencing difficulty in maintaining their position at home, and to define the duty of Government in relation to the matter in hand. In that portion of the pamphlet addressed to those to whom colonization must necessarily be a subject of especial interest, truths are forcibly told which must come home to many into whose hands

the pamphlet will find its way. Who, for instance, does not feel the pressure of numbers in some shape or other? "In the professions—in commerce—in all the higher kinds of service or employment, civil as well as military—all are full to overflowing. To provide for families is the pressing difficulty of the middle class. Every head of a family feels painfully the perpetual danger to which he and his are exposed, of falling into a lower grade of society, than that to which he belongs. The number of those "who have seen better days," mark in a most painful manner the pressing liability to which we allude: and mark with our author some of the consequences which spring from the peculiarity of our social state:—

"The mischievous consequences of this state of things cannot be described in a few words: it demands, indeed, some thought to follow the evils which spring from it through all their pernicious effects upon our social system. Its primary consequences are a general reduction of profits; a constant struggle against difficulties and impending ruin on the part of vast numbers of the most useful and important classes; and the subjection of all those who have children, or other dependents to establish in the world, to acute and unceasing anxiety. But there is another evil, resulting from the condition of society which I have described, equally prevalent, and doubtless productive of still wiser and deeper misery. I allude to the compulsory celibacy to which the expense of maintaining a family, and the extreme difficulty of providing for children, in England, condemns so many of the young people of both sexes.

"It has been said that a man has no more right to marry a wife than he has to set up a coach and four, until he can afford it. This is quite true in one sense; and the more so, because the man who makes an imprudent marriage inflicts, generally speaking, far more misery upon others than he who is guilty of ordinary personal extravagance. On the other hand, inability to keep a coach and four is certainly a very tolerable privation; but it is a grave question whether the state of things which contravenes the laws of nature by prohibiting early marriages to all but a very few, and which practically sentences very many of both sexes to a life of celibacy, be not productive of more vice and suffering among the classes which are especially subject to the deterring motives which I have briefly described, than all other causes of misery, arising from social circumstances, put together.

"The consequences of this unnatural restraint, as respects our own sex, need scarcely be told. The theatres and the streets of London exhibit, nightly, thousands of its victims; the mischief re-acts, in frequent instances, on those who must be regarded as its creators; but no record of misery would be so fearfully dark as that which should simply relate the lives and deaths of the wretched class of females to which I have alluded. The lot of those who are the more helpless and far more innocent and patient sufferers under the trammels of our vicious social system; are powerfully described by the author of 'England and America.' "There is not in the world," he truly says, "a more deplorable sight than a fine brood of English girls turning into old maids, one after the other: first, reaching the bloom of beauty, full of health, spirits, and tenderness; next striving anxiously, aided by their mother, to become honoured and happy wives; then fretting, growing thin, pale, listless, and cross; at last, if they do not go mad or die of consumption, seeking consolation in the single pursuit of that happiness in another world which this world has denied to them."

"Who is there who cannot bear testimony, from his own observation, to the melancholy fidelity of this picture? Yet philanthropy, so busily engaged in ministering to the wants and woes of distant nations, or in attending to diseases in our body politic comparatively but skin-deep, has hitherto seemed to feel too little sympathy for that enormous and spreading social cancer, which owes its origin and its malignity to the unhealthy state of over-crowded compression that prevents the further development and free exercise of those energies which have brought us so rapidly up to this point of comparative stagnation, and for which the Anglo-Saxon race is pre-eminently distinguished above all the families of mankind.

"Happily, however, we are not so pent up within these little islands, as to be compelled to submit to all the evils which result from the peculiar state of society. It has been finely said that the sun never sets upon the British empire. We have been endowed, by the blessing of Providence and the enterprise of our forefathers, with colonies, where those who have sense enough to know that a wise man possesses in his own breast the sources of his own happiness, and spirit enough to pursue this conviction to its practical issue, may find physical advantages of climate and soil superior to those enjoyed by our native country, and a state of society not only free from those impediments, which, in this country, so mischievously shake the exertions, and often disappoint the most justly-founded expectations, of the highest, the best directed, and the most untiring energies; but where children, whose education and settlement in life are here almost always causes of anxiety, and often of privation, are really what God intended them to be, 'as arrows in the hand of a mighty man,'—a source of strength, and wealth, and happiness."—pp. 2-5.

In all that relates to the principles of colonization, Mr. Mangies expresses himself with clearness and precision. It is, however, unnecessary that we should quote this portion of the pamphlet, as our readers are already, we hope, sufficiently familiar with the subject. We therefore pass to the consideration of the superior efficiency of a Company compared with a public functionary considered as an instrument of colonization. We cannot find space for the whole of the observations on this head, but the pertinacity of the following paragraph will, we trust, create in the reader's mind a strong desire to consult the pamphlet itself.

"All experience proves that, as a general principle, interest is a much stronger stimulus to exertion than bare duty. A body of interested individuals works not only more zealously, but more economically, than a public functionary. It combines the knowledge, the invention, and the judgment of many: it is not shackled by embarrassing responsibilities;—it has no responsibilities, indeed, with few exceptions, but those which effect and ought to affect individuals. Its administrators are free, without dread of misconstruction, to hold but any inducement which they may deem expedient, to any person or class of persons whom they may desire to lead to settle in the colony; and, generally, to make any arrangements

—at their own judgment, with respect to the relation of the expense to the object—to render their settlements attractive. They can make advances of money for objects of the nature indicated in a foregoing passage, upon calculations of probable future—it may be remote—advantage, which would not justify a public officer in risking public funds, even if absolutely at his own disposal. If such an officer were placed, as he assuredly would be, in subordination to other authorities, there must be hazard of difference of opinion, and a certainty of delay, in every reference for the sanction of expenditure. A Company can raise subscriptions, through the medium of an enhanced price of land, not only to form a general fund to defray the expense of the emigration of labourers, but (as the New Zealand Company has done in the case of Nelson,) for the purposes of religious worship, of education, of encouraging steam-navigation, and the like. This could not be so properly and effectually done, even if it could be done at all, by a public functionary. There can, indeed, be no complete security against jobbing in either case, but any one conversant with the world must know that there is no jobbing like the jobbing of an executive government, when it stoops to such conduct; and that it is at least as likely so to degrade itself as the Directors of a Company. It is obvious, too, that the Directors of a Company are a check upon each other; and that, as a body, they could scarcely expect to profit sufficiently by any job to countervail the serious risk of personal loss to which they would subject themselves as shareholders in the Company, by the employment of an incompetent person in any important post, or by measures directed to narrow selfish ends. There is no such restraint upon the colonial patronage or expenditure of the Government. All that an administration stakes, when it causes or consives at the mismanagement of colonial affairs, is the loss of a certain amount of character in the estimation of the comparatively few who know or care any thing about the matter; and it is notorious that this hazard has been frequently incurred for very petty objects of private advantage or patronage. The public is further secured, in the case of a Company, by the identity of its own interests with those of the body which it employs as an agent of colonization; for the Company cannot realize any great and lasting profit, otherwise than by carrying forward with rapidity and success the work in which the community have so deep a stake. The larger the gain of the Company, the greater the benefits reaped by the public; because the former must necessarily be the effect of the latter, and cannot possibly accrue otherwise. It is the object of England to people New Zealand with her children as quickly and completely as possible: it is the interest of the New Zealand Company to exert itself to the utmost to effectuate that end.

“For these reasons, it is clear to me that public functionaries, however selected or denominated, cannot be such efficient agents of colonization as a Company with a capital adequate to the operations which it is likely that it will be called upon to undertake; and,—which is still more essential,—whose affairs are administered by persons of known responsibility, and in whose sagacity and judgment, as well as uprightness of intention, the public is inclined to place confidence.”

A considerable portion of the pamphlet consists of judiciously selected extracts from works on New Zealand, calculated to exhibit the progress of the Company's settlements there. These will be read with advantage by those who have no opportunity of consulting the original works. They are all the evidence of eye-witnesses of character, and therefore entrusted to confidence.

We have often attended to the superior attractiveness of the colonies settled on the Wakefield principles to those which had their origin at a time when those principles had not been called into practical operation. This feature which it is the principal object of Mr. Mangles' pamphlet to expatiate upon, has just been more completely developed by the appointment of a Bishop for New Zealand. On this subject Mr. Mangles remarks:—

“The recent appointment of a zealous and enlightened clergyman, as Bishop of New Zealand, and the measures which have been taken, in connexion with that arrangement, to supply the spiritual wants of the very large proportion of the settlers who are members of the Established Church, will contribute, essentially, to the well-being and prosperity of the colonists. The Bishop contemplates—with the co-operation of the Company—the establishment of a seminary, at Wellington, upon the plan of the Poor Law Commissioners' school at Norwood, for the education and general training of the children of the natives, in order that they may be enabled to march in an equal rank of knowledge and conduct with their contemporaries in the corresponding classes of the emigrants. They will thus, it is hoped, be preserved from that collision which might otherwise take place, to the grievous loss and suffering of the weaker party, between the rude violence of the aboriginal tribes and the giant-strength of a civilized community. Other arrangements will be made to provide the congregations, at Wellington and Nelson, with clergymen. A due proportion of the funds which have been set apart in the latter settlement for religious uses and endowments, will be immediately available to further the benevolent designs of the Bishop, and to afford to all the founders of the new community—whatever their several tenets—the opportunity, at least, of participating in the blessings of religious ordinances and ministrations.”

We have already mentioned the proceedings of the New Zealand Company in relation to this subject, and we now conclude by earnestly recommending Mr. Mangles' well-timed tract to the careful perusal of our readers.

*New Zealand and the New Zealand Company, being a consideration of how far their interests are similar. By Theophilus Heale, Esq. London: Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper.*

Our readers must not suppose that these pages, intended as an answer to Mr. Mangles' pamphlet, are all written by Mr. Theophilus Heale. Aided by a number of extracts from Bidwill, Petre, and others, Mr. Mangles might put his hand on the best part of the brochure, and say this is mine. As a means of circulating these extracts, the attempt is sufficiently praiseworthy; but by the other portion of the work we cannot say who will be benefitted: certainly the New Zealand Company cannot be injured. The self-opinionated *Dogberry* exclaims, “O that mine enemy would write a book!”

Here we have *Dogberry* himself an author, and it would be improper in us not to assist him to that fame which he appears so urgently to desire. The first twenty pages of this answer to Mr. Mangles are occupied by the author's opinions in so far as he agrees with the above gentleman, nor is it until we get nigh the end of the production that its aim becomes apparent. It is an attempt to prove that Captain Hobson has done the best thing any governor could do in seating himself at Auckland, which is, we are here told, the natural capital of all the islands, when they shall have become fully populated. Introductory to this discovery, there is a laboured attempt to prove that New Zealand and the Company are not identical, either in public interests or social advantages. Mr. Theophilus Heale complains bitterly against the late government, because it gave so “princely” a charter to the Company, and imputes to Lord John Russell one of the most unworthy of motives in so doing. Mr. Theophilus Heale, with all the rashness of a partisan, or perhaps with somewhat of the malignity of a renegade, will have it that the late Colonial minister chartered the Company, not with any idea of ensuring benefits to the public, not because it would prove the correctness of those colonizing principles which Mr. Heale himself approves—not because the Company's transactions had been unimpeachable, and their labours useful—but because Lord John Russell was hard pressed in Parliament, and that he gave the charter as a sop to the Company, so that he might gain the support of the influential gentlemen who compose its direction. It would have been dangerous, no doubt, to accompany this assertion by any shadow of proof, so the discreet author contents himself with the hope that the public will believe him, forgetful that in the direction are men of all parties, members of both houses—who independently support their own political views, without reference to their association with the Company. Mr. Theophilus Heale does not appear to understand that the principles which even he cannot gainsay, may be considered so perfect and true, as to command the attention and adoption of any government, no matter from which party in the state it be selected.

Having attempted, however, to give a strong party bias to his work, to make his readers believe that the cause of Sir Robert Peel in parliament, and that of Captain Hobson at Auckland, are identical, he boldly launches out into the hope that the “strong government” at home will encourage other companies to colonise New Zealand, and that it will cause the tide of emigration to flow, not to so shocking a place as Port Nicholson, or even to the place, which he knows nothing of, where the Second Colony will locate, but to those happy shores where Captain Hobson has already built a government-house, where he is always to be found at home, and will be most happy to receive any visitors who may be kind enough to honour him with a visit.

To prove that these opinions are amply borne out by the authority of Mr. Theophilus Heale himself, we must trespass on the value of our space, and on the gravity of our readers, by one or two direct allusions to particular portions of the pamphlet before us.

The first objection which Mr. Theophilus Heale makes to the pamphlet he professes to answer, is, that the excellent principle on which the Company acts, Mr. Mangles, professes to emanate from and be practised by them alone. He adds to this [supposed] assumption that Mr. Mangles deals unfairly by his readers in using the words “other similar associations,” while in other parts of his pamphlet he would have it supposed that there are no such other parties in existence. Not knowing Mr. Heale's precise ideas of syntax, it would be imprudent in us to say that plain English and common sense are legible to the meanest capacities, but this we may be permitted to say, that we can perfectly understand the “other similar associations” to be Companies which work on the Wakefield principle by apportioning their profits from the sale of land to the introduction of labour. As to the “emanation,” if Mr. Heale had less ambiguously denied it, we might have asked him to point out any other public company, who, before the New Zealand Association, had reduced sales of land and introduction of labour to a system, and who had set aside any portion of the land allotted for sale to the natives? This preliminary to the preservation and civilization of the coloured races is a peculiar characteristic of the proceedings of the New Zealand Company—one which marks it out as really the only party fit to undertake the colonization of a large territory, without injury to the native races.

Mr. Theophilus Heale volunteers a sneer at the statement of the second colony being *founded*, he declaring it exists only on paper. He forgets, if he ever knew, that the people compose a colony; not the land, and that the great peculiarity of the New Zealand colonies is this, that they have been formed at home, and disembark entire at their destination. Mr. Heale is perfectly right when he says that any other Company may take up these principles and act upon them. It would be no disparagement, we think, to the New Zealand Company, for other emigration establishments to give up their old plans and act on that practised by it. It would be a practical admission of its value; and so far from the Company, or Mr. Mangles, or any other friend of colonization, being against such adoption, it was the first impelling motive of the Association, so that it might be shown, by practical working, that their theory was the best, and ought to be universally adopted. Nor has this motive been altogether vain; it has gained the approbation of Mr. Theophilus Heale; he is willing to act on it, provided he can do so with advantage to himself, to Captain Hobson, or to the strong government at home.

Mr. Theophilus Heale inquires what is to prevent another association from acting in the same manner, on the same principles; and paying in, if advisable, a portion of the receipts to government to form a fund for emigration? Let the aim and object of this question;

and the scheme it involves, dawn gently on our readers, as it did on us, or they will be struck with astonishment. Think of another company being formed, buying, of course, its lands from the crown, as it now claims the entire territory except that portion granted by charter to the New Zealand Company, and then paying over a portion of the sales to government, for the purposes of emigration. The government at home could not of course attend to the details; they must be in the hands of the local governor. The governor of New Zealand is Captain Hobson; Auckland is Captain Hobson's hobby; it has no settlers. He has already spent more than he can justify, and a company formed and acting as Mr. Heale urgently desires would make all straight. "Why should not a hundred well constituted associations so act?" again he inquires. He sees no reason to the contrary, and he dares Mr. Mangles to the delivery of a negative. Let us return to his grievous picture of the Company and its charter. In his magniloquent preface, Mr. Heale says, in allusion to the latter,

"Nearly 900,000 broad acres granted without a payment, and better still, without a condition!—no troublesome clauses to bind the company to colonize their princely domain—no restrictions as to price at which they were to sell—no fixed portion of the proceeds allotted to emigration—not even a boundary placed to limit their right of choice, nor a shadow of control reserved to the Government. In short, this prince of charters made them absolute proprietors of this vast estate, to be selected by themselves, in whatever part of the islands they might think proper, without check or control."

Now, if this be true, and as Mr. Heale says so we presume it is, we think there is something to prevent any other association from doing as the present company does. By his own shewing, government cannot sell any land to a new company until the New Zealand Company has picked out its quantity, when and where it may choose. Could the Company believe Mr. Heale's version of the charter they might send out a colony to Auckland, and even scare away Captain Hobson, government offices and all! Need we pursue this absurdity further? In declining to do so, it is only to take up another.

Mr. Theophilus Heale hazards the bold announcement, in contradiction to the opinion of Mr. Mangles, that the interests of the Company and of New Zealand are separate and distinct; that the former can only derive benefit from the injury it inflicts on the latter. In proof of this assertion he deduces one fact and one opinion—the first, that of the Company having devoted 50 instead of 75 per cent on the price of the land of the second colony to emigration purposes. By one of those accidents to which partisan writers are frequently liable, Mr. Heale forgets that the remaining twenty five per cent., at the express desire of the originators of the second colony, is devoted to the purchase, construction, and maintenance of steam-boats, roads, bridges, &c. His objections to the opinion of Mr. Mangles may be shortly dismissed. The latter gentleman expresses his belief that the profits of the Company will increase, as their reserved lands are certain of being sold at a higher price than those already disposed of; and Mr. Heale gratuitously assumes that this would involve a breach of the Company's compact, that all their lands should be sold at a uniform price. Does Mr. Heale expect, or does he wish the public to expect, that any lots, say at Port Nicholson or Nelson, remaining on the Company's hands, should be sold at 11 per acre, after their agent shall have effected improvements thereon? Does he think that such sale, at 11 per acre, would be an act of justice to those who purchased lands before allocation at the same price? Does he not himself admit that the uniform price of such reservations would be that which equal land is bringing at the time? Again, if the Company made a certain profit, when a district was sold at 11 per acre, would they not realise more when it was sold, as in the case of Nelson, at thirty shillings? By good management, public confidence, and an increase of population in the islands, other lands of the Company may be disposed of at higher prices; and yet, from existing advantages, be comparatively cheaper than those originally bought at Port Nicholson. The "uniform price" prevents adverse competition among the colonists themselves, but it cannot arrest an increase of marketable value in any new settlement. The re-sale of sections at Port Nicholson is a sufficient answer to this idle objection.

Mr. Theophilus Heale, p. 29, condescends to let us into his secret. He admits that the interests of Auckland and Wellington are diametrically opposed to one another. But why they are so is not so easily ascertained. He tells us certainly that the bulk of the Company's lands are in the most mountainous and inaccessible parts of New Zealand—(rather an odd assertion after his preface),—and therefore the Company is interested in preventing the colonisation of the superior parts of the island, such as Auckland and Waikato, where they have little or no land. By one of those digressions which swell a pamphlet, if they do not explain a subject, Mr. Heale copies an extract we have given from Mr. Mangles, respecting the better administration of matters by a Company than Government, and goes on to say that all that might be done by any other company, although it possessed not "the dangerously extensive powers ceded to the Company by Lord John Russell." No doubt of it! A company under the irresponsible power of Captain Hobson would people New Zealand sooner, better, and cheaper than any other! but where is such a company to be found? It is the object of this pamphlet to procure its formation. When that takes place, we shall certainly not envy it the good likely to accrue from its patronage.

Mr. Heale will not permit his government to act as the late Ministry did, viz., to fix a principle, and authorise the Company to carry it out; but he has no objection to government giving every countenance to any other that will populate Auckland. The leading offence of the New Zealand Company, it appears, has been its choice of the valley of the Hutt on which to plant their principal settlement, while

Captain Hobson has evinced his superior judgment by selecting the Thames. On this part of his subject Mr. Heale would have us believe that he enters in the most business-like manner, and that after he has spoken no dog must bark. One or two instances of his candour and fair play, and we shall dismiss him.

At page 41 he says—

"The Hutt, though laid down in some of the recent maps as a large river, and talked of by the Company as such, is but a streamlet—across which I have waded at its mouth, and have found it impossible to ascend it further than seven or eight miles in the lightest boat, even with frequent portages."

At page 47 he adds—

"Port Nicholson is singularly defective in reference to its communication with agricultural districts. It has no river. The Hutt is called a river, but is only a streamlet, and not navigable, nor has it any available agricultural land in its neighbourhood, except the valley of the Hutt."

He admits that Mr. Bidwill, Mr. Bright, Mr. Petre, and other residents in New Zealand, have declared to the contrary; he is aware that numerous settlers have written in its favour, but as none of them could wade across the Hutt, we suppose their authority must not be taken. Yet out of his own mouth we shall condemn him. On page 40 he tells us that Port Nicholson is hemmed in by "steep and lofty mountains." Where, may we ask him, do the heavy rains gather in their descent from the hills? He tells us there is no other streamlet than the Hutt near, and yet the channel of its long and noble valley is occupied only by a tiny brook! He quotes so much of Mr. Petre's book in relation to the removal of the colony from the Hutt to Lambton Bay that it may show bad management, but stops short when he should have told that the Hutt was likely to overflow its banks from the inundation of rain.

Again, talking of climate, he says that Auckland cannot be surpassed for excellence of climate, wholesome air, and good water; but if we may judge by his silence, there is no excellence, no wholesome air, no good water at Port Nicholson; nothing but high winds and low houses!

Auckland, we are told, "is within a very short voyage of the Bay of Islands, which has always been, and remains, the greatest resort of whaling ships, and is the chief place of trade in the island." There is no trade, there are no ships, at Port Nicholson, because Mr. Heale, in his candour, says nothing about them.

The district along the east coast to the south of Auckland, he calculates would be the outlet for the produce to be grown; but around Port Nicholson the land is barren, "and thinly inhabited even by the natives." If Port Nicholson is thinly inhabited, why does he not tell us the amount of population in his favourite districts of Coromandel, Mercury Bay, and the Bay of Plenty? It is because he cannot afford any sum of praise to any place but Auckland. It is, he declares, page 49, "positively a matter of wonder and admiration, and probably has not its equal in the world."

"I conclude then, that Captain Hobson has decided not only wisely, but that his decision will be held irrevocable in favour of Auckland, and against Port Nicholson. The Company at home, indeed, may flatter others, perhaps themselves, with the hope that they have sufficient power to efface the decree, but it is a vain hope;—the present Government is strong and acts upon a system, not at random. It can neither be frightened nor cajoled. The case against the Company's settlement is so strong, and any decision in its favour would be so manifestly founded on unjust principles and suggested by impure motives, that the people of England, once made acquainted with the facts, never would tolerate it, even if a Government weak and base enough to let themselves be made the tool of the Company could be again found."

His peroration respecting the conduct of the Company at home, after the above extract, must tell amazingly in favour of his cool assurance.

The obvious course of the Company, Mr. Heale says, p. 61, is to cause an apparent prosperity, by diverting the flow of emigration into their settlement, which "they are working with the capital and labour of others."

"They began in the recklessness of ignorance and presumption; they are proceeding in a course worthy of such commencement."

It would be unjust in us to remark on these passages; there is evidently one word of mistake in them, in rectifying which the author we are certain will make to us his best acknowledgments. For Company read Captain Hobson. We take no merit to ourselves in making this emendation: the picture drawn is so true, so like the boastful vapourities of Mr. Willoughby Shortland, so like the honourable traffickings of Lieutenant M'Donnell, and wital so perfect in its portraiture of the solitary chief who holds his viceregal state at Auckland, that no mistake could possibly be made in the matter.

We have given more attention to this pamphlet, considered as the production of Mr. Theophilus Heale, than it deserves, but considering it the first of a series of mercenary attempts to attract political enmity to truly liberal measures respecting colonization by public enterprise, and as a vain means to extend the influence of that small section which adorns Auckland with its presence—of those who adulterate the governor and procure the choice of large tracts of land thereby—we consider we should be wanting in watchfulness and decision did we hesitate to expose the scheme. So far as the New Zealand Company is itself concerned, it has only to point to what it has already done as a sure guarantee of what it is willing and able yet to perform. Government may or may not extend its powers and means of usefulness—it may or may not encourage the emulation or opposition of any other body—but certain we are, it will not grant any indulgence to Captain Hobson or his favourites, until his expenditure has been shown and justified, and until he can give some better reason than mere caprice, why he has not long ere this visited the most populous, enterprising, and thriving colony under his charge.

*Letters on Emigration*: containing a few remarks on the benefits likely to be derived by the adoption of a National System of Emigration. By C. H. Louden Pasco. 1841.

Whatever observations we might have been disposed to offer on this pamphlet, have, in a great measure, been anticipated by our article on Colonisation and Corn Laws in this number of our journal. If this pamphlet had been entitled, "Letters on the Corn Laws, with an incidental approval of Emigration" its title would have been more correct. The writer seems to have some suspicion of this when he says, "It may be said that many of the remarks contained in these letters have reference now (*gy. more*), to the upholding of the Corn Laws than to the advocating of emigration, but that is not so." Its effect will probably be to create more enemies to emigration than it makes friends, an effect not contemplated by the author, to whom we cheerfully give credit for goodness of intention.

Another defect of the pamphlet, is that it only enters into the threshold of the subject—a defect which may arise from want of knowledge of what others have done in the same field, for strange as it may appear, the author, with as much simplicity as sincerity, believes that nothing had been done until he began to write. "When I first began to address the remarks that are contained in these letters," says our author, "the subject of emigration was scarcely ever heard of, as it means the adoption of which would furnish relief to the distresses which we labour under." (The subject has, in fact, been investigated to a much greater depth as a means of relief than our author is aware of; and more than that, the art of conducting it pointed out, without a knowledge of which emigration never can be adopted to an extent to produce any good result.)

*The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine*. No. 1. Edited by H. Capper, Esq., Smith, Elder and Co.

It would be unfair to judge too acutely of a first number of any periodical, and more particularly one of this description; yet are we afraid that it is not in our power to welcome this monthly periodical as a coadjutor. It seems to us to be already imbued with a strong party spirit, and talks somewhat broadly of the empiricism of the Anti-Corn-Law advocates, as if any periodical devoted to healthy emigration and colonisation on just principles could consistently object to free trade. It is very possible that the editor and his contributors do not yet thoroughly understand each other, and that the future numbers will be free from such blemishes as that of expressing strong opinions on the home policy of the late and present governments. To continue to do so will be a fatal error—not certainly so much for the cause as to the periodical itself. The friends and supporters of systematic colonisation are to be found among all political parties in this country; on this topic they meet as on neutral ground, and confident we are that the successful progress of the Wakefield principle will not be permitted to be injured by the interpolation of any foreign matters. We shall pause another month, however, before we give a decided opinion on this Magazine, and hope by that time to find it weeded of all objectionable phrases, which betray alike bad taste and incorrect principles.

#### BOOKS FOR COLONISTS.

[Hitherto the books reviewed in the *New Zealand Journal* have, for the most part, been such as described or otherwise related to New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. It has been suggested to us, that as far as opportunity permits, we should also notice works of a character especially calculated to the use of settlers—works on agriculture, gardening, the keeping of stock, elementary works on geology, botany, surveying, and so forth. With this suggestion we shall comply as far as circumstances admit. Books relating to the colonies are chiefly interesting to such of our readers as reside at home; the class of works contemplated in the above suggestion will be noticed with especial reference to the instruction and information of permanent settlers.]

*Cottage Economy*; containing information relative to the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees, ewes, goats, poultry, and rabbits, and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of the affairs of a labourer's family, &c. By William Cobbett. Fifteenth edition. London: published by Anne Cobbett, 137, Strand, 1838.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to Cobbett's political writings, and as to his peculiar views and prejudices, there cannot be a doubt that all his works on domestic management, on rural affairs, and on the use of language, are marked by strong sense, and by great clearness of thought and precision of language. His power of conveying instruction is indeed almost unequalled; he seems rather to woo the reader to learn than to affect the teacher; he travels with his pupil over the field of knowledge upon which he is engaged, never seeming to forget the steps by which he himself learned. He assumes that nothing is known, and no point is too minute, for the most careful investigation. Above all, the pure mother-English, in which his instructions are conveyed, makes him a double teacher; for whilst the reader is ostensibly receiving instruction on some subject of rural economy, he is at the same time incessantly imbibing a taste for good sound Saxon English—the very type of the substantial matters whereof his instructor delights to dispense. Most of Cobbett's works on rural and domestic economy, though written for the industrious and middle classes of this country, are admirably adapted to the use of settlers in new countries. For an old and thickly-peopled country like England, perhaps Cobbett carried his notion of doing every thing at home a little too far; but in a new country, where a man is at times compelled to turn his hand to every thing, it is really well to know how every thing connected with rural economy should be done, and we really know of

no works whence this extended knowledge can be acquired so readily as from those of Cobbett. He understood all the operations incidental to the successful pursuit of husbandry, and his very prejudice of surrounding the farm with a wall of brass, and having every ousage within, prompted him to write on rural affairs with completeness.

The little half-crown book, which we now introduce to our readers, contains a mine of most valuable instruction, every line of which is as useful to the colonist as to those for whom it was written. We have just read it through from the title to the imprint, with especial regard to the wants of the colonists, and we do not believe there is a single sentence of the instructional portion that need be rejected.

The treatises on brewing and making bread are particularly applicable to New Zealand. We observe by the published lists of prices, that while flour was these selling at a moderate price, bread was enormously high. There is no body to blame for this; it arises simply out of the high rate of retail profit which prevails in new countries, and we know no reason why bakers should be expected to keep shop for less remuneration than other tradesmen. The remedy then is, not to abuse the baker, but to bake at home. How this is to be accomplished Cobbett here points out.

Some idea of the saving by means of home baking in our colonies, where retail profits are high, may be gleaned from the great difference between the price of flour and that of bread at Wellington, at the same date. When flour was selling at 20s per ton, the bakers of Wellington were charging 1s 8d for the 4lb loaf. Now, one cwt. of flour would make from 126lbs to 184lbs of bread, that is, on an average, 82 loaves of 4lb each. These would cost:—flour 10s, yeast 1s, salt 6d, fuel 1s—together, 22s 6d, or something smaller 9d per 4lb loaf. Here, then, would be an enormous saving to the settlers' family by means of home bread making:—is not Cobbett right when he deprecates the idea of the farm labourer going to the bakers' shop? and, if he be right in England, where the baker works for a small profit, his recommendation has ten times the force when applied to a colony like New Zealand. Let it be remembered, also, that, by home-baking, the quality of the bread is guaranteed. Doubtless honest bakers do exist; but if there be only a few who occasionally make use of potatoes, and other materials less nourishing than wheat, surely the guarantee is worth something where soundness of muscle and sinew is of so much importance.

Earnestly, then, do we recommend every New Zealand emigrant to purchase this little book, and make himself master of all it contains. Cobbett himself esteemed it highly, and we cannot conclude better than by quoting his own character of it:—

"In my own estimation, the book that stands first is the 'Foot Man's Friend'; and the one that stands next is this 'Cottage Economy'; and beyond all description is the pleasure I derive from reflecting on the number of happy families that this little book must have made. I dined in company with a lady in Worcestershire, who desired to see me on account of this book; and she told me that until she read it, she knew nothing at all about these two great matters, the making of bread and of beer; but that from the moment she read the book, she began to teach her servants, and that the benefits were very great. But, to the labouring people, there are the arguments in favour of good conduct, sobriety, frugality, industry, all the domestic virtues: here are the reasons for all these; and it must be a real devil in human shape, who does not applaud the man who could sit down to write this book, a copy of which every person ought, upon pain of loss of ears, to present to every girl that he marries, rich or poor.—W. C."

*A Memoir addressed to Proprietors of Mountain and other Waste Lands, and other Agriculturists of the United Kingdom, on the Naturalisation of the Alpaca*. By Wm. Walton, Esq. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 44.

THIS is a pamphlet of great importance to those to whom it is addressed, and is another of those works, which, although written without any intention of benefiting New Zealand, yet contain so much good matter strictly applicable to that colony, and to its settlers, that we shall take occasion to extract from it pretty largely. The alpaca is one of four species of sheep which abound in South America, more especially in Peru. They feed alike on the green spots and frozen pinnacles of the Andes, and by a peculiar formation of their dental organs, pick up a livelihood where cattle and sheep would starve. There are two tame species and two wild: of the former the Incas of Peru kept large flocks, separating the animals of the various colours into distinct flocks, and manufacturing from their long and glossy wool articles of all kinds for dress or domestic use. The alpaca, however, was, and is, chiefly trained as a beast of burden. Erect in position, sure of foot, docile in disposition, and moderate in feeding, and altogether indolent of water, he is highly esteemed alike by the Spaniards and Indians. The object of the author is to induce the agriculturists of this country to naturalise this valuable animal on the waste lands which abound, particularly in Scotland, by which a new article of manufacture may be introduced amongst us, and additional employment thus given to the ill-employed working-classes of Great Britain. Awarding to our author the hope that his intentions may be fraught with good and practical results, we turn to those interested in New Zealand, and point out this pamphlet as containing much which is of value to them, and indeed more easy of attainment to them than to the grower in England.

As a beast of burden the alpaca is altogether unneeded in this country; in New Zealand it would be valuable in the extreme. There the want of animal labour is even more felt than usual. Horses and oxen are of great value in Australasia, and the sheep are totally incompetent to any toil or travel. Here is an animal on the shores of the Pacific, containing the docility and economic feeding of the sheep, with the endurance of the camel; the agricultural

value (as an article of food) of the ox, and almost the fleetness as well as the surefootedness of the horse. New Zealand vessels have already touched at Valparaiso; a few degrees nearer the Equator lies the broad empire of Peru, with all its treasures, and the least of which is this valuable animal. We shall this week make a few extracts from the pages of the work before us, relative to the habits of life of the alpaca, which will at once prove it to be a fitting and healthy dweller either for the valleys of Potosi or the bold projections of Mount Egmont, and in our next return to the various other matters so ably treated of by Mr. Walton.

Speaking of the various classes of the animal, the author says:— Although the four species are distinct, they nevertheless resemble each other, at the same time that they are marked by great affinity in character and structural conformation with other animals belonging to a different classification. Speaking of the zoological character of ordinary sheep, Carver places them in the order Ruminata, having incisors only on the lower jaw, opposed to a callous substance on the upper one; six molar teeth on each side; the joints of the lower jaw peculiarly adapted to a grinding motion, and four stomachs, &c. These are distinctions, with one exception, applicable to the Andes sheep, which are equally lamigerous; but the latter will also bear a comparison with the Caprine, or goat tribe, in their general structure; in being light, and their limbs well adapted for springing and swiftness; the ears erect, and the promiscuity in the pupil of the eye. They also come near to the camel, without having any of his deformities, and like him, are enduring, docile, and useful, while in their skin, flesh, and general appearance, they are not unlike the fallow deer. They may be defined without horns, divided hoof, ruminating, lamigerous, and horny-hoofed. The llama is rather the largest and tallest of the two domestic breeds, being usually from three and a half to four and a half feet high, measured from the ground to the top of the back; but from the length of the neck, and carrying his head in an upright and graceful manner, he appears taller than he really is. The best breeds of the alpaca are not more than half a foot lower, and although not so showy nor so active, he is a much more interesting animal. His eyes are large and black; the pupil prominent; the countenance peculiarly soft and expressive; and if in the East it is considered the most flattering compliment that can be paid to a female to tell her that her eyes resemble those of the antelope, the civility would be much enhanced by likening them to those of an alpaca. The formation

of the head is remarkable, differing materially from that of horned ruminants. In the alpine theocranium is proportionally smaller and narrower; the muzzle protracted and usually mouse-coloured; the nostrils placed high up and dilated, capable of being shut at pleasure; the upper lip moveable and deeply fissured, with great pliability about it; and the lower one slightly pendulous; the orbits are raised and prominent, in consequence of the temples being more sunk, and a small membranous space is noticed between the lacrymal, frontal, and palatine bones. In the organization of their mouth, the Peruvian sheep differ from the camel and other ruminants.

The incisors are long, unequal, rather overlaid, and bent upwards; the canines rounded, the inside flattened, the sockets small, and, as a whole, presenting the form of the bowl of a spoon. The two canine incisors in the head before me are full two inches long, and the breadth rather less than half an inch, while the two next in order are not more than an inch and three quarters long, and the outside are not quite an inch. The centre teeth project full half an inch beyond the muzzle bone, so as to meet the pad underneath it, by which means the animal, with the aid of his tongue and cleft lip, is not only able to collect and place between the pad and cutting teeth his food with greater ease than either the camel or the sheep, but, owing to the length of his neck and the pointed form of the muzzle, also to reach the herbage growing on ledges and crags above him, which our woolly tribes would not venture to approach. In this respect he possesses one of the properties of the giraffe, which feeds on the boughs of a tree while it overshadows him. The lip of the alpaca is guarded by a thick coat to prevent injury, a defence extremely necessary in a country where thorns are numerous. The two canine teeth on each side of the upper jaw bend backwards, so as to meet the lower part of the outside incisors, and between them fit in the two canine, or shovel, teeth of the maxillary, or under jaw. The molars implanted in the two jaws fit in and severally interlock in such a manner as to produce the fullest effect during the process of mastication. The whole dental arrangement is indeed peculiarly well adapted for a browsing ruminant.

We shall give in our next the continuation of Mr. Walton's perspicuous account of the organization of this interesting animal, and thereafter enter on the views of the author respecting the advantages to be derived from the introduction of the alpaca to a country in which it has hitherto been unknown.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

TERMS of Purchase of Preliminary Lands in the Settlement of Nelson, New Zealand.

GOVERNOR. JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. HON. FRANCIS BARING. DIRECTORS.

- Viceant Ingentre, M.P. Lord Petre Henry A. Aglionby, M.P. John Elliker Boubert, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Charles Butler, Esq., M.P. William Taylor Copeland, Esq., A.M., M.P. Russell Ellice, Esq. James Robert Gowen, Esq. John Hime, Esq. William Hunt, Esq., M.P. Rom Donnelly Hargreaves, Esq., M.P. Stewart Harcourtbank, Esq., M.P. Sir William Mofesworth, Bart. Alexander Mairac, Esq. The Lord Mayor Sir George Sinclair, Bart. John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P. Hon. Frederick Jas. Tallmachie, M.P. Arthur Willis, Esq. George Frederick Young, Esq.

1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby gives notice, that a limited number of allotments of preliminary lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz. one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for sale in their second Settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is £300.

2. These allotments were unsold when the general ballot for priority of choice was held on the 30th August last; nevertheless the numbers which represent them in the original Registry of applications were placed in the wheel with all the other numbers, and the unsold numbers were drawn promiscuously with those which had been previously disposed of; consequently to each of the unsold numbers definite rights of priority of choice (distinct in respect to each of the sections above described) have been attached by the ballot.

3. Until further notice, any party, or his Agent, attending at the New Zealand House on any Thursday at three o'clock, P. M., and producing the receipt of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne and Smiths, for 1800, will be entitled to draw in the presence of the Court of Directors, from a wheel in which the registry numbers of all unsold allotments have been deposited, with special precautions for their security and for the fairness of the proceeding. The register of any number which will then show to the party drawing any number to what rights of priority of choice he is entitled.

4. Applicants therefore will obtain preliminary allotments, on precisely the same terms, with respect to price and the chance of priority of choice, as original purchasers.

5. A list of the registry-numbers, with the rights of choice which were attached to each by the original ballot, may be seen at the New Zealand House, on application to the Secretary.

6. Present purchasers will be entitled to the same privileges, in respect to an allowance for cabin passages (not exceeding 25 per cent. on the purchase money), as those who bought allotments before the general ballot.

7. Purchasers not proceeding to New Zealand will be entitled to delegate their right of choice to any Agent whom they may nominate; or, if they should prefer it, such choice will be exercised on their behalf by the officers of the Company.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 1st Jan. 1842.

FORM OF APPLICATION. To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company. I beg to apply for allotment of land in the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, (the Land Orders for which are to be issued in the name of) as the purchaser thereof, subject to the within terms of purchase. £00 N.B. If this purchase is effected through any Agent, his signature is to be added below.

This day is published, in dunn two, price 1s sewed, NEW ZEALAND and the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, or considerations now for the interests of the Colony and the Company are similar. In answer to a pamphlet entitled "How to Colonize: The interest of the country, and the duty of the Government." By Theophilus Heale, Esq. London, Sherwood Gilbert and Piper, Paternoster-row.

NEW ZEALAND, for the BAY OF ISLANDS, calling (if required) at WELLINGTON and AUCKLAND, the fine first-class fast sailing Clipper Brig, TOBAGO, 500 tons burthen. Copper and Copper-fastened. D. THOMAS, Commander. Now lying in the London Docks, and is under positive engagement to sail early in Feb. or furthest freight. Has the greater part of her cargo actually secured, and will sail in January next. For freight and passage, apply to THOMAS & DONALD BROWN, Brokers, 143, Leadenhall street.

TWO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS to SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c. J. VALLENTINE and SON, 69, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz. Large Bell Tents complete, at 2s each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Harness, and Traces, at 6s 6d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 6d per set; Bushel Bags 2s 6d per 100; Felling Axes, weighing 6 1/2 lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Mocs from 6s to 12s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17s per ditto; Shingles and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 2s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 3d per lb or 4s per cwt; Sheep sheavers, 1s 2d each; Shot, 23s 1d per cwt; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Pouchon Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Pileghs, Tarpsaulins, 6s 3d each, &c. J. V. would particularly call the attention of parties Emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged three times the price. Every article of the best description. Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 69, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J. AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 105, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms. Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded up on application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

NEW ZEALAND.—Persons desirous of emigrating to the above Colony may obtain all relative information by application to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 110, Fenchurch-street.

PERMANENT HOUSES of Framed Studs, with inside and outside Boards, Boarded Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs; Doors and Glazed Windows complete. Packed up for shipment. Well adapted for Colonists, from their moderate cost, great portability, facility of erection, and real comfort. Plans and models at P. Thompson's Manufactory, New Road, Regent's Park.

EMIGRANTS, FARMERS, and others, are invited to inspect DEAN & EVANS'S Patent Portable Hand Mill, which grinds and dresses at one operation, coarse and fine Flour from Wheat, Maize, Oats, &c., &c. It may be seen in use at the sole Agent's, Richards, Wood, and Co., 117 and 118, Bishopgate-street Within. Prospectuses forwarded free to (post paid) applicants. At the same place Dean and Evans's New Kibbling Mill may be seen.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD AND AUCKLAND GAZETTE. To be Published at Auckland, the Capital of the Colony of New Zealand.

A Company having been formed under the style of the AUCKLAND NEWSPAPER and GENERAL PRINTING COMPANY, its first object is the establishment of a NEWSPAPER, affording every necessary and useful information, upon all topics connected with the Colony of New Zealand. The Newspaper will be Published Weekly, at Auckland, and will be conducted entirely upon independent principles, to be devoted to the disseminating of all news affecting the interests of the Colony and Residents in New Zealand, to uphold the Law, and to advance the religious and moral character of Society, and in every respect have as one of its chief objects the improvement and civilization of the Aboriginal population: it shall contain no misrepresentation, exaggeration, or abuse; and care shall be taken to avoid any approach to offensive personalities. It will be a Paper for the publication of all Advertisements for public information—in fact, a Commercial, Shipping, Agricultural, and General Newspaper. Parties intending to Subscribe, or requiring Advertisements, to apply to Mr. H. H. CHAMBERS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal." PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable quarterly, in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, 5s. for the first, and 1s. 6d. for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 6s. for the first ten lines, and 4s. per line for the excess of the number; and 2d. per line for each subsequent insertion.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

GVERNOR. JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. DEPUTY-GVERNOR. HON. FRANCIS BARING. DIRECTORS.

- Viscount Ingestre, M.P. Lord Petre Henry A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P. John Elphinstone Boulton, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Charles Butler, Esq., M.P. William Taylor Copland, Esq., Ald. M.P. Russell Ellice, Esq. James Robert Gouwe, Esq. John Rice, Esq. William Hutt, Esq., M.P. Ross Montagu Mackenzie, Esq., M.P. Stewart Macquibanks, Esq., M.P. Sir William Rolleston, Bart. Alexander Nairne, Esq. The Lord Mayor Sir George Sinclair, Bart. John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P. Hon. Frederick Jas. Tohomache, M.P. Arthur Willis, Esq. George Frederick Young, Esq.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, London, 1st January, 1848.

REGULATIONS

TO be observed in the selection of LABOURERS for a FREE PASSAGE, (including Provisions and Medical Attendance, during the voyage) to NEW ZEALAND; and also the CONDITIONS on which the passage, when granted, must be understood to be accepted.

TRADE OR CALLING.

- 1. The Emigrants must belong to the class of Mechanics and Handicraftsmen, Agricultural Labourers, or Domestic Servants. 2. The classes most in demand may be described as follows:—Shepherds; and Farm Servants; the trades employed in building, such as Carpenters, Sawyers, Joiners, Plasterers, Brickmakers, Bricklayers, Stonemasons, Quarrymen and Limeburners; country Blacksmiths, who can shoe horses; Wheelwrights; Harness Makers; and a moderate number of Tailors and Shoemakers. 3. All the Adults must be capable of Labour, and must emigrate with the intention of Working for Wages after their arrival, and of remaining in the Colony to which a free passage may be granted to them. 4. Persons who are proceeding to the Colony to buy Land, or invest a small capital in Trade, are not eligible for a free passage. 5. Persons resident in a Workhouse, or in the habitual receipt of parish relief, are not considered eligible for a free passage.

DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY, AND AGE.

- 6. The Emigrants must consist principally of married couples, who will be required to produce their marriage certificates. The Candidates most acceptable are young couples who have no children; and no family can be accepted which includes more than two children under seven years of age. 7. The separation of parents from children who are not grown up will in no case be allowed. 8. Single women, without their parents, are not admissible unless they are emigrating under the immediate care of some near married relatives, or are under engagement as domestic servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers in the same ship. The preference will be given to those accustomed to Farm and Dairy-work, Stump-throwers, Straw-platters and Domestic Servants. 9. Single men cannot be allowed, except in a number not exceeding that of the single women in the same ship. If named by a Land Purchaser, they can only be accepted in case the same party has named an equal number of single women who conform to Regulation 8.

- 10. The age of persons accepted as Adults is to be not less than 14, nor generally speaking more than 35, but the latter rule will admit of being relaxed in favour of the parents of sons and daughters, of useful ages going by the same ship. 11. All Emigrants, Adults as well as Children, must have been vaccinated, or have had the Small Pox. 12. Persons who are ineligible to be conveyed out by the Emigration Fund, if not disqualified on account of character, will, in the discretion of the Court of Directors, be allowed to accompany the free Emigrants, on paying to the Company the bare contract price of passage, which is usually between 17l and 20l for each person of the age of fourteen and upwards. The charges for children are as follows:—under one year of age no charge; one year of age but under seven, one-third of the charge for adults; seven years of age and under fourteen, one-half the charge for adults.

CHARACTER.

13. Good Character is indispensable, and decisive certificates will be required both to this point, and also to competence in the professed trade or calling of the proposed Emigrant.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

14. All applications, therefore, must be made in the form hereto annexed, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then forwarded to this office.

15. The nomination of Labourers for a free passage by Land Purchasers, will be subject to the approval of the Court of Directors, whose answer must be received before the Emigrants are led to make any preparation.

16. Should it be found that the signatures attached to the certificate are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected.

PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO APPLICATION AND APPROVAL.

17. If approved of the Emigrants will receive a free passage as soon as the arrangements of the Company will admit. But due notice will be given to them of the ship by which they are to sail, and of the time appointed for sailing; and, unless they receive such notice, they must, on account, withdraw from their employment, or make any preparation for departure.

18. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the Emigrants.

19. Provisions, Mattresses and Bolsters, and Cooking Utensils will be found; but Blankets, Sheets, and Coverlets are not supplied, and of these the Emigrants must provide a sufficient stock for themselves and their families. They should also bring their own Towels, and their own Knives and Forks, with Tea or Pewter Plates, Spoons, and Drinking Mugs. The Emigrants will be allowed to retain their Mattresses and Bolsters, on arrival in the Colony, if they conduct themselves well during the voyage.

20. The emigrants must bring their own Clothing, which will be inspected at the Port by an officer of the Company; and all parties are particularly desired to observe that they will not be allowed to embark, unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for their health during the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted, consists of two complete Sets of exterior Clothing (including two pairs of Shoes), and of six changes of Shirts and Stockings; but as a general rule, it may be stated that the more abundant the Stock of Clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to New Zealand is about five months, and at whatever season of the year it may be made, the emigrants have to pass through both very hot and very cold weather, and should therefore be prepared for both.

21. Each family should furnish itself with two canvass Clothes Bags, as the heavy Boxes and Chests will be put away in the Hold, and there will only be access to them once in every three or four weeks.

22. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades; bulky Agricultural Implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can Furniture be received on board; Mattresses especially, and Feather Beds are strictly prohibited.

23. The whole quantity of Baggage for each adult Emigrant must not measure more than 20 cubic feet or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes of not more than 24 or 3 feet long, by about 22 inches wide and 18 inches high. People should not crowd the ship with Boxes only half filled, and must pack their effects close. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken, unless paid for, and only in case there be room in the ship.

24. Only the luggage really belonging to each family of passengers is intended to be taken under the foregoing allowance. If any one should attempt to impose on Company by letting the baggage of other persons, not members of his family, go under his name, he will forfeit his passage, and not be suffered to proceed.

25. On the arrival of the Emigrants in the Colony, they will be received by an officer, who will point out to them where they are most likely to meet with employment,—the best mode of reaching the place of their destination,—and who will assist them, generally, with advice and information. The Emigrants, however, will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment is required from them for the free passage out. The only return expected is a strict observance, on board, of the Regulation framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the Colony.

26. Letters and applications should be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad Street Buildings, London.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JOHN WARD, Sec.

REGISTER, NO.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

[No fee or gratuity whatever is to be given to any of the Officers or Agents of the Company, in respect of the selection of any Emigrant, or of any service which he may render them.]

Form to be filled up by Persons desirous of obtaining a Free Passage to NEW ZEALAND, then to be separated from the other page, and returned as a letter pre-paid, and directed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad Street Buildings, London.

The same form will do for a Man and his Wife and their Children under fourteen—All others will require distinct Forms.

Name of the Colony to which the Applicant wishes to emigrate:

Name of the Applicant, Trade or Calling. Whether in the receipt of parish relief, and if so, for how long.

Place of Residence. Married or Single (if married, the Certificate of Marriage must be enclosed).

Name and address of some late Employer, with the time the Applicant worked for him.

Name and Address of the Minister of the Parish in which the Applicant resides.

In this Column write the Names of all Parties included in this certificate, giving each Parent and each Child a separate line. (N.B. Children 14 years or upwards, require separate Certificates.) In this Column write each one's age to the last birthday.

In this Column write the date of the birthday. In this Column state whether Vaccinated, or had the Small Pox.

In this Column write opposite to each Name whether the person can read or not, using the terms, "very well," "well," "a little," or "not at all."

In this Column write opposite to each name whether the Party can write or not, using the terms, "Yes" or "No." If Yes, then let each write opposite his or her Name as follows:—"A specimen of my writing;" and add the initial letters of his or her Name.

I do hereby declare, that the above statement is true; and that I have carefully read the preceding Regulations for the selection of Emigrant Labourers, and that in applying for a Free Passage to the Colony, I am really and truly acting in accordance with the spirit of those Regulations, which I understand to be this: That the privilege of a Free Passage, if granted, will be allowed me in the expectation that I go to the Colony as one willing and intending to work there for wages. And I further declare, that I have neither paid, nor agreed to pay for the purpose of obtaining a Free Passage, any fee or gratuity whatever, 6s. or for the use of the party through whom this Application is made.

Signed by the Applicant. CERTIFICATE TO BE SIGNED BY TWO RESPECTABLE HOUSEHOLDERS.—N.B. This is not to be signed by Publicans or Dealers in Beer or Spirits.

We certify that we are well acquainted with the above-named Applicant, and that we believe the above statement to be strictly true; further, that we believe the Applicant to be honest, sober, industrious, and of general good character, and not likely to become a burthen on the Colony.

Signature Place of Abode. Signature Place of Abode.

CERTIFICATE OF A PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON.—I certify that I have examined the above-named Applicant, and his wife and children, and that none of them are seriously afflicted nor deformed in person, nor, in any opinion, afflicted with any disease calculated to shorten life, or to impair physical or mental energy. I certify also that they have all had the small-pox, or have been vaccinated, and are entirely free from every disease usually considered infectious or contagious.

Signature Place of Residence. I certify, to the best of my belief, that the above certificates are authentic, and that the Persons whose Signatures are affixed to them, viz., the two Householders, and the Surgeon or Physician, are worthy of credit. (To be signed by the Magistrate, or Clergyman, or Catholic Priest of the Parish in which the Applicant resides.)

Signature of the Magistrate, Place of Residence. Signature of the Clergyman, Place of Residence. Signature of the Catholic, Place of Residence.

CERTIFICATE OF AGENT.—Should the above party have been selected by one of the Company's Agents, the following declaration must be signed by such Agent:—

I do hereby declare that I have carefully examined as to the validity of the above statements, and that I am perfectly satisfied of their correctness; also that I have made all other enquiries and examinations named in my Instructions, and that I believe the above parties to be in all respects desirable Emigrants. And I further declare, that I have neither received, nor agreed to receive, from or in respect of the Emigrants above described, any fee or gratuity whatever, on account of their obtaining a free passage through my Agency.

Agent for. CERTIFICATE OF LAND PURCHASER.—Should the above party be nominated by a Purchaser of Land, the following Certificate must be signed by the Purchaser:—I certify, that the above-mentioned Applicant is proposed by me for a Free Passage to the Colony, in virtue of my purchase of Land at that place.

Signature Place of Abode. It is particularly requested that no Gentleman will certify any part of this Return, unless thoroughly convinced of the truth of its statements.

The certificate will be returned unless filled up exactly according to the directions given.

EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA.

NEW ZEALAND, &c. RICHARDS, WOOD, & Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carriage, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c.; &c., made as used in the Colonies.

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 it had been well used, and the quality of things furnished was excellent; they have been for years in the Australian trade, and understand the kind of articles required in those Colonies."—From Colonial Secretary Gougeon's "South Australia," page 124.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND WELLINGTON SPECTATOR. Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s. 6d. for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 16 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first two lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopenny per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 453, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and who may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription 2l. Parties proceeding to the Colonies can subscribe for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Duties, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as Agents.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, January 8, 1848.



# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 53.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

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## FALLACIES ON COLONIZATION.

It is seldom that questions of public policy attract much attention until they are adopted by one or other of the two great sections of the aristocracy by which this country is alternately ruled. Parliamentary discussion, even, is not sufficient to bring a subject into very extensive notice, unless it is either adopted or opposed on party grounds; and it is notorious to those whose business is to watch the progress of public opinion, that a proposition may make great way in the public mind before it makes much show in the Parliamentary debates. This accounts for the apparent rapidity with which questions make progress when once they find their way into Parliament, under the auspices of party; they are, in fact, carried in public opinion before they have succeeded in gaining the attention of the Ministry.

There can be no question that colonization has made vast progress in the public mind, and we may add in public favour within the last few years. So long as the mere removal of masses was alone contemplated, emigration could not be expected to be attractive to persons of any degree of refinement; but, now, that the removal of all the elements of society is sought to be accomplished,—now that colonization has taken the place of mere emigration among the more refined classes of the community, the unpopularity thereof has subsided.

There now seems a probability that the subject, in some way or other, will be introduced to the attention of the Legislature, under the auspices of the government. The mere rumour of this has excited the alarm of the papers opposed to Ministers and each, after its peculiar fashion, has something to say against the scheme—or, rather against the notion it hath formed to itself of what the scheme is likely to be. Of what is contemplated we know nothing, except that we hope it may be that system which we advocate; but any discussion originated by the Government is good, inasmuch as a great deal must be said for and against our system, which, being sound, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by such discussion.

Among the observations called forth by the report that Ministers intend to do something in relation to emigration, those which appeared in the *Examiner* on Sunday demand notice, from the art with which they are written, and the evident knowledge they display of the science in general, of which colonization forms a part. As these observations embrace some palpable fallacies, we cannot let them pass unnoticed. The principal objection of the *Examiner's* correspondent is embodied in the following extract:—"The increase of population in Great Britain and the Channel Islands, on the average of the last ten years, has been within a fraction of 230,000 a year. It is not unreasonable to suppose that this rate will continue for some years to come. For persons of all ages, the average cost of a passage to our colonies may be taken, very moderately, at 10*l.* a head. To transport 230,000 persons yearly would, therefore, cost 2,300,000*l.*; and supposing this number to be yearly got rid of, it would leave us, after all, but just as we were—neither better nor worse. Let us, therefore, add some 5 per cent. to this, which will give near 100,000 persons. The expense of transportation in this case will amount to 3,300,000*l.* Thus every three years we should transport near a million of our population, at the cost of near four millions sterling. All this too, let it be remembered, is on the supposition—not a very probable one—that the capital of our colonies shall be able to furnish employment for so vast a multitude, for we know that even by voluntary emigration the labour market, not only of these but even of the United States itself, has been occasionally glutted."

Now the fallacy of the above passage lies in taking no account of the fact that there is an economical way of preventing the increase by removing the comparatively few persons in whom the procreative power resides, and that if selection as to age were strictly observed, this country might be depopulated in a moderate number of years by removing a smaller number than the present annual increase, and a number not much greater than that of those who have voluntarily emigrated during some years.

We are not aware that there is any statement of the number of per-

sons existing at any one time of each age from one to eighty years and upwards, but it must be clear that the power of continuing the race resides in a small proportion of the whole. If, then, all who reach the age of maturity were removed, is it not clear that in about thirty years no more children would be born, (the population consisting of persons under 15 and over 45 years of age,) but all that is requisite is to remove not the germ of all future increase, but only just so much as increases population to a hurtful extent—a number infinitely smaller than the number mentioned in the above extract, smaller too than the actual voluntary emigration which to all countries now exceeds 100,000 a year. Voluntary emigration is inefficient because it is of all ages promiscuously; but where emigration is provided for by a public fund, a condition may be imposed which shall render it efficient. That condition is, that the fund shall be expended only in removing young couples—a class of persons to whom emigration is the least painful, and who are therefore disposed to embrace it with cheerfulness. The object is, of course, not to depopulate, but merely to prevent undue increase, and whilst we provide for the well being of those who remove to raise at the same time the condition of those who remain behind, "to put the bulk of the population at ease, enabling all to marry when nature should prompt them to marry, preventing the death of many through want, and giving full effect to the principle of population."

There is another fact left out of the account which is important in its relieving operation upon the population at home; it is that capital and labour being more productive in the new field, the labourer becomes a much larger consumer of British goods than he was at home; and thus he gives increased employment, and so promotes an advance in the wages of the home population. Thus, whilst the principle of selection gives us the power of sensibly checking increase, the establishment of the people so removed in a more productive field and so milking up a rapidly increasing body of customers has the effect of rendering the mother country better able to bear an increase of population. Systematic colonization is therefore a double measure of relief, it operates at once upon the supply of and the demand for labour.

The writer in the *Examiner* is very facetious on the scheme of removing society—of taking up Lancashire and laying it down in the back woods of America, but as his satire is not pungent enough to do harm, we may pass over the mistakes it involves, and proceed to another objection, which we are sorry to say is not free from misrepresentation. Alluding to South Australia the *Examiner's* correspondent says;

"But the 'Wakefield principle' has been tested by an actual experiment, the fairest and least unfettered that a legislature ever gave to a project. The projectors framed their own act of Parliament; they had the choice of their own field of action; they appointed their own Governors; they appointed their own Commissioners, and these Commissioners had the whole management of the Colony."

Not one of these statements is in accordance with the truth; and it is a notorious fact, that the weak point of South Australia is precisely where the Commissioners could not interfere—we mean the office of Governor. But let us take the above statements in the irorder, The South Australian act was the result of a compromise, it was not what the "projectors" approved of; it was simply the best thing they could get from the Colonial minister, and never was such as to provide for a "fair trial" of the Wakefield principle. As for the first Governor, he himself must have been astonished at his own appointment, which was managed at the Colonial-office before the commissioners knew much of the matter. Captain Hindmarsh's ambition soared no higher in the first instance than the office of harbour-master, when hearing that Colonel Napier did not intend to accept the office which had been offered to him, and some one suggesting that he might as well apply for the office of governor, as it would be better paid than that of harbour-master, he took the hint, and succeeded. Colonel Gawler, the next governor, was thrust on the commissioners against their will, they having wished the appointment to be conferred on Mr. John Hutt, now Governor of Western Australia. Now what has been the cause of the disasters of South Australia? The Governor's extravagant expenditure and nothing else. With this neither the "projectors" nor "the commissioners" had anything to do, and surely it must be admitted that the wanton destruction of the emigration fund is something which necessarily interfered with the alleged 'fair trial' of the Wakefield principle.

In New Zealand too, as far as Auckland is concerned, the governor's extravagance is likely to mar the fair trial of the principle. As far as it has been and could be tried, its success has been triumphant. Within two years a market for British manufactures has been raised up in a manner to shew that if the same course were pursued in all our colonies, the twofold relief to the population of this country would be substantial and lasting.

## EXPENDITURE WITHOUT REVENUE.

We publish below Captain Hobson's own estimate of the expenditure of the Government of New Zealand for one year, commencing 2d May, 1841, amounting to the enormous sum of 50,922l. 3s. 4d. That the reader may contrast it with the amount authorised by Lord John Russell we here reproduce his Lordship's estimate:—

Salary to Governor	£1200
Colonial Secretary*	600
Chief Justice	1000
Attorney General*	400
Surveyor General*	600
Collector of Customs	500
Colonial Treasurer*	600
Protector of Aborigines	400—5300
Expenses of the above Establishments	6000
Public Buildings and Works	5000
Contingencies	3000
<b>Total</b>	<b>£19,300</b>

This, it will be admitted, was framed on a fair and by no means a niggardly scale, one moreover which a young colony could well bear, and which would have obviated the necessity of any demand upon this country for contribution.

In Captain Hobson's account there is not a word of present revenue, but there is an estimate which we fear is somewhat less real than the estimate of expenditure. It is as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue from Customs, Licences, &c.	£19,400 0 0
Extraordinary proportion of proceeds of Land Sales	18,917 13 9
	38,317 13 9
Leaving a deficiency of	12,604 14 7

The extraordinary revenue is made out as follows:—

Probable Proceeds of Sale of Crown Lands	£. s. d.
	50,000 0 0
EXPENDITURE.	
Surveys, Lands, Roads, &c.	12,164 12 6
	37,835 7 6
50 per cent. for Immigration	18,917 13 9
Amount available for the general purposes of the colony	18,917 13 9

Unfortunately public opinion scarcely exists at Auckland, the population of which is almost wholly official, otherwise interest would necessarily prompt a strong protest against so gross a violation of the emigration fund. The *Herald* does raise a feeble objection against the mode of computation, conceiving there must be "some mistake" as a letter of Mr. Vernon Smith had stated.

"It is proposed 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 Surveys—the protection of the Aborigines—and with those indispensable expenses of the Local Government, for which it may be impracticable otherwise to provide."

According to the above instructions, continues the *Herald*, the following will be the statement.

Proceeds of Crown Lands	£ 50,000 0 0
50 per cent. for Immigration	25,000 0 0
	25,000 0 0
EXPENDITURE.	
Surveys, Lands, Roads, &c.	12,164 12 6
Amount available for the general purposes of the Colony	£12,835 7 6

We can tell our Auckland contemporary that not even the smaller amount of 18,917l. 13s. 9d. will be available for the purpose of emigration to Auckland. A vote of money here to meet Captain Hobson's extravagance will be opposed even by the warmest friends of emigration; so that, as in the case of South Australia, the whole of the governor's outlay must be liquidated out of the revenues raised within the colony, that is, if the ordinary revenue be insufficient the emigration fund must suffer. Let us see how the account will then stand:—

Ordinary revenue	£ 19,400 0 0
Proceeds of land after deducting expense of surveys	37,835 7 6
	57,235 7 6
Deduct expenditure	50,922 8 4
Leaving a balance of	£ 6,312 19 2

Or sufficient to supply Auckland with 173 couples of the labouring class. No wonder the *Charters* of the *Osprey* and the *Louisa Campbell* were told when they applied for emigrants, "We can give you none; we have no fund."

Now although this great expenditure may for a time confer upon Auckland a delusive semblance of prosperity, it is equally true that she will be the first to free the recoil. Up to this time they have been buoyed up with a notion that they can get labourers from the other settlements. They seem to be unconscious of the immorality of this; indeed their morality and good feeling towards their neighbours, which they ought studiously to have cherished, have been destroyed by their total absence in the breast of their governor. Captain Hobson has in fact set the tone of public morality, and has set it low, and it will be long indeed before the tone of feeling in Auckland is restored

to a wholesome condition. That kindly sympathies between the several settlements will ultimately be restored or rather generated, we have no doubt, and we trust the New Zealand Press will co-operate in bringing about that consumation. Such being the effect of extravagant expenditure, the few independent people of Auckland will sooner or later see their immediate interest in economy. Even if the crimping system were honest, it never can succeed to any great extent, and Captain Heale, who must needs raise his little voice in a feeble shout for the Governor, would have done much more for the interests of Auckland had he protested against the violation of the emigration fund.

The mode in which the expenditure is distributed, shows that Captain Hobson is utterly destitute of a sense of justice. The principal portion of the trade of New Zealand is at Port Nicholson. It is there that, perhaps, five sixths of the ordinary revenue will be collected, and yet not one shilling will be expended for the benefit of the district, but will go to meet the Governor's expenditure. Nay, even the Collector of the Customs is to be kept at Auckland, where there are no customs to collect, and Port Nicholson will enjoy an overworked sub-collector, at a starving salary of 2000l. a year—a sum which is also to be paid to a similar functionary at Russell, a place without a people. What should we think of the Americans, if they kept the principal collector at Washington instead of New York? or if the collector of Liverpool, retaining his salary, were to be permitted to reside at York, and a sub-collector to be sent to do the business of Liverpool, with the same salary as the sub-collector of some small out-post. Yet Captain Hobson's distribution of offices is not more absurd. The trade of Auckland will doubtless increase; we hope it may do so most rapidly; but, as a commercial station, it never can equal Wellington. At all events, while Wellington does enjoy the trade, let her have the officers to superintend it. Surely it is impossible Lord Stanley can sanction such a monstrous state of things.

It should be observed that we have as yet no account of the expenditure of 1840-1, which we have heard estimated at 60,000l. and even at a higher amount. It is in the first expenditure that the cost of the Russell job must be included, unless cunningly kept out of the estimates altogether, by a quasi-payment in land. If so, it can only be exposed by a return showing every conveyance of land made by the Governor; this, also, will unfold the alleged favouritism to the officials, so often complained of. On the subject of the job at Russell, we conclude with an extract from the *Colonial Gazette* of Wednesday last.

When Captain Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands, he first went to live at Paiahi, where he was taken ill. Mr. Felton Mathew, the Surveyor-General, made a report which induced Capt. Hobson to purchase from a Mr. James Reddy Clendon (since a member of Council) a place called Okiato. Okiato comprised an area of 220 acres; and the price which Captain Hobson agreed to pay was 15,000l. in cash. Sir Geo. Gipps, however, to whom Captain Hobson was then Lieutenant in the Government, disallowed the bargain as for the public; telling Governor Hobson that he had no authority for what he had done, and that it must be regarded as a private affair of his own. Capt. Hobson found himself in a dilemma; and he now made out that he gave nothing for the land, but that what he was to pay was for the buildings and Mr. Clendon's business—though the business, it is said, might have been carried on at any other part of the Bay of Islands. The buildings were of wood; they were erected about eight years ago, and were worth at the utmost 4,000l. Masters remained in this state until the Government was transferred to Captain Hobson, who then made a bargain with Mr. Clendon: he agreed to give him ten thousand acres of land near Auckland—five thousand close to the township, and five thousand at Tamake, a valuable place about six miles from Auckland, where there is an isthmus of half a mile wide dividing the two coasts.

Okiato became Hobson's settlement of Russell. His efforts to elevate it to the chief settlement, and their failure, are well known; and the place is now deserted. He tried to let the buildings, but nobody would take them. He therefore made what use of them he could himself. One house is occupied by a Police Magistrate, another building is made a boarding-store; the people of the really important settlement of Kororarika being obliged to carry their liquors, chargeable with custom-duties, three miles to board them, or else pay the duty at once. The small estimation in which the place is held, is shown by the fact that Captain Dunlop, of the Queen's ship *Favourite*, refused even to anchor his vessel off Russell.

Although Captain Hobson would have committed Sir George Gipps to the sanction of the purchase of Russell, to be paid for out of the New South Wales expenditure on account of New Zealand, he has not had the face to include it in the first estimates of his own government.

\* To be increased 10l. a year until they respectively reach 800l., 500l., 800l., and 800l.

**CAPTAIN HOBSON'S PROGRESS.**—"The Government brig left Port Nicholson for Kapiti, in search of the *Look-in*, reported to be landing spirits there from Sydney. The Governor is waiting her return to proceed to Akaroa, whence it is understood he will return by way of Port Nicholson—the Plymouth Company's settlement at Taranaki—and Manukao to Auckland."

**COLONEL WAKEFIELD.**—A correspondent of the *Auckland Herald* says—"The Colonel continues to conduct the affairs of the New Zealand Company with admirable tact and discretion; coming events will test his skill to the utmost. With another newspaper and a Corporation—with the New Zealand Company and each other to worry—Port Nicholson will give the Government but little trouble—" *Divide et impera.*"

The *Brougham* was spoken on the 29th Nov., in 2 deg. north lat.—all well. She left Cowes on the 30th October.

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

I. THE GOVERNOR AND JUDGE.

His Excellency the Governor 1200 0 0  
The Chief Justice - 1000 0 0 - 2200 0 0

II. CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.  
Establishment of His Excellency the Governor.

Private Secretary 150 0 0  
Superintendent of the Government Domain at 7s 6d per diem - 136 17 6  
Ranger at 4s 6d per diem - 82 2 6  
Office-keeper at 3s 6d ditto - 63 17 6  
One Gardener - 72 0 0  
Laborers - 500 0 0

Forage for three Horses for the Governor, and one for Private Secretary, at 2s 6d per diem - 182 10 0 - 1187 7 6  
Executive and Legislative Councils.

Clerk of the Councils - 200 0 0  
One Clerk, third class - 125 0 0  
Messenger - 70 0 0 - 345 0 0

Colonial Secretary - 600 0 0  
Chief Clerk - 270 0 0  
Clerks, one at 200s, one at 170s, and two at 125 each - 620 0 0  
Messenger - 70 0 0 - 1500 0 0

Audit Branch.  
One Clerk 2d class - 200 0 0  
One ditto, 3rd class - 125 0 0 - 325 0 0

Colonial Treasury.  
Treasurer - 600 0 0  
One Clerk, 2d class - 200 0 0  
One ditto 3rd class - 125 0 0  
One Sub-Treasurer at Russell 100 0 0  
One ditto at Port Nicholson - 150 0 0 - 1125 0 0

Customs, Auckland.  
Collector - 500 0 0  
Additional present holder - 100 0 0  
One Clerk - 100 0 0  
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor - 200 0 0  
One Tide Waiter and Locker - 150 0 0  
Five Boatmen at 60s each - 300 0 0  
One Messenger - 70 0 0 - 1470 0 0

Russell.  
Sub-Collector - 200 0 0  
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor - 200 0 0  
One Tide Waiter and Locker - 130 0 0  
Five Boatmen, at 60s each - 300 0 0 - 830 0 0

Port Nicholson.  
Sub-Collector - 200 0 0  
One Landing Waiter and Tide Surveyor - 200 0 0  
One Tide Waiter and Locker - 130 0 0  
Five Boatmen, at 60s each - 300 0 0 - 830 0 0

Post Office, Auckland.  
Postmaster - 100 0 0  
One Clerk, 2d class - 125 0 0  
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels for conveyance of Ship Letters - 20 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, and Office Furniture - 20 0 0  
Transmission of Overland Mails - 10 0 0 - 335 0 0

Bay of Islands.  
Deputy Postmaster (20 per cent. on collections) - 20 0 0  
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c. - 15 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, &c. - 10 0 0 - 45 0 0

Port Nicholson.  
Deputy Postmaster (20 per cent. on collections) - 50 0 0  
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c. - 15 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, &c. - 5 0 0 - 70 0 0

Hokianga.  
Deputy Postmaster (20 per cent. on collections) - 15 0 0  
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c. - 5 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, &c. - 5 0 0

Transmission of Overland Mails - 15 0 0 - 40 0 0  
Waimate.  
Deputy Postmaster (20 per cent. on collections) - 5 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, &c. - 5 0 0 - 10 0 0

Kaipara.  
Deputy Postmaster (20 per cent. on collections) - 5 0 0  
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels, &c. - 5 0 0  
Stationery, Mail Bags, &c. - 5 0 0 - 15 0 0

Commissioners for Examining into Titles to Land.  
One Commissioner, at £2 per diem - 730 0 0  
Two ditto, at £1 10s ditto - 1085 0 0  
One Clerk, third class - 125 0 0  
Travelling Expenses - 200 0 0 - 2450 0 0

Colonial Store.  
Storekeeper - 250 0 0  
One Clerk, at 6s per diem - 100 10 0  
One Store Porter, at 5s ditto - 91 5 0 - 450 10 0

Harbour Master's Department, Auckland.  
Harbour Master - 200 0 0  
Four Coxswains, at £20 each - 270 0 0  
Eight Boatmen, at £20 each - 480 0 0  
Conductor for Signal Station - 60 0 0  
Conductor for Signal Station - 60 0 0 - 1075 0 0

Colonial Brig "Victoria."  
Commander, at 7s 6d per diem - 126 17 6  
First Officer, at £5 per month - 72 0 0  
Second ditto and Boatwain, at £3 per month - 48 0 0  
Steward, at £4 per month - 48 0 0  
Carpenter, 2s 6d per diem - 68 8 0  
Twelve Seamen, each £3 10s per month - 501 0 0

Allowance to Commander for necessary money £24, and Stationery £3 - 27 0 0  
Table Allowance for Commander and 2 Officers at 1s 6d each per diem - 82 2 6  
Rations for Crew and officers of brig (17 in number) at 1s 1 1/2 each per diem - 230 0 7  
Wear and Tear of Vessel and Stores - 200 0 0 - 1535 0 4

Aborigines.  
Chief Protector - 400 0 0  
Four Sub Protectors, £150 each - 600 0 0  
One Clerk of the third class - 125 0 0  
Forage for one horse, at 2s 6d per diem - 45 12 6  
Allowance for six natives for Chf. Protector, and four for each Sub Protector, at £30 per annum each - 440 0 0  
Travelling Expenses - 73 0 0  
Incidental Expenses for food and Presents to Natives - 200 0 1 - 2335 12 6

Colonial Surgeon.  
Colonial Surgeon at 13s per diem - 237 5 0  
Lodging Money - 50 0 0  
Allowance for Hospital servant - 27 7 6  
Medicines and Incidental Expenses - 50 0 0 - 364 12 6

Total Civil Establishment - 10000 16 10

III. SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor General - 600 0 0  
Five Assistant Surveyors at £200 each - 1000 0 0  
Two Draftsmen, at £150 each - 300 0 0  
Two Clerks, third class, at £125 each - 250 0 0  
Forty men for Field Parties at £70 each - 2800 0 0  
Work to be performed by Contract - 5 00 0

Forage for Two Horses for Surveyor-General, and five for five Assistant Surveyors, at 2s 6d each per diem - 264 12 6  
Instruments and Field Equipment - 350 0 0  
Incidental Expenses - 100 0 0  
Total Survey Department - 6164 12 6

IV. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

Superintendent - 180 0 0  
Clerk, at 6s, per diem - 91 5 0  
Foreman - 156 10 0  
Superintendent of Stock, at 5s per diem - 91 5 0  
Forage for eight horses, at 2s 6d each, ditto - 365 0 0  
Carts, harness, tools, and incidental expenses - 350 0 0 - 1234 0 0

Public Works.  
Fencing & Clearing the Government domain - 250 0 0 - 350 0 0

Public Buildings.  
Towards constructing a Court House (already ordered) - 300 0 0  
For completing the same - 600 0 0  
For constructing Public Offices at Auckland - 500 0 0  
For constructing a Post Office ditto - 100 0 0  
For constructing a Customhouse ditto - 200 0 0  
For constructing a Police Lock-up and Temporary cells for Gaol - 500 0 0  
For the construction of stables, and completing kitchens, servants bedrooms out houses, and verandah of Government House - 1100 0 0  
Incidental expenses - 300 0 0  
Total Public Works and Buildings - 5354 0 0

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court.  
Registrar and Clerk of the Court - 300 0 0  
Crier of the Court and Tipstaff - 20 0 0  
Travelling expenses of Judge and Officers - 150 0 0  
Expenses of Jurors and Witnesses attending Criminal Trials - 150 0 0 - 600 0 0

Law Officers of the Crown.  
Attorney General - 400 0 0  
Clerk to ditto, 3d class - 125 0 0 - 525 0 0

Courts of General, Quarter, and Petty Sessions, and of Requests.  
Chairman of Quarter Sessions and Commissioner of Court of Requests at Auckland & Russell - 200 0 0  
Do. Travelling Expenses - 50 0 0  
Ditto at Port Nicholson - 200 0 0  
Clerk of the Peace and Petty Sessions, and Registrar of the Court of Requests at Auckland - 200 0 0  
Ditto at Russell - 200 0 0  
Ditto at Port Nicholson - 200 0 0  
Three Clerks at £18 each - 36 0 0  
Expenses of Witnesses & Jurors - 200 0 0 - 1400 0 0

CORONERS, Auckland.  
Coroner (by Fees) - 30 0 0  
Medical Attendance at Inquests - 15 0 0  
Coroner (by Fees) - 30 0 0  
Medical Attendance at Inquests - 15 0 0  
Coroner (by Fees) - 30 0 0

Medical Attendance at Inquests - 15 0 0 - 135 0 0  
Sheriffs Department.  
Sheriff - 6 0 0  
Deputy Sheriff, Port Nicholson - 50 0 0  
Ditto, Russell - 50 0 0  
One Clerk, 3rd class - 125 0 0  
Sheriff's Bailiff, at 4s 3d per diem - 77 11 2 - 302 11 2  
Total Judicial Department - 0 0 0 - 3000 11 2

VI. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE AND GAOLS.

Mounted Police.  
One Lieutenant, at 6s per diem - 180 10 0  
One Sergeant, at 2s 4d do. - 41 12 6  
One Corporal, at 1s 9d do. - 31 18 0  
One Trooper, at 1s 2d do. - 21 5 10  
Seven ditto, at 1s do. - 127 15 0  
Forage for 11 Horses, for Commandant, Non-commissioned Officers and Troopers, at 2s 6d per diem - 601 17 6  
Saddlery and Incidental Expenses - 50 0 0  
Clothing for 2 Non-commissioned Officers and 10 Troopers, at 4/16s 6d each - 57 12 0  
Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition - 5 10 0  
Rations - 460 0 0 - 1347 1 0

Auckland Police.  
Chief Police Magistrate - 300 0 0  
Chief Constable at 5s; three Sergeants at 4s 3d; and six Privates at 3s 6d each per diem - 707 3 0 - 1007 3 0

Russell.  
Police Magistrate - 250 0 0  
Chief Constable at 5s; two Sergeants at 4s 3d; and six Privates at 3s 6d each per diem - 628 12 6  
Four Boatmen, at 60s each - 240 0 0 - 1119 12 6

Port Nicholson.  
Police Magistrate - 250 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 60s each - 240 0 0 - 1324 18 9

Hokianga.  
Police Magistrate - 250 0 0  
Chief Constable at 5s, one Sergeant at 4s 3d, and two Privates at 3s 6d each per diem - 295 13 0  
Four Boatmen to act as Constables at 3s 6d each per diem - 255 10 0 - 801 3 0

Akaroa.  
Police Magistrate - 250 0 0  
One Sergeant at 4s 3d, two Privates at 3s 6d, and four Boatmen at 60s each - 445 6 3 - 696 6 3  
Visiting Magistrate for Cook's Straits - 250 0 0  
Travelling Expenses (Bout-hire, &c.) - 500 0 0 - 750 0 0

Gaols.  
One Cooker at Auckland, do. at Russell, do. at Port Nicholson, at 5s each per diem - 273 15 0  
One Assistant at do., do., do., at 4s each per diem - 210 0 0  
Rations for 30 Prisoners at 7d each per diem - 319 7 0  
Medical Attendance - 100 0 0 - 912 3 0

Total Police and Gaols - 7967 8 2

VII. ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

One Minister at Auckland, do. at Russell, do.

at Port Nicholson, at 150/ each per annum 450 0 0  
Total Ecclesiastical Establishment 450 0 0

## VIII. SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT.

One Schoolmaster at 40/ and one Schoolmistress at 20/ per annum, at Auckland 60 0 0  
One Native Schoolmaster at 40 0 0  
One Schoolmaster at Port Nicholson 40 0 0  
Total School Establishment 140 0 0

## IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

Stationery 219 13 0

Amounting to Fifty thousand, nine hundred and twenty two Pounds, Three Shillings and Fourpence.

Printing Gazette 208 0 0  
Forms - 680 0 0  
Ordinances of Council, &c. - 200 0 0  
Fuel & Light - 100 0 0  
Furniture for public offices - 400 0 0  
For purchases of Land from the Natives - 4000 0 0  
Towards erecting Churches and other places of Public Worship - 1000 0 0  
For Roads and Bridges - 2000 0 0  
To meet unforeseen expenses 200 0 0  
Total Miscellaneous 8977 13 0

Total - £50,022 3 4

WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND,  
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
New Zealand, 2d July, 1841.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Most of our correspondents will perceive that their hints are anticipated or complied with. Those requiring answers we must postpone until our next.

W. W.—We think you are eligible for a free passage for yourself and wife. You had better address a letter to Mr. Alston, emigration department, New Zealand House.

\* \* \* Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, February 5, 1842.

## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

By the ship Planter, direct from Auckland to Plymouth, we have received the *Auckland Herald* of the 2nd October, and private letters dated 4th of October, together with a file of the *New Zealand Gazette* from the 7th of August to the 4th of September, both inclusive. We have also received copies of several acts passed by the Council of New Zealand, and an estimate of Capt. Hobson's expenditure for the present year, but no account of his last year's expenditure. From these several sources of information we make ample extracts. It will be seen that the most important subjects of intelligence are the visit of Captain Hobson to Port Nicholson, the arrival of the Chief Judge and Attorney-General at Auckland, and the establishment of courts of justice in the principal settlements.

## PORT NICHOLSON INTELLIGENCE.

Governor Hobson hath at length paid his promised visit to Port Nicholson, with the intention, as it seems, of extending it to the settlements on the middle island. Previous to his arrival the settlers seem almost to have despaired of seeing him, or indeed of receiving any evidence of his existence. The *New Zealand Gazette* of 11th August, says:—

No Governor yet! Will his Excellency ever visit Port Nicholson? Were the question put to us here, we suspect that the "noes" would have it. An impression very generally prevails, that Captain Hobson, fearing to face the community he has deeply wronged, will be recalled by the Government at home before he ventures to enter Cook's Straits. Be this an error or the truth, the existence of doubt on the matter shows the kind of estimation in which the Governor is held.

Just now his presence is much needed. Since our last publication, the *Tyne*, from London, has brought the Chief-Justice and the Attorney-General—the Queen's, not Captain Hobson's Attorney-General—to our Port. Aided by legal advisers, many questions of moment might be decided by the Executive, but, in the absence of her Majesty's representative, nothing can be done; and these functionaries may depart, and months elapse before we have any communication with the seat of Government.

To suppose that this pertinacious neglect of his duties would not excite a strong feeling of indignation against Captain Hobson, were to libel our fellow-settlers, who are not yet degraded to the level of his, or Shortland's serfs. The Colonial Secretary may issue decrees under his "hand and seal," and for a time the settlers of Cook's Straits may deem it their duty to obey ordinances, which bear the impress of the Queen's authority; but we can tell the functionaries at Auckland, that the *Harrington* will carry a cargo of complaints and remonstrances to Sydney, thence to be forwarded homeward, which must be attended to at the Colonial Office, for they will be urged upon Lord John Russell's attention by men of influence in both Houses of Parliament. The neglect of the Government, its reckless expenditure of our money in the absurd attempt to make anything better than a Proclamation Capital at Auckland, the insolent defiance of instructions evinced by the continuance of the auction system in the disposal of public land, the job by which a Member of the Council is to get 10,000 acres, besides a large sum in cash, for the worthless and deserted district nick-named Russell, the hole-and-corner system of legislation, carried on without even a word of official notice to Colonel Wakefield, a Member of the Council, but who must for his own credit protest against being represented in England as a participator in such mal-practices—these and other delinquencies, however slightly they may be considered in the Gulf of Shouraki, will bear a very ugly aspect in Downing-street, and are enough to upset a person of higher merit, and far more powerful connexions than Captain Hobson can boast of.

We have alluded to the extravagant expenditure of the Shouraki clique. Have our readers ever calculated their individual share in the Government bill of costs? If not, it may be well to remind them that Captain Hobson and his subalterns have managed to make away with about 60,000/; which sum, divided amongst a population of 5,000 Europeans, is equal to 12/ sterling for every man, woman, and child; so that a person with a family of six, will pay, in one way or another, 72/ towards this outlay. Now, nearly all the money will be paid by the settlers in Cook's Straits; but what have they received? A sum so insignificant, as to be unworthy of notice. In return for their contributions, the military have been withdrawn, their harbour-master has been dismissed, and their port is left without even a pilot or a buoy; whilst months pass away, and not one single line of communication is vouchsafed to the New Zealand Company's Agent or Captain Hobson's representative.

We have been informed that the state of public feeling is daily becoming more irritable, and it would be strange indeed if this were not the case.

"Colum, non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt,"—

And Captain Hobson will learn that, though the founders of a distant and youthful colony, we have brought with us the genuine Anglo-Saxon spirit of resistance to injustice in whatever form it may be presented.

PROCEEDINGS RESPECTING A MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The people of Port Nicholson had been busy preparing a bill for the establishment of a Municipal Corporation to be submitted to the Governor on his arrival. As these proceedings are extremely interesting, we give them at considerable length. A considerable number of meetings had been held, at one of which no less than four hundred persons were present—a large number for so small a community and a proof of the great interest the subject excited; at one of these meetings—that of the 30th July, it was resolved that the executive authority vested in the Police Magistrate resident at the port was inadequate to its wants; that the mischief was attributable to the seat of government being placed at a distance of several hundred miles from the principal settlement; and

"That, unless the Queen's representative speedily adopts measures to remedy this evil, it will become necessary for her Majesty's faithful subjects to organize the means of protection against disturbers of the public peace, and the opponents of British law and authority, which is presumed to be established in New Zealand."

On Monday, August 16, a meeting was held at Barrett's Hotel, at seven o'clock in the evening, in conformity with the adjournment, to consider the propriety of adopting the Corporation Bill, as agreed to by the joint committees. Mr. Earp was called to the chair. Mr. Hanson submitted the bill to the meeting and Dr. Evans advocated its adoption, and it was unanimously approved. Dr. Evans, in a speech evincing great ability, recommended that the bill should be accompanied by a memorial to the Governor, setting forth the principles of the settlers, which under any circumstances they were determined to maintain, and their reasons for desiring the bill with which it was accompanied. One of the clauses of the bill stipulates that the votes of the burgesses shall be taken by ballot; and a very neat model of the box, invented, we believe, by Mr. Grote, was exhibited by Mr. W. A. Cooper.

The following resolutions will explain the business of the evening:—

Resolved,

That the draft of the Bill for establishing a Municipal Corporation at Port Nicholson, agreed to by the united committees appointed at Barrett's Hotel and the Durham Arms, be approved and adopted.

That a fair copy of the same be made, and transmitted to the Governor in Council.

That the united committees be requested to prepare a memorial, in support of the Bill as adopted, to accompany it when forwarded to the Governor and Council, and that the meeting be adjourned until Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, then to be held at the same place, to approve the memorial.

On Thursday evening, the meeting again assembled in Barrett's Hotel. The room was crammed—about four hundred persons being present. Mr. Earp on taking the chair, was greeted with three cheers.

The chairman then proceeded to state the object of the meeting, which was to receive the memorial to accompany the draft of the Corporation Bill, which had been framed by the Committees to suit the wants of the settlement. Instructions had been sent from England, authorising such a Bill, but it was left to the Government here to fill up the details. As the Governor had never been here, he could not know their wants; he had about him men who were the enemies of this place, and whom all respectable men had been compelled to avoid. In the early stage of the colony, the settlers had managed their own affairs without the aid of Government. Now, however, that it had interfered, they were about to represent to his Excellency that the principles laid down in the Bill and Memorial were what they required; they would request him firmly, but civilly, to grant them, and that was all Captain Hobson could expect. (Hear.) It had been said that something had occurred that day—that they were in different circumstances (no, no). For his own part, he (the Chairman) could not see what were the altered circumstances. The mere fact of the Government brig having arrived in harbour made no difference in their relative situation. Although Captain Hobson was then at anchor, the colonists were still the oppressed, and the Governor the oppressor. (Cheers.) Some time since a letter was sent, saying the Governor was coming down with the "olive branch," by the same vessel a letter was received from a government official, addressed to a mercantile house in this town, saying "don't buy town acres, as the Governor has given orders to seize upon twenty acres of the best water frontage." Was that the "olive branch?" (Cheers.) There was a government spy in the room at that moment. ("Turn him out.") No, let him remain—let him hear all, and carry it to his master. (Cheers.) Dr. Evans, whose absence was, he regretted to say, occasioned by indisposition. (A voice—"he has taken shelter under one of the twenty-four umbrellas.")—at the last meeting had laid down certain principles which they ought to act upon; and he (the chairman) now entreated them not to go from their principles, as they were those of re-

sisting injustice, in whatever form it might present itself. Let it not be said that they censured the Governor in his absence, and cringed to him in his presence. (Cheers.) For two years the colony had gone on with the only legal authority of a police magistrate; and he must say that the orderly manner in which the inhabitants had conducted themselves was the best guarantee that they were men of the right stamp—men who would not swerve from their principles. The worthy chairman concluded by saying, that on every occasion on which the conduct of the Governor had been called in question, he had had the honour of presiding over them, and he called upon them, now that the hour of trial had arrived, not to desert their posts. The opinions that had hitherto been expressed were those of thinking men, done after a cool deliberation; they believed that they had done right, and he hoped they would not, by specious arguments be led away from their objects. The chairman then called upon Mr. Hanson to read the memorial.

R. D. Hanson, Esq., J. P., said he felt great reluctance in addressing them, because he was not a little tired of the constant juggling in grievances—real or supposed—whether they would apply or not. But when large meetings had decided that the prosperity of the colony was involved in their getting certain local powers, it was unwise and uncalled for to bring in topics totally foreign to the end in view. He did not quarrel with Mr. Earp, or any one else, for their opinions. The memorial which he had taken part in drawing up was agreed to by the committees, with the exception of the last two paragraphs. It had been framed to meet the views of the last meeting; it was worded strongly and temperately; it stated what they now sought, and what they would expect from the English Government for the future. Mr. Hanson would leave it to the meeting whether their opinions had been properly expressed, and concluded by moving the adoption of the following memorial:—

To his Excellency Captain William Hobson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

The members of a committee appointed at two public meetings by the inhabitants of the town of Wellington, in the district of Port Nicholson, have the honour to transmit the draft of a Bill for Incorporating the town of Wellington, and for conferring upon the inhabitants of that town, in their corporate capacity, some of the most essential powers for the improvement of the Borough, for the prevention and punishment of offences, and for the administration of justice in civil matters.

The powers which the proposed bill would confer, are, perhaps, more extensive than recent precedents might warrant, but they are in strict conformity with the recognized principles of the English constitution, and are sanctioned by a long series of examples in the Kingdom of England, and in the most orderly and prosperous of the early English colonial possessions. They are consistent with the immemorial usage of giving to every body of men collected together within the limits of a town, or forming a settlement in uncivilized countries, a complete local organization, adequate to all emergencies, and adapted to meet the ever varying wants of the community. They confer upon the British settlers in Port Nicholson no right, and entitle them to no privilege, which is not enjoyed by Englishmen in their own country; but they preserve, though in an imperfect and inadequate degree, those constitutional principles which every Englishman is taught to regard as his birthright, and which the settlers at Port Nicholson have assuredly done nothing to forfeit.

The two points to which the inhabitants of Port Nicholson attach the highest importance, and without which the grant of a Charter of Incorporation would be rather a burthen than a benefit, are the power of taxing themselves, by means of their own representatives, for every purpose of local improvement; and the establishment of a court, possessing all powers necessary for the administration of justice, and for the distribution of property; so that the inhabitants of this town and district may not, under any circumstances, be compelled to resort to the seat of government. They desire complete local independence for all purely local purposes. In all matters in which they are interested in common with the other inhabitants of New Zealand, they must acquiesce in the form of government which it has pleased her Majesty, for the present, to establish in this colony. They must submit to a legislation in which they have no voice; must obey laws which they have no share in framing; must pay taxes, to the imposition of which they have given no consent either direct or implied; and must acquiesce in a government expenditure over which they have no controul, and from which they derive no advantage, or none proportioned to the extent of their contributions. But they understand it to be her Majesty's gracious intentions, that within their own districts, for all matters in which that district alone is concerned, they should have, through the instrumentality of a Municipal Corporation, all the means of local self-government. They therefore venture to claim, at the hands of his Excellency and of the Legislative Council, such a measure as may give complete effect to the gracious purpose of her Majesty.

The Committee would also remind his Excellency, that the inhabitants of Port Nicholson were led by Sir George Gipps, the Governor of New South Wales, within the limits of which colony New Zealand was then included to expect that they should be permitted to form their own community, with no greater interference on the part of Government than might be necessary for the due administration of justice in the Queen's name, and for the collection of the revenue.

The inhabitants of Port Nicholson and its vicinity, would protest in the strongest manner against being included in any general measure for the establishment of Municipal Corporations throughout the Colony of New Zealand. They do not pretend to decide upon the applicability of the Bill which they have framed to other settlements which already exist or which may hereafter be established within that colony. It has been framed in exclusive reference to the circumstances of the settlement which they have formed, and it must be considered in relation to those circumstances, and to those alone. If other settlements, either from vicinity to the present seat of Government, from deficiency of population or from contracted limits, should be judged not to require, or to be incapable of exercising the powers sought to be obtained by the present Bill; this it is conceived can form no argument against the grant of those powers to the community established at Port Nicholson. Whatever may be the apparent advantages or uniformity in legislation, those advantages must not be pursued at the expense of justice; and it would be the height of injustice if the inhabitants of this place were denied the

enjoyment of powers essential to their progress, on the ground that such powers are needless, or unsuitable in other cases.

The position of the present seat of Government, with reference to Port Nicholson, renders impossible any frequent or regular communication between the two places. Whatever portion of the affairs of this district, therefore, are to be provided for by the Government of the colony, must necessarily be exposed to risk of delay and error. And especially must this be the case, in respect of legal proceedings, if there should be any necessity imposed upon the settlers at Port Nicholson to resort to the Supreme Court at Auckland. In every instance in which this resort is rendered imperative, the distance and uncertainty will be equivalent to a denial of justice, and will, to that extent, deprive the settlers of the advantages of those instructions which were transmitted to your Excellency through the Marquis of Normanby, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the colonies, directing the establishment of Courts of Justice for the benefit of the settlers at Port Nicholson. It would moreover, we may venture to affirm, be ungracious, if not unjust, if the inhabitants of the older and more populous settlement should be made, in these most important respects, dependent upon a community of more recent establishment and far inferior population.

In conclusion, the committee would beg to state the confident expectations of the inhabitants of this district, that the grant of powers of self-government may be only the prelude to a full recognition of the constitutional rights of the British subjects in New Zealand. They do not wish to dwell upon the circumstances under which this colony was acquired by the English Crown. But they would advert to the fact, that in a colony acquired, as has been the case with New Zealand, by occupancy, not by conquest, the British laws prevail to such an extent, as to make the imposition of taxes, without the consent of the people expressed through their representatives, an arbitrary, and even an illegal exercise of the sovereign power. They would, however, hope that this most valuable of all the privileges of Englishmen may be speedily conceded. By such a concession, her Majesty would secure for ever the grateful loyalty of the whole of her subjects within these Islands, and would obtain a peaceful and zealous obedience to her Crown and Government.

[Near the conclusion of Mr. Hanson's address, Dr. Evans entered the room, and was received with cheers.]

Mr. W. A. Cooper called upon the working class to be careful how they gave their votes that night, and not to be led away by special pleading or specious arguments. The memorial was mainly and firm; one of which no one need be ashamed. He thought it of the highest importance that the Governor should be addressed respectfully—that he should not be set at defiance. It was true, he could not stop the progress of the colony, but he might retard it very much. He begged to second Mr. Hanson's motion.

Mr. Wicksteed rose to move an amendment. He would not appeal to the working class, as had been done by the last speaker, nor to any other class; he took it for granted that they were a united community. It was understood at the last meeting, that the memorial was to embody a statement of grievances; and at the meeting of the committee, Mr. Hanson had consented to draw up the memorial. When it was read, Dr. Evans and himself suggested that something of a stronger nature, inculcating of the Government, should be added to it. The memorial was a very consistent document, and certainly had a very moderate conclusion; he therefore proposed to substitute a stronger clause. On former occasions the colonists had not shrunk from expressing their opinions, and he would ask them, would they do so now?—(No, no.) Mr. Wicksteed then moved that the following paragraph be inserted in the place of the last one in Mr. Hanson's memorial:—

The residents at Port Nicholson cannot conclude this brief and imperfect memorial of their wants, without protesting against the treatment they have hitherto received from the Government at Auckland. They have looked in vain for that "consideration and kindness," which the Queen hath commanded her representative here to exercise in their behalf. On the contrary, when the power of the Government has been felt at all, it had generally caused injury and annoyance. Should this system be persevered in, permanent dissatisfaction, frequently finding vent in vehement attacks upon the Government must ensue. The concession of even large powers will not allay the discontent inevitably arising from the knowledge, that a majority of the Legislative Council have no intimate connexion with the majority of the people whom they ought to represent, but have interests distinct from and opposed to the well-being of that majority; that the resources and energies of the settlers in Cook's Straits are expended in maintaining and aggrandizing a distant and rival settlement, which can only flourish by means of their contributions, and that questions of the highest importance must be decided at a place several hundreds of miles away from that where they reside, and, consequently, by a process so difficult and expensive, as to amount, in many instances, to a virtual denial of justice. The inhabitants of Port Nicholson would be guilty of deception were they to dissimulate their full intention to obtain, by every lawful proceeding, not only the powers of local self-government incident to a Municipal Corporation, but the more extensive constitutional rights and privileges which are the birthright of Englishmen, and which they feel themselves as competent to exercise and maintain in New Zealand, as in the mother country they have left.

Dr. Evans, who was labouring under indisposition, addressed the meeting in favour of the amendment, in a forcible speech, which we regret our space will not allow us to insert.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Wade, Wallace, Revans, Stokes, and the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, and on a division Mr. Hanson's motion was declared carried amid loud cheering. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was declared dissolved.

Mr. Earp was again voted to the chair, and Mr. Wade said that, as Dr. Evans had suffered in their cause, the meeting ought to consider what would be the most appropriate manner to testify their respect to that gentleman. After some discussion, W. V. Brewer, Esq., moved the following:—"That the inhabitants of Port Nicholson, deeply feeling the insult offered to them by the dismissal of Dr. Evans from the Commission of the Peace,—in consequence of his having responded to the call of the inhabitants in public meeting, to take his seat on the Bench, in order that justice might be impartially administered,—deem it proper that an address, embodying their feelings should be presented to that

gentleman; and that Messrs. Earp, Wade, Wicksteed, and W. A. Cooper be requested to prepare the same, for the signature of the inhabitants." Carried unanimously. The meeting then finally dispersed.

**THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.**—The inconvenient position of the seat of Government still occupies the attention of the good people of Port Nicholson. The settlement of the middle and southern island will, sooner or later, force the removal of the Government to Wellington: this is inevitable. Commenting on a speech of the Governor's, the *Gazette* says—

We have taken the following remarks from a speech reported in the *Herald*, as delivered by his Excellency, at a public dinner at Auckland:—  
"The seat of Government could be but in one place; the inhabitants of Auckland possess the advantage."

Auckland is the seat of Government for the moment, so was Russell; but the obstinacy with which the people at the Bay of Islands abided by Kororareka, proved their wisdom, and the folly of the Government, and Russell, condemned by all, is known now by the familiar expression of "Hobson's folly." The official want of judgment is made manifest by the fate of Russell, and it augurs but unfavourably for the subsequent attempts.

After having failed in founding a town at the Bay of Islands, as unfit for a seat of commerce as for the capital of these Islands, Captain Hobson has, in his belief, firmly secured to Auckland the advantage of being the seat of Government. Had that spot been selected after a careful consideration of the objects to be attained, he might have been justified in congratulating the inhabitants of that locality upon the judiciousness of his selection. But it is a notorious fact, that Captain Hobson has never had the knowledge necessary to qualify him to perform his duty in this matter to New Zealand. He was urged to pay this part of the Island a visit prior to making his final decision; but, at the expiration of nearly two years from the time he landed in New Zealand, we have him now among us for the first time. Our request for fair play was treated with contempt, as if only to show he was determined to locate his capital to suit a whim or fancy of the moment. To justify his present selection, he will have to prove an impossibility—he will have to show that the Middle and Southern Islands are valueless—that they are inhospitable regions or a barren waste. This it would be impossible to sustain, even upon the present evidence; but, as Van Dieman's Land was settled though the Government was in New South Wales, so will these Islands be extensively peopled at an early period, to the utter confusion of the assumption upon which it has pleased Captain Hobson to establish his Government in the north end of this island.

The abandonment of Russell is a proof of incapacity to make a right selection, which will be as well used, as it will be well understood. It will be said—"Here is evidence of error on an important subject, and why should its author not have been guilty of another, equally gross?" Loud will be the demand of our friends for an impartial enquiry; it must be granted, and we have no doubt about the verdict. It will be in favour of Port Nicholson. Due examination will establish, that not only are the Middle and the South Islands valuable for settlement, but that they possess some advantages over the North Island. Settlements have already been made there, and possibly before the enquiry we contemplate can be made, the population settled in the Middle Island will not be in numbers, or in any other respect, inferior to the population in this Island. It will be found, that on the North side of Cook's Straits, many streams enter the sea, after having passed through a wide extent of fertile land. While it will be found that a large British population has established itself here, it will also be shown, that a system is in force, which guarantees a continued and rapid augmentation of our numbers. Further, while it is evident that Port Nicholson is singularly central, it will be proved to be an easterly port, having all the advantages of a port on the west coast.

We have now Customs regulations established; and possibly the only good of which they will be productive, will be affording evidence, that by far the largest amount of revenue in support of the Government of New Zealand, is derived from this part of the Colony. This fact, in connection with the foregoing, will not fail to establish in the mind of every impartial man the conviction, that the claims of Port Nicholson to be adopted as the seat of Government are overwhelming.

But when this point is established, it will be asked, why the site of Russell was selected, when the superiority of Kororareka was so palpable? and why Captain Hobson resorted to Auckland when there was a large population at Port Nicholson, and it was evidently the fit and proper place for the capital of the Islands of New Zealand? He has voluntarily increased the expenses of his government, by creating a town in the wilderness. Had he not proceeded to Auckland, there might not have been a settlement there for ages. We desire to do his Excellency strict justice; but we declare, while a host of reasons, besides those set forth up to this time, arise, justifying the condemnation of his administration of the Government of New Zealand, we are at a loss for any even palliating circumstances to put forth in his defence. We confess we were unable to find reasons which would explain a blunder so gross and so evident. Though it is plain that the persons in whose hands the destiny of this colony are just now placed, are very inferior in education and intellect to the ordinary men having similar power, yet it would be trifling with the truth to attribute their proceedings solely to incapacity, for nothing less than a total absence of mind would meet the case. Had Kororareka been selected as the seat of government in the Bay of Islands, all the town lands being private property, the officials would not *ex-officio* have had land awarded to them; and as town lands had already attained a considerable price there, they would not have been first in the field in obtaining benefit from jobbing in them. The same remarks apply to Port Nicholson. At Auckland the officials have had the very best town lands awarded them, and not at the price which such lands would have sold, but at an average price formed upon sales of land in a considerable section of the town, containing a great many lots of far inferior value. These lands were granted to prevent the officials from having to place their houses upon land to which their claims had not been made good. The subsequent proceedings, if report is correct, will prove that these lands were not so required. After the sales, it appears the officials commenced jobbing with these lands awarded by the Government for espe-

cial purpose; and have further mixed themselves up extensively in the land jobbing of the place. These proceedings have, in the form of a petition, been forwarded to Lord John Russell, and we have little doubt will find their way into the House of Commons. Can it be possible that the facts we have stated respecting the state of the town lands at Kororareka and Port Nicholson, gave birth to the government town? If they did, it would have saved the Colony of New Zealand a heavy future charge upon its income, could we and the Bay of Islands have satisfied the wants of the officials.

There are two reasons which we are prepared to hear advanced for continuing the seat of government at Auckland, and which we have no doubt the officials regard as their mainstay. The one, that the lands there have been purchased with the understanding that it was to be the seat of Government; the other, the large expense which would attend removing the government to another town. As to the vested right, it may be answered, that it was beyond Captain Hobson's power to give any guarantee. We know he has not the power, and more; that the Government would not pledge themselves to any thing of the kind. Further, the abandonment of Russell will be deemed a sufficient warning that the Government would not be continued at any place proved to be unfit for the purposes really worthy of consideration. But in the proceedings on this subject, upon the union of the Canadas, we have proof that neither pretension to vested right, nor fear of incurring expense, will induce Lord John Russell to be a party to any error upon a subject so important.

**THE WILL-WATCH AND WHITBY.**—The Tyne on leaving Port Nicholson for Auckland, saw two ships making for the Port. Capt. Robertson conjectured that they were the Will-Watch and the Prince Rupert, which latter he must have mistaken for the Whitby. The Will-Watch is down on Lloyd's books as arrived, and we have no doubt that both vessels were at Port Nicholson a day or two after the Tyne left.

The brig Arrow, Captain Geare, from London, arrived at Wellington on the 27th August. She beat into port in gallant style, against a strong North-west gale, and made Cape Egmont in the morning. The Arrow is a store ship forming part of the expedition to form the second colony, under charge of Captain A. Wakefield. She left the Downs on the 27th May, and accomplished the passage in ninety-three days, the shortest passage ever yet made to New Zealand.—*Gazette*, Sept. 4.

**ACCESS TO PORT NICHOLSON.**—It has been asserted by persons hostile to the settlement at Port Nicholson, that the harbour was difficult of access except with a fair wind. Captain Heale numbers himself among these interested detractors, but the fact of his having lost his ship, the Aurora, raises a presumption that he is not a good authority in nautical matters; against him and others we have the testimony of Captain Shuttleworth, Captain Chaffers, and others, all seamen of known character, and we have the further evidence that a great number of vessels have beat into the harbour against every possible disadvantage. The brig Arrow beat into port in gallant style against a strong N. W. gale, she made Cape Egmont in the morning, and was at anchor in the port at nine at night; and the Ulleswater made Cape Terawite at 11 o'clock, and she was at anchor before three, though she had to beat in against a strong head wind.

#### AUCKLAND INTELLIGENCE.

The "Tyne," after landing her passengers at Wellington, where she remained about ten days, conveyed the Chief Judge and Attorney-General to Auckland, which she reached on the 25th Sept.

A Supreme Court had been established at Auckland; but, as it could not assemble without a previous meeting of the Legislative Council, that body was to meet on the 1st Dec. It consists of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the three senior justices of the peace. The Executive Council consists of the four first named functionaries only.

Courts of petty sessions of the peace have been established at Auckland, Port Nicholson, Russell, Taranaki, and Wanganui; and courts of quarter sessions and of requests at the three first places. The notices are signed C. B. Brewer, clerk of the peace.

The Governor still sold lands by auction at Auckland. At a recent sale, some land in the suburbs was sold at 105/ per acre, and was re-sold for 180/. Land, however, had been known to fetch 10/ a foot, or 10,000/ an acre at Port Nicholson; and four acres of a country section had been resold for 700/.

The Judge and the Attorney-General had had excellent suburban allotments given to them, with water-frontages. It was assumed that they would have to pay only the average prices; and it is observed that this is in direct defiance of Lord J. Russell's letter to Mr. Soames, in which Lord John says that all lands except those reserved for public purposes will be sold at a uniform price.

It was expected that the Commissioners of Land Claims would go down to Port Nicholson when they had finished the Bay of Islands district.

Labour was enormously high at Auckland: mechanics earned 25s a day, and labourers 15s. The settlers counted on a supply from Nelson, should it be fixed at the mouth of the Thames, as some persons expected. Captain Hobson was said "to have something to do with it." Mr. Blackett, who was at Auckland, thought the mouth of the Thames the finest place for a settlement in the island.

The Manukau Company were at a stand-still: their lands were not surveyed, and no building had been erected to receive emigrants; and it was expected that if any were sent out they would at once go over to Auckland.

**NEW APPOINTMENTS.**—The *New Zealand Government Gazette* for Sept. 29th notifies a number of appointments, not all new; beginning with that of Capt. Hobson himself to be Governor. The Queen's appointment of Mr. William Martin to be Chief Justice, and of Mr. William Swainson

to be Attorney-General, are gazetted. The Governor has appointed Mr. Francis Fisher to be chairman of the Quarter-Sessions for Auckland and Russell, Mr. Richard Davis Hanson, J.P., to be Crown Prosecutor for the Southern District (Port Nicholson); Mr. William Connell, Postmaster-General; Mr. Michael Murphy, J.P., Sub-Sheriff at Wellington. The following are made magistrates of the territory—Mr. Edward Chetham, we believe at Wanganui; Captain William Main Smith, Wellington; Commander King, Mr. George John Cooke, Mr. George Cotfield, of Taranaki; Mr. Edward Jerningham Wakefield, Mr. Peter Wilson, Mr. John Nixon, Mr. Samuel King, of Wanganui; Mr. George White, of Petoni.

In some respects the list has been filled up in utter ignorance of the character of the parties—an error which would have been avoided, had the Governor made himself better acquainted with the subjects of his government.

The Post-office at Auckland seems to be very negligently conducted. The *Gazette* says—

We have again to charge the Post-office with a gross neglect of duty. Though there were large mails at Auckland for this settlement, the Government brig has been allowed to depart without their being put on board. On enquiry, we could not learn that this vessel brought a single letter or paper for the post-office. A few letters have been brought by private hand, and we have been enabled to borrow a number of the *Auckland Herald*, dated the 7th of August.

A meeting had been held to elect five new trustees for the Auckland Printing Company, in consequence of Mr. D. Sinclair having disqualified himself by sale of all his shares; of Messrs. Scott and Wilson being absent without any certainty of their returning; and of Mr. Terry being about to leave the Colony.

Colonel Godfrey and Captain Richmond had opened their Court for the investigation of claims to land in the Auckland district.

A weekly return of the New Zealand Banking Company shows that its liabilities are 12,960*l.*, and its assets 17,654*l.* 11s 6d. It was on the eve of opening a branch at Auckland.

A meeting had been held at the Government house, for the purpose of promoting the building of a church at Auckland. The amount of subscriptions, up to the 11th September, was 460*l.* 15s; between that date and the 2d October, 4*l.* more was subscribed.

The members of the Auckland Book Society were about to form an Auckland library and museum.

It will be thus seen, that after slumbering at Auckland for upwards of eighteen months, without taking a single step towards the organisation of the Government, some important steps have at length been taken. The question which naturally suggests itself is, why were not these steps taken before? Was there anything to prevent the issuing of an adequate commission of the peace, or the establishment of courts of request, and of petty and quarter sessions? A supreme court could not be established without the judge; but for all other purposes Captain Hobson had the materials, and all that he has now done he might just as well have done—indeed, ought to have done—within a week of his assumption of the government. His Excellency's utter unfitnes for his office becomes more conspicuous every day.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR TO THE YACHT ALBATROSS.—His Excellency the Governor on Tuesday last went on board the splendid clipper yacht Albatross lying in our harbour, accompanied by a select party, amongst whom we observed the Hon. the Attorney General and Mrs. Fisher; the Surveyor General and Mrs. Mathew; Mr. and Mrs. Coates; the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Halswell, M. C.; Lieut. Smart; Capt. Bough, &c. The party was received by John Blackett, Esq., the owner of the yacht, who invited the party to partake of *dejeuné à la fourchette*. His Excellency expressed his admiration of the beautiful order in which everything is kept on board, and the occasion was one of pleasure and gratification to all parties. On leaving the vessel with his party his Excellency was greeted with a salute of nineteen guns.—*Auckland Herald*.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH INTELLIGENCE.

The Amelia Thompson, Captain Dawson, arrived on Sunday, August 1st, from Plymouth, which she left on the 25th March. She has one hundred and sixty persons in the steerage and twenty-two in the cabin. She is one of the Plymouth Company's vessels, and proceeds immediately to her destination. She was to be followed in a few days by the Regina, loaded with stores for the same settlement. Captain King, R.N., the Plymouth Company's principal agent, is one of the passengers in the Amelia Thompson.—*New Zealand Gazette*.

The schooner Surprise arrived on Tuesday from the Plymouth Company's settlements at Taranaki. We are told there have been few days since the formation of that settlement, that vessels could not have landed and shipped cargo. The settlers were all in high spirits, and the surveys in such a state of forwardness that the land would be ready for selection in a few weeks. The surveyors' lines, after passing through a few miles of fern land, had entered into a district of finely timbered country. The timber at hand is consequently stated to be far more abundant than had been supposed. The same opinion of Taranaki is still expressed. All who return from paying it a visit, speak in equally favourable terms, the testimony is singularly uniform. It is evidently the heart of the country, and we may congratulate ourselves upon having such a back country. The Surprise did not see either the Amelia Thompson or the Louisa in the straits. Mr. Barrett had obtained twenty tons of oil at Taranaki, and would have secured a very large quantity had he been sufficiently equipped to prosecute the fishery on a large scale.

The reports from the fisheries in Cook's Straits still maintain the favourable character of the season already described.—*N. Z. G.*

A ship-builder who has recently arrived here from Sydney, has on the stocks the frame of a vessel of about forty tons. He states it to be his opinion that shipwrights, owing to the superior nature of our climate, will be enabled to perform a third more work than they can perform in Sydney. Our wood is much more easily worked than the wood of Australia. The abundance and variety of good timber in Port Nicholson, combined with the above circumstances, and the native flax for rope, ought to lead to our community becoming extensively employed in ship-building and ship owning. We believe good ships will be as cheaply built and sent to sea here, as in North America.—*N. Z. G.*

Upon a comparison of the winter weather at Wanganui and in the South of Spain, the result appears greatly in favour of the former. At first many were inclined to believe that the quantity of good land at Wanganui was very limited, but subsequently we hear a very large tract of land, of fertility equal to any to be met with in the world, has been found on this side of the Wanganui river. With such a climate and soil, and water carriage, persons are justified in being sanguine respecting the progress of that settlement.—*N. Z. G.*

The dead body of a native was discovered on Te Aro Flat on Thursday last. Two medical gentlemen, after an examination of the body, expressed it to be their opinion that death had been occasioned by apoplexy. The body was removed by the natives to Ki Warra Warra; and the people of the pah there had authorised Mr. Murry to have the body opened to enable the medical gentlemen to give their opinion before a coroner's inquest. [The permission was subsequently retracted.] This was about to be done, when Waredori appeared and addressed his fellow-countrymen, endeavouring to persuade them that the dead man had been murdered by the white people. This led to great excitement, and expressions to the effect, on the part of the natives, that they would have blood for blood, and certain payment to the tribe in satisfaction of the wrong they had suffered by the death of their countryman. In consequence of these expressions and the excitement, Mr. Murphy sent round to a large number of the colonists to hold themselves ready to preserve the peace should any violence be attempted. This call was responded to by an immediate muster of a large body of the settlers; who, after showing the natives, by their being so quickly on the spot, the folly of attempting to avenge their supposed wrong, returned to their houses.—*Gazette*, Aug. 7.

#### LECTURE ON THE COLONIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND.

On Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, a lecture upon New Zealand was delivered by Mr. J. C. Mathews, Superintendent of Emigration to the West of England Board of the New Zealand Company, which acquired an additional interest from the presence of Dr. Dieffenbach, the Naturalist of the Company, who had just arrived from Auckland by the Planter, (now in Plymouth harbour.)

The lecturer commenced with a retrospect of the progress of colonization in New Zealand, and graphically described the various visits which had from time to time been made to the island by voyagers from various nations. The landing of Captain Cook—his reception by the natives—and his opinion of their character and capabilities—the attempts of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin to follow up these discoveries of Captain Cook, by the formation of a colony of Englishmen in New Zealand—the proceedings of the Church Missionaries to whom credit was due for paving the way, by their Christian efforts, for the establishment of sound colonization—the various unsuccessful endeavours of individuals, and of our own government to establish authority and order, and to correct the evils arising from the previous settlement of parts of the island by unprincipled refugees from the neighbouring colonies.

The formation of the various associations for the settlement of the islands, and their unsuccessful endeavours, until the establishment of the present New Zealand Company, the principles of colonization, followed by the company, were succinctly stated, and the prospects now opened up to commercial prosperity by the establishment of the three markets of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth. The testimony of Mr. Geo. Duppa and others was brought forward as to the fertility of the soil in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, and the more recent accounts of the great agricultural capabilities of the Taranaki district.

In speaking of the capabilities of the country for agricultural and commercial pursuits, the lecturer exhibited various specimens of the productions of the island—the flax in all its stages—in the raw state—as prepared for being used up in manufacture—in the shape of rope—and of canvass. Its relative superiority in point of strength to the Russian and other flax hitherto imported, and the immense commercial benefit which may be anticipated when the proper means have been carried into effect for preparing and manufacturing it.

Specimens of gum resin were also exhibited—of sulphur from Pontia-i-Wakadi, or the White Island, which had been analyzed by Mr. Orland of Plymouth, and found to contain ninety per cent. of pure sulphur, thus nearly approaching the Sicilian—of copper from Otea, one of the Barrier Islands, at the mouth of the Thames—of protophosphate of iron from New Plymouth—of green talc, &c. For some of these valuable productions the lecturer acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Dieffenbach, who had most opportunely for him just arrived at Plymouth, and had furnished him with these, and also with the use of valuable sketches of scenery, and important information relative to the productions of the country and character of its inhabitants.

The lecture was listened to with much interest by a very numerous audience, who at the conclusion expressed their gratification with the information afforded them.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Dr. Dieffenbach, the naturalist of the New Zealand Company, who had arrived, within a few days, from New Zealand, being requested by the chairman to state the result of his own

personal observations in the colony, came forward and was received with great applause. We have time but to quote a few of the leading particulars from his exceedingly interesting information.

After advertng to the general capabilities of the islands, whether as regarded climate and resources, or maritime position, to develop the genius of the Anglo-Saxon colonist; the Doctor dwelt at some length upon the products most likely to conduce immediately to the establishment of commercial intercourse with the mother and other countries. The numerous harbours in the North Island were then pointed out, and the general character of the coast, and a vivid description was presented of the appearance of the whole country, in a bird's-eye view, which the learned traveller had himself obtained from the top of Tongaridō, a lofty volcanic mountain in the centre of the Island. The country was stated to abound in mineral waters, alkaline, saline, sulphurous, and aluminous, which possessed extensive medical virtues. So impregnated were some of these springs with alkali that they were capable of being used for washing even without soap. The boiling Cascade near Taupo was described, which, to those who did not care to wet their shoes or run the risk of breaking their necks, was accessible to the summit by a natural flight of 54 steps in the rock. A chain of mountains ran from the centre of the Island to the North East, exhibiting the signs of extinct volcanoes. Over the whole of the North Island, in the sandstone formation, layers of lignites abounded, and coal seemed to have been recently formed from the Kauri and other timbers. A curious similarity had been observed by the Dr. in the stratification and other geological signs of the East coast of the Island, and the opposite West coast of the Chatham Islands, which had led him to form the opinion that they had formerly been connected.

The subject of the natives and the native character was then treated. The number of them might be taken at 120,000 over the whole islands; they were intelligent and exceedingly friendly and hospitable; and only required to be let alone, to form useful auxiliaries to the European settlers. Cannibalism was extinct, and had scarcely at any period been other than a religious rite, it having been believed that by eating the left eye of the enemy, his soul was added to the soul of his conqueror, to give him additional strength and courage. Dr. D. had himself witnessed two battles of the natives, in one of which 60 persons had been killed, and instead of being eaten, had been buried with all religious care. They were divided into twelve tribes, but subdivided again into numerous sub-tribes or clans. A great change for the worse had been at first produced in their intercourse with settlers, from their change of diet, and adoption of the blanket, instead of the more airy mat, their diet being mostly confined to potatoes without salt, had given rise to many scrofulous diseases. Still they so well appreciated the superiority of the British, that it was a curious fact that a New Zealander possesses a greater regard in general for his European neighbours than for his own brother. *Three-fourths of them could read and write, and all of them possessed the desire for instruction.*

The expenses of the Government were estimated, for the ensuing year, at 51,000*l.*, to be levied by a duty of 5 per cent. on imported merchandize, and of 5*s* per gallon on spirits. The Doctor would not presume to say whether the Executive Government was the most parsimonious in the world, or whether such an expenditure was or was not requisite to support the British dignity in New Zealand. He, however, took the liberty of stating a few facts relative to the expense of conviction in New South Wales, and incidentally gave it as his opinion that that colony had now seen its best days; and having lost, in convict labour, the rotten support on which it leaned, and possessing scarce any resources in the shape of products, must inevitably fall back. New Zealand was the poor man's El Dorado—giving him, in three months, with light labour, all the garden products of England. It was the England of the South—that, as the Romans found the English, so the English now greeted the native New Zealander—and as the Romans, intermingling with the English, infused into them the Roman spirit, and planted the seeds of greatness here in a fruitful soil, so were the English about to lay the foundation in New Zealand of another grand empire.

The room was very tastefully decorated with Mr. Cook's excellent paintings of New Zealand scenery, being part of those lately exhibited at the New Zealand Fete—and with the various published sketches of the Company's settlements.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### MODE OF DRESSING NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

We have received from Sir George Farmer the following note on his method of dressing the New Zealand Flax, which will be extremely interesting to our Colonial readers. Mr. Earp, a gentleman, who has been extremely active at Wellington in stimulating invention in relation to this subject will we believe, shortly be in England, and will, we doubt not, put himself into communication with Sir George Farmer to the mutual advantage of both. In the mean time we are always ready to give publicity to any information on the subject.

*Newgate-street, Chester, January 15, 1842.*

Sir,—I have great satisfaction in stating that I had anticipated your suggestion relative to Hand Machinery. A means to employ the Natives has been a main object with me, I can construct machines at a price that all who are so disposed, can purchase them. Until I ascertain the rate of Freight and other expenses, I cannot state the exact cost of my Machine, but calculating every thing at extreme prices, I can break the flax for five pounds per ton; dress it for Cordage and coarse articles for two pounds ten shillings, and for finer fabrics for five pounds per ton. By large Machines I expect the cost of preparation will be from fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than by the hand Machines.

My experiments have confirmed the opinion I had formed; viz that the cause of defect in the flax, originated in improper preparation in New Zealand. I find that I cannot obtain the same degree of flexibility or softness from the flax that has undergone any process of preparation in New Zealand, equal to what I can produce from the plant in a crude state.

If any gentleman who wishes to see a specimen of my method of preparing the flax, will do me the favour to forward a small quantity, sealed, to the care of Messrs Capper and Gole, 455 West Strand, Charing Cross, I will prepare and return it without delay to their enclosed address.

You will oblige me by inserting the substance of these three paragraphs in your next number.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient humble servant.

G. R. Farmer.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, A GENTLEMAN IN WELLINGTON TO A SISTER IN CALCUTTA.

*Wellington, June 22, 1841.*

"The Lord Wm. Bentick takes this, and if you would wish to hear more of us than my hurried letters or our *Gazette* may give you, Captain Crow will be able to give you information. His visit being in our winter may give his story a chilly feeling, but I have peas in full bearing, and every kind of vegetable flourishing in my garden throughout the year. We have also some good houses built, and are nearly ready to receive your invalids, and accommodate them with luxuries. The roads are also being made in the neighbourhood. You will probably have seen Captain Shuttleworth of the London, who is to settle here. Since he left us we have made rapid progress, and now present a very respectable community with good society: My time is fully occupied and but for the delightful climate, the hard work would have aged me very much, but I am five years younger in constitution than when I left London. Every body is in good health here who is at all moderate or careful. We expect 5,000 people out this year, and already muster 4,000 without natives.

A large ship has just hove in sight, and I must go on board it: so good bye."

#### HAWTHORN HEDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—I wish to point out to your readers, especially those of the labouring class, who may be about to emigrate to New Zealand, that making garden fences is not only a matter of absolute necessity, but an expensive work. There is no production equal to, or at all like the English hawthorn, and as this is the proper season for obtaining the seed, I would advise every labouring man to preserve a quart or so, keeping it dry during the passage, and he will find it prove profitable to himself and beneficial to the community. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H.

#### REVIEWS.

*Part III. of Smith's Standard Edition of the Voyages of Captain James Cook round the World, with numerous Engravings on Wood.*

The third part of Smith's elegant edition of Cook's Voyages is fully equal, in point of execution, to the two first, which we have already noticed in former numbers. In this part, Cook's first visit to New Zealand is concluded, and the whole of his first visit to New South Wales, including the discovery of Botany Bay, described. The narrative is then continued to his landing in New Guinea, and the transactions there.

Of the illustrations of this part it would be difficult to speak too highly. Besides copies of the original plates of Cook's first voyage, the sources whence the illustrations are derived are Mitchell's Australia, Dumont D'Urville Voyage de l'Astrolabe, Ward's Zoography, and drawings in the British Museum and in private collections. Works thus illustrated, placed in the hands of youth, tend to educate the eye, and form the taste to a due appreciation of what is beautiful and true in the fine arts; and when we reflect how much the consciousness of skill in this particular conduces to human happiness, an additional recommendation of the work is thereby furnished. Again, then, we recommend this excellent edition of an excellent work to our readers.

#### BOOKS FOR EMIGRANTS.

*The English Housekeeper; or Manual of Domestic Management: containing Advice on the Conduct of Household Affairs, and Practical Instructions concerning the Store-room—The Pantry—The Larder—The Kitchen—The Cellar—The Dairy, &c. Third edition, by Anne Cobbett, London. Cobbett, Strand, 1842.*

If the emigrant require elementary works on any subject of domestic management—extending the term domestic to matters outside as well as inside of the house—it is not too much to say that the name of Cobbett may be considered a guarantee that he will find the subject treated with completeness, and in a style at once simple and attractive. Whilst we say this, the reader must not be alarmed lest we design to thrust all Cobbett's political views down his throat. Like all strong passioned men he was not unfrequently inconsistent; on subjects of social and politico-economical science especially, he was as often unsound as sound; he frequently threw himself into the stream of popular prejudice, not only closing his mind to the reasonings of others, but scarcely daring to use his own strong powers lest he should be convinced against his previous determination. But on the subjects embraced by the Cottage Economy, and others of a like character, Cobbett was and is a trust-worthy instructor, and we hesitate not to say that the emigrant who will follow his instructions will, in a few years, find himself a wiser, a wealthier, a better, and above all, a happier man in consequence of having done so.

The English housekeeper is by Miss Cobbett, and bears evident marks of the Cobbett school of domestic management. The same wholesome healthy tone—the same simplicity of taste pervades all its recommendations, and even in the good sound mother-Eng-



lish in which it is written we recognize the pure source whence it sprung.

It cannot be expected that we should examine all the receipts, and pronounce our opinion on their merits. To confess the truth we are not competent to the task. The reader, therefore, must be content with the information that this part of the work appears to be very amply stored with the good things of this world, and what is more to the purpose, a very cursory glance has convinced us that the colonist family might avail themselves of the greater part of this division of the book with advantage and profit. The truly valuable portions of the work are those which relate to domestic management. We have not space to go into particulars, and extracts would scarcely serve any good purpose.

As one might expect from a Cobbett, the chapter devoted to the Cellar contains some excellent directions for the making of British wines, many of which will be found applicable to New Zealand and the Australian colonies, and afford a cheap luxury to the colonist's family. Here also we have some useful directions for brewing, in addition to the instructions given in the Cottage Economy.

Cookery for the Sick, and Cookery for the Poor, are two valuable chapters, and it is an additional recommendation that many of the articles under these heads may easily be made at sea.

In conclusion we earnestly recommend the books to the emigrant's notice. The general instructions may be studied with profit during the voyage, and when fairly settled we have no doubt the colonist's wife would insensibly find the book constantly in her hand.

*German Emigration to the British Colonies.* By John James Sturz. The object of this little tract, is to induce the British Government and the public, to view with favour, and promote with zeal, the emigration of Germans to our colonies. We ourselves can bear witness, that the Germans make orderly and industrious colonists. The extent of German emigration is very considerable. The number of Germans and Swiss who annually expatriate themselves, and settle in Greece, Poland, Lithuania, and the United States, Algiers and Texas, are estimated—says Mr. Sturz, at from 50,000 to 120,000 sober, well-disposed and industrious mechanics and labourers. Of these, only one-fourth part find their way to the United States, by way of Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, and Havre. Some few went formerly to Brazil, but none of late years, who deserve the name of colonists or labourers; being only a few tradespeople or adventurers, not amounting, certainly during the present year, to 50—perhaps, not to 30: a fact the more singular, as on the average, 30 vessels leave Hamburg for Brazil every year in ballast. The question then is:—where are these Germans, or indeed any other sober and industrious subjects of such countries as have no suitable colonies of their own, and who feel the necessity of expatriating themselves, to migrate to?

In order to encourage German emigration to our colonies, they ought to be most liberally received. The rights of British subjects should be extended towards them: we should cease to treat them as aliens, in order that amalgamation might take place as rapidly as possible. They should be permitted to hold land; and any emigration fund which they may create, they should also be permitted to expend. At present the Germans are individually but small consumers of British produce—in a colony, they become large consumers. Mr. Sturz reckons their consumption as follows—at home only 1s. per family, in Texas and the United States 9s. to 11s.—(this, we think, much too low)—in Brazil 6l. to 7l., and in the Australian Colonies 12l. to 20l.—(this is as much too high). However, there can be no doubt that a German family transferred to Australia or New Zealand, at once becomes a consumer of British goods to the amount of from 8l. to 12l.

Moreover, New Zealand being a grape country, really wants a population which understands the management of the vineyard—an additional argument in favour of the encouragement of emigrants from the Rhine.

*The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine for New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, Western Australia, Port Philip, South Australia, and New Zealand.* Edited by Henry Capper. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.

A Magazine devoted to the colonization of our settlements in the southern hemisphere, on sound principles, if liberally conducted is calculated to prove extremely useful. In a newspaper, such as our own, we frequently find our space too limited for the full development of subjects of which it is necessary to treat; and even could we find space, length is always deemed objectionable in a newspaper article. In a magazine, on the other hand, readers look for a greater degree of completeness, and whilst they snatch up the newspaper for a few minutes, they scruple not to devote a leisure hour to the magazine. (On these grounds we welcome the appearance of the Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine, and wish it success.

The brief notice which we gave it in our last number was generated by the article on Emigration, to which we objected that it is calculated to raise up enemies to colonization in the persons of all those who desire an extension of the principles of free trade. In our last number, in the article "Colonization and Corn Laws," we sufficiently explained our views on this subject. In those views will be found a sufficient reason for our objection to the article in question, but we desire that our strictures may be understood to extend no further, as the other articles are entirely free from the feature to which we object, and the quantity of very useful matter, and the care and diligence with which the editor has sought to make the intelligence of the month complete, deserve anything than a tone of censure. The review department, too, is conducted in a fair and

liberal tone of criticism, which we hold to be a great merit in a work of this character.

It is not necessary that we should enumerate the articles contained in the first number; it is sufficient for us to state, that New Zealand has its full share of the editors attention. There is also an excellent report on the State and Condition of Western Australia in 1840, containing ample statistical details of the resources and trade of that improving colony.

There is a proposal for a settlement in New Zealand, upon the principle of endowing therein the Church of England. We copy the

## STATEMENT OF THE PLAN.

1. It is proposed to form the settlement in the northern island, now called "New Ulster," probably on the estuary of the river Thames.
  2. A preliminary expedition to be despatched, as in former instances, to decide upon the locality, and prepare the necessary surveys. The main body of the colonists and emigrants to be ready to sail in about nine or ten months afterwards, when information has been received of the site being fixed on; so that the town and suburban acres at least will be surveyed by the time of their arrival.
  3. The extent of the settlement to be 100,000 acres (or 156½ square miles), and 250 acres in addition for the site of a town, but exclusive of any reserves made for the government on behalf of the natives or otherwise.
  4. The land to be selected, as in the colony of Nelson, at the price of 30s per acre for country lands, and 20l per acre for town lands, to be divided into 1,000 allotments of 100½ acres: each containing a quarter acre town section, twenty suburban acres, and eighty rural acres.
  5. The price of each allotment will therefore be 155l. The choice of the allotments to be determined by lot in the usual way.
  6. Appropriate sites for churches, parsonages, and schools; for markets, squares, streets, and for places of public recreation; a cemetery, &c., will be set aside, independently of the above 1,000 allotments. The capital of 155,000l realised by the sale of the land, to be appropriated in the following manner, viz. :—
- 70,000l for emigration of labourers, mechanics, servants, &c. Five adults at least to be sent for every 100 acres sold. Purchasers to have the right to nominate emigrants in proportion to their purchases.
  - 10,000l to be allotted to cabin passengers, till the expiration of one year after intelligence has been received of the site being determined on.
  - 20,000l for surveying expenses, &c. The surplus, if any, to go to the item No. 5.
  - 15,000l for church and educational purposes, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, to be vested in trustees nominated by the colonists, being members of the Church of England.\*
  - 15,000l for the general improvement of the settlement, in making roads, drains, bridges, quays, or similar works. 5,000l may be appropriated for the improvement of intercommunication by steam vessels or otherwise.
  - 25,000l for the repayment of the purchase money of the land.
- 155,000l.

By whom this plan is put forward is not stated, nor does the object of an anonymous statement of the kind very clearly appear. Any one reading it would suppose that the church has been forgotten by the promoters of the colonization of New Zealand, and yet the liberality with which the Company has promoted the endowment of the church there, is universally acknowledged. If the editor has any information explanatory of the plan, we should be glad if he would make it public in his next number. As it stands, it is a mere copy of the plan of the second colony—even in the endowment portions; and anonymous as it is, it looks very like a hoax.

*Sketch of the Country round Amoy.* By James Wyld, Charing-cross. Two or three days after the intelligence of the taking of Amoy had reached this country, Wyld brought out a neat little map of the place. It affords a clear illustration of the operations there, and will be doubtless appreciated by those who take an interest in the Chinese question.

*Walton's Memoir on the Naturalization of the Alpaca in England.* (Second Notice.)

In our last we made some observations on, and extracts from, Mr. Walton's interesting pamphlet, under the impression that the Alpaca is capable of naturalization in New Zealand, and in the hope that some of the colonists might try this useful animal. We had marked some further passages for extract, and we now insert them without further comment.

In the cellular development of the stomach, the Peruvian sheep resemble their analogue the camel, excepting that in them the reservoirs for fluids are proportionally smaller, as if the former did not require so large a reserve. In this essential part of the internal organization both forms of the *camelidæ* are in other respects alike, a provision consistent with their habits and respective localities, for although the Peruvian beasts of burden have no long and arid deserts to pass, they are nevertheless, even now, often placed in situations where clean water cannot be had; and in former times the llamas were out on journeys, in which three or four months were expended, for weeks frequently deprived of drink. In the way of experiment, a bucket of water was placed near a llama, belonging to Mr. Cross, for four weeks, and of it the animal was only seen to partake once, and that very sparingly, although it voided a considerable quantity of urine, which increased when carrots and green vetches were thrown into the manger.

In the structure of the foot the difference between the camel and Peru-

\* The plan and objects of this Trust will be submitted, from time to time for the sanction of the Bishop of New Zealand, and of the Committee of the New Zealand Church Society.

vian sheep is striking. Nothing can be more admirably contrived for the support of an animal intended to cross the loose, level, and arid sands of an Arabian desert, than the thick and elastic pad which forms the sole of the camel's foot, and on which the conjoined toes rest. This formation, however, would not suit the flinty and slippery declivities of the Andes. The author of nature, ever watchful over the welfare of even the smallest of his created beings, has therefore kindly directed that in the llama and alpaca the fore parts of the foot should be armed with curved and indurated nails, partly resembling the talons of a bird of prey, but much stronger, separated from each other, and defended by a lighter and narrow pad, a form peculiarly well adapted to secure a firm progression, either in ascending or descending the icy declivities which they were destined to traverse, and, as a further aid, great pliability is noticed from the fleece downwards. So sure-footed is the llama that he requires no binder to hold on his load; although it must not be thought that he can be trusted with glass or earthenware, as accidentally his burden is sometimes forced off.

When in motion each animal carries his ears erect and projecting forward, like those of a startled horse; but on lying down, the ears are couched flat, and in this position the llama places them when he shows his resentment. Both the llama and the alpaca are extremely clean-kneed, although this property is not so visible in the alpaca, owing to the long and thick coat with which he is surcharged. The waist of both tapers towards the loins, and is prolonged under the haunches, like that of a greyhound, a peculiarity, however, stronger in the llama than the alpaca. When herded, they resort to a peculiar place to drop their dung, which Capt. King also noticed in the guanaco found near Cape Horn. This saves the herdsman a great deal of trouble, for on the "punas," where fuel is scarce, this dung is burnt. On the sternum or breast bone, there is a flat and indurated callosity, free from hair, about six inches long and three wide, upon which the animal nests. When going to lie down he deliberately bends his legs under him and allows his body to fall upon it, with a sensible noise if the ground is hard, bearing his whole weight on his natural cushion, and holding his head upright. This callosity is a providential shield, provided by nature to protect the breast from injury when it comes in contact with the hard and flinty ground, or when the animal reposes on flakes of snow, with which his native mountains are covered.

When the llama and alpaca sleep, the head projects forward and rests upon the ground in a straight line with the body, the ears couched, and so perfectly curled under them are their legs, that no parts appear except the four knees. The tail is about eight or ten inches long, the fleshy part smaller than that of the ordinary sheep, and tapers at the end, which gives it the appearance of what is called a switch-tail. When bounding in the pasture ground, or in any other way excited, both the llama and alpaca carry it a little outwards; but when remaining, or under restraint, it lies close. Neither of them uses it to drive away troublesome flies, which they rather do by kicking. On the pastera part of the fore-leg corns frequently occur, similar to those of a horse, but do not in the least disfigure the limb. The alpaca does not tear off his wool, as the llama is in the habit of doing, and not being so susceptible, or so voracious of food, never evinces any resentment when disturbed in feeding. He does not feed while resting on his breast, as the llama does, and indeed in almost every action he is nicer and more delicate. He is not, however, marked by so much agility, nor does he bound and gambol with the same delight.

The llama shows his resentment for an inquiry received by spitting his moist cud on the party by whom it was inflicted; but this propensity is not observable in the alpaca, an indication that his manners are softer and his disposition more gentle than those of his allied species. He is not so mischievous, and exhibits traits of intelligence, confidence, affection, and docility, which render him an object of endearment. In the third year both species began to breed; the period of gestation in the female is seven months; they have one at a birth, and usually live from 10 to 11 years. In Peru the alpaca is only shorn every third year, towards the month of April, when the wool is usually eight inches long on the back, and nine on the sides. In each year it consequently grows about three inches, and thus if the alpaca were stripped of his fleece at the end of the second year, the staple would still be six inches long, a more suitable length, one would imagine, for the purposes of manufacture.

The Peruvian sheep are peculiar to that part of South America bordering on the Pacific, which extends from the equator to beyond the Tropic of Capricorn, the long and enormous range of mountains known as the Andes Cordilleras. Along this massive pile every imaginable degree of temperature may be found in successive gradation. Below stretches a narrow strip of land, washed by the sea, where the heat is intense and it never rains, but where, owing to the heavy dews and filtration from the mountains, vegetation is luxuriant and an eternal spring reigns. As one ascends, the aspect of the country changes and new plants appear; but no sooner are the middle summits gained, and the sun has lost his power, than those cold and icy regions rise up, one above the other, called by the natives *panas*, which are again crowded with rocky crests, broken by deep ravines and rugged chasms, and presenting a wilderness of crags and cliffs never trodden by human footstep, and never darkened, except by a passing cloud, or the eagle's wing.

In this land of mist and snow, or rather in the hollows which surround it, feed the guanaco and vicuna, at an elevation of 12,000 or 14,000 feet above the level of the sea; while in the lower regions, stretching immediately under the snowy belt, and where the Indian fixes his abode at a height from 8,000 to 12,000 feet, may be seen pasturing those flocks of llama and alpaca which constitute his delight, and at the same time the principal part of his property.

Here, amidst broken and precipitous peaks on the parapets and projecting ledges, slightly covered with earth, or in the valleys formed by the mountain ridges, like the Pyrenean chamois, the llama and alpaca pick up a precarious subsistence from the mosses, lichens, tender shrubs, and grassy plants which make their appearance as the snow recedes; or descending lower down, revel in the *pajonales*, or, as in some parts of the country they are called, *ichuales*—natural meadows, of the *ichu* plant, the favourite haunts of the tame and wild kinds. Thus the hand of man never prepares food for either species—both readily find it on their native mountains. Besides the extremes of cold, these animals have equally to endure the severities of a damp atmosphere, for while below it seldom

rains, in the summer months, when evaporation from the sea is abundant, clouds collect, and being driven over the lower valleys by strong winds from the south and west, and condensed by the cold, burst on the highlands, where the rain falls in torrents, amidst the most awful thunder and lightning.

Although the introduction of horses and mules has precluded the necessity of using the llama as a beast of burden, almost ever cottager on the middle declivities of the Andes possesses three or four, and as many alpacas, which, besides fetching water from the spring and carrying grist to the mill, serve him for food and raiment, and also provide him with a couch. If he is a trader, or road-carrier, besides his cottage pets, he is provided with a drove of from twenty to forty llamas, or such a number as he and his sons can manage, with the aid of which he carries grain, wool, and other articles, per contract, down to the towns on the lower declivities. Some have also breeding pens, where the stock is never folded, and never brought into the corral, or cottage enclosure, except when shorn, or a purchaser presents himself.

On the slopes of his neighbouring mountains, which are often broken by ridges, and separated from each other by deep chasms, walled with cliffs and mural precipices, often presenting narrow passes, but sometimes widening into meadows of great extent, the breeder keeps his flocks almost at the mercy of heaven, and accompanied by the faithful and sagacious dog, only occasionally visits them. Seldom does it happen that he loses a member; and while the vulture and the condor occasionally surprise and carry off a lambkin, and even a calf, the offspring of the llama and alpaca scarcely ever falls into their clutches. A peculiar instinct teaches them how to guard and protect their young. The alpaca is fond of his birthplace, seldom or never wandering beyond a certain range, the limits of which are well known to the breeding dams, unless in search of some grassy spot, whence he returns in the evening. Few of them, consequently, are lost, and, being accustomed to their keeper's voice, they are easily collected.

#### PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

From July 31st to September 4th.

ARRIVED.

July 31st.—Brig, Ann Sophia, Tudor James, from Port Philip, cargo, sheep.

Aug. 1st.—Schooner Unicorn, Fawthrop, from the East Coast. Cargo, pigs and potatoes.

2nd.—Barque Amelia Thompson, 480 tons. William Dawson, Commander, for the Plymouth Company's Settlement at Taranaki; left Plymouth on the 25th March. Passengers—Capt. King, R.N., lady and son; Capt. Davy and son; Mr. Brown, lady, and two children; Mr. Webster, lady, and three children; Mr. Wallace and son, and Miss Baker; Miss Goodall Lathwaith; Johnson; H. and W. Halse; Marshall; Cooke, St. George, and Mr. Evans, surgeon, and 160 in the steerage.

9th.—Barque Tyne, 500 tons, Captain Robertson, from London, having left the Downs on the 9th of April; cargo, merchandise. Passengers Wm. Martin, Esq., Wm. Swainson, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Outthwaith, Messrs. Birley, Frandreth, Reeve, and James Innis, Esq., Surgeon Superintendent; and 86 in the steerage.

15th.—Schooner Elisa, Shevidan, from Wanganui; cargo, oil.

15th.—Schooner Jane, Dandly, from Wanganui; cargo, oil. Passengers—Messrs. E. J. Wakefield and E. Dorset.

17th.—Schooner Surprise, from Taranaki and Wanganui; cargo, oil and whalebone. Passenger—Mr. J. Smith.

19th.—Brig Jewess, 204 tons, Crew, from Sydney; cargo, merchandise, sheep, and cattle.

20th.—Government Brig Victoria, with his Excellency the Governor and suite on board.

21st.—American ship Cicero, Simmons, from the whaling grounds.

23d.—Brig Lucy Sharpe, M'Fie, commander, 270 tons, from London, having left the Downs on the 12th of April; cargo, merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Penny, and Mr. W. A. Wansey. Agents—W. L. and Co.

27th.—Schooner Harlequin, 64 tons, Phillips, 23 days from the Bay of Islands; cargo, provisions from Hawke's Bay. Passenger—Captain Mayhew.

Last night, an American whaling ship, supposed to be the America, from the whaling ground, with 3,000 barrels.

28th.—Brig Ullswater, Gibson, from Luncheon; cargo, cattle and sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Gibson and two children, Mr. A. cher and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

Brig Arrow, 225, Captain Geare, 93 days from London, with stores for the New Zealand Company's settlement of Nelson, in the Middle Island.

30th.—Barque Matilda, 214 tons. Captain Roberts, from Sydney; cargo, cattle and merchandise. Passengers—Messrs. Hulke and Aitkin, and fifteen in the steerage.

31st.—Schooner Regina, 174, Captain Brown, from London, with stores for the New Zealand Company's settlement at Taranaki.

SAILED.

July 31st.—Schooner Sir John Franklin, 52 tons, Gill, Hobart Town. August 3d.—Brig Transfer, 173 tons, Read, for the Chatham Islands.

6th.—Barque Bright Planet, Morrison, 240 tons, for the Thames.

7th.—Barque Jane Hobo, for the Thames and Sydney. Passengers—Messrs. R. Tod and Leacombe.

13th.—Schooner Louisa, Burrell, for Taranaki.

13th.—Brigantine Harrington, Mercer, for Sydney.

15th.—Barque Amelia Thompson, Dawson, for Taranaki.

17th.—Schooner Minerva, Reid, for Cloudy Bay; with stores for whaling station. Passengers—Mr. Campbell and Captain Williams.

24th.—Schooner Jane, Sandy, for Wyderop.

30th.—Barque Katherine Stewart, Forbes, Captain Hobbs, for Java; in ballast.

31st.—Brig Ann Sophia, James, for Valparaiso. Passenger—Mrs. Carter.

September 3d.—Government Brig Victoria, Richards, Kapiti.

3d.—Schooner Regina, Brown, for New Plymouth.

IN PORT, SEPTEMBER 4th.

Barque Tyne, Captain Robertson Brig Lucy Sharpe, Captain M'Fie

Schooner Balley, Captain Sinclair  
Schooner Eliza, Captain Sheridan  
Brig Jewess, Captain Crew  
American Ship Cicero, Captain  
Simmons  
Schooner Harlequin, Capt. Phillips  
American Ship, Captain Amerca  
Brig Allewwater, Captain Gibson  
American Ship Cicero, Captain Geare  
Barque Macilda, Captain Roberts

Vessels are still cleared at Sydney for New Zealand; the Margaret on the 9th August, and the Look-in on the 11th August, both with large cargoes. The Collector of the Customs at Sydney must know that vessels must now clear for a port or ports of entry in these islands. To clear them in disregard of this is to mislead the owners, and may lead them to trade on our coast without local permission, which will subject them to being seized. A clearance for Van Diemen's Land or for Australia, would be as proper now as for New Zealand.

Since writing the foregoing, we have heard that the Look-in is at Kapiti, disposing of her cargo. She ought, if possible, at once to be seized; as prompt action, at this early period, would give a check to this illicit trade. Should she come in here, and her cargo not agree with her manifest, the Collector of the Customs would be justified in seizing this smuggler. The merchants of this place can never compete with Sydney, if on the one hand they are to pay heavy duties, and on the other, are deprived of their trade through means of this kind. The Collector of the Sydney Customs should know that there is no such port of entry in the world as New Zealand. To grant clearances of this kind, is to mislead those interested in these vessels, or to aid and abet in the robbery of her Majesty's Exchequer.

Advertised in the Sydney Papers:—The brig Portenia, is laid on for the Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Port Nicholson. (She had arrived at Auckland—see below.)

The barque Regina was taking in sheep for Port Nicholson. The brig Malcolm, Malcolm master, was laid on for Port Nicholson and Valparaiso.

The brig Minstrel was laid on at Luncheon for Port Nicholson. The barque Cuba, Newcombe, with a cargo of wheat, arrived on the 14th Aug., at Sydney, from St. Aulom, which she left on the 7th May.

On the 5th August, the surveying ships Erebus and Terror, under the command of Captains Ross and Crozier, sailed from Sydney for New Zealand.

The New Zealand Gazette of 4th Sept. contains information of the shipping arrangements of the New Zealand Company up to the end of June, including the charters of the Oriental, the Arab, and the Gertrude.

AUCKLAND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1st. 1841.

ARRIVALS.

September 25.—Barque Tyne, Robertson, from London, via Port Nicholson. Passengers—Wm. Martin, Esq., Chief Justice; Wm. Swainson, Esq., Attorney-General; Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite; Messrs. Brammoth, Reeve, and Barley; 8 males, 6 females, and 3 children in the steerage.

30th.—Schooner Union, from the Bay of Islands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, and four children; two in the steerage.

Oct. 1.—Schooner Russell, from the Bay of Islands.

DEPARTURES.

September 28.—Schooner Mercury, coastwise.

20th.—Schooner Dolphin, Bay of Islands.

29th.—Schooner Nymph, Bay of Islands.

29th.—Brig Julia, Fox, for Sydney.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

NAME.	MASTER.	DESTINATION.
Ship Chelydra	Whittingham	Sydney
Barque Tyne	Robertson	Sydney
Brig Portenia	Fraser	Port Nicholson
Brig Martha	Nichols	Sydney & Bay of Islands
Schooner Shamrock	Daddy	Sydney
Schooner Kate	Smith	Caromandel H.
Schooner Mary		Unreported.

AUCKLAND, OCT. 2.—The Sophia Pate, hence to the Bay of Islands and Kiapara, is totally wrecked near the latter place; the master and ten men saved; 21 lives lost. The schooner Lapwing is lost in Hawkes Bay.

WAREHOUSE RENT AND CUSTOMS DUTIES AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF NEW ZEALAND.

No. 3 of the Ordinances passed by the Governor and Council of New Zealand relates to the Customs revenue of the Colony. Attached to this Act is the following schedule, authorising the collection of certain duties, and fixing the warehouse rent to be charged at the Queen's warehouses, on London goods, as follows.—

WAREHOUSE RENT.

Table of Rent to be paid to the Collector of Customs on all Goods lodged in any of her Majesty's Warehouses in New Zealand.

For every Pipe, Butt, Piece, or Puncheon, per week	Four pence
Half Pipe or Hoghead	Two pence
Barrel, Quarter Cask, Case, or Box	One penny
Seron, or Case of Tobacco	One penny
Keg of Tobacco	Halfpenny
Basket Ditto	Farthing

A Table of Duties of Customs payable on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

Spirits or Strong Waters.—For every gallon of such Spirit or Strong Waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of Proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, viz. —

Not being Spirits or Strong Waters the produce of the United Kingdom, of any British possession in America, or of New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land	0 5 0
Spirits or Strong Waters, the produce of the United Kingdom, of the British Possessions in America, and of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land	0 4 0
Wine, for every Hundred Pounds value	16 0 0

Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0 0 9
Ditto manufactured (except Cigars and Snuff)	0 1 0
Cigars and Snuff	0 2 0
Tea, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Wheat, Rice, and other Grain and Pulse, for every Hundred Pounds value	5 0 0
On all other Goods (except Goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of New South Wales, or Van Diemen's Land), for every Hundred Pounds value	10 0 0

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale.—In bottle, per doz	0	13	0	to	0	0
Elliot's	6	0	0		0	0
Arrack.—Per gallon	0	2	6		0	0
Bread.—Per 2lb loaf	0	0	8		0	0
Beef.—Fresh, carcase, per lb	0	0	10		0	1
Salt, per tierce	7	0	0		0	0
Do. per barrel	5	0	0		0	0
Butter.—Irish, per lb	0	1	9		0	2
Fresh	0	4	6		0	0
Brandy.—First quality, per gallon	0	6	0		0	9
Brown stout, per hhd	5	10	0		0	0
Cigars.—Manilla, per 1000	3	10	0		5	0
Inferior	2	0	0		0	0
Havannah, per lb	0	12	0		0	0
Chinaurah	1	15	0		0	0
Alexandrian	1	10	0		0	0
Coffee.—Java, per lb	0	0	0		0	1
Cheese.—Cheshire	0	1	6		0	0
Pine Apple	0	0	0		0	1
Dutch	0	0	0		0	9
Candles.—English wax, per lb	0	0	0		0	0
Mould	0	1	0		0	1
Dips	0	0	10		0	0
Flour.—1st quality, per ton of 2000 lbs	30	0	0		33	0
2nd ditto	25	0	0		38	0
Gin.—Pale	0	4	0		0	6
Case, 4 gallons 4-5 in bond	1	8	0		0	0
Hams.—Yorkshire, per lb	0	0	0		0	1
Mustard.—Per dozen	1	2	0		0	0
Mutton.—Carcase, per lb	0	0	9		0	11
Nashets.—Walnut stocked	0	0	0		0	15
Milk.—Per pint	0	0	5		0	0
Oil.—Lined, per gallon	0	5	0		0	7
Black in cask, per tun	16	0	0		0	0
Sperm	75	0	0		0	0
Pork.—Fresh, carcase per lb	0	0	5		0	6
Pork.—Irish per barrel	5	0	0		5	10
Potatoes.—New Zealand, per ton	6	0	0		8	0
Porter.—Dunbar, in bottle per doz	0	13	0		0	0
Pickles.—Assorted per doz quarts	1	1	0		0	0
Pitch.—Stockholm per barrel	0	0	0		1	15
Plank.—Port Nicholson, per 100 feet	0	19	0		1	1
Rice.—Common per cwt	0	0	0		0	0
Good	1	2	0		1	5
Rum.—P. B. P., per gallon, in bond	0	5	6		0	9
Sugar.—Mauritius per cwt	0	0	0		0	0
Brown	2	0	0		0	0
Refined loaf per lb	0	0	7		0	0
Manilla	0	0	0		2	5
Salt.—Liverpool, per ton	3	0	0		4	0
Soap.—Haw's London, per ton	40	0	0		42	0
Liverpool	36	0	0		0	0
Starch.—Per lb	0	0	9		0	1
Scantling.—Per 100 feet	0	17	0		0	18
Shingles.—Per 1000 N. Z	1	7	0		0	0
Ditto V. D. L	2	5	0		0	0
Tar.—Coal	1	15	0		0	0
Stockholm	1	15	0		0	0
Tea.—Hyson, per chest	0	0	0		12	12
Tobacco.—Negrohead, per lb	0	1	3		0	1
Turpentine.—Per gallon	0	8	0		0	0
Whalebone.—Per ton	90	0	0		0	0
Wine.—Sherry per pipe	38	0	0		40	0
Ditto, per dozen	1	4	0		2	0
Poultry.—Fowls, per pair	0	8	0		0	16
Ducks, ditto	1	0	0		1	10
Geese, ditto	2	0	0		0	0
Turkeys	2	0	0		0	0
Pigeons, (wild,) per pair	0	3	0		0	0
Ducks, do, do	0	5	0		0	0
Eggs.—Per dozen	0	6	0		0	0
Cows.—Milch	20	0	0		30	0
Mares.—Breed	50	0	0		90	0
Working Bullocks, per pair	40	0	0		60	0
Hire of ditto, per day a team and driver	1	0	0		2	0
Sheep.—Each	1	6	0		1	15
Boat Hire.—Per day, without hands	0	10	0		1	0
Wages.—Mechanics, per week	2	14	0		3	6
Labourers	1	10	0		1	16

NEW ZEALAND MISSION.—Extract from a Letter from Bishop Pompallier, Vicar Apostolic of New Zealand, dated 29th of July, 1840.—“God has shown his mercies upon my extensive flock. I have received, recently, two priests and two catechists. I have now twelve priests and eight catechists; of these three priests and three catechists are in various islands, the rest are with myself in New Zealand. I have just sent two priests and one catechist to Middle Island, wherein the Protestant missionaries have not yet brought the kingdom of their own interests, which has succeeded so well for them in the North Island. God has given me the souls and hearts of the New Zealanders for himself and their salvation; others get their lands. Since my settlement at the Bay of Islands

the labours of my mission have extended much more widely than they could have done at Hokitanga. Communications between this place and other parts are frequent, and the natives of every part of New Zealand have opportunities to see and to hear something of the Catholic church.

who heard me, or some of my priests. These follow the same exercises as they do whom I have been with, and yet they have not seen the face of any Catholic missionary. Oh! wonderful power of the grace of our Lord, who assists the labours of his lawful ministers above the understanding of men, and fulfils that efficacious promise, "Ecce ego roborabum vos," &c. At present almost all the natives of the North Island belong to the Catholic church.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

TERMS of Purchase of Preliminary Lands in the Settlement of Nelson, New Zealand.

- Governor: JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. Deputy-Governor: HON. FRANCIS BARTON. Directors: Viscount Jeregate, M.P., Lord Fitzroy, Henry A. Adolphus, M.P., John Elliker Boulton, Esq., John William Buckley, Esq., Charles Buller, Esq., M.P., William Taylor Copeland, Esq., Ald., M.P., Russell Elliot, Esq., James Robert Gowen, Esq., John Hine, Esq., William Hill, Esq., M.P., Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., Stewart Margrithank, Esq., M.P., Sir William Mokegwoh, Bart., Alexander Nairne, Esq., The Lord Mayor, Sir George Sheehan, Bart., John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P., Hon. Frederick Jas. Tollemache, M.P., Arthur Wilks, Esq., George Frederick Young, Esq.

1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby gives notice, that a limited number of allotments of preliminary lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for sale in their second Settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is £200.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD AND AUCKLAND GAZETTE.

A Company having been formed under the style of the AUCKLAND NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL PRINTING COMPANY, its first object is the establishment of a NEWSPAPER, affording every necessary and useful information, upon all topics connected with the Colony of New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND.—Persons desirous of emigrating to the above Colony may obtain all relative information by application to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 116, Fenchurch-street.

EMIGRANTS, FARMERS, and others, are invited to inspect DEAN & EVANS'S Patent Portable Hand Mill, which grinds and dresses at one operation, coarse and fine Flour from Wheat, Maize, Oats, &c., &c. It may be seen in use at the sole Agent's, Richards, Wood, and Co., 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within. Prospectuses forwarded free to (post paid) applicants. At the same place Dean and Evans's New Kibbling Mill may be seen.

TO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c.

J. VALLENTINE and SON, 69, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz. Large Bell Tents complete, at 42s each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Halmea, and Traces, at 6s 9d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 9d per set; Bushel Bags 24s 6d per 100, Felling Axes, weighing 64 lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Hoers from 9s to 12s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 12s per ditto; Shingle and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 20s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 5d per lb or 40s per cwt; Sheep shearers, 1s 3d each; Shot, 23s 5d per cwt.; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Percussion Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Ploughs, Tarpsaulins, 4s 3d each, &c.

TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Cart, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

A LADY 25 years of age, of highly respectable family, wishes for an engagement to go to New Zealand, or any British Australian Colony as Governess. She is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of a solid English education. Satisfactory references as to character can be given. Address M. M., at Mr. Etkin, 47, Lombard-street.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J. AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND WELLINGTON SPECTATOR.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand. THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the public the most reliable information on all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony. PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

COBBETT'S ENGLISH HOUSE-KEEPER; or, Manual of Domestic Management.

Management for the use of young ladies who undertake the superintendance of their own housekeeping. By Miss Cobbett. Third edition, improved by the introduction of many new and valuable receipts. R. Cobbett, 127, Strand.

COBBETT'S COTTAGE ECONOMY.

CONTAINING information relative to the brewing of Beer, making of Bread, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Swine, Goats, Poultry, and Rabbits, and relative to other matters belonging to a labourer's family; also instructions for preparing grass to make hats and bonnets, and directions for creating and using ice-houses after the Virginian manner.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 488, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and which may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 1st Jan. 1842.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company. They to apply for allotment of Land in the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, the Land Orders for which are to be issued in the name of as the purchaser thereof, subject to the within terms of purchase.

ON the 1st of February, will be published, price 2s, No. 2 of the Australian and New Zealand Magazine, Edited by Henry Capper. Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill; and may be had of all Booksellers.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM BAKE, No. 178, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's, in the West, by HENRY HOWES CHAMBERS, of Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR, 178, Fleet-street.—Saturday, January 23, 1842.

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 54.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

PRICE 6D.



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## THE PRICE OF LAND, AND THE PRINCIPLE OF APPROPRIATION.

It will be seen that Lord Stanley has brought in a bill to regulate the sale of the waste lands of the Crown in Australia and New Zealand, with a view to giving the public the solemn guarantee of an Act of Parliament, that whatever is determined upon shall be strictly observed. The bill is probably printed to-day, but we were unable to procure a copy in time for our publication. It is understood, however, that its main object is to establish uniformity of system throughout the Australasian colonies and New Zealand, and to provide that half the proceeds of the land shall be devoted to defraying the expense of conveying emigrants of the labouring class to the colony supplying the fund. A minimum price is to be established, and the system of auction-sales is to be persevered in; but what the minimum may be is a point to which our information does not extend—perhaps, indeed, it is to be an executive arrangement.

Upon the fixing of this price will assuredly depend the comparative productiveness of the fund itself. If it be low, the half to be expended on emigration will be utterly insufficient to supply an adequate amount of labour; and the colonies ceasing, as they necessarily must, to be attractive to capitalists, sales will in a short time entirely cease, and the executive be therefore disappointed of its anticipated revenue.

As Lord Stanley was a member of the Committee on South Australia, it is probably the resolutions of that Committee have been made the animating spirit of the bill. It may be well therefore to cite the resolutions in question.

The most important decision of the South Australian Committee was, that the price of one pound per acre was too low. In this opinion they were backed by Mr. Wakefield, and confirmed by Colonel Gawler, who states that land had been sold sufficient to maintain at least 100,000 inhabitants, with a population of only 15,000. The Committee consider this part conclusive as to the inadequacy of the price.

"Hence," continues the report, "an increase in the price of land in South Australia seems to the committee to be necessary to give effect to the principle upon which the Colony was established," and also as a means of increasing the revenue, which, "arising almost entirely from taxes upon consumption, depends mainly upon the number of inhabitants, and instead of being increased may probably be diminished, if the number of inhabitants occupy a greater district of country."

While the "Committee are fully sensible how essential it is to the future prosperity of South Australia, that provision should be made from the proceeds of the sale of land for the conveyance of emigrants to its shores," they think themselves justified in advising, that a definite proportion of the increased price should be applied in aid of the revenue.

The committee then expresses its satisfaction at finding that even Mr. Wakefield has distinctly expressed his opinion that there would be no objection to defraying even a very large part of the public expenditure from this source, provided that a fixed proportion of the fund arising from it were reserved for immigration, so that this fixed proportion "should suffice to defray the cost of carrying out an adequate number of emigrants, compared to the extent of land sold."

"In these views the committee entirely concur, and they therefore recommend that the price of land in South Australia should be forthwith raised, and that a proportion, not exceeding one-half of the receipts, should form part of the general revenue, the remainder being reserved as a fund, exclusively applicable to the purposes of emigration."

The committee further gives its opinion that the degree to which the price of land ought ultimately to be raised, can only be determined by actual experience, it might be increased progressively, "until the object of establishing a due proportion, between the supply and demand for labour, and between the population and the extent of territory occupied by it shall have been accomplished."

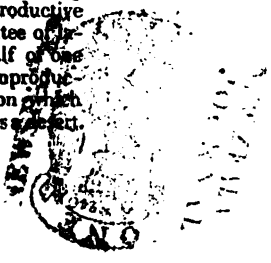
From the above abridged extracts, it must be pretty clear what the committee meant, and what Mr. Wakefield could sanction. In the first place, one pound an acre is pronounced insufficient to provide "an adequate number of emigrants, in comparison to the land sold;" it is, therefore, recommended that the price be raised; first, for that purpose, and next, that it should be still further raised to allow a proportion to be applied to purposes of general revenue. Whatever proportion Lord Stanley's bill may devote to the general revenue of each colony, therefore, it must be quite clear that unless more than one pound per acre be left for emigration purposes, the recommendation of the South Australian committee will not be obeyed, and Mr. Wakefield's name must not be taken in vain as an authority in favour of the bill. There is some reason for believing that the committee only meant that a proportion of the increased price, and not of the whole price, so increased, should be appropriated to the general revenue, otherwise their recommendation to raise the price for the purpose of increased immigration, becomes nugatory. To put the matter into figures, we apprehend the views of the committee would be met by raising the price of land to two pounds an acre, and by devoting thirty shillings thereof to emigration; that is taking half the additional fund only for purposes of revenue. This would perhaps fulfil Mr. Wakefield's condition that the fixed proportion reserved for emigration "should suffice to repay the cost of carrying out an adequate number of emigrants as compared with the extent of the land sold." This done we can understand Mr. Wakefield's sanction being given to the application of a proportion of the price which might remain, to the general revenue of the colony. An adequate emigration fund must be first guaranteed, and then if the body of capitalists are disposed to bid more for the land—if by due limitation of the quantity more than the sufficient price can be obtained—then says Mr. Wakefield I have no objection to the appropriation of such surplus to any purpose you please.

We ourselves have some doubts of the wisdom of requiring more than Mr. Wakefield's original sufficient price, except indeed in the case of town lands, where we see no reason why the Government should not avail itself of their great value. However, this is a question into which we shall not now enter. Having shown what the Committee meant, and what Mr. Wakefield could sanction, the reader will readily perceive how fatal even to the hope of raising any fund at all, will be any plan which proposes to devote half of the proceeds of the land sales to the general purpose of revenue without first guaranteeing an adequate labour fund.

Governor Hobson's calculation of the probable result of his land sales for 1841-2 affords an illustration of the dissipation of such fund by an unwise distribution. He calculates on receiving for land a gross sum of 50,000*l*; from this he first deducts the expense of surveys, 12,000*l*, and then appropriates half to the general purposes of revenue, so that all he has to provide labour to cultivate 50,000 acres of land, is somewhat less than 20,000*l*, or only enough to convey 500 couples; i.e., 500 active labourers to 50,000 acres of land, or just one labourer to the 100 acres—one labourer, where perhaps four or five are requisite.

This may do well enough to all appearance for a year, especially where the Colony is popular, and there is a good deal of voluntary immigration from the other colonies; but when the extreme scarcity of labour becomes apparent, not merely in Auckland (which has only been named for the purpose of illustration) but throughout all the Australasian colonies, where does Lord Stanley expect to find buyers for land? We put it to his Lordship most earnestly whether a steady supply of labour is not the principle attraction in the eyes of the capitalist? and if this be granted, is that not a fatal measure which loses sight of the necessity of guaranteeing an immigration fund in the first instance.

If a price of two pounds per acre were placed on land, and thirty shillings thereof were guaranteed to be expended on immigration, we believe capital would flow into the Australasian colonies, and the demand for land would increase to a greater extent than has hitherto been experienced; the remaining ten shillings would afford a large revenue; and the idea shadowed forth by the South Australian Committee would, we believe, be realized. For the purpose of a due supply of labour, one pound per acre is insufficient. The South Australian Committee, of which Lord Stanley was a member, admits that; and it would be the height of absurdity to adopt an arrangement which should even abridge that insufficient fund. As a means of increasing the general revenue, it would, we are convinced, be less productive than the plan we propose. Ten shillings, with a guarantee of labour, would yield a most ample revenue. To take half of one pound at the expense of the emigration fund would be unproductive because it would destroy the feature of attractiveness on which sales depend, and to go beyond that would render the colonies a desert.



Let us hope, therefore, that of whatever measure Lord Stanley may bring forward, a guaranteed emigration fund will be the first effect attended to. The other requirements will flow spontaneously therefrom.

Since the above was in type we have received a report of Lord Stanley's speech on his motion in the house last night. An abstract will be found in a postscript.

#### ABSURD NOTIONS ABOUT COLONIZATION. THE LAST BLUNDER.

(From the Colonial Gazette)

The willing *Examiner* and eager *Globe* have published and republished another "correspondent" against the much envied, much-dreaded "Wakefield system"—according to their reading of that system. Correspondent this time takes the name of *Colonus—lucus a non lucendo*. He has but one point; and, both that we may not misrepresent the writer, and because the very elaboration of the blunder is amusing, we give his exertion entire—

"To endeavour," says Mr. [Captain] Grey, the present highly intelligent Governor of South Australia, "to give some idea of the rapid extension of stock stations over the face of the country, I must begin by pointing that farming-stock somewhat more than double themselves in two years, or at the end of two years they occupy double the space of territory; at the end of four years, four times; at the end of six years eight times; at the end of eight years, sixteen times; and thus, at the end of ten years, thirty-two times the space of country which was originally taken up by stock becomes occupied by civilized man."

"On the same authentic authority, we are informed that the stock imported into the colony in 1839 and the first three months of 1840, from Sydney alone, to say nothing of what existed before, as many have been imported since, amounted to 12,500 head of horned cattle, 230 horses, and 60,000 sheep. Now, let us see what extent of land these would occupy at once. Of the thin, mild, and arid herbage of Australia, (masses, dense sands, rocks, and rivers included), it cannot be supposed that less than ten acres will feed a sheep, or fifty a cow or horse. Thus, then, in the beginning of 1840, the stock in question would occupy 1,275,000 acres; and at the present moment double this amount, or a range of territory equal to the area of four large English counties. At the end of ten years, the extent of land which it will require will be 37,500,000 acres, or a good deal more than double the surface of the entire kingdom of Ireland. Should the population be double what it is now in 1850, this would imply a rate of increase unknown to Australia, or indeed any other country; then, in 1850, or within fourteen years of the first experiment of the concentration principle, the area occupied would be about 60,000 square miles; and consequently, every 'civilized man,' woman, and child, would have for his, her, or its use, two square miles. I leave it to the great founder of the colony to reconcile such a probable state of things with what he so distinctly insisted on some eight years ago, that a colony should not only have an ample field of production, but that it was 'quite as necessary that the field of production should never be too large—should never be so large as to encourage harmful dispersion—as to promote that cutting up of capital and labour into small fractions, which, in the greater number of modern colonies, has led to poverty and backwardness, or, at least, to stagnation.' Nature is too stubborn to be bent to the fanciful hypothesis of Mr. Wakefield and his followers. Capital and labour will be cut up into small fractions, and there will be dispersion in Australia in spite of them; and so much the better for Australia, for if their project were really carried into effect, it would be about as reasonable to hope for a flourishing colony from it, as to expect that an oak grown in a coppice should produce timber of scantling for a line-of-battle ship."

The difficulty here raised is most ludicrously perplexing, no doubt—but only to the self-mythified writer. It is, that stock increases so fast in Australia, that the population cannot increase fast enough to take care of it; add then, that stock requires such a wide expanse of land, that the population must be spread abroad to look after it,—a consummation devoutly to be wished,—and therefore the people cannot be "concentrated."—We have already said that the word was early repudiated by the advocates of systematic colonization. But this ingenious trifler seems to suppose that Mr. Wakefield had in view the placing of a certain fixed proportion of people, all in a lump, like a regiment of soldiers drawn up in close column, on a certain extent of land. Why, Mr. Wakefield himself expressly contemplates the unlimited use of land for pasturage. The object of his system is, not to "concentrate" people on a given proportion of land, but to secure that there shall be enough and not more than enough land for the people, according to the pastoral, agricultural, or other use they make of it—only so much appropriated as they can use. If two square miles is the proportion needed for every soul of the population, employed in a particular way, then two square miles is the proportion that he would desire to insure. In some parts of Canada, however, not pastoral districts, the amount of the population is one to ten square miles of appropriated land. But we need not look to Canada, or to what will be in South Australia in 1850. The prosperity of the most prosperous among the older colonies, New South Wales, a pastoral colony, is checked for the want of more people in proportion to the land: enterprise is obstructed for the want of hands; and, even in the actual management of stock, flocks in the charge of shepherds are larger than would be otherwise advisable, because there are too few shepherds for the sheep: but the New South Wales people do not mean to let that state of things continue—they are going to "concentrate" a little more (if the term is so much liked) by introducing more labourers.

The new discovery in colonization—that the growth of stock, not the numbers of the people, should determine the extent of a colony—is a fine idea. *Colonus* has discovered that sheep increase in a certain ratio, and it does not strike him, that if they were disposed to increase beyond the means of the stock-owner to take care of them, the owner would prevent their increase. If their increase be profitable, they will increase; and the value of the land will increase; and under the operation of the Wakefield system, immigration will increase; if the increase be unprofitable, it will be stopped. No: he assumes a census of the sheep of South Australia in 1850, and he thinks that Mr. Wakefield, for the sake of consistency, is bound to provide an adequate population. Counting sheep's heads, in this way, a second question arises, where, even with

the vaunted cutting-up of capital in small fractions, and dispersion of the people, will be all the butchers' stalls to hang sheep's heads on, where all the paper to singe them, and where all the mouths to eat them? *Colonus* must take the task on himself; and he had better begin to-morrow, or he will find that the ovine Anti-Malthusians will have easily got the start of him in 1850. He is as much bound to eat up the sheep of 1850 as the advocates of the South Australian system are to find people to match the sheep.

Another point: *Colonus* makes the sheep, not the man, the leading colonists:

"Hélas! petits épatons comme vous êtes heureux!"

In that case, the Governor should be sent to the dominant class, the sheep—the new agricultural "preponderancy." Perhaps *Colonus* has an eye—a sheep's eye—to the appointment?

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR EMIGRANTS.

LETTER FROM MR. F. BRADBY TO THE EDITOR.

KIND SIR,—The numerous applications I have for information respecting New Zealand (I mean the Company's first and principal settlement; the City of Wellington) induce me to give this brief account for general information. It is from actual experience, as I went out with the first colony in 1839, and left on the 5th of May last, with the intent to take back all my family. At the same time, I am anxious and at all times ready to give information to all persons who may please to call upon me respecting the country and its capabilities. There cannot be a finer climate, or a more healthy, or productive one in the world; as a proof of this, the doctors are compelled to turn either farmers or publicans, as they have nothing to do but to attend upon lying-in women. The larger a man's family the better are his prospects; if his children are brought up to industry, any man with two or three hundred pounds, with a useful family, may buy a snug freehold farm, become an independent proprietor, and leave his children independent after him, in one of the most delightful countries in the world. The title to the land is derived from the crown, and the country is governed by British laws, and with very light taxes; in fact, either small or great capitalists, or industrious labourers, cannot go to a finer country or a better market than to Wellington. There are fine pickings for capitalists if they watch the markets for the sale of land, as well as of merchandise; they may frequently make one hundred and fifty per cent. on their bargains. A great deal may be also made upon loans, on the very best security; and I am sure that both person and property are as secure in New Zealand as in any country, for the natives are true friends to the English; indeed, they are never the first aggressors, but are a very harmless race of people. Again, we are an independent colony: we are free from convicts; and Wellington is now becoming a populous and a thriving place. We have the sons of noblemen among us, and we are backed by an influential company, comprising some of the first gentlemen in England, who have so far acted with great honor and liberality to all purchasers of land, and all classes of emigrants. No town in England can be more perfect for respectable society; the people are quite united, and a number of clubs and associations, and excellent institutions are already established, such as the Working-men's Land Association; the Freemasons' Lodge, and others; indeed, any stranger arriving in the colony cannot do better than go to the Freemasons' Tavern (Mr. Monteth) as they can have the best of sedentary and valuable information given them how to proceed.

I advise all persons to take garden seeds with them, the sweetbrier and the hawthorn berry in particular; though the country abounds with the most beautiful shrubs and myrtles, there is nothing so suitable for hedges. I wish to make known that there are no wild beasts, neither snakes nor reptiles of any kind, nor crows nor sparrows, nor any insects that will injure the crops, and very few poisonous weeds, as that the ground being once cleared and planted, wants but very little management: but all persons interested cannot do better than read the Hon. H. Petre's work on New Zealand, as I can testify that it is a correct statement; and as to the capabilities of the country; it will grow any thing, and when we saw our first crops of wheat and barley and all kinds of vegetables, we were greatly delighted, and the most competent judges declared they had never seen such fine productions before, and they further said, that one acre of land in New Zealand, would produce as much as any two acres in England. I should, moreover, advise all persons going, to take their money with them, as the market is over-stocked with goods; and great bargains of both goods and land may frequently be had by the various changes that take place, and those that intend to emigrate, cannot possibly go to a better market, or a finer country, as Port Nicholson is proved, by so many, to surpass all other parts of New Zealand, for situation and fertility, and every settler there feels well satisfied. I beg to say that I intend to return myself, some time in the spring, and any one wishing for further information, may obtain it by applying to me at No. 4, Goldsmith-terrace, Greenwich, without fee or reward.

I may add that I was carrying on the business of a master boot-maker for 20 years, in the Old Kent-road; and a rate-payer of the parish of St. George's, Southwark, and a freeholder of the county of Surrey; and I transferred the whole of my property to New Zealand, and it was the most fortunate speculation I ever made.

I remain, Sir, your's, obediently,

FRANCIS BRADBY.

No. 4, Goldsmith Terrace, Greenwich, Feb. 3rd, 1840.

## METHOD OF DEEPENING THE HUTT.

Sir,—As it is possible that the following extract from Babbage's "Economy of Machinery," 2d edit., 1832, p. 61, may be of use in the River Hutt, or on other rivers in New Zealand, I forward it to you for publication.

Yours,  
Nev. 15, 1841.

I am yours,  
A CONSTANT READER.

"Amongst natural operations perpetually altering the surface of our globe, there are some which it would be advantageous to accelerate. The wearing down of the rocks which impede the rapids of navigable rivers, is one of this class.

"A very beautiful process for accomplishing this object has been employed in America. A boat is placed at the bottom of the rapid, and kept in its position by a long rope, which is firmly fixed on the bank of the river near the top.

"An axis, having a wheel similar to the paddle wheel of a steam-boat fixed at each end of it, is placed across the boat; so that the two wheels and their connecting axle shall revolve rapidly, being driven by the force of the passing current.

"Let us now imagine several beams of wood, shed with pointed iron, fixed at the ends of strong levers, projecting beyond the bow of the boat. If these levers are at liberty to move up and down, and if one or more projecting pieces, called *osms*, are fixed on the axis opposite to the end of each lever, the action of the stream upon the wheels will keep up a perpetual succession of blows. The sharp pointed shoe striking upon the rock at the bottom will continually detach small pieces, which the stream will immediately carry off. Thus, by the mere action of the river itself, a constant and most effectual system of pounding the rock at its bottom is established. A single workman may, by the aid of a rudder, direct the boat to any required part of the stream, and when it is necessary to move up the rapid, as the channel is cut, he can easily cause the boat to advance by means of a capstan.

"When the object of the machinery just described has been accomplished, and the channel is sufficiently deep, a slight alteration converts the apparatus to another purpose, equally advantageous. The stampers and the projecting pieces on the axis are removed, and a barrel of wood or metal, surrounding part of the axis, and capable, at pleasure, of being connected with, or disconnected from, the axis itself, is substituted. The rope which hitherto fastened the boat is now fixed to this barrel, and, if the barrel is loose upon the axis, the paddle wheel makes the axis only revolve, and the boat remains in its place; but the moment the axis is attached to its surrounding barrel, this begins to turn, and, winding up the rope, the boat is gradually drawn up against the stream, and may be employed as a kind of tug boat for vessels which have occasion to ascend the rapid. When the tug boat reaches the summit, the barrel is released from the axis, and friction being applied to moderate its velocity, the boat is allowed to descend."

It may be called an inclined plane on water, and perhaps may be greedily inspected by means of a powerful post in the centre of the river; every descending vessel may be made to assist in drawing this tug boat and its train up the rapid.

## LECTURES DURING THE VOYAGE FROM THE MECHANICS INSTITUTION.

Since I suggested this idea I have attentively read with renewed pleasure, Babbage's *Economy of Machinery* (a single volume which I recommend being added to the libraries of Wellington and Nelson, and sent to each of the Company's agents in New Zealand), and it convinces me of the important object of a special address to the members of Mechanic Institutions, and consulting Dr. Birkbeck as to the likeliest means of engaging a member to go out in each ship to lecture during the voyage.

Let the finishing chapter in Babbage's book be read, and the reader will be convinced that our present scientific and mechanical knowledge has hitherto not reached the threshold of the temple of real knowledge.

All well-wishers to New Zealand must wish to see it take root there. Many men of first rate science are not likely to be induced to go there. A few, within a few years, may from curiosity be tempted to make the trip, but members of the Mechanic Institutions, with an inferior knowledge, may prove in the meantime most valuable substitutes. And those who will volunteer to go, if a close examination as to character be persevered in, will be the most energetic and the most intellectual. None who are anxious to quit the country in consequence of immoral habits should be permitted to go.

## LOSS OF THE WHALING BARQUE DAVID.

Last Wednesday week it blew a strong gale from the South, and the day was much overcast. This vessel, commanded by Captain Mill, and owned by Messrs. Henty, of Lancaster, in running for the Straits, found herself embayed in Palliser Bay. The wind was blowing on shore, and the vessel was within three miles of the coast before the commander was made aware of the danger to which he was exposed. Every effort was made to beat her off the coast, but failing success, the masts were cut away, and the vessel brought up by casting both anchors. She remained at her anchorage for about an hour, when it was found she was dragging, and was beached at about 10 o'clock, A.M. She was driven on shore, and the greater part of the crew saved themselves, by abandoning the wreck at favourable moments during the receding of the surf. There were twenty nine persons on board, and twenty-six saved themselves. The other three men before the mast, lost their lives by getting entangled with the wreck. The natives received them kindly. On Sunday night some of the sufferers arrived in Port Nicholson, and the remainder have come here since then. They all walked round by the beach—a distance of about thirty miles. The vessel is a complete wreck—she had one hundred and twenty tons of black and sperm oil on board—of this, together with some of the ship's stores, a large quantity is washed ashore; and steps have been taken we believe by Mr. John Wade, the agent to the vessel, to secure the property for the benefit of those concerned. The natives all maintain that there is good anchorage in Palliser Bay, affording shelter for three or four vessels against wind from any direction. It is important that the truth of this statement should be ascertained, and we hope it will before long be established by a coast survey—which should commence at the Cape just beyond Palliser Bay.

DEAL, FEB. 1.—Arrived the South-Stockton from New Zealand. —As we cannot learn that any letters or papers have reached this country from New Zealand, we apprehend this is merely a whaler which has called at some port in the colony—probably at the Bay of Islands.—Eo.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. N.—The rates of passage vary according to accommodation, luxuries, and so forth—cabin from 60*l* to 100*l*.—say on the average about 75*l*: Intermediate, about 40*l*; Steerage, 18*l* to 30*l*. The trade of a baker is good in all the settlements. The season of the year is immaterial. The Company only give free passages to emigrants of the labouring class, with this exception, that buyers of land in Nelson have an allowance of 25 per cent. for their own passage for a limited time.

F. and S.—The New Plymouth Company is merged in the parent company, but the business of the Colony of New Plymouth is managed by the West of England Board of the New Zealand Company, at Plymouth. You may either apply for information at Plymouth, or at the office in London, whichever may suit you best.

Other correspondents are answered by information in the columns of this and the last number,

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to  
No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on  
Saturday, February 19, 1842.

## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

We have no further intelligence from New Zealand since our last. Indeed from the short passage made by the *Planter* we are scarcely entitled to expect any thing later from Auckland for some weeks. Though the intelligence from Port Nicholson, *via* Auckland, reaches to 4th September, the latest papers by the ordinary channel only reached 5th July, so that, with the exception named, our news is just seven months old, and as our file is broken at several intervals, we look for Sydney arrivals with no small anxiety.

In the mean time we offer our readers some further extracts, which added to those we gave in our last, put our readers in possession of the proceedings at Port Nicholson during the month of August. Private letters will probably throw more light on Governor Hobson's visit and on its results.

SITE OF NELSON.—It will be recollected that Colonel Wakefield on hearing of the projected departure of the preliminary expedition, dispatched the *Balley* to the Middle Island, having on board Capt. Daniell and Mr. G. Duppa, authorised to examine the harbours and to report upon an eligible site for the new colony. We have not heard of any official report; but an impression prevailed at Wellington, that the most probable site for Nelson was Cooper's Harbour, in Bank's Peninsula. It is an excellent harbour, with a great abundance of rich flat land. At Auckland, however, a report had got abroad, that Nelson was to be brought to the Thames—probably at Coromandel harbour; and the Auckland people rejoiced because they would be able to obtain a good supply of labour at no cost, to themselves. This is the peculiar morality that Governor Hobson has introduced: it will take a quarter of a century to purge the public mind of that signal pollution. It is further reported, that "Captain Hobson has some hand in it;" but the Wellington paper is silent on the subject, and we can give no credit to the rumour, as it would be so obviously injurious to place the settlers near Auckland, which has no land fund of its own, and while the present extravagant expenditure lasts, is not likely to have. Some part of the middle, or Southern Island, as it is usually called, will therefore be the site of Nelson, unless in the event of concessions on the part of the Governor, which we cannot anticipate. We may now expect information of the preliminary expedition every day, as there is no doubt of the arrival of the *Whitby* and *Will Watch* early in September.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY FEB. 3.

The following notices of motions affecting New Zealand were given by Sir T. Fremantle for the Secretary of State for the Colonies. *New Zealand, &c.*—To move on Friday for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the surveying and sale of lands belonging to the Crown in Australia and New Zealand.

*Passengers' Act.*—To move on Friday for leave to bring in a bill to amend the 5th and 6th Will. IV., regulating the carriage of passengers by merchants' vessels.

*Emigration.*—In relation to the report which prevailed some time since that Government contemplated a large scheme of emigration, Lord John Russell in his speech on the address spoke as follows:—

"Then we are told of a great scheme of emigration—that emigration was to be the remedy (for distress), and that a vast portion of our people were to be exported at the expense of the country; and now there appears a letter—I think from the noble lord at the head of the colonial department of the Government—stating that no such scheme as a large emigration of the people of the country at the expense of the public funds is contemplated. If the noble lord does contemplate this, I have heard of no such scheme to-night; he will perhaps state if it is intended to remedy the disorder of the finances and the distress which prevails, by a wholesale scheme of emigration; until I hear that notice is given I disbelieve it."

Sir Robert Peel in reply said—

"The noble lord had heard of a plan of general emigration, but that appeared without any authority on the part of the Government, and I think the noble lord's experience of the conduct of a Government might have led him to know, that because certain measures were imputed by the public papers to the executive, it does not follow that they entertain any serious intention of carrying them out. I am sure the noble lord will not think that because a paragraph appeared in the newspapers there should be an authorized reply to it. Such a precedent if once adopted would be most inconvenient, because silence on a future occasion might be held to imply acquiescence."

## POSTSCRIPT.

Last night Lord Stanley brought before the notice of the House his two measures, of which notice was given on Thursday night. The first was an amendment of the Passenger Act, grounded on the experience of the last ten years. He would propose new regulations respecting the space required for each passenger, and the amount of provisions and of water, which would be estimated according to the nature of the voyage to be undertaken. The same regulations would not, of course, apply to different climates, and to voyages of different lengths. He also proposed that the Act should extend not only to voyages from the United Kingdom, but also to voyages undertaken from our colonial possessions.

The other bill had reference to the sale of land in the Australasian Colonies. His Lordship dwelt upon the evil of want of guaranteed uniformity in the system. He detailed the success of the principle of sale, "That principle had at first been objected to by the inhabitants of the colony, but the result of that plan had been, that whereas, in the year 1830, the amount arising from the sale of lands did not exceed 896*l*. It had successively risen in different years to 3,100*l*, 8,900*l*, 108,000*l*, 114,000*l*, 127,000*l*, 160,000*l*, until, in 1840, it had risen to 339,713*l*." (Hear, hear, hear)—he thought it right to state that in consequence of various circumstances that amount had, during the past year, been considerably diminished, and in 1841, he did not expect that the sum realized would much exceed 160,000*l*. In the year 1831 the principle of the sale of lands had been first introduced. In 1838 the price of land had been altered, having been raised from 5*s* to 12*s* an acre. In October, 1840, a new method of disposing of land had been introduced into New South Wales instead of making the sales by auction, and naming a minimum price, a fixed price of 1*l* per acre had been made, and this mode of disposing of lands had been scarcely a year in existence when another change was made; and in August, 1841, the Colonial-office had gone back to the system which had been abandoned in the previous year. He saw no reason why one system should exist in one colony, and another system in another colony. He proposed to apply the same system by Act of Parliament to all the colonies. He would state as shortly as possible the system he proposed to lay before them, because, whether the details of his plan on this subject, should be legislated upon by the House or not, they would not be supposed to refuse permission to introduce a Bill upon the subject. The system he meant to introduce to their attention, was neither absolute sale by auction, nor by fixed price, but it was a system founded on a principle recommended by a Committee, which investigated last year the affairs of Australia, according to which the coasts of the several colonies, being surveyed according to districts, certain portions of land would be continually brought into market, and there should be a fixed out-set price below which no land should be sold—that the lands should be divided into three classes, viz., those reserved for the sites of towns; those which, from the peculiarity of their situation in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, had acquired an artificial value; and the third class comprehended country lots. With regard to the ordinary country lots they were put to auction at certain intervals, say six months. His system should go to effect that there should be always a supply of land without waiting for those periodical sales, and to prevent practices which, arising from those periodical sales, had an injurious effect on the prices and value of land. He proposed, therefore, that an outset price should be fixed on the land; that it should be subject to periodical sales, and that the land not purchased at those periodical sales, should remain capable of being purchased at the outset price, in the interval between the sales, by any person desirous of purchasing. The consequence of this would be, that the more valuable land would sell at the larger price, and the inferior land would sell at the minimum price; and those persons who were content to take inferior lands, rather than wait for the periodical sales, would have the chance of taking inferior lands, and settling themselves upon it, without the delay of waiting for the periodical sales. He would not weary the House by entering into all the detail of the measure. The Bill was applicable to the whole of the Australian colonies, and it embodied, with some exceptions, the recommendations of the Australian Committee of last year. He proposed to give a power to the Queen in Council to fix the price of land, and he proposed to give to the Government of the Colony a discretionary power, in certain districts, of raising from time to time the price fixed by the Queen in Council; and, after the Queen in Council had sanctioned the increased price, no authority less than that of the House of Commons would be able to diminish it. With respect to the proceeds of the sales, he knew that there were many gentlemen who contended that they should be entirely applied to the purposes of emigration. He was not prepared to go that length. He was quite satisfied that in many cases it would be very inconvenient if a positive rule were laid down that the whole of the proceeds of the land sale should be applied to the purpose of emigration. Emigration, important as it was, was not the only purpose to which the land funds might be legitimately applied. It should be recollected that they were not dealing with an abstract, uninhabited country, and that the Aborigines had claims upon their justice and humanity; for the purpose of affording them relief part of the sales should be applied. The internal improvement of the colonies was another object which would not be lost sight of. He proposed, with the consent of the Crown, to enact that one-half of the land sales should be applicable to the purpose of emigration, and as much more in each case as the authorities may think fit after deductions, for the purposes to which he had alluded.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had listened with great interest to the statement of his noble friend. At present he (Lord John Russell) did not think it necessary to enter into the details of the measure; but he was very happy to say that in all its general principles he perfectly concurred. With respect to the particular mode in which the noble lord proposes to introduce these regulations, he thought the time for making observations upon them would more properly be when the bill was introduced, and when he should have been able to have seen the various regulations, he could not see why New Zealand should be treated in the same way as New South Wales and Australia, but he would not trouble the House on that subject further. He concurred with the noble Lord in the principles he had laid down, that all the sums laid out in the sales of land should not be devoted to the subject of emigration.

Mr. WARD having so long taken an interest in this subject he felt bound to express to the noble lord his cordial concurrence in the principles he had laid down, and give him his best thanks for having on the part of her Majesty's Government, proposed to introduce such a measure—a measure which, he believed, would be productive of the greatest good in those parts of the world to which it was intended to apply. (Hear, hear, hear.)

After some observations from Mr. Roebuck, Sir Geo. Grey, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and Mr. Fitzroy, leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

## ACCESSIBILITY OF PORT NICHOLSON.

In our last we mentioned the fact of the Arrow and the Ulleswater having beat into Port Nicholson against a gale of wind, in proof of the easy accessibility of that splendid harbour, with all winds and in all weathers. We might perhaps have left the reputation of the port as it stood—confirmed by the strong fact that upwards of 180 vessels have arrived, and, of course, as many have departed without the least damage, had it not been for the impudent assertion of Mr. (late Captain) Heale, that the port was difficult of access. That he may have found it so we do not deny. His statement goes to that extent but no further. But as we have already pointed out, his testimony cannot weigh against that of the many skilful nautical men who have expressed an opinion in favour of the port.

The fact of the Arrow and the Ulleswater entering in the wind's eye is something better than opinion, and we are now enabled to strengthen the species of evidence which they afforded, by a list of forty vessels which have beat into the port, under circumstances of more or less difficulty. The information is authenticated by the name of a gentleman who is extremely well informed on all subjects connected with the colony, and whose naked testimony, unsupported by a single fact, should more than outweigh Mr. Heale's statement, which comes to us under circumstances of considerable suspicion.

[COPY.]

11, United Office, Old Broad-street.

26th Jan. 1842.

"Sir,—Thinking the annexed list of arrivals and departures of a few vessels into and out of Port Nicholson, with the state of the wind, &c., against each, might be useful in your hands, I have taken the liberty of addressing it to you.

It is done with a view of assisting to settle the question as to the accessibility of Port Nicholson.

You will observe the arrivals are against N. W., and the departures S. E. winds, and the entrance to the port being nearly due north, it materially tends to prove that vessels can get in and out in all winds, provided there is not too much of it.

Most of these arrivals fell under my own observation, and I can therefore vouch for the truth of the statement.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

"LUKE NATTAESS."

Row D. Mangles, Esq., M.P., &amp;c. &amp;c.

## ARRIVALS.

1840.		Tonnage.	Wind.	Weather.
July 6.	Platina	350	N.N.W.	Fine
" 8.	Eleanor	192	N.W.	Breeze
" 19.	Sally Ann	70	N.	Fine
Aug. 21.	Kate	62	N.N.W.	Fresh breeze
" 30.	Coromandel	780	N.W.	Fine
Sept. 3.	H.M.S. Britomart	—	W.	Variable
" 4.	Lady Neith	149	N.W.	Fresh breeze
" 9.	Jewess	57	N.W.	Fine
" 15.	Essington	150	N.N.W.	Fine
" 25.	Cheerful	120	N.N.W.	Fresh breeze
" —.	Lunar	97	N.N.W.	Ditto
" 28.	Surprise	30	N.W.	Blows hard
" 29.	Jane	15	N.N.W.	Breeze and fine
Oct. 9.	Elizabeth	75	N.	Squally
Dec. 1.	Sally Ann	70	N.W.	Fresh breeze
" 14.	Jane	75	N.W.	Ditto
" 18.	Kate	76	N.	Ditto
" 20.	Jewess	57	N.	Squally
" 23.	Magnet	148	N.W.	Moderate
1841.				
Jan. 24.	Brougham	227	N.W.	Blows hard
Mar. 2.	Curlew	80	N.	Strong breeze
" 3.	H.M.S. Favourite	—	—	Moderate
" —.	Surprise	30	N.	—
" —.	Sandfly	13	—	—
" 9.	Ulleswater	133	N.W.	Strong breeze
" 14.	Jane	15	N.	Light wind
Apr. 10.	Balley	80	N.W.	Fresh breeze
" 20.	Olympus	—	N.W.	Breeze & squally.



		DEPARTURES.		
		Ton- nage.	Wind.	Weather.
1840.				
Dec. 24.	Jane	15	S.E.	Fresh breeze
1841.				
Jan. 7.	Brougham	227	S.	Light Wind
"	Kate	76	S.	Ditto
"	St. Marie	98	S.	Ditto
"	Jewess	57	S.S.W.	Ditto
"	Mary Taylor	200	S.S.E.	Fine
"	Satprize	30	S.S.E.	Ditto
Feb. 2.	Columbine	80	S.E.	Ditto
"	Lord Sidmouth	196	S.E.	Ditto
"	St. Marie	98	S.E.	Strong breeze.
Apr. 2.	Lapwing	75	S.	Ditto

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR HOBSON ON THE WELLINGTON INCORPORATION BILL.

The following is a brief account of an interview which took place between Governor Hobson and a deputation on the Wellington Corporation Bill. It affords some amusing details of the Governor's voluntary defence of his own conduct.

On Monday last, a deputation by appointment waited on his Excellency, to present the Corporation Bill, sanctioned in public meeting by the settlers of Port Nicholson. The deputation consisted of the united committees by whom the bill was framed, and a large number of the inhabitants of the place. Some joined the deputation from a feeling that their attendance was due to the important subject to which his Excellency's attention was about to be invited. Others attended in consequence of its having been rumoured that his Excellency proposed seizing the occasion to justify, by explaining, his conduct, which has given so much offence to this settlement.

Upon presenting the draft of the Corporation Bill, Mr. Hanson read in its support the memorial, which we published in our last week's paper. His Excellency took exception to a passage in the memorial, under the idea that it claimed for the settlers of this district exclusive privileges, while in fact it really only asserted the propriety of legislating for the peculiar wants of each locality, rather than by general bill. His Excellency was severally addressed by Dr. Evans, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Earp, Mr. Wicksted, and Mr. W. V. Brewer. It would be almost impossible to give an exact account of what passed on either side. His Excellency however said he was convinced of the rectitude of his own proceedings—considered himself entitled to pursue the crimping career upon which he had entered—and of course with the general funds of the colony—expressed himself most desirous of promoting the best interest of the settlement—stated that until lately he had been almost powerless, which was sufficient reason for his not having made many executive arrangements required for the well being of the settlement. He took upon himself the sole responsibility and odium of dismissing the Port Nicholson Magistrates—and assured those present that Mr. Shortland had not the influence they supposed—and that, indeed, he was by no means a bad fellow: but his Excellency gave no reason for allowing nearly two years to elapse without paying Port Nicholson a visit—and selecting his seat of Government in total ignorance of its merits. As his Excellency must have had abundance of time at his command, and a vessel always at his disposal, want of means and opportunity cannot be pleaded in justification of neglect, which has militated so strongly against the best interests of New Zealand. His Excellency was alternately nervous and confident—throughout he was distressingly powerless. He appears in delicate health, and we should suppose must at the time of his appointment have presented a very different appearance than that which he now exhibits, or he never would have been selected to fill the arduous office he now holds. To us the whole scene was exceedingly painful. We would tell his Excellency, that if he were to consult his own comfort, and at the same time the interest of New Zealand, he would forthwith tender his resignation.

After the visit to his Excellency, a few gentlemen adjourned to the library and museum, expecting that a meeting would be held there, as advertised in Saturday's paper, on the important subject of securing the means with which to construct roads through the districts in this part of New Zealand. In consequence of the small number which attended, the business was not entered upon in a formal manner; but the various modes by which roads through the districts in which land might have been selected, could be secured by law, were stated. The proprietors might be required to perform a certain amount of road service annually in the neighbourhood of their own properties. Funds might be granted by the Government for the purpose; or raised by toll, or assessment, the proceeds of which might be mortgaged to raise a sufficient sum with which at once to make the roads thoroughly practicable. One or more, or all of these means, might be applied at the same time. A question of importance was, which mode would secure the best roads at the smallest amount of expense for personal superintendence? The feeling appeared to be in favour of a law to assess all property to the requisite extent. Mr. Hanson volunteered to draw up a memorial in accordance with that view, for general signature. This document we hope to be able to furnish to our readers at no distant date.

THE NATIVES.

[From the New Zealand Gazette.]

We last week gave an account of the discovery of a dead native, and added, that his fellow countrymen asserted their conviction that he had been murdered, and by white men. On Sunday last, one of the chiefs, in our presence, went into a curiously minute description of the proceedings of the white men prior to destroying their victim. It was an exceedingly effective representation, but there was hardly a particle of evidence to sustain the statement. The scene was, however, good proof of the fertility of the chief's mind. The only statement put forth that would cause a probability of a white man having been near the dead body prior to the discovery, cannot now be proved. It is said the mauri had a pig with him, which he led by a piece of flax; and that the pig was found made fast near the man with a knot used by the English,

which is said to be of a very different kind to that used by the natives. The natives have already learned much of such trifling matters, and if their fellow countryman came by his death at the hands of any of them, knowing the ingenuity of the race, it is highly probable that this means, insignificant as it may appear, was adopted to elude detection, by raising up in the minds of the natives a belief that the act had been committed by Europeans.

In consequence of the Natives continuing to assert it to be their conviction that the white men were murderers, and possibly from other causes with which we are unacquainted, a belief became very general that an attack would be made in some way by the natives. To inspire the settlers with confidence, Mr. Murphy invited a large number to attend the Court-house last Friday, when he swore them in as special constables for fourteen days. During Saturday night there was a great deal of firing by white people, which, to say the least, was foolish. On Sunday the settlers appeared more confident; but owing to some false reports, a large party were under arms all night, and the number of guns fired was proof that alarm was on the increase. On Monday morning there was a large assemblage at the Court-house, and the public notice which we have inserted elsewhere will explain what was there and then done. Two days afterwards the natives met, and performed their funeral ceremonies over their dead countryman; since when all has remained perfectly quiet.

As arising out of this, there should be two results. The one a means adopted to prevent justice from being defeated, the other, the English population placed in a position no longer to be exposed to alarms of the kind.

It was necessary for the ends of justice that the body should be opened. Instead of this necessity being asserted, permission was asked, granted, and subsequently refused. Had the body been opened, in all probability it would have at once been made evident to every European, that the man had died a natural death—but had doubt been the consequence, we should have been in the position to take steps to ascertain whether there really had been foul play. As it is, the man has been buried, and conscientiously we know not what to think about the matter.

In a document lately furnished the Colonial Office by Captain Grey, now Governor of South Australia, and which has attracted the attention of Lord John Russell, the writer maintains that the sufferings arising to the Aborigines, from the white man settling in his country, may be traced to the natives being allowed to maintain their laws and customs after colonization of the kind has taken place to a large extent. Captain Grey therefore suggests the propriety of making the natives not merely British subjects in name, but in fact. He proposes that they should be informed that their wrongs must not be submitted to their rude customs, but to a British tribunal. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow natives to act as they may choose among themselves, and only to interfere when they had injured or been injured by a white man. We confess we are inclined to give in our adhesion to the wisdom of Captain Grey's proposition, and especially in relation to the intelligent natives of these Islands.

But allowing the natives to bury their countryman, prior to proper enquiry being made, may fairly be regarded as improper, whether this proposition be or be not sanctioned. For, the examination of that body was as much for the interest of the white man, as the native population. It might have led to the conviction that their had been foul dealing, and that feeling coupled with the pig being tied by an English knot, might have led to the discovery of the author of the crime, and whether he were one of their countrymen. Justice may have been defeated in consequence of respecting this native feeling, and a murderer may likewise avoid the punishment awarded by his own laws to a deed of the kind. Had there been force in the Colony, the right course, we believe, would have been pursued. Its absence is one of the many charges against Captain Hobson, to whom it is quite a painful task to have to make allusion so often.

The settlers ought not to be exposed to the excitement of alarms of the kind. They are entitled to that confidence which a feeling of security inspires. We must either have a military force sufficient to maintain the public peace, or a law authorising the formation of local militia corps. The latter would be the most economical mode of providing defence; and we confess the most agreeable to our feelings. Instruction in the use of arms we have always regarded as a right which in England in recent times has been shamefully violated, from a fear of the growing intelligence of the people. A large proportion of the English working classes and country labourers have never used fire-arms. Until they have been instructed, it is absolutely dangerous to confide them to their care. Under such circumstances, to call the people out on any emergency is a farce. We feel confident their ignorance of the use of arms, and of a habit of acting in union, would render them easy victims to the natives, if brought in contact with a large body. As a means of preventing bloodshed, the people should be rendered confident, by being instructed in the use of arms. If this be not done, we anticipate an occasion when, in consequence of labouring under the excitement arising from the absence of perfect self-possession, the Europeans in New Zealand may come in collision with the natives. Arm them—organize them—and nothing of the kind, or its terrible consequences, which may endure for years, need be anticipated.

In conclusion, we must add, that the behaviour of the chiefs was excellent. E Pouni tabooed his followers, which at once precluded them from engaging in contest; and with Moturoa, went to Colonel Wakefield and said, that they would be answerable for the peaceful conduct of their countrymen, if he would take care the white men abstained from committing any outrage. We are convinced that the natives had no intention of being guilty of any outrage, but on the contrary, that they are sincerely attached to the white people. Nevertheless, as a considerable number of the settlers were alarmed, Mr. Murphy adopted the proper course both of showing respect for their excitement, and causing its cessation.

Connected with the above is the following "Government Notice."

Police Office, Port Nicholson, August 9, 1841.

In consequence of the great excitement which has prevailed among the inhabitants of Port Nicholson, on the subject of an anticipated attack from the native population of this place, arising out of the sudden death of one of the tribe, I have deemed it my duty, as the Representative of

his Excellency the Governor, to institute inquiries as to the danger to be apprehended, and to adopt certain measures to guard against any possible attack.

From the concurring statements of the most influential native chiefs, and of those Englishmen who have the best opportunities of ascertaining the feelings and intentions of the native population, I am happy to be able to assure the settlers that no cause of alarm exists. It is possible that Fort Nicholson may be visited by some of the relatives of the deceased native, but the intention of their visit is merely to lament over their relative, and to celebrate his obsequies according to the customs of their race. I am satisfied that the settlers will respect the feelings which prompts this proceeding, and will do nothing which may convert a visit of mourning into an occasion of strife.

But although convinced that no danger exists, and that the apprehensions of the settlers have been needlessly excited, I have deemed it prudent to adopt such measures of precaution as may, in any event, suffice to put the English population in a position of security. For this purpose I have divided the town into districts, and have appointed a place of rendezvous for each, at the houses of the following gentlemen, sworn in as special constables, who will act as leaders of their respective districts.

Kai Warra to Emigration Houses	Major Baker.
Emigration Houses to Taine's Store	Major Hornbrook.
Taine's Store to Bannister's Public House	Major Durie.
Bannister's Public House to To Aro Flat	Captain Daniell.

In the event of any alarm by night or day, the residents within each district will repair to the place of rendezvous with arms, and put themselves under the guidance of the above named gentlemen.

The signal for rendezvous at night, will be the firing of three distinct shots at regular intervals.

As no guns are to be fired at night, excepting in the event of an attack upon any house, the signal for rendezvous will indicate the different parties, the point of danger, and will direct them where to concentrate.

As it is of the utmost importance that nothing should be done to keep alive the excitement which has been so unfortunately created, I hereby give notice to all her Majesty's subjects, that I will enforce in the strictest manner the legal penalties against any person firing guns either by day or night within this district.

I regret deeply that any circumstances should have occurred tending to interrupt those friendly relations which have been hitherto so happily maintained between the English settlers and the native population. I am glad for the interests of the Colony and the welfare of the two races, that these circumstances have been entirely owing to a misconception, which a more careful enquiry has dispelled, and I am therefore assured that the settlers will feel the importance of carefully abstaining from any manifestation which may excite distrust or hostility in the breasts of their fellow subjects of the New Zealand race.

MICHAEL MURPHY,  
Chief Police Magistrate.

**EMIGRATION FROM PORT PHILLIP TO NEW ZEALAND.**—We learn from a source in which we place great confidence, that in consequence of the excess of immigration at Port Phillip, and the consequent glut of labour there, that Sir Geo. Gipps had given directions to have some vessels chartered for the purpose of conveying the immigrants to New Zealand. It is most likely he will send them to Auckland, but Wellington and Nelson would benefit indirectly, as the motive to crimp would be in a great measure removed, and the Company's settlements would be left in full possession of their labourers.

We inserted a letter from the pen of the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane a fortnight since, on the subject of the physical necessities of the natives. The Reverend gentleman alludes to the probability of addressing the public at a future period, through our columns, on the subject of their intellectual and religious claims. We beg to state, we will insert his communications on these important subjects with pleasure. We are peculiarly anxious to be able to present the opinions of gentlemen who have thought on the best mode of not only securing but aiding in the advancement of our native population in the social state. We have proposed expressing our own views on the treatment of the native as a British subject; and of the best mode of dealing with the property recently held in trust for the benefit of the natives, by the New Zealand Company.

It may not be intentional, but we feel it will be implied from the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane's letter, that he has charged the New Zealand Company with not having acted up to their profession towards the natives. We believe they have so far as in their power; that all which could have been desired would have been performed, had they retained the power they possessed when they purchased the land. But it is well known that they have been powerless since the arrival here of Mr. Sutherland. It would be impossible to attach blame to the Company in this matter, but we do feel, and have on more than one occasion stated, that Captain Hobson, among the numerous other charges his Government has to answer for, has breach of faith towards the natives, evinced in not having dealt with the reserves made for their benefit. His neglect of their interest will be felt, and acted upon by the Aborigines Society. We defy him to justify his conduct to the satisfaction of any impartial mind.

Whenever the native property shall be administered, we are satisfied it will be found that a fund will be yielded sufficient to meet all the expenditure it will be necessary to incur for the comfort and advancement of the natives. And though it is very becoming for Mr. M'Farlane to appeal to the sympathies of the Europeans here, he must not be astonished that the white people are not prepared to incur an expenditure, the demand for which is a charge against Captain Hobson's Government, until convinced it is needful. It must be recollected that, in consequence of our remaining without any Government assistance, the call upon the settlers for expenditure upon numerous undertakings of a public kind is to a very onerous extent. We might just as well be called on to pay towards the maintenance of officers which were down in the estimates, as to support the natives, because the Government neglects its duty. As in the one case, so in the other, the means of obtaining the fund exist, and it is no fault of the settlers that abuse attends the administration of that, over which they have no controul.

#### WRECK OF THE SOPHIA PATE.

The *Cork Reporter* relates a disaster which has occurred in New Zealand; with the intimation that some particulars are suppressed "for a few days"—

"In the month of November 1840, three or four families of the city of Limerick, remarkable for their industry and prosperity in their respective lines of business, including Mr. James Salter, his wife, and ten children, a respectable jeweller residing for many years on the Grand Parade, Mr. John Wilkinson, wife, and four children, boot and shoemaker of Daunt Square, and Mr. Stannard of Hammond's Marsh, we believe a cabinet maker, broke up their respective establishments and sailed in the ship *Neptune* for Sydney, their place of destination being New Zealand. Mr. Salter had made an extensive purchase of property at New Zealand, through the agency of a friend who had been there and reported most favourably of the country, and took out a considerable quantity of plate and other property. The *Neptune* arrived at Sydney in good order, and the emigrants landed, and sojourned there some three or four months, during which period Mr. Salter made provision there for one of his sons.

"Matters being in readiness and all arrangements perfected, the families of Messrs. Salter, Wilkinson and Stannard, proceeded in the month of August last, in the clipper *Sophia Pate*, from Sydney; and arrived, after a run of about three weeks, in the Bay of Islands. Here, having stopped a short time, Mr. Stannard proposed to walk across the country, about fifteen miles distant, to the spot towards which they had looked for months in that spirit of anxiety and solicitude natural under the circumstances. The proposition to proceed overland was not agreed to by Mr. Salter or Mr. Wilkinson, upon the ground that it might not be prudent in them to leave their trunks and boxes to the care of others; and Mr. Stannard, accompanied by one of Mr. Wilkinson's sons, set off, leaving the remainder to proceed coastways.

"Upon arriving at the destined spot, he was astonished that no tidings of the vessel had been received; and he immediately proceeded to the residence of the chief of whom the property had been purchased for Mr. Salter; and whose welcome was most gracious. Accompanied by a Methodist Missionary in connexion with the London Institution, and a number of followers, the chief proceeded to the harbour likely to be selected as a landing-place by the clipper; when they were met by the master and crew, wearing Mr. Salter's clothes. Explanation quickly followed. The master reported, that when close to shore the vessel struck, and had gone to pieces; and that all on board, except himself, the hands, and a child of Mr. Wilkinson, had perished. The chief, an extremely intelligent man, instantly suspected that all was not right: his suspicions extended to his followers; and it was only by the greatest exertions of the Missionary that the natives were prevented tearing the crew limb from limb.

"A portion of poor Mr. Salter's property, in plate, was found on the captain; and he and his crew being first stripped of the clothes on them, were conveyed to Auckland, a principal town in New Zealand, to await their trials.

"Young Mr. Wilkinson is stated to have represented, that when the ship struck, Mr. Salter entreated the captain to lower the long-boat; and he did lower her, but it was to send her adrift; upon which he was asked to let down the jolly-boat; he refused at first, but upon letting her down, he and the crew lowered themselves into her, providentially pushing young Wilkinson, in the confusion, before them; he got to the bottom of the boat, and thus escaped; the last scene he witnessed on board, being Mr. Salter and family at prayer in the cabin, which at this time was filling fast with water."

Since the above was in type, the *Colonial Gazette* of Wednesday has afforded us some further intelligence of this melancholy occurrence.

The *Auckland Herald* of Sept. 25, states that the Captain had been examined by the magistrates, and had been acquitted of criminality.

The following is an account of another wreck.

Accounts were received at Lloyd's on Saturday, of the wreck of the ship *Sophia*, of London, on the night of the 2d October last. She was on her voyage from New Zealand (Port Nicholson) to Kiapara, and had on board a rich cargo. It occurred at about twelve o'clock at night, during a tremendous gale of wind, off the Bay of Islands. The master, Captain Harrison, and ten seamen, saved themselves by clinging to the rigging and portions of the wreck; but the remainder, consisting of twenty-eight seamen and passengers, and two women, met a watery grave. The vessel is said to have been worth 5,000*l*; but whether she is insured or not is not known.

Letters have been received in London from Mr. Stannard, dated from the Wesleyan Mission station, at Kiapara, in New Zealand, September 18th and 20th, giving more authentic accounts of the loss of the brig *Sophia Pate*. It was on its way from Sydney, having called at Auckland and the Bay of Islands. On board were Mr. Salter and all his family, except one who is called Jamesy, who was left at Sydney, and Mr. Wilkinson and his family. Mr. Stannard went to meet them at Kiapara; but on his arrival on the 10th September, he found that the vessel had been lost on the 29th August. It struck on a sand-spit as it entered the river.

"They then cast anchor, and strove to bring round her head, but she drove on further and firmer in the sand. It was then proposed to the Captain to lower their long-boat, and attempt to land the passengers; but he declined, saying she was not sea-worthy. Shortly after, the vessel bumped so on the sand they were forced to cut away the masts (about six o'clock); the sea, which had been rising from the time she struck, now broke over the vessel with great violence; the long-

boat was first washed away, then her lee bulwarks; and as by this time she was filled with water, the passengers were all on the quarter-deck, holding on by the frames of the sky-light and remaining bulwarks; the crew were also holding on by the dunnage and jolly-boat. Our dear friends were unable to maintain this fearful struggle with the waves very long, and by seven or half-past seven o'clock they were all, together with Stephen Ellis, servant to Mr. Atkins, the captain's wife, and another passenger, washed from the wreck; the only exception to this work of destruction was young Johnny Wilkinson. He appears to have held on the longest: and when all besides were lost, and he cried out he could hold on no longer, the Captain lifted him into the jolly-boat, and made him lie down under the bows. About an hour and a half after, the sea was more calm and the tide falling, when the crew (eleven in number) leaved the jolly-boat and succeeded in reaching the shore. They remained on the beach where they landed until Friday evening, when they crossed the heads, and the next day proceeded up the Waiouah as far as Mr. Fennish's, where they were when I arrived on the Monday. During their stay on the beach, five of the bodies were washed on shore; dear Mrs. Sutter's, Sally's, Matty's, Mrs. Stewart's, and her child's, (Mrs. Stewart was wife to Mr. Wilkinson's brother-in-law, who, I should have informed you, accompanied me over-land). These they interred in the sand. Several of our boxes, together with a number of our barrels of flour, biscuit, pork, beef, powder, soap, and various articles, also came on shore; these the crew broke open, rifled ourselves, dressed themselves in our linen and clothes, and destroyed a great part of what they could not appropriate to themselves. On their bringing the intelligence of their wreck up the river, some Europeans who live here, took a boat and proceeded to it, as did also a man who lives near the Heads; these finished the work of plunder which the crew had commenced.

The beach for some miles was strewn with the wreck of our goods; but our boxes, &c., had been smashed to pieces, and everything worth carrying had been taken. I could not recover so much as a shirt or pair of stockings, although I was much in want of both. The sailors had all of them a bundle of our things each, and it was anything but pleasing to see my good shirts on some and my friend's on others, while one clean and one dirty was all I had in my possession; to employ force was out of the question, and there was no Magistrate on the river. Mr. Butler and myself, however, succeeded in showing the Captain into the delivery of our friend James's silver tea-pot, basin, ewer, a dozen dessert-spoons, four table-spoons, and one dozen tea-spoons. While he was reluctantly giving up these, a second dozen of our friend's tea-spoons came in sight and, although the creating was exactly similar to that on the dessert-spoons, he audaciously insisted that they were his own; and we had not the means of wresting them from him.

#### RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF GOVERNORS.

A new edition of the "Rules and Regulations" for the Colonial service has been published by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The following is a précis of its principal contents—

The "settled" colonies are those enumerated, in the order of their settlement: Antigua, Barbados, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola, Anguilla, Bahamas, Bermuda, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Western Australia, Southern Australia.

The duration of appointments of all Governors is limited to six years, extendable only under special circumstances.

No Governor has power to give assent to acts of Colonial Legislature for naturalizing aliens, without authority previously obtained from the Secretary of State.

No Governor can absent himself from his government without leave.

The only furniture provided for Government-houses at the public expense is that for rooms for the reception of company on public days. That furniture is subjected to the control of Legislative Assemblies or Councils. It is to be kept complete, at the cost of the Colonial revenue; but if any part is lost or damaged, it is to be replaced or repaired at the expense of the Governor. An inventory of all furniture, public property, must be made in triplicate—one for the Secretary of State, one to be retained in the house, the third to be deposited with some public officer in the colony, who is to muster and inspect the furniture at proper times, and be responsible for it. His name is to be returned to the Secretary of State; and his certificates of having inspected the furniture, &c. at the times prescribed, are regularly sent to the Secretary of State. No carpeting is to be provided unless in very cold climates.

Officers obtaining leave of absence are to have only half salary—the other half to the person acting, unless that person holds another office, when he is to have only one-fourth, the remainder to be saved to the public. No officer is to be absent from the colony more than eighteen months from day of embarkation to day of return, unless by express permission of the Secretary of State. Any Governor granting an officer leave of absence, and not reporting it to the Secretary of State, to be fined 100*l*.

No civil officer is to have residence or house-rent. Members of Councils are entitled to perfect freedom of debate and vote. Governors are to impart to them so much of their instructions as may be necessary to form opinions upon all subjects brought under their consideration.

No law or ordinance can be made by Colonial Legislatures that is repugnant to the Law of England, or interferes with the operation within the colony of any British statute applicable thereto.

No Governor to incur more than two hundred pounds expense for any one service, nor to increase the established salaries without leave of the Secretary of State. All public officers to be accountable to the British Treasury for irregular expenditure, for which they are to be impressed. All Crown Lands are to be disposed of by public sale, and in no other manner whatever. Precedence—Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor administering the government; Lieutenant-Governor not administering it; senior officer of the troops, who, in case of hostilities, takes precedence under any circumstances; Bishop; Chief Justice; Executive Council; Members ditto; Speaker of the House of Assembly; Puisne Judge; Members of the house of Assembly; Colonial Secretary; Attorney-General; Solicitor-General; Archdeacon; Treasurer; Auditor; Commissioner of Crown Lands; Collector of Customs; Comptroller; Surveyor-General; Clerk of Councils.

Uniform of Civil Officers—Governors same as Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, blue with silver epaulettes; superior officers (Executive and Legislative Councils, Speaker of House of Assembly, and Colonial Secretary), Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform, blue and silver, without epaulettes.

#### REVIEWS.

##### COLONIZATION.

[We have already reviewed these pamphlets at length in former numbers of the "New Zealand Journal," but a valued correspondent having considered them in relation to each other in the following paper, we insert it to the advantage, and, we have no doubt, to the satisfaction of our readers.]

1. *How to Colonize: the Interest of the Country, and the Duty of the Government.* By Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M. P. London, Smith, Elder, and Co. 1842.

2. *New Zealand and the New Zealand Company; being a Consideration of how far their Interests are similar.* In answer to a Pamphlet, entitled "How to Colonize; the Interest of the Country and the Duty of the Government." By Theophilus Heale Esq. London. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper. 1842.

How to colonize, is, indeed, a question not less important than whether to colonize or not. Assuming that colonization is not only proper, but absolutely necessary at the present juncture, let us see whether the particular question readily admits of solution. Two treatises have lately appeared on this subject, of which we quote the titles. These refer particularly to the colonization of New Zealand; but as the rationale of the question is pretty generally canvassed in both, it may be worth while to analyze the opposite views of the two writers, and form our own general deductions.

The object of Mr. Mangles is to demonstrate, in the first place, the value of "that plan of colonization which proposes to insure the essential combination of land, capital, and labour, by selling, instead of giving away, (as was commonly done in past times) the waste lands belonging to the crown, and by applying the proceeds of such sales to the carrying out of labourers from Great Britain:" by selling them, too, at such a price as to deter capitalists from purchasing more than they can cultivate, in the hope that the outlay of others will give value to their purchase: and also to prevent labourers from becoming proprietors before they have acquired the means of cultivation.

In the truth of Mr. Mangles' demonstration of these points, Mr. Heale concurs; and, indeed, the Wakefield theory is now so generally received among all persons favourable to colonization at all, that we shall not at present dwell upon this part of the subject, but turn to Mr. Mangles' second hypothesis, which forms the matter of present controversy.

This consists in the inferences drawn by Mr. Mangles from his facts and reasonings—

1. That the interests of a company such as the New Zealand Company are identical with those of the settler and the public. And—

2. That such a Company is the best agent which the Government could employ for the colonization of their waste lands.

Mr. Heale would add to these, that Mr. Mangles would also prove that the New Zealand Company's plan of colonization is *exclusively* theirs; but we confess that we cannot trace in Mr. Mangles' own reasoning anything like such an assumption.

To the first of the "Resolutions" proposed by Mr. Mangles, Mr. Heale suggests as an amendment, that "the object of the New Zealand Company is to make the greatest amount of profit out of the Colony, and is perfectly reckless of the means by which it may obtain this end."

To prove this, it is insisted that the Company propose reaping a large profit by the increased value of their reserved lands, over and above the fixed proportion of the purchase-money retained for their trouble.

This appears to Mr. Heale as an indirect contravention of the Company's own proposition, to prevent all investment in land, made in the mere hope of profiting by the cultivation and expenditure of others. The essential difference does not appear to have occurred to Mr. Heale between the investment of a land-jobber who waits, with his hands in his pockets, until others have laboured around him that he may enter into the fruits of their labours, and (as in this case) the continued and energetic exertions, and expenditure of the purchaser to improve his purchase by promoting cultivation and improvement around it. The Company do not leave their reserves uncultivated barriers; but, we presume, gradually dispose of them as their own efforts, as well as those of their colonists, give them a value. They put themselves on a par with their colonists, and are, indeed, virtually themselves colonists by their agent. Yet, in such a manner, that the only feasible objection to such a procedure, viz., that they might thus be *competing* with their settlers, is readily refuted. Their labours around are those entirely consistent with the objects of a *land company*, viz., those large undertakings which can only be properly carried out by the capital of such a company, for their own benefit and that of others; the effectuation of the various objects involved in their published plans for the endowment and superintendence of religious and educational establishments; for the encouragement and extension of steam navigation, and of internal and external communication; for exploration and survey, &c., &c.; not to say, that the *trouble* of colonization, which seems to have so forcibly struck Mr. Heale as the sole matter worthy of remuneration, is as nothing compared with the moral responsibility incurred to the shareholders among themselves to the settlers, to the public in England, and to the public in the colony.

Mr. Heale goes on to show, as if in opposition to Mr. Mangles, that the interests of Wellington are not identical with those of Auckland; a position which we do not find Mr. Mangles anywhere to assume, and which indeed, under present circumstances, even Mr. Mangles could not have defended. Even to require that they should be identical—that the interests of a colony, which has, for a long time, struggled against the evil effects of an imbecile local government at Auckland, should be identical with that imbecility, were unjust enough—to assume that Mr. Mangles believes them to be identical is worse than absurd. But the company have no “interest in opposing,” as Mr. Heale alleges, “the colonization of the Auckland districts where they have little or no land,” unless, as has been the case, colonization there, be carried out by a system unjust and inimical to themselves. We shall not here enter into any discussion of the question, whether or not Mr. Heale’s position be correct, that the company’s territories are inferior in quality and value to those of the local government, as this would be foreign to the general object of this article. We would only say, at present, that the highest possible evidence has been again and again brought forward to the great local and commercial advantages of the Wellington districts and generally of the south and west coasts of the Island, and people must judge for themselves by an impartial consideration of that evidence, as well as of that brought forward by our critic.

We, indeed, believe that Auckland has its natural advantages as well as Wellington, but, in point of energy and determination and true Anglo-Saxon spirit (and it was this and not the Thames that made and makes London) it might be demonstrated that the comparison is greatly in favour of the prospects of the latter settlement.

Mr. Mangles next endeavours to prove that a Company such as the New Zealand Company, is the best agent for the Colonization of New Zealand.

Mr. Heale asserts that it is disingenuous of Mr. Mangles to talk of the New Zealand Company and “other similar associations,” when his object is to prove that there can be no such similar association. Here again Mr. Heale is destroying his own giants, for no such conclusion seems to have been in Mr. Mangles’s contemplation. In connexion with these Colonies, in the first place there are several similar associations, the Western Australian and others, nor again, will Mr. Mangles affirm, nor has he affirmed, that there could not be any such similar association, even in connexion with New Zealand. All that he seems to contend for on this head is, that a company which besides having this danger, and difficulty, and opposition, fought its way, by prudence and activity, to the position which the New Zealand Company now occupies, whose operations already involve the interests of many thousand persons, is at the same time following out energetically, and with all the advantage of experience on their side, a system of colonization tested by a still wider experience, deserves, if one company is to be chosen as the instrument of colonization there, to be so selected, and though Mr. Mangles has no where exhibited such a view, it does appear to us, that to choose more than one company for this purpose, were certainly to destroy the hope of that unity and concentration of purpose, which is requisite to unite and associate the various Colonies to be there established.

Both writers as well as ourselves are agreed that the stipendiary agency of government in the details of selling and settling is a most expensive and ineffective means of colonization; and to exhibit this, we need only refer to one or two out of the numerous instances in this kind. Bearing upon the present Colony, we might refer here to the estimates for the expenses of Auckland for 1842, as exhibited in the last number of the *New Zealand Journal*, were it not unfair to quote the budget of a local Government, consisting of two quarter-deckmen, appointed under the late Government, for reasons equally stringent no doubt with those that led to the appointment of Captain Elliott in the China seas; but still we doubt whether any, the most energetic cabinet, would not act more wisely, by confining their scope to that legitimate to every Government—*viz.*, governing and superintending. There will then be no collision or conflict—no *imperium in imperio*. The Government will retain its rightful power and influence as a Government; the company will, under powerful sanction and patronage, carry out its proper objects as a company; the Government will govern; the company will effect.

*The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine for February.*  
Smith, Elder, and Company.

The second number of this useful work, which bids fair to be extremely serviceable to the interests of the Australasian colonies, exhibits considerable improvement as compared with the first. It contains several useful and interesting articles, and the department entitled “Australasian Intelligence” embraces condensed summaries of the news of the month from all the colonies. The shipping news especially is very complete, and the whole arrangement shows that the editor knows what his readers want, and moreover has the means of supplying it.

The first or leading article on “The Probable Results of Emigration, to Great Britain,” is evidently written by one who has carefully considered his subject. In proof of this we select a passage on the effect of colonization in raising up a body of consumers, which places emigration in a light that entitles it to the favourable consideration of every lover of his country. The writer observes:

“If you remove five hundred unemployed workmen, you diminish the burthen upon and increase the power of the remainder; if you place them in a situation where they can earn their own living, you benefit themselves; but if you convert them into consumers of those very articles which their remaining fellows are manufacturing, you confer a double benefit on both; and this we take to be the result of emigration.

Every emigrant sent to Australia helps to produce the raw material for our use, and to consume our manufactures. Staying in England he is a burthen upon the poor-rates; if he emigrates, he lessens that tax, and invigorates the sources whence it is derived, at once diminishing the weight, and increasing the strength by which that weight is sustained. Thus, even as an act of patriotism, emigration should be encouraged.

“Seeing, then, that increased commerce and a healthy diminution of manual labour are the consequences of emigration, let us pursue the inquiry a little further, and see to what results the investigation will conduct us.

“Suppose 300,000 emigrants annually sent to our colonies, thus lessening the increase of our home population to 100,000 per year. The individual annual consumption of English manufactures in New South Wales is found to vary from 8*l* to 10*l*; but let us assume that the average of our colonies would be 5*l* per head and a yearly increase in our exports to the amount of 1,500,000*l* would follow; at the end of 10 years their annual value would be 15,000,000*l*, and the aggregate amount of merchandize exported to the colonies in that period would be 83,500,000*l*; the profit on which at 50 per cent., to Great Britain, would be 41,250,000*l*. The support of 300,000 paupers, at the rate of 10*l* per head, would amount to 3,000,000*l* annually; at the end of ten years the yearly cost would be 30,000,000*l*, and the total sum expended in relief to the poor in the same time would 165,000,000*l*. The gain, then, by emigration, to Great Britain by the end of the year 1854 would be 206,250,000*l*. It is unnecessary to extend the calculation.

Now without insisting upon the absolute correctness of the figures there can be no doubt that the principle insisted on is correct. In this country even in average years the consumption of manufactures by the labouring population is small—in dear years it falls to nothing. It has been calculated, and we believe correctly, that an advance of one single penny in the quarter loaf deprives the manufacturing interest of a market to the extent of six millions in the year; is it wonderful that when food is very dear, mercantile failures should be fearfully numerous? The labouring classes then expend their whole income in food, and can spare nothing for clothing. In a colony, on the contrary, they become large consumers: at once, and we believe the estimate of 5*l*. per head to be within the truth.

This, it will be observed, is only one of the advantages to be anticipated from colonization—a benefit which with all others will be greatly enhanced by selection as to age and sex. The removal of the “germ of future increase” accelerates and intensifies—so to speak—all the advantages of emigration. The population, and therewith the labour market at home, is more suddenly relieved; that of the colonies more rapidly augmented. Upon public health and public morals the effect of improved condition of the industrious population could not fail to be very conspicuous. On this point we must indulge in another quotation:—

“To point out the effects of an enlarged and unrestricted system of commerce is less easy than to specify the means for its attainment, and it were an endless task to enumerate every improvement in our political and social condition that would flow from emigration; yet it is not irrelevant to mention one of the most substantial benefits that would be numbered in its results. Any person acquainted with the statistics of mortality of our larger towns will be shocked at the preponderance of those diseases which spring rather from the negligence of man than the deficiencies of nature. In the suburban districts of London,—Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, Stepney, Lambeth, St. George the Martyr, and St. George’s in the East, and the City Union of Holborn, 4,002 cases of typhus occurred out of 5,692 spread over twenty unions, in which the seven above enumerated are comprised, and this eminent mortality is distinctly traced by the authorities of the Registrar-General’s office to causes which the industry and energy of man might remove—bad sewerage and the want of ventilation being the most prominent. At Liverpool, 1840, 7862 cellars lodged one-seventh of its whole population; of 11,000 houses at Nottingham, 8,000 are built back to back; in Manchester, 14,960 of the working classes live in cellars; and at Bury, in the year above mentioned, in 773 houses one bed served four persons, in 207 there was but one bed for five, and in 78 but one bed for six persons. In Bristol 46 per cent. of the working classes have but one room for a family; Leeds is distinguished by its superabundant disease; and in Glasgow, in 1837, 21,800 had fever. Nor has this horrible state of things diminished of late, the like causes producing like effects. In all our manufacturing districts—among the crowded factories of the great depots of productive power—ignorance, and vice, and disease, stalk hand in hand. In every variety that the invention of the most malignant demon could suggest the evidences of his power delight the triumphant fiend. The miseries of barbarism exist in the very centre of civilization. Man is unwillingly condemned to idleness, and—worst abomination of avarice, woman to slavery. From infancy to womanhood, from womanhood to age, labour only is the reward of labour; toil, toil, and the results of toil, are all that meet the eye; and street after street, lane after lane, present the same aspect of want and unnatural labour, disease and deplorable immorality, wretchedness and crime.

In conclusion we can safely recommend the magazine generally, and this article in particular, to the reader’s careful perusal.

*What to Teach, and how to teach it: so that the child may become a wise and good man, by Henry Mayhew. Part I. The Cultivation of the Intellect.* W. Smith, Fleet-street, 1842. Royal 8vo. pp. 44.

This is the first of a series of normal works on education, that is, on mental and moral training, “the cultivation of morality,” and “the cultivation of prudence,” being about to follow. Whether the author’s whole scheme will be developed in the three tracts promised does not appear; but, if a certain latitude be given to the term prudence, we apprehend the subject of education—meaning thereby the means of rendering the individual an instrument of happiness to himself and others—may be worked out with tolerable completeness in the three tracts in question.

From the specimen now before us, it is evident the author has

carefully considered his subject. He distinguishes with precision between the mere acquisition of elementary knowledge and education properly so called; and, although his opening chapter, "on the fallacy of the supposed connexion between reading and writing, and morality and intelligence" seems rather to underrate the value of those essential keys to knowledge, yet the second chapter, entitled, "What is reading and writing, and what are the advantages likely to accrue from a knowledge thereof?" completely sets the author and his readers on a right understanding of the point at issue.

Passing over the first part of the chapter we quote the second as a fair sample of the author's method of handling his subject:—

"These remain to be set forth. The principal, if not the sole benefit, arising from an acquaintance with those arts, consists in the removal of the obstructions which space and time present to the communication, *in vacuo*, of our thoughts and feelings to others. Speech is not only transient, but limited in its influence. It is a necessary evil attendant upon oral intercourse, that those to whom we speak must be both co-existent and contiguous. By the introduction of literary communion, that evil has been remedied; and we are now able, by reading or writing, to transfer our sensations, thoughts, and emotions, to others, or to have theirs transferred to us, though there be the distance of half the earth, or that more formidable barrier, the grave, existing between us. By the gift of speech, Man was eminently fitted to enjoy that social state which his philanthropy led him to desire; but, by the nature of that gift, not only was the extent of the society, but the term of the enjoyment of it, restricted to narrow limits. By the invention of the arts of reading and writing, these shackles have been cast off, and Man (no longer fettered in his desire for communion with his fellow man) has become, as has been beautifully said, "the citizen of every country, the contemporary of every age." By these simple, but glorious arts, the whole civilized globe has been drawn, as it were, into one family circle, and a companionship created between those even whom seas divide.

"We hear much of the great benefits which our present facilities for local intercommunication have conferred upon mankind. Thus, indeed, has the distance which estranges man from man been abridged, and thus the whole human race have been made neighbours, if not kindred. By these means the blessings of each particular country have been rendered common to all, and the treasures of the most distant lands brought within the reach of the humblest individual in our own. Thus the person of our very pauper is clothed with cotton from the South; his morning meal cheered with tea from the East, sweetened with sugar from the West; while his winter's evenings are illumined with the combustion of the produce of the North. Such are the blessings of our improved means of intercommunication. Ships are fitted out, and the remotest corners of the earth explored, to add to the pleasures even of the poorest amongst us. But eminent as are these benefits, how insignificant do they appear in contrast with those accruing from the arts which we at present contemplate. The same facilities as the steam-engine and the railroad have afforded to the interchange of commodities, have been given by reading and writing to the interchange of thought. *Steam only abridges space, whereas literature annihilates it altogether.* By the former we can cross the Atlantic (great marvel!) in a fortnight; by the latter we can listen to the philanthropic eloquence of the wise and good Channing (greater marvel still!) without crossing it at all. What, though by the power of the one we can traverse the earth in half the time, can we not, by the magic of the other, sail round the world with Cook, and yet not stir from our seat; or follow Parry to the icy regions of the Pole, while sitting by our fire-side; or visit with Park the burning plains of Africa, while our breath freezes on the window-panes at home? What, though the former has brought within the reach of even the humblest amongst us the produce of the richest and most distant quarters of the globe, has not the latter (as it has been truly observed) "given to all who will faithfully use it, the society, the spiritual presence of the greatest and best of our race? No matter how poor I am" (says he, whose writings are in themselves a brilliant instance of the blessings of this noble art), "no matter though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling, if the sacred writers will come in and take up their abode with me, if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shakspeare to open to me the words of imagination and the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called 'the best society' of the place where I reside."

Another great benefit arising from literary communication is, that the mind has, by these means, become, like our manufactures, capable of exportation. We wrap up our thoughts in a sheet of paper, and transmit them, like a bale of goods, to some far distant land. Our ships are laden, not only with the bounty of our soil and the produce of our factories, but with the workings of our brains and the pourings of our hearts. Scarce a vessel quits our shores that has not its cargo of hopes and fears; of love, sympathy, and counsel; of golden dreams and penniless despair, as well as iron, cotton, and other articles of commerce. Nay, by the happy invention of literature, the very mind has become an article of commerce; and intellect as much a matter of merchandize as cotton and iron themselves. Beautiful and noble thoughts are to be had for money now-a-days, as well as food and raiment. Indeed, for a few pence we may become the possessors of the practical philosophy of Franklin, the gorgeous fancy of Shakspeare, and the silver-toned philanthropy of Channing. Yes, for the matter of a penny a-week, we may have our choice of a variety of large sheets, rich in the wonders of the heavens and the earth, and studied with the reflections and actions of the best and wisest of mankind.

But, perhaps, the grandest of all the benefits resulting from a knowledge of reading and writing, lies in the influence which those arts give us over time. By their means, the dark doom of oblivion seems to be annulled, and the changeful and evanescent course of nature rendered immutable and indestructible as truth. Thus, thought (the most volatile of all things in this most volatile world!) has become fixed as fate; and thus that strange ubiquitous little point of existence which we call the present; that breathless line, dividing what has been from what will be; that unsubstantial key-stone to the broad arch of time; that ever-shifting centre of eternity, which no sooner is than it was, has been rescued from the clutches of the past. By these simple arts we are en-

abled not only to dam up, as it were, the current of events, but to drive back the tide of that mighty principle whose very essence is progression. By literature, that which was—even as by science, that which will be—is. Nature stops. There is no past. The thoughts which were present to the mind of Plato two thousand years ago, are now, and so long as the art endures, shall ever be present to the minds of the existing generation. It is this permanent transmission of thought which (it has been truly said) "constitutes the noblest of all the benefits conferred by literary art, giving as it does to each individual the collective powers and wisdom of his species—or, rather, giving to every one who desires it, the rich inheritance of the accumulated acquisitions of all the multitudes who, like himself, have, in every preceding age, inquired, meditated, and patiently discovered; or who, by the happy inspiration of genius, have found truths which they scarcely sought, and penetrated with the rapidity of a single glance, those depths of nature which the weak steps and the dim torchlight of generation after generation had vainly laboured to explore." Nor is this all. It is this permanent transmission of thought which gives us the power of extending our existence, as it were, through all the ages which have preceded us, and enjoying the communion of the noblest minds with which those ages were adorned. "We are often in the habit," says Seneca, in his Treatise on the Shortness of Life, "of complaining that our parents, and all the circumstances of our birth, are not of our choice, but of our fortune. We have it in our power, however, to be born as we please in this second birth of genius. Of the illustrious minds that have preceded us, we have only to determine to whom we wish to be allied, and we are already adopted, not to the inheritance of his mere name, but to the nobler inheritance of his wisdom and his genius."

"These then are the attributes and accidents of reading and writing. We have seen that essentially they are each not only a means, like speech, for communicating our thoughts and feelings to others, or for the communication of others' thoughts and feelings to us; but also a means by which, unlike speech, those thoughts and feelings are capable of being transmitted to any distance in space, or preserved for any period in time. Writing always regards the future; reading respects the past; whereas speaking is restricted in its operations to the present. They are these prospective and retrospective properties of reading and writing, which, as we have perceived, give rise to the chief benefits resulting from a knowledge of those arts, and which constitute the main distinction between them and speaking. All that is communicable by literary means admits, therefore, of being as well, if not more forcibly conveyed, *in vacuo*, provided the parties in communion be not far removed from each other. Proximity, it should be remembered, is all that is essential in this respect for the prosecution of oral intercourse; and when that condition can be complied with, it surely must be absurdly idle to have recourse to a means of communication which is of use only in precisely opposite circumstances."

The chapter entitled, "What to teach" we quote as showing the author's notion of the end of education:—

"The answer to this question is to be found only in the circumstances in which man is placed. All intellect or knowledge is valuable only as a means of promoting our happiness. Happiness is as truly an effect, and consequently as dependent on some preceding circumstance, as any other event in nature: it follows, therefore, that a knowledge of the relation of the circumstances in which man is placed is necessary for the promotion of his happiness.

There are only three kinds of circumstances or events of which man can take cognizance—sensations, thoughts, and emotions. Our sensations are those events or changes of feeling produced in us by the action of something which is external and independent of us. A knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of this class of circumstances constitutes what is called Natural Philosophy. Our thoughts are those states of consciousness which are suggested by our sensations, and which succeed one another in the mind without any external action. A knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of this class of circumstances constitutes what is called Mental Philosophy. Our emotions are those vivid feelings of delight and displeasure which follow the contemplation of some act of our own or others. A knowledge of the laws which regulate the succession of this class of circumstances constitutes what is called Moral Philosophy. According as we become more conversant with the laws which regulate the first, or Natural Philosophy, so do we become more sensually happy; according as we become more intimate with those which regulate the second, or Mental Philosophy, so do we become more intellectually happy; and, according as we become more familiar with the laws which regulate the third, or Moral Philosophy, so do we become more morally happy. A knowledge of the laws of *matter* enables us to promote the *physical* good; of the laws of the *mind* the *intellectual* good; of the laws of the *heart*, the *moral* good, both of ourselves and our fellow-creatures. According as we grow conversant with the various substances and circumstances existing and occurring in the material universe, and thereby come to understand their relations to each other, as well as to our sensations, so we are enabled to give a particular direction to the succession of events in the world without us, and so either to alleviate the pains or to augment the pleasures of ourselves and others. Even so in the mental universe. According as we get acquainted with the laws of suggestion within us, and thus learn not only the links which bind thought to thought, but also the ties which connect them with our feelings of beauty, so are we enabled to induce pleasant, or to divert unpleasant trains of ideas; and so either to soothe the grief or to promote the delight both of ourselves and those around us. And thus it is in the Moral Universe. According as we study the connexions between our various acts and emotions, and thus become convinced of the supreme felicity which invariably attends the contemplation of any benefit conferred disinterestedly upon another, and the bitter disquietude which as invariably accompanies the remembrance of any wanton injury, so are we the more anxious to encourage the good, and to restrain the evil passions of our nature, and so the more ready to promote the happiness of our fellow-creatures, and thereby, in the highest degree, of ourselves.

An acquaintance with the laws of the Material, Mental, and Moral Universe is, then, all that constitutes real knowledge, and all that leads directly to happiness. If a man could become perfectly acquainted with each of these branches of knowledge, it is clear that he would be all-wise and all-good; but perfection belongs to One alone. Man is im-

prevalent and not perfectible in his nature, and to effect such improvement in him by teaching him all that is known, and implanting in him such a spirit of inquiry as shall make him seek to increase the knowledge respecting the constitution, order, and harmony of the beautiful world without him, and also of the still more beautiful world of thought and feeling within him, is, or rather should be, the great aim and end of all education.

I shall now proceed to point out, more especially, the benefits resulting from a knowledge of each of the above classes of science. I do this because, in almost all of our schools of the present day, the pupils are instructed in every thing *except these*; and I am, therefore, the more anxious to impress upon the reader the simple fact that, until these subjects are generally taught, education must continue to be, as in too many instances it is now, a curse, rather than a blessing, not only to the individuals educated, but also to society at large.

NEW ZEALAND.

The subjoined statement has been taken from the Sydney estimates laid by Sir George Gipps before his Council. Those estimates terminate with December 1840, but Captain Hobson has continued to receive aid from the Sydney Treasury until a very recent period; the estimates, therefore, only show a portion of the debt due by New Zealand to New South Wales. Since these estimates were published, Sir George Gipps has stated in Council that the claims of New South Wales against New Zealand exceed 40,000*l*.

Two items in the long list have attracted particular attention. The one is the small amount incurred in expenditure for the native population. Out of 31,177*l* 16s 6d, we find that 70*l* have been expended upon presents for the natives. The other curiosity is the expenditure of 14*l* 18s for the purchase of a phantasmagoria lantern. This item, perhaps, it may yet be proved, has been the cause of all the acts and omissions, numerous though they may be, of which we have had to complain. Can it be possible that his Excellency has been practising to become an efficient showman? We must not claim any merit for offering this suggestion, in explanation of Capt. Hobson's conduct towards this settlement. Our Governor has excellent authority for his laudable ambition. We well remember the delight we used to experience in our boyish days from the unrivalled skill with which the late Duke of Brunswick used to manage a theatrical exhibition of Punch and Judy at Brunswick-house. Since his lamented death, if our memory be not treacherous, a certain mad Lord occupied much of his equally valuable time in a similar manner. These aristocratical precedents, we feel confident, will relieve Captain Hobson from any alarm from our having thus daringly brought to the public notice his darling occupation; and we feel they will equally convince our fellow-colonists that his Excellency could not be better classed than in being associated with such goodly company.

A Statement of disbursements and advances made from the treasury of New South Wales, on account of the Government of New Zealand, from 1st January to 31st December, 1840.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries, and advances on account of salaries, to public officers proceeding to New Zealand	792	17	3
Passages, freight of baggage, and mess allowance	1194	16	5
Provisions, spirits and forage	1233	11	7½
Blankets, bedding, clothing, and clothing materials	463	2	6
Tools, implements, and utensils	1448	9	8
Surgical instruments, medicines, and medical comforts	219	7	11
Stationery, printed forms, law books, postage and packing cases	727	4	4
Furniture for public offices, charts, maps, and nautical instruments	216	10	3
Tents, tarpaulins, canvases, and camp furniture	541	16	0½
Arms, ammunition, and equipments	68	11	7
Framed-houses and building materials	464	11	7½
Drays, carts, trucks, wheelbarrows, saddlery and harness	475	8	2
Horses and Oxen	287	0	0
Tobacco-pipes, oils, and candles	145	11	5½
Charter of the ship Westminster, including fittings for the conveyance of Government passengers and supplies	569	15	5½
Freight and passage by various other vessels	137	8	7
Cost and out-fit of the brig Victoria	3682	12	9
Cost of two whale boats for the Customs, and a boat for the Survey department	132	10	0
Signal flags, bunting, and rope	33	18	0
Presents to Native Chiefs	70	0	0
	13,769	3	6
Advanced to George Cooper, Esq., as Acting Treasurer, on 17th January	3000	0	0
Advances to the Manager of the Bank of Australia, placed to the credit of the Treasurer of New Zealand:			
29th January	3000	0	0
7th August	3000	0	0
24th September	3000	0	0
19th October	7000	0	0
	18,000	0	0
Total	30,769	3	6
Passage of his Excellency Captain Hobson, R. N. by H.M.S. Druid	393	15	0
Cost of Phantasmagoria Lantern and apparatus	14	18	0
Total	31,177	16	6

GEORGE ROBINS IMITATED.

The following grandiloquent advertisement is a clear imitation of the style of George Robins, with this exception that the advertisements of the great original, though somewhat exaggerated, do not descend to the violation of truth, whereas the following is a tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end. Indeed it contains so palpable a "fraudulent misrepresentation" as to ground an action on the case, in the nature of an action of deceit.\*

NOTICE.

\* It now being proved by the Sale effected by Mason and Paton, on the 7th instant, that EPSOM is considered one of the most delightful situations imaginable, and certain to become a place of importance, the Proprietor is induced to offer Section 2, for Public Competition on Tuesday, 21st September, by Mason and Paton, at their temporary Rooms, at One o'Clock.

IMPORTANT NEWS!!!

Three Ships are daily expected from England, with Emigrants for the MANUKAO COMPANY. (Fudge!) One of them has arrived at Port Philip, and may therefore be hourly looked for.

SEVEN SAIL OF EMIGRANT SHIPS

Have been laid on in England and Scotland for AUCKLAND AND MANUKAO, (Fudge!) and will bring out the Judge, the Attorney-General, and the Surveyor-General, who will, doubtless, on his arrival, commence surveying the New Township of Manukao, and therefore enhance the value of Land situated half way between Manukao and the Metropolis; and private communications have reached

Auckland that several THOROUGH-BRED HORSES

are on their way here from England, consigned to parties in this Town.

(fudge!) and we are to have RACES NEXT NOVEMBER,

at EPSOM.

MASON AND PATON

Will shortly offer to, PUBLIC COMPETITION,

The continuation of the universally and much sought after, VILLAGE OF EPSOM!!!

So delightfully situated half-way between Auckland and Manukao, and may justly be termed,

THE GARDEN OF EDEN,

The above forms section 2 of the village of Epsom, and is sub-divided into beautiful allotments which have been carefully laid out in such a manner as to suit the views and convenience of all classes of purchasers.

The site of this village is so felicitously chosen, that it commands a considerable frontage to the

GREAT MANUKAO ROAD (fudge!)

And it is well known that this will be the direct line of communication with Manukao, which will be the

SECOND TOWN OF IMPORTANCE (fudge!)

in this rising colony, and on this very spot which Nature has pointed out for a

RACE COURSE,

Thereby affording a certainty of business combined with amusement.

It is well known, that parties who have once visited this enchanting spot, have expressed their anxiety to return, therefore to live there will evince judgment. There is not in the whole of the Islands of New Zealand, a place so rich in romantic scenery as this—it "stands alone in its glory."

This delightful valley is sheltered from the winds, and in the summer season the cool breezes are felt from

THE SEA.

With these peculiar advantages, how would our Friends in Old England envy us, could they but see this delightful spot, which may well be said to outrival the celebrated

VALLEY OF CHALON.

The soil of it is too well known to comment on. Suffice it to say, that it is peculiarly situated, alike for the Private Gentleman, as

A QUIET RETREAT FROM THE NOISY WORLD,

And for the Market Gardener, as the richness of the soil cannot be outvied in the

WHOLE WORLD!

The Auctioneers feel convinced that any further comment, on their part, would be useless, therefore they solicit intending purchasers, who have not already visited the above Property, to view it previous to the day of sale.

Terms:—20 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by bills at six months.

\* It may, perhaps, be of service to our readers in the Colony to refer to a few cases on the subject of fraudulent misrepresentation. In the case of Vernon v. Keys, reported 12 East, 632, and affirmed in Error, 4 Taunton, 488, Lord Ellenborough thus stated the law:—"A seller is unquestionably liable to an action of deceit, if he fraudulently misrepresents the quality of the thing sold to be other than it is in some particulars, which the buyer has not equal means with himself of knowing; or if he do so in such a manner as to induce the buyer to forebear making the inquiries which for his own security and advantage he would otherwise have made." When there is a fraudulent character given to property of any kind, the buyer may either throw up the contract, or he may affirm the contract, and bring his action for deceit. Miles v. Doll, 3 Starkie, 23. And there may be a fraudulent representation sufficient to avoid a contract, or to ground an action of deceit, without any actual active declaration from the party contracting, as where a vendor knowingly permits a third party (an auctioneer, for instance) to make a false representation, and the vendee to contract under the impression that it was true. Pilmore v. Hood, 5 Bing., N.C. 99. See also Langridge v. Levy, 2 M. and W. 519, affirmed in Error 4 M. and W. 337.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alg.—In bottle, per doz	0 13 0	0 0 0
Elliot's	6 0 0	0 0 0
Amack.—Per gallon	0 2 6	0 0 0
Beef.—Per 2lb. loaf	0 0 8	0 0 0
Fresh, carcase, per lb	0 0 10	0 1 0
Salt, per tierce	7 0 0	0 0 0
Do. per barrel	5 0 0	0 0 0
Butter.—Irish, per lb	0 1 9	0 2 0
Fresh	0 4 6	0 0 0
Brandy.—First quality, per gallon	0 6 0	0 9 0
Brown stout, per hhd	5 10 0	0 0 0
Cigars.—Manilla, per 1000	3 10 0	5 0 0
Inferior	2 0 0	0 0 0
Havana, per lb	0 12 0	0 0 0
Chinarah	1 15 0	0 0 0
Alexandrian	1 10 0	0 0 0
Coffee.—Java, per lb	0 0 0	0 1 0
Cheese.—Cheshire	0 1 6	0 0 3
Pine Apple	0 0 0	0 1 0
Dutch	0 0 0	0 0 3
Candles.—English wax, per lb	0 0 0	0 0 9
Mould	0 1 0	0 1 0
Dips	0 0 10	0 0 2
Flour.—1st quality, per ton of 9000 lbs.	30 0 0	33 0 0
2nd ditto	25 0 0	28 0 0
Gin.—Fale	0 4 0	0 6 0
Case, 4 gallons 4-5 in bond	1 8 0	0 0 0
Hams.—Yorkshire, per lb	0 0 0	0 1 0
Mustard.—Per dozen	1 2 0	0 0 2
Mutton.—Carcase, per lb	0 0 9	0 0 10
Musket.—Wahnet stocked	0 0 0	0 15 1
Milk.—Per pint	0 0 5	0 0 0
Oil.—Limeed, per gallon	0 5 0	0 7 0
Black in cask, per tun	16 0 0	0 0 0
Sperm	75 0 0	0 0 0
Pork.—Fresh, carcase per lb	0 0 5	0 0 6
Pork.—Irish per barrel	5 0 0	5 10 0
Potatoes.—New Zealand, per ton	6 0 0	8 0 0
Porter.—Dunbar, in bottle per doz.	0 13 0	0 0 0
Pickles.—Assorted per doz. quart	1 1 0	0 0 0
Pish.—Stockholm per barrel	0 0 0	1 15 0
Plank.—Port Nicholson, per 100 feet	0 19 0	1 1 0
Rice.—Common per cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Good	1 2 0	1 5 0
Rum.—P. B. P., per gallon, in bond	0 5 6	0 9 0
Sugar.—Mauritius per cwt.	0 0 0	0 0 0
Brown	2 0 0	0 0 0
Refined loaf per lb	0 0 7	0 0 0
Manilla	0 0 0	2 5 0
Salt.—Liverpool, per ton	3 0 0	4 0 0
Soup.—Hew's London, per ton	40 0 0	42 0 0
Liverpool	36 0 0	0 0 0
Starch.—Per lb	0 0 9	0 1 0
Scantling.—Per 100 feet	0 17 0	0 18 0
Shingles.—Per 1000 N. Z.	1 7 0	0 0 0
Ditto V. D. L.	2 5 0	0 0 0

principal depots for wool in Germany, were infinitely less on the 1st January, 1844, than on the same day twelve months previous. The stock in Berlin was less than half the amount at the corresponding period of last year. In Breslau and Leipsic the comparative diminution was still greater. It is computed that not more than 5,000 cwt. of wool remained over in Breslau, and the stock in Leipsic was too insignificant to merit notice at all. The stocks now on hand consist for the most part of fleeces of inferior growth and quality, the 5,000 cwt. in Breslau being exclusively low Polish fleeces, and the stock in Berlin consisting principally of the same description, intermixed with a very few locks of good Prussian or Silesian fleeces, upon which the holders appear determined to speculate for high prices. Combing fleeces and lambs' wools fail entirely, and the quantity of clean skin-wool of fair quality on hand is unusually small. From these facts—it being known that the export of wool from Germany to France and Belgium did not exceed in 1841 that of former years—proofs are afforded that the woollen manufacture of Germany has flourished during the past year; proofs in corroboration of the statements which were made last year from time to time, and which were periodically alluded to in the Prices-current of 1841. The depressed condition of all branches of the woollen manufacture throughout Great Britain, which is reported from across the water by every mail, appears to have no effect whatever either upon the opinions or the operations of the German wool dealers, who are contracting daily with the farmers for their clips of wool of the present year, and are even paying higher prices than were current at the last wool fairs. The German wool dealer feels now independent of the influence of British demand, and appears to regulate his operations entirely by the state of the woollen manufacture of his own country. The stock of wool in Hamburg amounts to about 2,500 bales, chiefly of inferior Prussian and Mecklenburg fleeces. There is no good combing wool to be met with, nor is the general character of the stock such as would suit the demand of a manufacturer of good cloths. Holders here would gladly realize; but as the wool trade of this city depends almost exclusively upon the demand from Great Britain (from whence the accounts are excessively disheartening), and as the quality of our stock in general is not calculated to attract speculators, the market is perfectly inanimate. A few parcels of Prussian fleeces, which had been consigned to Hamburg from Berlin for sale, have been returned to the latter city, where the different position of the wool trade will more than compensate for the loss of carriage both ways, and all the other intermediate charges.

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 28th of Jan., with the total Deliveries each Year, to the same date.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Deliv- ery in Dec.
Hemp, St. Petersburg clean	3440	2645	2569	3256	3194	510
—Riga & Do. outshot	1041	806	1148	846	1058	104
—clean and Pass	1347	593	1225	1345	1012	200
—Polish, and Riga Rhine	584	184	890	760	799	76
—Codilla, Italian, &c.	18	33	366	291	379	48
—East India	3471	3785	3787	3748	1131	226
Tons.....	9871	7447	12575	9246	7308	723
Flax, St. Pet. 12 and 9hd.	236	205	145	150	113	3
—Riga	153	819	1108	916	673	58
—Other sorts	500	400	248	909	307	117
Tons.....	967	1429	1489	2015	1093	173
Price of Clean Hemp..	31 6	29 10	45 0	36 0	39 0	

LONDON PRICES.

Prices and quantities of articles similar to those which will be hereafter exported from New Zealand.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s. d.	s. d.
Australian, 1st quality.	1 10 a 2 3	per lb
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1 6 a 1 10	—
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1 2 a 1 6	—
Ditto, Lambs'	1 6 a 2 4	—
Ditto, Grease.	0 8 a 1 0	—
Van Diemen's Land, 1st quality	1 9 a 2 3	—
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1 5 a 1 9	—
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1 1 a 1 5	—
Ditto, Lambs'	1 6 a 2 3	—
Ditto, Grease	0 8 a 1 0	—
Cape, 1st quality.	1 8 a 2 10	—
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1 2 a 1 8	—
Ditto, 3rd quality and Grease.	0 8 a 1 2	—
British Merino, Washed.	1 0 a 1 2	—
Ditto, Grease	0 8 a 0 9	—
Southdown.	0 10 a 1 0	—

	s. d.	s. d.
German duty paid:—		
Saxon... 1st and 2nd Ele	3 0 a 5 0	—
Prims	2 3 a 3 0	—
Silesian... Seconds	1 9 a 2 3	—
DUTIES.—British Produce	Free.	
Foreign, value under 1s	1d per lb.	
above 1s	1d.	

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.

	In 1843 to last Week.	Same time in 1844.
Spanish	21,720	181,666
Australian	42,840	119,339
Other sorts	365,468	557,315
Liverpool	489,867	738,687
Bristol	19,523	
Hull	175,973	25,441

MARSH and EDENBOROUGH.

THE GERMAN WOOL TRADE.—HAMBURG, JAN. 25.—The position of the German wool trade demands a somewhat lengthened notice. The arrivals of wool into Hamburg during the past year for shipment to Great Britain, reached to only 62,052 bales, against 65,543 bales, which arrived at Hamburg during the year preceding. Nevertheless, the stocks of wool on hand in Berlin, Breslau, Leipsic, and the other

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fish Oils, Sperm Oil, on the sperm	89 0	90 0
Headmatter	100 0	105 0
Southern Whale, pale	36 0	35 10
Do. yellow	35 0	34 10
Do. brown	33 10	33 0
Greenland or Davis' Straits Whale, without skulls	None.	
Seal, pale	42 0	42 10
Do. yellow	36 0	39 0
Do. brown	33 0	34 0
Cod	30 0	30 10
Whale fins, Greenland and Davis' Straits sizeable	310 0	315 0
Southern, all round	170 0	175 0

The New Zealand Company's ship Clifton put into Rio on the 10th December. She crossed the line in thirty-two days from her departure, and as on calculation it was doubtful whether their water would hold out, it was determined to take her into Rio. A letter from the surgeon describes the general health of the passengers as good, but the infants had suffered from dysentery, of which six had died. Four of the passengers were ill when they embarked, and so continued. The surgeon speaks in high terms of the respectability of the majority of the passengers.

THE THIBET GOAT.

The following list, as to the naturalization of the Thibet Goat, we offer to the consideration of the enterprising agriculturalists of New Zealand.

Mr. Faenell, in his "Natural History of Quadrupeds," says, that this breed inhabits Thibet, the steppes of Russia, and the plains partly surrounded by the great bend of the river Ural, or Yark, which divides Europe from Asia. It is equal in stature to an ordinary sized English goat. The body is clothed with long silky hair, and underneath this is a fine soft greyish wool, and of which the celebrated Cashmere shawls are manufactured. These articles of dress are manufactured at Cashmere, but, according to Mr. Vigne, who resided there a considerable time, the wool is not the product of that country. In Europe, they are only to be purchased at a price far exceeding that at which they might be sold. This is owing to a system of great extortion; for the weaver has to pay these heavy taxes before he is permitted to sell the wool of his hands, and there are other taxes to be paid on it at each of the several stations on the journey from Cashmere to Peshawer across the Indus, and ere it reaches Europe from this point, further duties must be paid at the various custom-houses. To obtain the shawls at a cheaper rate than that at which they are sold, in consequence of these impolitic impositions, several enterprising persons have engaged in the naturalization of the animals in Europe. Accordingly, they have been introduced into Germany, Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, France, and England, and experience has shown that the wool they produce in these countries is not inferior to

that of Thibet. In 1824, Mr. Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex, introduced the breed upon his farm, where they soon multiplied, and, in 1828, he had three very superior shawls made of their wool; but, as each goat barely yields so much as three bannets of wool even in its original country, it required the produce of ten goats for a shawl one yard and a half square. Fortunately, however, it has been found that by crossing the Thibet goat with the Angora goat, a much improved, more hardy, and economical breed is obtained, and of which a single individual will yield sometimes as much as thirteen ounces of wool in a season, equal in softness with that of the pure Thibet breed, but of a still more silky appearance, and of a longer and finer staple. Chamber's London Journal.

The Government brig Victoria, Richards, commander, arrived on Thursday afternoon, August 19, having his Excellency the Governor on board. He was accompanied by Lieut. Smart, J.P.; Edward Shortland, Esq., Private Secretary; Mr. Hogg, Collector of Customs for this port; Mr. Dawson, J.P.; Mr. Halswell, J.P.; and Felton Mathew, Esq., and lady. The Governor landed the following day, at twelve o'clock, and has since been staying at Barrett's hotel.

The Perseverance brings favourable reports of the progress of the fisheries at Kapiti and Cloudy Bay. At the latter place twenty-nine tons of black oil, and three tons of hump-back oil had already been obtained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

TERMS of Purchase of Preliminary Lands in the Settlement, Nelson, of New Zealand.

- GOVERNOR. JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. HON. FRANCIS BARING. VICEROYAL INGESTRE, M.P. Lord Petre. Henry A. Aglionby, M.P. John Fitzherbert-Buckton, Esq. John William Buckle, Esq. Charles Buller, Esq., M.P. William Taylor Copeland, Esq., Ald., M.P. Ernest Elliot, Esq. James Robert Gowen, Esq. John Hine, Esq. William Holt, Esq., M.P. John Donnelly Manley, Esq., M.P. Stewart Macpherson, Esq., M.P. Sir William Edricworth, Bart. Alexander Nairne, Esq. The Lord Mayor. Mr. George Sinclair, Bart. John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P. Hon. Francis Jas. Tollemache, M.P. Arthur Williams, Esq. George Frederick Young, Esq.

1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby gives notice, that a limited number of allotments of preliminary lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz. one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for sale in their second Settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is £200.

2. These allotments were unsold when the general ballot for priority of choice was held on the 13th August last; nevertheless the numbers which represent them in the original Registry of applications were placed in the wheel with all the other numbers and the unsold numbers were drawn promiscuously with those which had been previously disposed of; consequently to each of the unsold numbers definite rights of priority of choice (distinct in respect to each of the sections above described) have been attached by the ballot.

3. Until further notice, any party, or this Agent, attending at the New Zealand House on any Thursday at three o'clock, p.m., and producing the receipts of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith Payne and Smith, for 300l., will be entitled to draw in the presence of the Court of Directors, from a wheel in which the registry numbers of all unsold allotments have been deposited, with special precautions for their security and for the fairness of the proceeding. The register of the original ballot will then shew to the party drawing any number to what rights of priority of choice he is entitled.

4. Applicants therefore will obtain preliminary allotments, on precisely the same terms, with respect to price and the chances of priority of choice, as original purchasers.

5. A list of the registry numbers, with the rights of choice which were attached to each by the original ballot, may be seen at the New Zealand House, on application to the Secretary.

6. Present purchasers will be entitled to the same privileges, in respect to an allowance for cabin passages (not exceeding 25 per cent. on the purchase money), as those who bought allotments before the general ballot.

7. Purchasers not proceeding to New Zealand will to delegate their rights of choice to be entitled any Agent whom they may nominate; or, if they should prefer it, such choice will be exercised on their behalf by the officers of the Company.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 1st Jan. 1842.

FORM OF APPLICATION. To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company. I beg to apply for allotment of Land in the New Zealand Company's Settlement of Nelson, the Land Orders for which are to be issued in the name of as the purchaser thereof, subject to the within terms of purchase. London, 184 N.B. If this purchase is effected through any Agent, his signature is to be added below.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD AND AUCKLAND GAZETTE.

To be Published at Auckland, the Capital of the Colony of New Zealand.

A Company having been formed under the style of the AUCKLAND NEWSPAPER AND GENERAL PRINTING COMPANY, its first object is the establishment of a NEWSPAPER, affording every necessary and useful information, upon all topics connected with the Colony of New Zealand.

The Newspaper will be Published Weekly, at Auckland, and will be conducted entirely upon independent principles, to be devoted to the disseminating of all news affecting the interests of the Colony, and Resolutions in New Zealand, to uphold the Law, support and advance the religious and moral character of Society, and in every respect have as one of its chief objects the improvement and civilization of the Aboriginal population: it shall contain no misrepresentation, exaggeration, or abuse; and care shall be taken to avoid any approach to offensive personalities. It will be a Paper for the publication of all Advertisements for public information—in fact, a Commercial, Shipping, Agricultural, and General Newspaper.

Parties intending to Subscribe, or requiring Advertisements, to apply to Mr. H. H. CHAMBERS, Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal."

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable quarterly, in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 1s. for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, 5s. for the first, and 1s. 6d. for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, 8s. for the first ten lines, and 4s. per line for the excess of that number; and 2d. per line for each subsequent insertion.

EMIGRANTS, FARMERS, and others, are invited to inspect DEAN & EVANS'S Patent Portable Hand Mill, which grinds and dresses at one operation, coarse and fine Flour from Wheat, Maize, Oats, &c., &c. It may be seen in use at the sole Agent's, Richards, Wood, and Co., 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within. Prospectuses forwarded free to (post paid) applicants. At the same place Dean and Evans's New Kibbling Mill may be seen.

TO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c.

J. VALLENTINE and SON, 99, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz.

- Large Bell Tents complete, at 25s each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Halms, and Traces, at 6s 6d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 6d per set; Bushel Bags 24s 6d per 100; Felling Axes, weighing 4 lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Hoes from 2s to 3s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17s. per ditto; Shingle and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 2s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 5d per lb or 30s per cwt; Sheep shears, 1s 3d each; Shot, 23s 5d per cwt.; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Percussion Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Ploughs, Taraulins, 4s 3d each, &c.

J. V. would particularly call the attention of parties Emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged three times the price. Every article of the best description.

Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 99, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 Gough's "South Australia," page 120.

LADY 25 years of age, of highly respectable family, wishes for an engagement to go to New Zealand, or any British Australian Colony, as Governess. She is competent to teach Music, French, and the usual branches of a solid English education. Satisfactory references as to character can be given. Address: M. M., at Mr. Elkins, 47, Lombard-street.

OFFICES TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J. AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 105, Featherstone-street, and 58, High-street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c. is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

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

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the special object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, 5s. for the first, and 1s. 6d. for the first ten lines, and 4s. per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

NEW ZEALAND.—Persons desirous of emigrating to the above Colony may obtain all relative information by application to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 110, Featherstone-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. The undersigned vessel will be dispatched, in a few days, being under positive engagement, and requiring a few tons of goods only to fill her.

NEW ZEALAND, for the BAY OF ISLANDS, calling at WELLINGTON and AUCKLAND, the fine first-class fast-sailing Clipper Brig "E. L." 200 tons burthen. Coppered and Copper-fastened. WILLIAM RAMSAY, Commander. Now lying at the Jetty, London Pockets. For freight and passage, apply to THOMAS and DONALD BROWN, Brokers, No. 143, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ZEALAND.—A Gentleman of considerable mercantile and manufacturing experience and connection, is desirous to procure a partner possessing capital, willing to embark in the trade of the country. The most unexceptionable references will be given and required. Address to A. B., care of Mr. Rasmussen Wollen, Solicitor, 28, Backchurch-street.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port-Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and who may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription £1. Parties proceeding to the Colonies can subscribe for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Navigation, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as above.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LALOR, No. 176, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 5 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors," No. 176, Fleet-street.—Saturday, February 5, 1842.



# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 55.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

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## EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

### THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

SOME time since, there existed a Society called "The Children's Friend Society," supported by subscription, whose object was to snatch orphans and other children from the consequences which spring from extreme poverty in this country, and remove them to a field where they would be likely to grow up under better influences. Unfortunately the Cape was chosen as the colony to which the children were sent. About 780 children, according to the *Times*, were exported thither, and as the Cape Boors are neither the most humane nor the most moral of masters, a considerable number of these children were wretchedly treated, and many fell into evil ways. Accounts of some bad cases got into the public prints: the *Times* newspaper, after its rough-and-tumble, but effective fashion, attacked the Society, and the result was a discontinuance of the shipment of orphan children to the colony in question.

The *Times* of yesterday again brings the subject before its readers in the shape of a notice of a pamphlet, written by the Rev. J. W. Sanders, and the details he furnishes make us rejoice that the operations of the Society have been discontinued, as the best precautions that could have been taken—and the undoubted benevolence of the persons who composed the Society is a guarantee that it would have done its utmost to obviate evil—would have been utterly ineffectual with such a set of masters.

Most of the boys sent out are field labourers, and Mr. Sanders quotes an account of their condition and prospects, given by some magistrates of the colony inclined to see things, not in the least favourable light; indeed, it is stated that these accounts relate to the best managed farms only:—

"These children are fast losing both their religion and language, and gradually, I fear, falling into the immoral habits and customs of the colonial population with whom in common (on an equality with Hottentots, but under more degrading terms than the emancipated negro) they labour daily throughout their apprenticeship; the result inevitably must be when they are out of their indentures, that having learnt nothing that can enable them to procure a comfortable or respectable living they must continue in the same degraded, hopeless condition of a farm labourer, on wages varying from 12s. to 30s. per month, without a chance that I can perceive of their ever rising higher.

"When acting as herds, the boys are compelled to live very much in the bush (sometimes for five or six years), and, except occasionally a Hottentot, have no one with whom they can speak. They are obliged to take their food with them; and when they return at night, either sleep in the Kraal or in huts occupied by the coloured people; it also generally happens that when the oxen of which they have charge are yoked, they are obliged to act as leaders to the waggons or ploughs."

Mr. Sanders indeed states\* that the boys inherit the slave's clothing—his treatment—his occupations—and his cruel floggings.

"Sir," said one of these unfortunate orphans to Mr. Sanders, "I can stand my treatment no longer; I am only allowed one shirt at a time; I got this one four months ago: it is all in rags, and infested with vermin. I have one pair of leathern trousers, very much torn, and one pair of very thin linen trousers, which I do not think sufficient. I have no shoes, and I have to dig in the vineyard without shoes. I have no bed at night. I sleep in the stable among the straw, and sometimes with the black men when they will let me; but in both cases I am miserably tormented by fleas and vermin, so that I can get no rest. I have not sufficient food to eat and it is bad in quality. There is some bread which is given us boys to eat. (It certainly was of a most wretched description.) I have never taken off my clothes of a night time since I have been on the farm. I can stand it no longer. I have frequently determined to run away, but do not wish to disgrace myself. If I knew how to get my case brought before a magistrate, I might obtain redress. If nobody will take pity on me I must run away. Morris Sheer, another apprentice, is worse than I am. He, also, is full of vermin and smells horribly."

Again, as to the severity with which flogging is inflicted:—

"In August, Adams attended Divine Service at Stettin—Bosch and I literally sickened at the sight of him; he was dreadfully fallen away; his eyes looked dim and unhealthy; he looked most miserable. I asked

\* We write on the authority of the *Times*, not having Mr. Sanders's pamphlet.

him if he was well. He replied, 'Yes!' I then enquired, 'What is your employment?' 'Digging from dawn till dark.' 'Do you ever feel tired?' 'Sometimes I am so tired that I cannot walk home. I am in dreadful pain when I make the attempt.' 'Does your master ever flog you?' 'Yes; he very frequently flogs me for very simple things; my master does not tell me when I do not do any work, but flogs me.' I continued, 'How are you flogged?' He replied, he had sometimes been held with his arms tight round the trunk of a tree, and so he had received punishment with a quince stick."

Now although it is not to be understood that orphan apprentices would have been as badly treated in other colonies—by the kind and gentle Canadians, for instance, as by the Dutch Boers of the Cape, yet it must be obvious that the risk of trusting children to masters interested in making the greatest possible profit of their labour, is so great as to require a stop to be put at once to such emigration. With regard to girls, the case is much more strongly in favour of the unconditional discontinuance of even the best looking plan. Control and protection become impossible the best apparent arrangements become nullities the instant the ship leaves our shores, and the worst fate awaits the children, even before they reach maturity. We believe it was a conviction of the impossibility of establishing a permanent control which induced the Children's Friend Society, to put a stop to juvenile emigration; and, in spite of the insinuations of the press to the contrary, we are convinced the Society, in question was actuated by the purest motives.

But although our conclusion is thus unconditionally against the emigration of orphan children, is there no channel into which the benevolence of the Children's Friend Society may be directed with a prospect of being productive of good? A brief inquiry will show that there is, and we now proceed to point it out.

The regulations of the government and of the New Zealand Company and other colonizing bodies, provide for the emigration of married couples within certain specified ages, free of expense to themselves. Now it frequently happens that young couples who personally fulfil all the conditions required by sound principle, are subject to two impediments, which stand in the way of their availing themselves of the advantage held out to them, namely, the want of the means of providing themselves with sufficient clothing, and the existence of children above three years of age, for whose passage payment is enforced, but which the parents are generally too poor to furnish.

We pass over the first impediment, though the removal thereof would, in itself, be a legitimate object of benevolence, and come at once to the second, which seems to offer itself as the appropriate object for the aid of the Children's Friend Society. Here they would have an ample opportunity of effecting all the good they originally contemplated, without the evil of a want of efficient protection for the objects of their bounty. By devoting their funds to the payment of the passage-money of children whose parents were desirous of emigrating, but for the drawback in question, they would redeem as many children from misery and vice as before, and as the children would remain under their parents care, they would effect the good without any of the risks named in the above extracts. By adopting this course, the Society would enable a great number of families to emigrate, who have been hitherto stopped by the impossibility of procuring passages for their children; and, as a Society, their anxiety would terminate where it formerly commenced—on the sailing of the ship.

The course which we venture to recommend, obviates all objections, technical as well as substantive. An infant orphan cannot give a binding assent to his own expatriation, and if the interests of the poor were as much cared for, as they should be, the Chancellor's protection would have been extended to them, and their emigration, as persons not of age to consent, and without persons legally competent to consent for them, would have been prevented. Where the parents are living, however, the case is altered, as it will be presumed that the parents act for their children's advantage.

We should imagine that the Children's Friend Society could be again called into existence for a benevolent purpose without difficulty. We believe, indeed, that a sort of skeleton organization of the society still exists: let us hope that the attainment of the object we have pointed out will be a sufficient inducement to some of the members once more to call the society into active existence for a purpose which no good man could possibly gainsay.

### THE CHATHAM ISLANDS, OR WAUREKAURI.

(From the Colonial Gazette.)

(The subjoined article, entitled, "The sovereignty of Waurekauri," is translated from the Hamburg Börsen hall.)

One of our fellow citizens has projected a plan for the creation of a German colony. To this end he has entered into an agreement with the English New Zealand Company, whereby the latter cedes, for a stipu-

lated such its acquired property of the Chatham Islands, to a colonization Society about to be formed in Germany. This Society is to colonize the chief island, Waurekauri, together with the adjacent smaller islets. As regards the sovereignty over this insular group, negotiations have become opened with the English Government. These particulars have transpired through the public journals; and since they have become known, a lively discussion has been engaged in by the journalists on the question of sovereignty; which, though in truth not so to be decided, is nevertheless invested with sufficient interest to justify the circumstances being again brought under the public consideration.

The idea of a German Colony was well calculated to stimulate the constantly increasing zeal for the extension of German commerce; hence, most of the German papers—some hostile demonstrations from Cologne and Bremen excepted—have given to it their cordial approbation. But this awakening zeal as manifested in the German daily press, must needs become coupled with the expression of a feeling of ill-will towards England; nor has the English press neglected to reply in a similar strain.

The German colony bids fair to add another element to this paper-warfare, especially now when the question is raised. "Whose authority shall be paramount on those islands, that of the British Government or of a German one?" The *Times* protests against the cession of sovereignty to Germany, and some papers concur with it; whilst others, on the contrary, advocate the adoption of a middle course. To the latter belongs an article in the *Colonial Gazette* of the 29th December last, from the pen of a German contributor, but approved of in an editorial article of the same print. The reasoning adduced is nearly to the effect following. In order to a settlement of the question at issue, three remedies suggest themselves.—

1. Hamburg accepts from England the Chatham Islands as it were in fief—"does homage to the British Government for this possession." The author endeavours by all kinds of inapposite reasoning to prove that such a relation would not be incompatible with the German political law: he adduces the Germanic Confederation as containing states which are integral parts of foreign empires; and instances the Duchy of Austria as being even the seat of a foreign potentate and his government. The perversity of this argument is but little likely to set German readers at variance with each other. One case is the sovereignty of a German monarch over a foreign country, (as Hungary, Posen); a second is the sovereignty of a foreign monarch over a German province, (as Holstein, Luxemburg): in both cases the sovereign is a member of the Confederation. A third case would be, however, the supreme power of a foreign prince over a German sovereign state, which last is itself a member of the Confederation; and such a relation—in other words, the sovereignty of England over the state of Hamburg as possessor of Waurekauri—would be nonsense; the advantages, therefore, which the author adduces in support of this first mode need not further illustration.

2. A second mode would be, that the company which acquired the property of the Chatham Islands should be dealt with as a share-association of foreign capitalists subject to the British Government. By this means the Government of Hamburg would not participate otherwise than through the purchase of a number of shares; and for the better management of the undertaking, the New Zealand Company should participate in a similar manner. "If," says the author, "all political considerations be set aside, this mode would seem to be the most advantageous. If the management of the undertaking be left to the German Company, you have nothing more to do than to supply the cultivable land; and the German Company, if investing its own capital in the enterprise, would be obliged, for its own interest, to seek out and convey to the colony the best class of emigrants."

This conclusion of the author obviously proves nothing. The Company, however it may be formed, will always have an interest in attracting to itself the best class of emigrants; and the mere privilege of distributing the land would as little suit the British Government as would the necessity of renouncing such right be palatable to the Company. Altogether, this whole arrangement possesses for us very little interest. Should the direction of the Company have its seat in England, the whole undertaking would speedily cease to be a German one; if, on the contrary, it had its seat in Germany, the peculiar subject-relation of the same to England would be as little consonant with the fundament of the existing political law of Great Britain as with German sympathies. The eventual consequence to us Germans would be, that we would have lavished money, time, and labour, in extending the colonial possessions of the English.

3. The third relation which the author proposes has not appeared to us altogether clear. He says—"The British supremacy might be declared as a right; its exercise being, however, suspended for a certain number of years. Something similar is witnessed in Russia, where the German Settlers are exempted during a prescribed number of years from the payment of any taxes to the state, and are permitted to an extent to govern themselves under the superintendance of a Russian functionary." Such comparison will not hold good: if a German company purchase with its good money and cultivate an island in the South Seas, this can hardly be regarded as a case analogous with that of the relation of those German colonists in Russia who are in fact Russian subjects, peasants of the Russian Crown, enjoying special privileges and exemption, during ten or twenty years, from the payment of any public taxes. But the Germans in Waurekauri would claim to be their own masters, and free from the payment of any tribute to the English, not merely for the term of a dozen years, but for ever.

To these three propositions, from which the author leaves it to the German managers to make a selection, he adds a few remarks which will probably find in Germany even as little favour. First, he will introduce into the British colony British institutions, (English laws and British freedom,) "as the best preparation for its final amalgamation with the 'genrality' of the British colonies." Secondly, as German Protestants are preferable to Catholics, and Hamburg itself is a Protestant state, he will place the Protestant population of Waurekauri under an English Bishop. And lastly, he holds a British supreme control to be indispensable, so that the immigration may remain voluntary; since otherwise there would be cause of apprehension that the German Governments might constrain their subjects to emigrate to Waurekauri, in the exercise of the right which they conceive themselves to possess!

Thus far as regards the material substance of the article in the *Colonial Gazette*. We have analyzed it, because the voice of this journal on colonial matters is of some authority. The views therein expressed, and moreover by a German, may find favour in England; but in Germany it is to be hoped that no one will countenance them. With whomsoever may rest the further development of the projected Company, we trust that for the adoption of such propositions as those above cited, he will never accord the sanction of his counsel. Let us, however, be permitted to submit a new mode of adjustment.

The matter of consideration is twofold—the German interest, and the English. Now with reference to the last, one fact is not to be disputed namely, the supremacy of England in the South Seas. This the British Government will assuredly strive to preserve; nor will it suffer, so long as this can be prevented, that a foreign power should establish itself anywhere in those regions on a firm footing; or that, by means of unprotected German settlements, any casual enemy, whether France or America, should find occasion by an easy *coup de main* to acquire a convenient station in the immediate vicinity of New Zealand. Furthermore, the Chatham Islands, discovered by Englishmen, have doubtless been taken possession of in the name of the British Government.

Upon the right of occupation of the European discoverer to countries which are no longer *res nullius*, let controversy prevail; but as against the English power in the South Seas, each controversy would be pretty well useless. We are persuaded that no one will confront the claims of England to the Chatham Islands, under any other aspect.

On the other hand comes the consideration of the German interest. Were the German Colonization Society effectually established, it could not be animated with the desire to possess a German Colony. This wish, then, presupposed, it remains to inquire what is to be understood by a "German colony"? We answer—a colony created by Germans, inhabited for the most part by Germans, governed in unison with German wants, by German authorities, retaining the German language and German customs, and maintaining with the German mother country a close unfettered intercourse. These attributes suffice. Political dependence on the German Confederation, or on one or more of the German Powers, appears unnecessary; but even were it necessary, it would prove merely nominal, since the means are wanting to all the German Governments to exercise authority in those distant regions. Every colony, bears within itself the germ of emancipation from the parent state. Not until it has emancipated itself can the colonization be said to be fully accomplished. But there is no existing reason why the independence of the colony should not be conceded to it in anticipation, from the first—better, indeed, voluntarily under covenanted stipulations, than later, through constraint and unconditionally. Should the proposed colony really proceed from Hamburg, it would be, like the metropolis, a free and independent state—a renovation, in short, of our republic on the far side of the ocean.

Therefore, let the colony be a German republic under the protection of England. Such a degree of relation is by no means unimagable; and an analogous one already exists. The united states of the Ionian Islands constitute, as is known, a republic under the protection of the British Government, which is there represented by a High Commissioner, whilst the Administrative Senate and the Legislative Assembly are elected by the inhabitants themselves. The appointment of the military force is vested in the King; the whole of the other branches of the Government being in the hands of the self-elected authorities of the republic. As regards external matters, neutrality is confirmed by treaty; and such concessions are made in favour of Austria, that in respect of commerce she is placed on a footing of equality with the protecting power.

Now similar relations suggest themselves with reference to the new colony; though we must not be understood as meaning that it would be expedient to adopt therewith all the matters of detail as existing in the Ionian Islands.

In the case of Waurekauri, there is naturally no question of a nobility, such as in the Ionian Islands is the almost exclusive possessor of all political rights; and the prerogatives of the King and of his High Commissioner in relation to the Administrative Senate and the Legislature, will, in their application to the new colony—whither a new population must have been first attracted by liberal institutions—require to be otherwise defined than in those ancient states, which, handed over from one conqueror to another, have at last been surrendered to England without many guarantees or reservations. A stipulation, guaranteed by treaty through the German Powers, would be adequate to protect the new German colony against such overbearing acts of a Lord High Commissioner as certainly have formerly been witnessed in the Ionian Islands; where, however, the primitive nationality (Greek-Italian) has been preserved inviolate, notwithstanding the preponderance of British influence during five-and-twenty years.

If the Germans in the South Seas were assured of the enjoyment of their nationality and religion, of their own administrative, legislative, and fiscal arrangements, the protection of a powerful state could not but prove welcome to them, whether as against the assaults of hostile aborigines or the rapacity of other powers. A colony under such relations would doubtless possess greater attractions for German emigrants than neighbouring German settlements in other parts of Australia; whose inhabitants surrounded by the English race, themselves English subjects, devoid of intercourse with Germany, would be therefore altogether English, although in other respects not perhaps unhappy.

For the means of permanent intercourse with German ports, provision must be made by treaty in the same manner as in the case of the Ionian Islands, whereby the commerce of the latter with Austria is favoured. Whilst, by the treaty concluded among the Powers in 1815, a participation in any commercial advantages accruing to the English from the Ionian Islands is conceded to the Austrians, a British Ministerial decree, dated 25th May, 1839, places all Ionian shipping trading direct to English ports or colonies, upon a footing of equality with vessels under the British flag.

May the proposal here submitted also bring forth its critic! Unaware of the actual state of the negotiations pending, we would merely throw out a suggestion, and leave the judgment on it to be pronounced by the arbiters in the matter.

## REPORT ON THE PASSENGER'S ACT.

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park Street,  
Westminster, 22nd July, 1841.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit for Lord John Russell's information some suggestions for the amendment of the statute 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 53, commonly known as the Passengers' Act.

This Act constitutes the law for regulating the carriage of passengers by sea to the British colonies and other countries situated beyond the limits of Europe and the Mediterranean Sea. Any legislation of this nature must, as far as it goes, interfere with the freedom of trade, and it cannot be denied that many of the regulations tend to enhance the cost of conveyance. Several persons, therefore, were opposed to the enactment of the law even in its present shape, and considering besides the general objections to frequent changes of the law, it would perhaps have been useless, without full proof of the manner of its working, to attempt to procure an assent to additional provisions intended to give this statute increased efficiency. But Lord Durham's Report some time ago attracted strong attention to the sufferings and evils which frequently attend the passage of poor emigrants to North America, and in the present Session of Parliament there has been printed amongst the correspondence with the Governor-General of Canada an able and judicious report giving the authority of Lord Sydenham in favour of a revision of the Passengers' Act, and containing several suggestions which indicate his Lordship's views of the nature of the amendments to be tried. We have no doubt that the time has arrived when there has been sufficient experience to admit of well-digested endeavours to improve this statute: and in bringing the subject before Lord John Russell, we propose, first, to describe the general objects of the act; secondly, to advert briefly to the previous course of legislation on the subject; and, thirdly, to state the main grounds and principles of the most important alterations we would venture to submit. We shall then annex, in a separate paper, a list and description of all the proposed alterations in detail.

The principal objects of the Passengers' Act are.—

- 1st. To regulate the number of emigrants conveyed in the different vessels, and to provide for their proper accommodation on board.
- 2ndly. To ensure a proper supply of provisions and water.
- 3rdly. To provide for the seaworthiness of the vessels. And,
- 4thly. To afford the poorer class of emigrants protection from the numerous frauds practised upon them before they leave this country; to provide for their being carried to their stipulated destination; and to secure them a reasonable time for making arrangements before they are landed from the ship.

All the earlier enactments on the conveyance of passengers were repealed, and the provisions on the subject collected into one law, by the Act of 4 Geo. IV., c. 24, which was re-enacted in 1825, with modifications, by the Act 6 Geo. IV., c. 116. This statute contained a set of regulations apparently well adapted to the purpose of fulfilling all the objects above mentioned, but then it enhanced, or was supposed to enhance the price of passage so much as to prevent the emigration of great numbers of the poorer class of emigrants. The Act of 1825 was therefore repealed in 1827, on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons which sat on emigration in the same and in the preceding year, and for a short time the trade was suffered to be carried on without being regulated by any legislative enactments whatever. Before the end of the year, however, the complaints received at the Colonial Office respecting the consequences of that repeal, were so numerous, and supported by such strong evidence, that in order to protect the emigrants from further sufferings, it was deemed advisable to have again recourse to the interference of Parliament. The Act 9 Geo. IV., c. 21, was passed accordingly, and contained what was then considered the minimum of regulations necessary for this purpose, but those regulations proving inadequate, the present Act, based on the same principles, was passed in 1835. This Act, which has been in operation since that period has certainly prevented many of the mischiefs which followed the repeal of the Act of 1825, but as several of the most important of its provisions are continually being evaded, and as the protection afforded by others falls short of what it was obviously the intention of the Legislature to confer, it has become apparent that some further amendments are desirable.

Into the proofs of the defectiveness above stated, it will not be necessary that we should enter at any length. It is matter of notoriety, and is not we believe disputed. Without multiplying documents, it may be enough to observe that the Papers on North America, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command in the last Session, contain ample testimony on this point. In the reports of Dr. Douglas, Superintendent of Quarantine, and from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for emigrants, and in Lord Sydenham's despatch of the 30th January, 1841, founded on these reports, will be found a comprehensive view of the evils which arise under the present Act, and various instances of them, together with some useful suggestions of remedies. For greater convenience of reference, we annex extracts of the portions of those documents which relate to the present subject.

Without entering further, then, into the detailed proofs and illustrations of the defectiveness in the existing law, we shall proceed, as proposed, to explain the objects and grounds of the main alterations of which we would recommend the adoption.

The two great classes of complaint have been, in the first place, privations on board ship, and consequent sickness and mortality; and in the second place, the frauds practised on emigrants before they leave this country.

After mature reflection, we are convinced that the only efficient remedy for the first would be that to the extent of supplies required by the present act, the ship should victual the passengers. We were not willing at first to admit this conclusion, because we feared that it might prevent the emigration of many persons who could, by the assistance of their neighbours, or from other charitable sources, collect a sufficient stock of provisions for the voyage, and yet might be unable to raise means for paying the price of their subsistence by a shipowner. And as these would be the poorest class of emigrants, they are those to whom we should be the least willing to shut the door against proceeding to other places affording them better prospects. But on the other hand, for the same reason, these are the very persons who are most likely to provide for themselves insufficiently, and thus to fall into sickness, which does not confine itself to them only, but extends to whole bodies of passengers,

and perhaps eventually introduces infection into the country to which they are destined, thus producing the extensive disasters which have been so much complained of and are so much to be deprecated.

The act indeed endeavours to take security that enough provisions shall be put on board, whether found by the passengers or by the owner. But after making inquiry of all the Government agents at the outports, while we are satisfied that they do their best to enforce the law, we also cannot but think that the task is impracticable. It is enough to reflect upon the condition of a vessel into which 200 or 300 people are crowding together, each one carrying his own box or bag of provisions, and perhaps the vessel intended to sail within 24 hours, in order to feel how impossible it must be to exercise an effectual superintendance under this head. The officers report that they often do detect deficiencies, and cause them to be supplied; but it is obvious that many other cases of a similar kind must escape the most vigilant attention. Another great evil when the provisions belong to the passengers themselves, and are under their own control, is the waste that occurs. On the whole we cannot venture to hope that the fearful accounts at times received of privation during the voyage, and of consequent suffering, sickness, and mortality, can be at all effectually met by any other remedy than requiring that the passengers shall be victualled by the ship. We do not mean by this that the ship should find everything which it would be desirable that the passengers should have; it would still remain for themselves, as it does under the existing law, to procure any allowance of meat or fish, and any little comforts, such as tea, sugar, vinegar, &c., which it is important they should have. The Government agent at the outport should continue to exhort them to make some reasonable provision of this kind. But the quantities of food which the Passengers' Act has computed to be indispensable for actual subsistence, would be secured by a more certain mode.

The next class of subjects on which loud and just complaints arise, consist of the frauds practised in this country. On this point, however, we must guard against one rather common misapprehension. It is no necessary proof of a defect in the law, or of remissness on the part of public officers, that persons who are about to leave the country should suffer themselves to be misled by deceptions. Each person's best security must consist in his own good sense; nor can any enactments, or any activity of administration, supply the want of proper discretion in individuals. But considering the humble stations of the persons concerned in the present question, and their consequently limited means of information, and remembering, also, how little familiar the nature of the business must be to persons bred to inland pursuits, while the general object itself is of such importance to the whole labouring population of the kingdom, it does appear to us that emigration is a matter in which the law may with propriety interfere much further with individual action, and much more endeavour to supply individual deficiencies, than in most other subjects of legislation.

A great number of evils would be prevented by requiring that no passage money should be taken without granting a receipt in a form to be prescribed by the Act. By means of such a receipt evidence could be provided, which would ensure to the emigrants their proper allowances during any time they might be detained by the vessel's not sailing at her appointed date. This receipt will therefore, we have no doubt, be a great improvement. It will still, however, be but one of detail. And observing how many are the shapes in which deception is practised, we apprehend that the only really very effectual attempt to provide a remedy on the subject, would be to require that the passage brokers should have licences in the same manner as pawnbrokers, and some other classes, liable to forfeiture on sufficient proofs of misconduct. At most of the ports we find that the unfair dealings are carried on by a few well-known parties, while the remainder of the trade probably is in respectable hands. In some instances formerly, when unprincipled dealers found themselves inconvenienced by the activity of the Government agents, they betook themselves to other ports where no such officer existed. The power of withdrawing a licence would give an adequate control over persons of this kind, and perhaps the fear of its loss might be sufficient to induce them to carry on the business in a more respectable way. We are sensible of the general objections that may be made to large powers of this kind. But on the other hand we would point to the cruel injuries inflicted upon poor and comparatively helpless emigrants, and also to the public importance of keeping as open as possible, and as free from hindrances and discouragements, the channels through which the labour of the country may seek the situations in which it can be best rewarded.

Some other measures of much apparent advantage to the emigrant have been suggested by the high authority of Lord Sydenham, but on inquiry, and after much consideration, we find reason to fear that they would not be practicable, or would too much enhance the price of passage.

It is recommended that the emigrants should be required by the Act to bring on board clean bedding and sufficient clothes. But these are points on which we have reason to apprehend that there would arise much complaint of the interference of any public authority. When also it is remembered that from the single port of Liverpool, three or four vessels will sometimes sail in a day, each carrying some hundreds of passengers, it will be obvious how difficult, if not impossible, would be any effective inspection under such an enactment.

Lord Sydenham, justly urges the advantages that would arise from the presence of a government agent in each vessel carrying emigrants; but the fleets of timber ships in which the passengers to North America are conveyed, are so numerous, that we can hardly suppose so extensive an establishment of agents would be maintained at the public expense, as would be necessary for placing an officer on board of each ship; nor would it be easy to define in an Act of Parliament the powers to be confided to him, in order to render his authority effectual.

Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent for emigrants at Quebec, in common with many gentlemen residing at that place, appears to entertain an opinion very favourable to once more requiring the presence of a surgeon in passenger ships going to North America.

This was the rule in the Act of 1825 (6 Geo. IV., 116,) under which Act no ship carrying 50 passengers could clear out unless a duly qualified surgeon was on board. But when the Passengers' Act was renewed in 1828, by 9 George IV., the clause respecting the surgeon was omitted, probably owing to the objections advanced in the evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Emigration in that and the pre-

ceding year, on the ground that the expense would check emigration. The evidence moreover taken in the colony and quoted in Lord Durham's Report, shows that many of the persons to whom the medical superintendence of emigrant ships is entrusted, when surgeons are taken, are in fact, wholly incompetent to the task. We think the objections to the rule are, first, the cost, and next the limited extent to which it would probably effect its apparent use. From Liverpool alone 20,000 persons sailed in the quarter ending on the 30th. June, both last year and this year. Assuming the large average of 200 persons to each ship, these people must have been distributed among 100 vessels. Is it to be expected that efficient surgeons, legally qualified to practise in their profession, could have been provided at the rate of 100 in a quarter from one port alone, at a season, moreover, when the demand for them at all the other large emigrating ports would have been at its highest?

On the whole, having in all our deliberations felt the importance and the propriety of rendering Her Majesty's North American colonies as easily and cheaply accessible to the British labourer as would be consistent with a due regard for his general safety, we do not think that there are sufficient grounds to retrace the step which was taken when the subject was before the legislature on a former occasion, and to require by law that vessels taking passengers to North America should carry a surgeon.

We have now described the most comprehensive changes which are either recommended by us, in the Passengers' Act, or which have been suggested by others. It only remains for us to make a few general remarks in conclusion.

Against the error of expecting too much from legislation on the present subjects, we have already endeavoured to guard. With every rule that can be reasonably enacted by Parliament, many inconveniences, we fear, must remain inseparable from the passage by sea, at their own cost, of large bodies of people in indigent circumstances. Induced to emigrate principally by want, it is not to be expected that these poor people can have the same habits, or command the same means, of cleanliness, as persons more favourably situated; they can neither have the same opportunities of knowing beforehand, or of providing against, if they knew them, the exigencies of a long voyage; nor can they enjoy the same immunity from the designs of low dealers, who gather the most heartless of gains by practising on the want of information amongst humble persons, whom a successful fraud not merely deprives of some superfluity, but reduces to destitution. In fact, whether in emigrating to countries abroad, or whether stationary at home, poverty will unavoidably be subject to some ills, from which competence is exempt.

But on the other hand, for these very reasons, it is perhaps the more incumbent on the legislature to provide, as far as it reasonably can, against the risks to which the poor are shown to be exposed. Few things could be more honourable to the labouring population of these kingdoms, or indicate a spirit more deserving to be fostered by the state, than the fact that years have occurred in which, not aided by public resources, nor inspired with confidence by expectation of going under public superintendence, nor even invited by alluring publications or addresses (for from North America these have not been usual), but moved by the honest desire of a more independent subsistence, upwards of a hundred thousand people have left the shores of Great Britain and Ireland to seek places where there seemed to be a greater demand for their industry. Every motive of humanity, not less than considerations of national policy, would seem to call for an earnest endeavour to protect the poor people who display this spirit of enterprise. We shall be truly glad if the alterations we have ventured to recommend in the present Act should, without unduly enhancing the difficulties of procuring a passage, render it more safe and more commodious to the humble emigrant.

For the amendments proposed in detail, we beg to refer to the enclosed paper, merely observing that upon each subject in succession, we referred to all the suggestions that had at different times been offered by the Government agents at the several ports, and to all which had been made officially from Canada, and that Lieutenant Lean, the resident naval agent at London, and Lieutenant Henry, who holds the same office at Liverpool, attended our Board upon the subject of these amendments, and upon each one of them, assisted us with their information and advice.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servants,

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.  
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.

James Stephens Esq., &c. &c.

At the meeting held on Saturday, of the British and Colonial Bank and Loan Company, it was reported to the shareholders that the conference between the Directors and the representatives of the holders of the scrip-certificates issued in Sydney, had resulted in ceding to the latter the privilege of cancelling the mortgages they had made with Mr. Wright the manager, since they had proved so disadvantageous; but it nevertheless was held on the part of the Directors, that to do this was a privilege, and not a commandable right. The time allowed for the cancellation was January 1st, 1843; after which period no attention would be paid to any application on the subject. By doing this, the Directors appear to consider that it gives additional stability to their concern, as it must imbue the public mind with a sense of their liberality—showing, as it does, no desire on their part to take any unfair advantage of the false step adopted by their officer in Sydney. There was a long discussion as to the propriety of attempting further to carry out the undertaking; but as the great majority of the meeting was in favour of the continuance of operations, a decision to that effect was recorded by public vote, power being given to the Directors to issue debentures on the security of the paid-up stock of the Company to meet demands upon them. A dividend of six per cent. interest was also declared; to which, however, there was not the least opposition, although before it had been contended that the funds of the Company were not sufficient to enter into the business it contemplated. As a matter of explanation, it was requested to be stated, that notwithstanding the Australian Trust Company now declined to enter into any arrangement for the business of the Loan Company, they in the first instance had been the movers of such an arrangement. It seems to be considered that, when the true facts of the case are known in Sydney, most of the holders of the scrip-certificates will accept the debentures as security for their mortgages rather than cancel them.—Times.

\* \* We are requested to state that the donation of books for the use of emigrants, "from well wishers," has been received at the New Zealand House, and will be appropriated according to the wishes of the benevolent donors.

\* \* Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, March 5, 1842.

## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

THE latest *New Zealand Gazette*, which we have received as part of our regular file, is that of 5th June. Other and later dates have reached us from time to time as our readers are aware, but we have never been so long without news through the ordinary channel, that is by way of Sydney; the age of our intelligence by that route being generally about five months instead of between eight and nine. The Bombay papers, by the January overland mail, are silent on the subject of New Zealand.

By a vessel from the Bay of Islands, the New Zealand Company are in possession of despatches from their principal agent to the 15th August. From these we are enabled to offer a few extracts; but as they do not reach the period of Governor Hobson's visit, they contain very little matter of interest. We are now in daily expectation of receiving intelligence of the early proceedings of Captain Arthur Wakefield, and of the site of the Second Colony, which we believe is likely to be established at Port Cooper, on Banks' peninsula. A letter of 13th June states, that a very favourable impression of Port Ortago, south of Banks' peninsula, in the Middle Islands, existed at Wellington, but subsequent intelligence induces us to believe Port Cooper will be preferred. There is an excellent harbour, with abundance of rich land, and all other requisites for a flourishing colony.

In the absence of further news, we have printed a full report of the debate on Lord Stanley's measure for the disposal of the waste lands in Australia. We were enabled to give a short abstract of it in our last, but the subject is so important to our readers, that we are not sorry to be able to find room for the whole debate. We also print the report of the Emigration Commissioners, whereon Lord Stanley's proposed Passengers Act is founded. Improved regulations are certainly necessary, and the provisions seem to be framed in a manner calculated to afford better protection to a really helpless class—indeed at the mercy of an almost irresponsible deck-tyrant, nearly all classes are helpless.

Another subject to which we direct the attention of our readers is the report of the Australian Trust Company—an excellent institution which we are happy to find is in a most flourishing condition. Australia and New Zealand are excellent fields for the operations of such an association. The rate of profit is there sufficiently high to enable borrowers to pay a large rate of interest say 10, 12, or even 15 per cent. Men in those Colonies borrow to attain a good, not as in this country, to postpone or avoid an evil. They have there abundance of security in their lands and stock; but capital is almost always deficient as compared with the other elements of production. As a trust and loan company, such as that under notice, can borrow any amount of capital at the low rate of interest which prevails in this country, it possesses an expansive power of extending its benefits as far as any conceivable demand that can arise. There exists scarcely any doubt at the present day of the advantage of transferring capital and labour from this country to a more productive field, and an association for the purpose of lending money by way of mortgage on the security of real property, combined with stock, seems to us to be an admirable instrument for effecting the object.

In another page we avail ourselves of the *Colonial Gazette's* translation of a paper in the *Boersen-hulle* on the subject of the Chatham Islands.

### EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCHES FROM COLONEL WAKEFIELD.

Wellington, July 3, 1841.

The Catherine Stewart, Forbes, arrived here on the 11th of June. But one death has occurred on board. There had been four births. The superior description of immigrants by this ship was very apparent, and every care had been paid them by the master and surgeon. With but few exceptions, the men had some little means, and the women are of a better grade than many we have received. The consequence has been that at the expiration of the fortnight, during which I allowed them rations, only five have applied to me for work from the company. The remainder have either taken land on lease, or found private employment. The Harrington arrived on the 15th of June, after having been at Rio during a week for provisions.

Wellington, July 15, 1841.

You will perceive by the report of the Surveyor-General, that he has considerably strengthened his staff, and that he will commence the spring with very ample means for completing the survey of the preliminary sections. The Directors will be aware that the survey of the Wanganui district to supply the purchasers since the preliminary sections, and those expected, is proceeding concurrently with that of this neighbourhood. I trust by this means, within two months from this time, to be in a condition to satisfy purchasers as they arrive.

The Speculator brig which sailed from this port with provisions for sale at New Plymouth, two months since, has just returned; hav-

ing sold her cargo. She brings back pigs and potatoes for sale here, shewing the abundance there, and reports all well among the settlers.

Wellington, July 15, 1841.

In conformity with the permission of the Court of Directors to keep the Balley for any useful purpose, I have despatched that vessel with Captain Edward Daniel and Mr. George Duppa, who volunteered to examine the coast of the Southern Island, with a view to point out the most eligible situation for the second colony, under the auspices of the Company. I trust by their means to have ample information to lay before the Company's Commissioner on his arrival here with the preliminary expedition. The Balley sailed from hence on the 28th ult. On her return should we still remain without intelligence of Governor Hobson, I intend going to the Thames to confer with him on the selection of the blocks of land, and the other matters consequent upon the arrangement between the Government and the Company.

The public here feels exceedingly indignant at the Governor not having yet paid this place a visit, and the expression of their feelings has been made in the Gazette with great force. It is hoped that the tenor of Lord John Russell's speech upon the occasion of his dining with the Directors, will produce a more conciliatory feeling on the part of the officials at Auckland towards this Settlement.

**THE LLOYD'S.**—Letters have been received from the emigrant ship Lloyds, which put into the Cape on the 17th of December, and was to sail the next day on her voyage. She had experienced very bad weather, and we regret to hear that a considerable number of deaths have occurred amongst the children. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the Surgeon-Superintendent, Mr. Bush, was an experienced practitioner, and that no fault is attributed to the provisions, or the accommodations, of the ship. The Court of Directors has learned the unusual mortality with deep regret, and has resolved to institute minute inquiries into its causes.

AUSTRALIA.

From Van Diemen's Land, papers have been received to the 3d September; and by the same channel, from South Australia to the 18th August.

The great topic of conversation in Van Diemen's Land was Sir John Franklin's notification that the quit-rents would be called for; which had created some dismay. The Legislative Council was to meet on the 6th September; but no business of public interest was expected to come before it.

"By the Arabian, from Bristol," says the *Cornwall Chronicle*—"Have arrived (at Launceston) eighty-five emigrants, mostly indentured to gentlemen in and near the town of Launceston. They are a valuable class of people, who will prove, no doubt, an acquisition to the colony, as well as advantageous to those persons by whom their services are immediately engaged. We understand it to be the intention of some of the extensive land-proprietors to place several of the emigrants who have families, on small farms, at a moderate rental, and to afford them every assistance in the supply of stock, &c. to enable them to work the land, and educate it with advantage."

A letter from Count Strefeski to Sir John Franklin, on the relative altitude of great water-courses, has already been mentioned. We extract some portions of most general interest:—

"From the inspection of the relative heights, you will perceive that what Mr. Kermod effected on a small scale in regard to the Macquarie district, might be done all over the island on a very large one, and not less successfully. Thus Lake Arthur, 2,600 feet above the Lake River, may fertilize beyond any known limit, Maitland and Norfolk Plains, as Lake Sorrell the Oatlands district, Lake Tiberias the Coal River Valley, as the Western River (the Meander) the district of Westbury, and finally, as the North and South Esk may benefit the districts which these rivers water.

"The settlers of Van Diemen's Land are aware of this. They see the urgent necessity to call into aid that powerful agent of agriculture, irrigation. They frequently make application to me concerning their relative altitudes. I am sorry to say, the applications are left unanswered, from the little time I had to answer them; and therefore I will be much obliged to you if you would order the list I have furnished to be made public."

Altitude of the most remarkable mountains, chains, lakes, and watercourses, above the level of the sea, in English feet—

MOUNTAINS AND CHAINS.	Feet.
Ben Lomond, its culminant point	5002
Ben Lomond, its N. W. point	4354
Ben Lomond, its S. E. bluff	4500
Cradle Mountains, north to Lake St. Clair	4700
Dry's Bluff, (Western tier)	4600
Barn Bluff, (Western tier)	4590
Mount Wellington, (Flag-staff)	4195
Chain between Frenchman's Cap and Lake St. Clair	4071
Western tier, range opposite Mr. Groom's station	3915
Ben Nevis	3910
Frenchman's Cap	3804
Black Range, vale of Belvoir	3381
Four Miles Rise, (River Forth)	2957
Gad's Hill, (River Mersey)	2588
Table-land, (Making the base of Ben Nevis)	2327
Table-land, (watered by the North Esk)	2220
Mount St. Patrick	2277
Mount Horror	2039
Mount Cameron	1839
Mount Direction	1288
Range between Mount Whittle and Watery Plains	1506
Signal-hill of Mr. Kermod	992

LAKES AND WATER-COURSES.	
Great Lake	3822
Arthur's Lake	3388
Lake St. Clair	3239
Source of the Nive	4053
Source of the Seven	2404
River Mersey, crossing-place to the Van Diemen's Land Company's station	1012
River Forth, crossing-place, Circular Pond Marshes	796
Junction of the Tyne with the South Esk	700
Junction of the North Esk with a branch from Ben Lomond	999
Junction of the two branches of the river King	2150

There is nothing of very prominent interest in the South Australian papers. The Estimates for 1842 had been published. The total expenditure was set down at 34,589l; the ordinary revenue, 30,000l; the extraordinary (Land-fund), 12,000l. Some dissatisfaction had been produced among the officials by the announcement that certain salaries which had been raised would not be paid at the enhanced rate until the allowance had been confirmed in England.

A new schedule of postage-rates had been agreed upon. We subjoin it, omitting merely the internal postage, as it may be of use to some of our readers—

For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight received from Europe or elsewhere, except the Australian Colonies	s. d.
For every letter not exceeding 1 ounce	0 8
Ditto, ditto, 1½ ounce	1 0
Ditto, ditto, 2 ounces	1 3
For all such letters (or packages) above 2 ounces	1 6
For every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, received from the different Australian Colonies	2 6
For every such letter not exceeding 1 ounce	0 6
Ditto, ditto, 1½ ounce	0 9
Ditto, ditto, 2 ounces	1 0
For all such letters (or packages) above 2 ounces	1 3
For every letter not exceeding half an ounce despatched from the colony	2 6
For every such letter not exceeding 1 ounce	0 6
Ditto, ditto, 1½ ounce	0 9
Ditto, ditto, 2 ounces	1 0
For all such letters (or packages) above 2 ounces	1 3
For every such letter (or package) forwarded by sea	2 6
And so on increasing 2d for every half ounce in addition; but no single letter or package to be charged more than	0 4
The town delivery of letters not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	2 6
For every newspaper received in the colony unless sent to the proprietors of newspapers published in the colony	0 3
No charge to be imposed on newspapers sent out of the colony.	0 1
Newspapers on which any thing more than the address is written, to be charged as letters, if taken.	
Packets not exceeding 1 pound weight to be charged	1 0
Not exceeding 2 pounds	2 0
And for every additional pound	0 6

Should parcels be found to contain any writing or letters, except the address, or invoice, or other paper explanatory of the contents, they will be charged at the rate of a single letter for each half ounce; and if found to contain newspapers, half this rate. No parcel beyond one pound weight can be sent by land to any part of the province.

Subsequently, the *Southern Australian* announces that newspapers will be sent by post altogether free.

In introducing a bill to prohibit the distillation of spirits, Governor Grey remarked that the customs-duties were falling off; while there was no means of establishing such a staff of excise as to reimburse the revenue in that mode; and therefore it was necessary to protect the customs by the present measure.

The Governor had called upon the Magistrates to take into consideration the fact that Government did not need the number of labourers which it was required to support; and that if it held out the inducement of too high rates of wages, the labourers would give the preference to the Government employment, and the rate of wages in the colony would be increased. The Magistrates passed resolutions, in which they declared—

"That in order to avoid the two extremes alluded to by his Excellency the Governor—the making the unemployed emigrant too comfortable on the one hand, or allowing him to suffer want on the other—the Magistrates present consider the rate-allowance made by the Government should be reduced as follows—a single man, seven shillings per week, or one shilling and twopence per day; a man and his wife, ten shillings and sixpence, or one shilling and ninepence per day; and for every unemployed child in the family, up to three inclusive, two shillings and sixpence each per week, or fivepence per working-day.

"That the Board are of opinion that the emigrants employed by the Government should be obliged to work daily, including Saturday, from six o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening, deducting one hour for breakfast and another for dinner; excepting during the months of May, June, July, and August, when the hours should be between seven o'clock and five o'clock.

"That any man refusing from a settler employment at the rate of 20l per annum and rations, or any man and his wife refusing 30l and rations for the service of both, should be struck off from Government employ, and not be taken on again. And that the following be the scale of rations—for a single man per week, 8 lbs. meat, 8 lbs. flour, ½ lb. tea, and 2 lbs. sugar; and for a married man and his wife, one-half of the above rations additional."

The Magistrates, however, point out that special circumstances may dictate a departure from these rules in particular cases. A "Philanthropic Institution" had been established for the relief of destitute persons. On the state of the colony, the *Adelaide Chronicle* observes—

"Complaints are heard on all hands at present regarding the depression of the times in this colony, and certainly not without some grounds. A visit to and a residence of a few weeks in the neighbouring colonies, has, however, impressed us strongly with the conviction that the settlers of South Australia have comparatively little reason to complain. That business is at a low ebb, and that considerable distress prevails, is undeniable; but not to such an extent as among our neighbours; while in many respects this colony is in a much more healthy condition than the others, as the result of a few months will testify. The abundance and consequent cheapness of many of the necessaries of life now produced in the colony is such, that not even Van Diemen's Land, which has been termed the garden of the Southern hemisphere, can compete with us. This may scarcely be credited by some, but we assure them it is fact. We shall probably in another week be enabled to explain this more fully, by giving an outline of what has come under our observation during the last two months, and of the state of the neighbouring colonies."

The Governor and Council were to sit in a Court of Appeal for the final hearing of the case of the *Ville de Bordeaux*.

We are glad to state that the overland road is now nearly completed as far as the Norfolk Arms Inn, and that it is the intention of the trustees to open the Glen Osmond Pass in the course of September next. To the considerate assistance of Governor Grey the colonists' are mainly indebted for the completion of an undertaking part of the world would be deemed a great one, but in a colony four years old, may, without exaggeration, be termed gigantic. We have the pleasure to announce that his Excellency will honour the trustees with his presence on the opening communication. It is intended, we hear, to erect a pavilion on the highest part of the road overlooking the plains of Adelaide, and that an entertainment will be given to his Excellency by the trustees and principal inhabitants. The workmen and others employed on the road will also be liberally provided for, on this interesting occasion.—*Adelaide Chronicle*, August 18.

Advices from Western Australia have been received to the 31st July. A despatch from the Chief Commissioner at Australind, written on that day, says—

"I have the satisfaction to add, that everything, without exception, goes on well in this settlement. Nearly every street in the town on this side of the Brunswick is laid out. On the 2d August, the survey of that part of it Trans-Brunswick will be begun; and I yet hope to have it all completed by the arrival of the next body of settlers. Our health is uninterrupted."

Three natives had been found guilty, at the Quarter-sessions, of the murder of Mr. Shaw. William Page, a servant to Mr. Harper and recent immigrant from Van Diemen's Land, was in custody for shooting Caroline Jackson, his fellow-servant, a girl who had been sent out by the Children's Friend Society. The two were partly engaged to be married, but the girl declared that she would remain single.

The proprietors of the Australian Trust Company held their half-yearly meeting at their house, 28, Moorgate Street, on Saturday, the 29th January. The report of the Directors announced the arrival of Mr. Elwin in Sydney on the 1st of July; and the business of the Company commenced there on the 2d of August—

"It is peculiarly gratifying to the Directors," says the report, "to be able to assure the proprietors that the objects and proceedings of the Company are highly approved of in Sydney. Mr. Elwin writes on the 6th July—'It (the Company) seems to be generally hailed as a source of great advantage to the colony; and the fixing the interest at one moderate and permanent rate appears to give general satisfaction.'"

"On 16th July—'The respectability of the Company, the simplicity of its objects and proceedings, the absence of all concealment and mystery, and the moderation of the terms of its dealings, seem to make their deserved impression; and with the discretion, knowledge, and caution, which I believe the Board to possess, and to be thoroughly disposed to exercise, I do not entertain the smallest doubt of a safe investment of all the funds you may place at our disposal.' And on 16th August—'Nothing can wear a more favourable appearance, in every respect, than the affairs of the Company here: the Directors are zealous, cautious, and intelligent, and in perfect harmony with each other.'"

"The last report made to the proprietors states, that 'The loans are not to exceed 25,000l per month, commencing with the assembling of the Colonial Board for the despatch of business.' The bills for the first month have been presented here, and paid. As the Local Board anticipated no difficulty in continuing to lend on the most unexceptionable landed security, to the full amount to which they were limited, the Directors have to make provision accordingly; which they have the fullest confidence in being able to do, without calling too rapidly on the shareholders. The calls already made have been most promptly met. The charter requires that interest at the rate of 5 per cent shall be paid by shareholders during the period in which any call may be arrears; and therefore the Directors have not hitherto deemed it for the benefit of the Company to be urgent with the shareholders to be punctual in making the payments; yet such is the substantial character of the shareholders, that there are only one hundred shares on which the second call has not been paid; and a wealthy shareholder is ready to take the whole or any part of these shares, should the holders express a desire to relinquish them. Four-fifths of the third call have been paid, although the shareholders generally understood that the call was made more as a prudent precaution than from the money being wanted for the immediate objects of the Company. From the same motive a fourth call has been made, to be paid on the 2d proximo; which the Directors entertain no

doubt will be similarly responded to. The calls thus made, and the great respectability of the shareholders, whose names are open to the inspection of those who may desire to lend money to the Company, are inspiring capitalists with a just confidence in the undoubted security afforded by the Company. It is pleasing to the Directors to have to report an increase of loans to the Company during the present month, and to remark that one has been for the small sum of 120l. The Directors trust that the shareholders generally will aid them in their endeavours to encourage such loans, or even for the smallest amount for which promissory-notes of the Company are granted, namely 100l. It is considered by the Directors that the Company may be thus made most useful to a numerous and important class of the community, whose savings exceed the amount received by savings-banks and fall short of the sums laid out on mortgage."

The Directors recommended that the premium on shares be raised from 2l. to 5l., except to lenders for periods of not less than five years, who should be allowed to take shares at 2l. premium to the extent of one share for every 100l. lent. The report was unanimously adopted. [This undertaking, to transfer to the Colonies the capital which, deficient there, abounds in England—the difference of the rate of interest in the Colonies and the Mother-country constituting the profit of the Company—deserves the encouragement with which it meets.]

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, 4TH FEB.

#### EMIGRATION, AND SALE OF COLONIAL LANDS.

LORD STANLEY said, that although on the part of her Majesty's Government he had given no sanction to the reports which had been alluded to last night by the noble lord who had preceded him in the colonial department, of an extensive scheme of emigration, with regard to which he had received various suggestions of an extensive and important character, yet the house would think that he was only discharging his duty to the public in the situation he filled, if he took the earliest opportunity afforded to him in the present session of Parliament of directing the attention of the house to two questions of the utmost importance to the emigrants, who were, year by year, without any interference on the part of the government, proceeding to other countries, relieving the mother country of a portion of its surplus population, and going to other countries to augment the resources of the colonies, as well as of the mother country itself. He thought that he could not better promote the interests of the two classes of emigrants,—one of which consisted of the poorer classes, and the other of those who were more wealthy, and were capable of purchasing land—than in the two subjects which he was about to bring under the consideration of the house, with the view of introducing useful legislation. One of those subjects was the means of affording better security to the poorer emigrants against the frauds that were practised upon them, and to ensure convenience for their passage; and the other was to remedy the inconvenience sustained by the purchasers of lands by the constantly fluctuating systems pursued as to the sale of land—in Australia particularly—and by the different systems found in different colonies. With regard to the first subject, the house was hardly, and he was sure that the country was not, aware of the extent to which emigration had gone without any assistance or direct encouragement from the government. And here he must say that most of the persons who had, from the most benevolent motives, advocated an extensive system of colonization, had overlooked many natural circumstances affecting the vital interests of parties by whom the benefits were intended to be received. He had not seen one scheme which would not be a great burden to the country, and which would not, however benevolently intended, fail in advancing the permanent interests of the parties emigrating. He had before him a return of the amount of emigration from the United Kingdom, without any assistance from the public funds or the Government of this country. It appeared from this return that during the last five years the average number of persons who had emigrated on their own account, except in the year 1838, when from the peculiar circumstances affecting the North American colonies emigration to Canada had stopped for a time, was from 75,000 to 80,000 a year; that in the year 1840 the number of persons thus emigrating had reached to 90,700; and that in the first three-quarters of the year 1841 the total amount of emigration was 106,475 persons.—(Hear, hear). It might be, and it was, wise to attempt to assume the direction of the manner in which this emigration should be conducted; but to attempt to force it beyond the amount it had already reached was at once impolitic and injurious to the parties whom they desired to serve.—(Cheers). At one time, indeed, it had been the opinion of the House that the Legislature ought to leave the carrying trade of passengers untouched, as other matters of ordinary business; it was thought that the emigrants would readily take care of themselves, and that any regulations which might be adopted would only impose additional cost upon them. It was therefore thought impolitic to interfere, and that the emigrant agents would soon discover at what cost and under what condition emigrants could be carried. A Passengers' Act, of some sort or other, had been in existence for many years, and the whole were consolidated in the year 1825. In the year 1827, however, the committee upon emigration had recommended that the Passengers' Act should be repealed: but as soon as it was repealed, and the emigration agents were wholly freed from control, the frauds became so numerous, the abuses were so outrageous, that the complaints were general, and the clamours were so loud, that six months after the former act was repealed it became unavoidably necessary to pass a new act containing provisions of still greater stringency. Since that period a Passengers' Act, modified and altered from time to time, had continued in operation. In the year 1833, when he last held the office lately filled by the noble lord opposite (Lord John Russell), he had introduced a system founded upon a different principle. Emigration agents were appointed at various ports to assist the persons about to emigrate, and to check the frauds practised upon them, and, notwithstanding the difficulties they had to encounter, he believed that the emigration agents had materially checked the abuses that formerly existed, and had been of considerable advantage to the poorer classes of emigrants.—(Hear, hear). They had not, therefore, to legislate upon the experience of eight or nine years, and upon the reports of the emigration agents themselves. They had examined the existing system, and had reported upon its defects, and on the principal modes by which their utmost diligence was evaded. Their report had been

1841 before the noble lord, who preceded him in July last; and they had since reported more fully, and had given additional information to him (Lord Stanley), and they had accompanied their report with several useful recommendations. The alterations which he was about to propose were wholly matters of detail, and the House would abstain from pressing him then to state minutely what the alteration he proposed was, and the more so, because the course which he intended to pursue was one which would best suit the convenience of the house, and because he was desirous that the bill should pass, after mature discussion, but without any opposition from either side, for the emigration for the year usually commenced in March, and if the measure was to be of service to the emigrants it must be passed at the earliest moment. The course which he intended to pursue was to lay upon the table of the house the two reports from the land and emigration agents, and with them all the amendments, clause by clause, which he intended to make in the present act, and the specific provisions he proposed to introduce. Such honourable gentlemen as were disposed to give their consideration to the question, would thus have an opportunity of reading all the information laid upon the table, before they came to their conclusions, and would be able more conveniently to discuss the various details. He proposed, also, to make some alteration in the existing law, so far as it applied to the different regulations as to the space required for passengers, and the quantity of provisions and of water, which would be settled according to the length of voyage. The same regulations would not, of course, apply to different climates, and to voyages of different lengths. Thus larger space for each passenger and more water would be required when the vessel was on a long voyage, and entering a tropical climate, than a shorter passage and a more temperate climate. As the present Passengers' Act applied only to emigration from the United Kingdom, and as there had been a bill passed, embodying many of its provisions for short passages in the West Indies, he intended to incorporate the two bills into one, and to make them apply not only to passengers leaving the United Kingdom, but also to inter-colonial passengers and short voyages. As the notice which he had given was for two bills which were connected together, and were bills of the same class, he might take that opportunity of stating his views with respect to the second bill for regulating the sale of lands in the Australian colonies. He confined the bill to the Australian colonies for this reason, that her Majesty's government had a much more efficient and direct control over the legislation of those colonies, and over the disposal of the land fund there, than over those colonies to which they had given a separate legislature, and which could not be dealt with in the same manner as the Australian colonies. With regard to the West Indian Colonies, it was unnecessary to legislate for them now, and at any rate, it would be improper to legislate for them in the present bill, because there no great amount of emigration had set in between this country and the West Indies, owing to the difference in the climate, which was so incongenial to British constitutions; whereas the Australian colonies required legislation, because they now attracted a great portion of the tide of emigration. The amount of emigration to those colonies had been from year to year increasing, and in the land fund up to the last year, there had been a proportionate increase. The returns from the colonies were also increasing in a very satisfactory degree. He thought it would be gratifying to read to the house a statement of a few figures, showing the amount of the imports and exports from one of the Australian colonies within the last few years, and he would confine himself to New South Wales. The exports from New South Wales in the year 1835 amounted to 682,000*l.*, and in 1840 they had increased from 682,000*l.* to 1,251,000*l.* [hear, hear, hear]. The imports to the colony, more than two-thirds of which were of British manufacture, amounted in the year 1835 to 707,000*l.*, and had increased in 1840 to 2,600,000 [hear, hear]. In 1830 the exports from New South Wales, in the article of wool, amounted to 900,000 pounds weight, and in the year 1836 that article of export from that colony, and of import to this country, had risen from 900,000 pounds weight to 3,611,000 pounds weight [hear, hear]; and in 1840 to 7,668,000 pounds weight [hear, hear]. He had only trespassed on the patience of the house in order to point out the great and growing importance of those colonies, and to show that in their legislation they should proceed on sound data in a matter relating not only to the comfort of the parties emigrating, but for the interests of the mother country itself [hear.] The system under which land had been disposed of in the Australian colonies had varied almost from year to year, and these alterations had created considerable and just disappointment to persons going out under one set of regulations, and discovering, on their arrival in the colony, that another system and a different set of regulations were in force. These changes had not only occasioned great disappointment, but they had led to disputed titles, and to great litigation, whilst they had checked emigration, and prevented the application of capital to the colonies; for, large as had been the increase in the number of emigrants of late years, he firmly believed that the increase would have been still greater, had it not been for the tendency of these constantly changing schemes to check it, and particularly among the most valuable class of emigrants. He would only take the case of New South Wales; but the description would apply to other colonies. It was a system of perpetual change. In the year 1827, a set of regulations had been promulgated, relative to the granting of land, laying down certain conditions, a compliance with which would entitle the emigrant to a grant of land. These regulations had not, he believed, been confirmed, and were not promulgated from authority by the government; but many persons had gone out, expecting, on their arrival in the colony, to find those regulations in force. In 1828 these regulations were changed and grants of land were made, upon a principle different to that which had been acted on in 1827. In, however, 1831, his noble friend Lord Ripon, with the assistance of another noble friend of his (Lord Howick), who was not then present, had, much to their own credit, and to the advantage of the colony, introduced a principle, substituting the sale of lands for the grant of them. That principle had at first been extremely objected to by the inhabitants of the colony, but the result of that plan had been, that whereas, in the year 1830, the amount arising from the sale of lands did not exceed 18,000*l.*, it had successively risen in different years to 30,000*l.*, 89,000*l.*, 108,000*l.*, 114,000*l.*, 127,000*l.*, 160,000*l.*, until in 1840 it had reached 339,336*l.* [hear, hear]. He thought it right to state, and he regretted that in consequence of various circumstances, (that amount during the past year had

been considerably diminished, and in 1841 he did not expect that the sum realised would much exceed 160,000*l.* In the year 1831, however, the principle of the sale of lands had been first introduced. In 1838 the price of land had been altered, having been raised from 5*s.* to 12*s.* an acre. But in October, 1840, a new method of disposing of land had been introduced into New South Wales. Instead of making the sales by auction, and naming a minimum upset price, a fixed price of 1*l.* per acre had been made, and this mode of disposing of lands had been scarcely a year in existence when another change was made; and, in consequence of the representations of the colonists and the report of a committee of that house, in August, 1841, the Colonial-office had gone back to the system which had been abandoned in the previous year. He did not say that these alterations had been made without good and valid reason, but he could not see why any Secretary of State, or successive secretaries, should have it in their power to make those changes of their own authority, clearly without the control, and almost without the knowledge, of Parliament [cheers], and he thought it was not right that any Secretary of State should possess the power of making these changes without authority, and without taking those means to give them publicity, without which it was impossible to obtain the confidence of the public mind in their stability. What he meant to propose was, to divest the Secretary of State of that responsibility and that undue power. He (Lord Stanley) proposed to introduce a bill, which would regulate the principles and the provisions by which land should be sold in Australia. He had great objection to having the principle and the system different in the various colonies—(Hear.) He saw no reason that the principle of sale by auction should exist in one colony, and that a fixed price should prevail in another. He saw no reason why Port Philip should have one system, Sydney another—why Western Australia should differ in that respect from South Australia, and New Zealand from all. He proposed to apply the same system by Act of Parliament to all the colonies, and he would state as shortly as possible that system, because, whether the details of his plan on this subject should be agreed to by the House or not, they would not be supposed to refuse him permission to introduce a bill upon the subject. The system he meant to introduce to their attention was neither absolute sale by auction, nor a sale by a fixed price, but it was a system founded on a principle recommended by a committee, which investigated last year the affairs of South Australia. It was proposed that the separate colonies should be surveyed in districts, and that certain portions of the land should be regularly brought into the market; that there should be one regulated upset price, below which no land should be sold, and at which there should be a permanent sale: that the land surveyed should be divided into three classes, viz., that reserved for the site of towns, that which, from its peculiar situation in the immediate neighbourhood of towns, acquired an artificial value; and, thirdly, the outlying or country lots. As to the two first classes, they should never be sold except by auction at the periodical sales; and with regard to the third or the ordinary country lots, not sold when put up to auction, the land should not again be put up, but that remaining unsold should be liable to be sold in the the upset price, if the upset price had not been bid at the interval at sale; and at a price bearing some reference to the value of the lands, when the upset price had been bid at the sale, but the purchase had not been completed. For it frequently happened that forfeitures took place by persons bidding for land and paying the first instalment alone. It sometimes occurred that land in the colonies was bid for by particular persons, who being desirous of keeping other persons away, found it worth their while to sacrifice the small deposit paid at the sale, and never to complete the purchase, and thus prevent any person from buying the land in the interval between the sales. This system he proposed to check. He proposed to establish a fixed upset price, and to subject the land to periodical sales, allowing such as was not bid for to be purchased in the interval between the sales at the upset price. The consequence of this would be, that the more valuable land would sell at the larger price, and the inferior land would sell at the minimum price; but those persons who were content to take inferior lands, rather than wait for the periodical sales, would have the chance of taking inferior land, and settling themselves upon it, without the delay of waiting. He knew that this was a question into which many persons had not enquired, and he would not weary the house by entering into all the details of the measure. The bill was applicable to the whole of the Australian colonies, and it embodied, with some modifications, the whole of the recommendations of the South Australian Committee of last year. Although he proposed to give a discretionary power to the Governor to fix the upset price, yet when that was once fixed, there should be no power in the Governor to lower it, or after her Majesty in Council had fixed a price, that there should be no power to lower it, although it might be raised, except by an Act of Parliament; and he did this for the purpose of preventing injury to persons who had purchased land in the colonies upon the faith of a minimum price. He proposed also to give a power to the Queen in Council to fix the price of land at no less than a limited amount, and he proposed to give to the Governor of the colony a discretionary power, in certain districts, of raising from time to time the price fixed by the Queen in Council, but with their sanction; and after the Queen in Council had sanctioned the increase price, no authority less than that of the House of Commons would be able to diminish it. With respect to the proceeds of the sales, he knew that there were many gentlemen who contended that they should be entirely applied to the purposes of emigration. He was not prepared to go that length. He did not think this a desirable step to take. He was quite satisfied that, in many cases, it would be very inconvenient, if a positive rule were laid down that the whole of the proceeds of the land sales should be applied to the purposes of emigration. Emigration, important as it was, was not the only purpose to which the land funds might be legitimately applied. (Cheers.) He thought that the proceeds of the sales might be applied to the expenses of the survey. (Cheers.) It should be recollected that they were not dealing with an uninhabited country, but that the aborigines had claims upon their justice and humanity. (Cheers.) For the purpose of affording them relief, part of the sales should be applied. To hardships they must be subject, wherever white and civilized man came into contact with uncivilized, uneducated, aboriginal inhabitants. They might remedy this inconvenience, but they were bound to set aside a portion of the proceeds for humanising, instructing, and providing for the aboriginal inhabitants. It did not seem unreasonable to devote a part for the internal improvement of the colonies—the expenses for

roads and other communications—which fell heavily upon the colonies. The proposed enactment, it would be observed, was giving up a large portion of the exclusive rights of the crown. (Hear, hear.) With the consent of the crown, therefore, he would enact, that one-half of the land sales should be applicable to the purpose of emigration, and as much more in each case as the authorities may think fit after deductions, for the purpose to which he had alluded. He believed it would be necessary to limit the duration of the act to the life of her present Majesty. He believed that neither Parliament nor her Majesty could dispose of the hereditary revenue beyond the life of the sovereign. At all events, there being doubts on this question—and, indeed, there were more than doubts—there could be no objection to the provision which he proposed, limiting the duration of the act to the life of the Sovereign. With these observations, and thanking the house for the attention they had given him on the dry details of this subject, he now moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the laws relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels; and also a bill to regulate the sale of lands in the Australian Colonies.

Mr. HINDLEY inquired whether the bill was to have a retrospective effect, and apply to sums of money already received for the sale of lands?

Lord STANLEY—The bill would apply to the money that was to be realised; certainly not to that which had been already spent. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had listened with great interest to the statement of the noble lord. At present he did not think it necessary to enter into the details of the measure; but he was very happy to say that in all its general principles he perfectly concurred. With respect to the first question on which his noble friend addressed the house—the policy of not attempting any great systematic plan of emigration on the part of the government, he (Lord John Russell) entirely agreed in the observations that had been made. The statement quoted by the noble lord himself, which showed that under the present voluntary system, 106,000 persons had emigrated in the course of one year—for it was nearly a whole year—for the purposes of emigration was sufficient to induce Parliament not only to hesitate, but positively to refuse its assent to any new mode of forced government emigration. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the mode in which the present system of emigration was carried on, he must admit that, notwithstanding the regulations sanctioned by Parliament, he had received reports showing that many abuses still existed. There were frequently cases where poor Irish emigrants did not supply themselves with more food than would suffice for the shortest voyage, and in case of any accident, if the ship were delayed in port, or had a long and tempestuous voyage, suffered the greatest privations. He regretted that he had been obliged to admit the existence of many evils of this kind when he held the office now filled by the noble lord, and so far from objecting, he would be glad to see any proposal introduced for the remedy of this subject. With respect to the other bill which the noble lord had proposed to introduce, the noble lord stated, he believed correctly, the various modes by which regulations had been made from time to time; first, for the grant; and, secondly, for the sale of lands. A great alteration was made in these respects, in the year 1831, by the Earl of Ripon and Lord Howick; the principle then introduced by the authority of the Crown being that by which the noble lord, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, now proposed to be governed. He conceived that it was far more desirable that the regulations of 1831, and any alterations which might have been introduced in them from time to time, should have been tried under the authority of the Crown, rather than that the assent of Parliament should have been asked to their immediate adoption; and he thought that it would have been a great evil if, without experience, the house had been at first called upon to legislate upon the subject of the sale of colonial lands, and if they had proceeded to legislate, and had passed an act of Parliament, which they might eventually have found unfitted for the maintenance of the general interests of the colonies, and of those whose views were directed towards their support. The time had now arrived, however, when, after trial, many of those regulations had been found to be useful and applicable, and, as the noble lord had truly said, many changes had taken place, and when some permanent system should be established, and should receive the sanction of Parliament [hear, hear]. As to the particular mode in which the noble lord proposed to introduce these regulations into his bill, the period to make any objections which he (Lord John Russell) might have to make, would more properly come when the bill was before the house, and when he had been able to see how the various regulations were proposed to be enforced. He could not say that he was entirely persuaded that New Zealand should be treated in the same manner as New South Wales, and South and Western Australia; but he would not now trouble the house with any observations on this point, except that, for reasons which he would hereafter give, he thought that an exception should be made in respect of that colony. He concurred also with the noble lord in the principle which he had laid down, that it was not fit to declare absolutely, that the sums of money derived from the sale of land should be exclusively devoted to the purposes of emigration. He believed that he had correctly understood the noble lord to say, that a portion of the money was to be given for the purposes of emigration, but that as to the remainder, a discretion was to be given to the governor with regard to its application. That was, he thought, the best mode in which this much-disputed question could be settled. The principle of applying all the produce of these sales to emigration, had been urged by a gentleman, no longer a member of this house—he meant Mr. Grote—and had been ably placed before the House by him and by others in the late House of Commons, but the sense of the House had been pronounced decidedly against its adoption. He for his own part concurred in the mode of settlement suggested by the noble lord, and he should be extremely anxious to see the details of the plan which he proposed carried out. In conclusion he would only repeat, that he should be happy to co-operate with the noble lord in giving his vote in favour of his bills, which he thought were much needed, and the subject of which he was glad to find had attracted his attention [hear, hear].

Mr. G. H. WARD congratulated the house on the proposition of these most useful and practical measures by the noble lord the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was rejoiced to find that the principles urged by those

who took part in the debates upon this question in the last Parliament had been recognized in them. He, thanked the noble lord for having come forward at so early a period of the session, for he conceived that such a course guaranteed not only the fullest consideration of the question which had formed the subject-matter of his attention, but the final adoption of the best and most complete plan for the remedy of the existing evils. With regard to the measures themselves, he conceived that there never could be any doubt among those intimately acquainted with the subject as to the propriety of taking a part of the funds arising from the sale of lands for the purposes of emigration. In the introduction of these bills he believed that very great concessions had been made; but he thought that eventually an arrangement would be made, highly beneficial to the country, and to the colonies, whose interests were proposed to be provided for. He should be most happy to afford any assistance to the noble lord which his humble abilities might enable him to offer.

Mr. VERNON SMITH said that on the first introduction of these measures he should offer no observation, because he thought that they were mainly in furtherance of the principles of the noble lord the late Secretary of State for the Colonies [hear, hear]. But there was one question which seemed to belong to the subject now introduced by the noble lord opposite (Lord Stanley), though perhaps it did not come strictly within it, in reference to which he would ask a question. In the Gazette of Tuesday last an order in council had appeared, permitting, or promising to permit, with certain restrictions which were to be imposed in India, and under regulations which were specified, the transportation of hill-coolies from India to the Mauritius. The House would recollect that in 1840 his noble friend near him (Lord John Russell) proposed a discussion upon a similar measure, to which the house refused its assent. He wished to know from the noble lord whether that order in council had been made upon any further information than had been obtained at the close of the last session, and whether he was prepared to lay before Parliament that information and the order in council, or to enter into a discussion upon the subject.

Mr. ROEBUCK would not touch upon the question lately referred to by the right honourable gentleman who had just resumed his seat, but would address himself to the bills proposed to be introduced by the noble lord, and more especially to that part of them which referred to the emigration of colonists, and to the disposition of the proceeds of the land sales. He objected to the proposition of the noble lord on these points, and he rather suspected that the noble lord was acquainted with the nature of his objection to the principles which he advocated. The noble lord said that he desired to introduce some permanent system respecting the sale of lands in the colonies of Australia, and he spoke of those lands as belonging to the Crown, and said it was a privilege of the Crown which he was about to give up, and that he must, therefore, confine the application of his proposition to the life of the present Sovereign. He (Mr. Roebuck), totally dissented from that doctrine; it was not a privilege of the Crown, and the Crown had nothing to do with the money so derived, and had never yet laid claim to it. But further than that, he went so far as to say that it was their duty not to legislate in any way for these lands. They should define the limits of the colonies which were formed, that emigrants might go out and meet the difficulties of which they knew nothing at home, and that in return for these hardships they should derive from the land all the benefits which might arise from their position and the peculiarity of their condition. He believed that a really well conducted system of colonisation would consist in an accurate definition of the limits of the colonies; in making them small; and that when each colony possessed a certain number of inhabitants, it should receive the means of governing itself, no power being reserved to the government at home of overlooking the lands of the colonies, which should be altogether given to the colonists themselves. He objected also to the principle laid down by the noble lord and by the honourable member for Sheffield, that there should be any application of these funds for the purposes of emigration. He knew that it was a favourite theory with many writers and speakers, that the proceeds of the lands of the colonies should be applied exclusively to the purposes of colonisation. That was, however, nothing more or less than an additional clause in the Poor Law Act—it was a sending to the colonies, by means of the proceeds of the colonies, the poor of this country; and he knew, as the noble lord the Secretary for the colonies also knew, that a colony to which the noble lord had not addressed himself had ample means of knowing the effect of this. He knew that a large portion of the colonists conveyed to the shores of British North America had been induced to go there upon erroneous views; and that the colonists who had preceded them, and who had prepared that country for their reception, were at this time overrun by our poor; and not long ago—not many months before the noble lord the member for the city of London had quitted the office now held by the noble lord opposite, that noble lord recommended to the people already in the colony to lay a tax on emigrants to prevent a further increase of their burdens. The people of Canada had already attempted this, and it was one of the means adopted in this house to create an ill feeling against them; but they had been compelled in self-defence to adopt the course which they had taken, as a means of preventing the emigration of the poor from England. He believed, therefore, that the proceeds of the land sales to the purposes of emigration to South Australia would be productive of mischievous effects, for though it might be said that there was a great want of labour there, he answered that without capital it could not be employed, and that if a large number of persons were introduced into a colony without adequate means of employment or support, a serious mischief was occasioned. How, he asked, were these people to govern themselves, or to make roads? Roads and bridges and other internal communications must be made by the people of the colony, and must be maintained by them, and the best means of doing so, as well as of satisfying the demands of their own government, would be derived from the land fund. He called upon the house, therefore, to devote this fund, and the lands from which it was to be derived, to the comfort and happiness of the colonists themselves. Let them not legislate for their own purposes, nor exclusively for the purposes of emigration, but let them look to the real object which they ought to have in view—the happiness of the people, for whose interest it was their duty to care. He most earnestly put in his protest against the principles which had been advanced, and to which he had referred, by which the proceeds of the colony were to be made



applicable to other than purely colonial purposes. No Lawyer could prove by any means that those funds belonged to the Crown. The colonies did not belong to the Crown, except as part of its dominions, and these funds did not belong to the Crown, but to the people of England. The interests of the colonists were the interests of the people of England; and they would be best cared for, by allowing them to provide for themselves; and he felt convinced that those interests would be better cared for, and that jobbing, which it was the noble lord's object to avoid would be better prevented by permitting them to dispose of their own funds than by any vain attempt to legislate at a distance of thousands of miles.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, that having been chairman of the committee which sat last year upon the subject of our South Australian possessions, he would not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his satisfaction at the nature of the second of the two bills proposed to be introduced by the noble lord. So far as he could gather from the statement which the noble lord had made to the house, it appeared that the details of the measures now brought forward had been taken from the resolution of the committee to which he had referred without any alteration being made (hear, hear). The recommendations of that committee, it was true, were confined to South Australia alone, but the noble lord, the member for Sunderland (Viscount Howick) had strongly urged that they should be made applicable to all the Australian colonies, and it was only because the committee was appointed solely with a view to South Australia that that recommendation was withheld [Hear, hear]. With regard to the fixing of a minimum price of land, he begged to suggest to the noble lord the necessity for the greatest caution. A great deal of discussion had taken place in the committee upon this point, and it was a question which the noble lord would feel required material consideration before it was decided upon. With regard to the first bill proposed to be introduced he had no observation to make, except that as to the question which had been before put by the right honourable gentleman near him (Mr. V. Smith), he did not think that it was quite so foreign to the subject of a passengers' bill as might at first be supposed. The removal of the prohibition of the exportation of hill coolies, subject to the regulations proposed, from the East Indies to the Mauritius, was a subject which seemed to him to come within the object of a Passengers' Act, and he hoped the noble lord would inform the house of the nature of the provisions intended to be made, or of the information upon which the order in council had been adopted [hear, hear].

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN believed that the bills intended to be introduced by the noble lord would have a good effect, but all that he complained of was, that they did not go far enough, for he did not see why they should not be extended in their principles to the Cape of Good Hope, to New Brunswick, and all the other colonies of Great Britain, with the concurrence of the local legislatures. He should like to know whether the noble lord had any reason to urge why they should not be so extended, or why, at a time when the poor of this country, and of Ireland and Scotland, were most eagerly soliciting from the government the means of carrying their labour to those parts of the empire in which, so far from its being considered a burden, it would be most cheerfully welcomed as a new capital engrafted upon the country, means were not to be taken for the purpose of carrying out the principle to the fullest extent—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the observation of the honourable member for Bath, he must say that he had never heard a speech displaying so great a want of information; for, with the exception of some French Canadian publications, he had seen no document proceeding from the colonists of Canada which did not hail the arrival of emigrant labour as a boon. He hoped, therefore, that this speech would not impede the progress of the government, but that they would proceed until they had given to every poor man in this country the opportunity of transferring his labour to those parts of the empire where it was wanted.

Lord STANLEY said that two questions had been put to him, and to which he would give answers. He would answer first the question put to him by the honourable member for Limerick, why he had not proposed to extend the system of emigration to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonies belonging to this kingdom. He had to state, first, that the opinion of the Governor of the Cape was, that in its present condition that colony was not in a state in which a considerable number of labouring emigrants could be advantageously introduced into it; and he therefore did not recommend the introduction of such persons there: and next, that the plan of emigration which he proposed was altogether based on the realization of a fund from the land sales, and that in respect to the colonies referred to by the hon. member, there would be no such fund arising from such a source. The colony of the Cape was peculiarly circumstanced as regarded its relative quantities of fertile and barren land, and this fact, together with the impossibility of establishing a survey by which systematic land sales could be effected, rendered it useless to think of extending the principle of emigration to this colony. With respect to the question referred to by the two right honourable gentlemen opposite relative to the order in council, it was true that, upon a full consideration by the government, they had come to the opinion that it was not expedient or possible any longer to continue the absolute prohibition of the immigration of East India labourers to the colony of the Mauritius; and that it became their duty to consider the best mode of guarding that immigration from improper conduct, which there was no doubt had prevailed to a great extent. But that no step might be taken without the concurrent action of three bodies, it had been determined that this proceeding should be sanctioned first by an order in council; secondly, by the vote of money required from the Mauritius, for the purpose of carrying it into effect; and thirdly, by the Governor-General of India in council, who was charged by personal communications, as well as by means of despatches, to impose those restrictions which were requisite to be of the most stringent nature; but which he might venture to say could be no less stringent to be effectual, than those proposed by the noble lord opposite (Lord John Russell) with regard to the emigration of labourers from Sierra Leone to our West Indian possessions. He was perfectly ready not only to lay the order in council before the House, but also the despatches from the Governor-General of India and Sir Lionel Smith, in their respective capacities, which had been adopted as justifying the measures proposed by the government [hear].

Captain R. FITZROY would offer one or two observations to the House on the speech of the honourable member for Bath, and he was extremely sorry to find that any member of that House should at once make an objection to the plan brought forward by the noble lord, when he himself at the commencement of his speech showed how little he could be acquainted with the subject which he discussed. The honourable member had made a proposal that the extent of the colonies should be limited, that they should be made smaller than they now were, and that when they were established, their precise limits should be laid down, and that they should not be afterwards exceeded. He asked how the honourable member could make such a proposition, when he referred to the state of the colony of New South Wales particularly? In that colony, rewards were repeatedly offered for the discovery of new tracts of land where flocks of sheep might be fed, because it was found that the existing limits of the colony were insufficient for the purposes for which pasture was required. Under such circumstances, he conceived that it must be obvious that such a course as that pointed out by the honourable member could not be adopted, for that it would be impossible to define the limits of such colonies as those he referred to, until the natural boundaries of the country, or the necessities of the colonists, had pointed out the limits to which only they should extend.

The question was then put, and the motions were carried.

#### THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by the insertion of this letter in the columns of your valuable Journal, in the hope that it may induce some one of your readers conversant with the subject, to favour the public through the same medium with any information possessed.

By the "Terms for purchase of Lands in the Second Settlement" issued a year ago, the New Zealand Company engages to appropriate the purchase monies (300,000*l.*) in the following manner, viz. :—

£150,000 to Emigration.  
50,000 to defray expenses of selecting, &c.  
50,000 to public purposes, &c.  
50,000 to the Company for expenses and profit.

£300,000

"The Company undertakes to apply the purchase monies in the proportions stated, or as nearly so as may be practicable, to the several objects previously specified."

Of the 50,000*l.* to public purposes, I further learn that it is intended to apply 15,000*l.* to religious uses and endowments for colonists of all denominations; 15,000*l.* to the establishment of a college in the Settlement, &c., &c.

The liberality of the Company's terms, has caused individuals of various religious sects to purchase allotments in Nelson; and they will very naturally look forward to the period when the spiritual wants of their friends who have emigrated, will be to some extent provided for out of the 15,000*l.* reserved.

I am not aware that any form of application to the Directors for portions of the Fund has been prepared and issued, for the guidance of such purchasers of Land in Nelson as feel deeply interested in the religious welfare of emigrants, and yet the public prints have teemed with notices of the Company's liberality in granting 5,000*l.* towards the endowment of a Church. If any form has been issued, when and where did it appear? Have some friends of the Established Church complied with its terms? Or is it proper to suppose, that the sum alluded to, was granted by the Directors without an attempt being previously made to ascertain how many Christians belonging to each particular sect had emigrated to Nelson?

Perhaps yourself, or some correspondent who may possess the needful information, will oblige by mentioning whether the Directors intend apportioning to each denomination of which there are emigrants, a sum of money towards the erection of a building for worship?

What is the contemplated mode of division; and from what quarter must application for grants proceed?

Several friends of the same persuasion as myself feel desirous to know more fully the views of the directors upon this subject, although doubtful whether they will give purchasers of land any pledge as to their intentions in future.

Conceiving that one sect should not be supported in preference to others, it is thought partial and premature for so large a sum as 5,000*l.* to have been already granted to the Episcopalian Church.

That the inhabitants of New Zealand may be free from the tender mercies of a Church established by Act of Parliament; and that the Directors of the New Zealand Company may liberally and impartially aid the diffusion of the Gospel of Peace, by whatever name its advocates are called, is the sincere desire of, yours respectfully,

CHARLES LLOYD.

Birmingham, Feb. 10th, 1842.

[Our correspondent is informed that no form of application has been issued, and to prescribe such a form would only be to throw an unnecessary difficulty in the way of the application. The members of the Church of England met together by a notice addressed to all the persons who formed the first body of emigrants to Nelson. The members of any religious denomination sufficiently numerous to form an organised congregation may apply to the New Zealand Company in any manner they think proper, and we have no doubt their application will be attended to. As to the proportion assigned to the Church of England we believe it is less than their due proportion if mere numbers had alone been attended to. The obvious course for our correspondent to adopt in order to ascertain the intention of the Directors, is to address a letter to the Secretary; but we should imagine no pledge can be given to individuals of every persuasion.—The Company on this matter can only treat with the authorized representatives of religious bodies, who will, we doubt not, be received with courtesy and treated with liberality.—Ed.]

## NEW ZEALAND AND THE CAPE.

WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES.

Sir.—A correspondent of a journal devoted to emigration indulges in a *ding* at the colony of New Zealand and the New Zealand Company, expatiates in favour of South Africa, and in order to show the rapid progress of that colony makes a copious extract from the Cape Almanac, published twelve years ago! Yet I find by a copy of the same useful publication,—but there is this difference between them, mine is ten years later in date,—the report of the district (Uitenhage,) is nearly the same as his in some particulars, for instance, the number of houses in the whole district agrees precisely. How is this? If he has made an error with regard to the time, and meant the year 1840 for 1830, why has he made additions to and suppressed a part of the original? I see nothing of the existence of an Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The prices of oxen appear to be just double those of his statement. He states the stock of black and breeding cattle to be sixty-four thousand five hundred; my return in 1840 of horned cattle is ten thousand five hundred and few. My account certainly mentions the bell for the Dutch reformed church had arrived, that among the improvements at Port Elizabeth, the following deserves notice, viz. the erection of a pump for supplying ships with water; that pantiles are made there, and are cheaper than rushes; that the new watercourse at Uitenhage, about 11,000 yards in length, had been completed by convict labour, &c.

What a delicious account the "young man he sent out two years ago" gives of the fruit; "every garden is loaded; above all, the figs; but let any green individual luxuriate with only about half a dozen green figs, and half a dozen days' attack of dysentery, will most likely be the consequence. That's pleasant. Then again the peaches, apricots, &c. How very nice. Suppose I indulge in about six or eight, and, being the thirsty season of the year, I cool them with half a tumbler of water, that, you'll say, is refreshing; but, Sir, "ask for me to-morrow and you'll find me a grave man." But as the gentleman of gratuitous information, extracts from the Cape Almanac, which "is not written to catch emigrants" (I should say not) with so much candour, I will just treat them with an extract or two from the same work, only they must remember mine are ten years later.

## CAPE DIVISION.

"The cultivation of the soil throughout this division depends almost wholly on the periodical rains, for in no instance can irrigation to any extent be resorted to, except in the vicinity of the Table mountain."

## WORCESTER DIVISION.

Field Cornetcy, Kleine Roggeveld.—"This tract is wholly a grazing country, and scarcely a sufficiency of grain is raised for its population. It is subject to drought, and water is throughout scarce. The whole population of this field cornetcy emigrates on the approach of the winter season to the low Caros plains."

## CLANWILLIAM.

Hentem.—This ward is wholly a grazing country, water is rather scarce in some parts of it, and droughts frequent. The inhabitants are compelled to migrate with their flocks to the Zak river.

Hardeveld.—Water is scarce all over this ward. In summer the climate in this part of the country is hot and oppressive. The inhabitants are frequently induced to migrate with their flocks to the grass of Achterveld.

## ORAAUF-REINET.

During the months of November, December, and January, the thunder-showers prevail, but frequently so partial as to compel many of the graziers to travel in search of water; and during the droughts of late years, many have crossed the Orange River to preserve the remainder of their flocks from perishing.

## COLESBERG.

"The country is nearly wholly pastoral from necessity, as corn cannot be grown without irrigation, and water is rarely in sufficient quantities to allow this beyond the extent barely sufficient for the inmates of a farm, and even these limited attempts are often fruitless from drought or locusts. In 1837 this was generally the case, and bread has, consequently, been a rare and dear article of consumption to the poorer inhabitant?" The general diminution of rain and decrease of springs, which has been noticed in other parts, is very observable in this district; many farms, which in former days enjoyed abundance of water, are now uninhabited from its total failure, a phenomenon for which it is difficult to account, and still more to find a remedy.

Game is in great abundance; plains, miles in extent, may be seen covered with spring bucks, and flocks of wild beeston or gnocs, an animal nearly resembling, if not the same as, the bison, much more to the gratification of the traveller or mere sportsman than the farmer, to whom their demands on his grass and still more precious water, are far more than a counterpoise to the advantages which his table can derive from them. Besides these, there are bles bucks, quaggas, ostriches, steen bucks, ree bucks, and a few hartebeesten. The wild animals of prey are lions, in small numbers, panthers, leopards, wolves, jackalls, and wild dogs and cats.

But, Mr. Editor, this non-emigrant-catching publication appears to forget to remember one of the most pleasing attractions to South Africa. When at the Cape a few years since, a friend of mine who had resided there many years, related to me risks they were obliged to encounter from the venomous reptiles,—only imagine a *see* green snake facetiously insinuating itself up the trellis work, in at the window, or over the door hatch, or, in winter time, these funny fellows, dropping from the thatch roof, where they, perhaps, had taken up their abode during the summer weather, with the social intention of bearing you company.

The person above alluded to gave me the following description, as nearly as I remember, of an occurrence, the recollection of which appeared to induce the most painful, yet grateful reflection. While walking alone in his garden, about sunset, on casting his eyes along the pathway, in a straight line, he saw what, at first glance, appeared to be a thick stake standing upright, but he knew it could not be that in the pathway: a second glance, however, soon explained the matter, there stood an enormous snake of the Cobra species, his lower extremity curled in circles on the path, while the perpendicular portion appeared swelling with rage. My friend said he never made so rapid a retreat to the house, and on enquiry found all his family was in it, but his eldest child he learnt had been playing in the garden about ten minutes previously; he then seized

his gun, went into the garden cautiously, but the horrible creature he did not see. That night neither he or his family slept, from the consciousness of having this hideous reptile probably within a few yards distance.

New Zealand cannot boast such inducements as these.—I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
O. P. Q.

London, Feb. 16, 1842.

## REVIEWS.

Part IV. of Smith's standard edition of the Voyages of Captain James Cook round the World. Illustrated with maps and numerous engravings on wood. W. Smith, 113, Fleet-street. 1842.

As the beginning of the month comes round, we invariably find ourselves looking with anxiety for the new number of this valuable edition of an old friend of our youth, and it is some satisfaction to us that we get it in readable instalments.

This part completes the first voyage, and comprises six chapters of the second, undertaken in the Resolution and Adventure in 1772-3-4 and 5. The first voyage, as we have already stated, was prepared for the press by Dr. Hawkesworth, but the second is known to have been from Cook's own pen, and is distinguished for a simplicity of style well adapted to a narrative of the kind.

In this part we again find the navigator in New Zealand, and are made acquainted with the soil and climate of Dusky Bay, at the southern part of Tawai Pocommoo or New Munster, as we suppose we must now begin to call it.

The part is illustrated in a similar manner to its tasteful predecessors. Besides the Penguin and Poy bird, from the original plates to Cook's voyages, it contains five wood engravings on other sources, all of them executed in the best style of the art, and some of them from original drawings made expressly for this work. To our readers we venture to suggest that the purchase of the work in parts is advisable, in order that they may make themselves acquainted with its contents. To read it in its complete state would be to some an undertaking; in parts, it becomes an agreeable recreation. It is the foundation stone of the New Zealand Library.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, on the Pasturage of the Waste Lands of the Crown, in the Australian Colonies. By F. J. Biddulph, Esq., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

We received this pamphlet too late for careful review, but a cursory glance over its pages, has convinced us that it is a sensible examination of the subject embraced by its title. The question, on what principle a right of pasture is to be granted in colonies, where land, fit for culture is sold at a fixed and uniform price—is, necessarily, interesting; we shall, therefore, examine Mr. Biddulph's views in our next.

## HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

The following instructions for the keeping of poultry from Cobbett's Cottage Economy, are well worthy the attention of Emigrants:—

## TOWLS.

"These are kept for two objects, their flesh and their eggs. As to rearing them, every thing said about rearing turkeys is applicable here. They are best fattened, too, in the same manner. But, as to laying-hens, there are some means to be used to secure the use of them in winter. They ought not to be old hens. Pullets, that is, birds hatched in the foregoing spring, are, perhaps, the best. At any rate, let them not be more than two years old. They should be kept in a warm place, and not let out, even in the day-time, in wet weather; for one good sound wetting will keep them back for a fortnight. The dry cold, even in the severest cold, if dry, is less injurious than even a little wet in winter-time. If the feathers get wet, in our climate, in winter, or in short days, they do not get dry for a long time; and this it is that spoils and kills many of our fowls.

"The French, who are great egg eaters, take singular pains as to the food of laying-hens in winter. They let them out very little, even in their fine climate, and give them very stimulating food; barley boiled, and given them warm; oats, buck wheat (which, I believe, is the best thing of all except oats); parsley and other herbs chopped fine; leeks chopped in the same way; also apples and pears chopped very fine; oats and wheat crumbled; and sometimes they give them hemp-seed, and the seed of nettles; or dried nettles harvested in summer, and boiled in the winter. Some give them ordinary food, and, once a day, heated bread sopped in wine. White cabbages chopped up are very good in winter for all sorts of poultry.

"This is taking a great deal of pains; but the produce is also very great and very valuable in winter; for, as to preserved eggs, they are things to run from and not after. All this, supposes, however, a proper hen-house, about which we, in England, take very little pains. The vermin, that is to say, the lice, that poultry breed, are the greatest annoyance. And as our climate furnishes them, for a great part of the year, with no dust by which to get rid of these vermin, we should be very careful about cleanliness in the hen houses. Many a hen, when sitting, is compelled to quit her nest to get rid of the lice. They torment the young chickens; and, in short, are a great injury. The fowl-house should, therefore, be very often cleaned out; and sand, or fresh earth, should be thrown on the floor. The nest should not be on shelves, or anything fixed; but little flat baskets, something like those that the gardeners have in the markets in London, and which they call sieves, should be placed against the sides of the house upon pieces of wood nailed up for the purpose. By this means the nests are kept perfectly clean, because the baskets are, when necessary, taken down, the hay thrown out, and the baskets washed; which cannot be done if the nest be made in anything forming part of the building. Besides this, the roosts ought to be cleaned every week, and the hay changed in the nests of laying hens. It is good to fumigate the house frequently by burning dry herbs, juniper-wood, cedar-wood, or brimstone; for nothing stands so much in need of cleanliness as a fowl-house, in order to have fine fowls and plenty of eggs.

"The ailments of fowls are numerous, but they would seldom be seen

if the proper care were taken. It is useless to talk of zomadies in a case where you have complete power to prevent the evil. If well fed, and left perfectly clean, fowls will seldom be sick; and, as to old age, they never ought to be kept more than a couple or three years; for they get to be good for little as layers, and no teacher can face them as food.

"It is, perhaps, seldom that fowls can be kept conveniently about a cottage, but when they can, three, four, or half a dozen hens to lay in winter, when the wife is at home the greater part of the time, are worth attention. They would require but little room, might be bought in November and sold in April, and six of them, with proper care, might be made to clear every week the price of a gallon of flour. If the labour were great, I should not think of it; but it is none; and I am for neglecting nothing in the way of pains in order to ensure a hot dinner every day in winter, when the man comes home from work. As to the fattening of fowls, information can be of no use to those who live in a cottage all their lives; but it may be of some use to those who are born in cottages and go to have the care of poultry at richer persons' houses. Fowls should be put to fat about a fortnight before they are wanted to be killed. The best food is barley-meal wetted with milk, but not wetted too much. They should have clear water to drink, and it should be frequently changed. Crammed fowls are very nasty things: but "barn-door" fowls, as they are called, are sometimes a great deal more nasty. Barn-door would, indeed, do exceedingly well; but it unfortunately happens that the stable is generally pretty near to the barn. And now let any gentleman who talks about sweet barn-door fowls, have one caught in the yard, where the stable is also. Let him have it brought in, killed, and the crew taken out and cut open. Then let him take a ball of horse-dung from the stable-door; and let his nose tell him how very small is the difference between the smell of the horse-dung, and the smell of the crew of his fowl. In short, roast the fowl, and then pull aside the skin at the neck, put your nose to the place, and you will almost think that you are at the stable-door. Hence the necessity of taking them away from the barn-door a fortnight, at least, before they are killed. We know very well that ducks that have been fed upon fish, either wild ducks or tame ducks, will scent a whole room, and drive out of it all those who have not pretty good constitutions. It must be so. Solomon says that all flesh is grass; and those who know any thing about beef, know the difference between the effect of the grass in Herefordshire and Lincolnshire; and the effect of turnips and oil cake. In America they always take the fowls from the farm-yard, and shut them up a fortnight or three weeks before they are to be killed. One thing, however, about fowls ought always to be born in mind. They are never good for any thing when they have attained their full growth, unless they be capons or peafowls. If the poulets be old enough to have little eggs in them, they are not worth one farthing; and as to the cocks of the same age, they are fit for nothing but to make soup for soldiers on their march, and they ought to be taken for that purpose.

## TURKEYS.

"These are flying things, and so are common fowls. But it may happen that a few hints respecting them may be of use. To raise turkeys in this chilly climate, is a matter of much greater difficulty than in the climates that give great warmth. But the great enemy to young turkeys (for old ones are hardy enough) is the wet. This they will endure in no climate; and so true is this, that in America, where there is always a "wet spell" in April, the farmers' wives take care never to have a brood come out until the spell is passed. In England, where the wet spells come at haphazard, the first thing is to take care that young turkeys never go out, on any account, except in dry weather, till the dew be quite off the ground; and this should be adhered to till they get to be of the size of an old partridge, and have their backs well covered with feathers. And in wet weather they should be kept under cover all day long.

"172. As to the feeding of them, when young, various nice things are recommended. Hard eggs chopped fine, with crumbs of bread, and a great many other things; but that which I have seen used, and always with success, and for all sorts of young poultry, is milk turned into curds. This is the food for young poultry of all sorts. Some should be made fresh every day; and if this be done, and the young turkeys kept warm, and especially from wet, not one out of a score will die. When they get to be strong, they may have meal and grain, but still they always love the curds.

"173. When they get their head feathers they are hardy enough; and what they want is room to grow about. It is best to breed them under a common hen; because she does not ramble like a hen turkey; and it is a very curious thing that turkeys bred up by a hen of the common fowl, do not themselves ramble much when they get old; and for this reason, when they buy turkeys for stock, in America (where there are such large woods, and where the distant rambling of turkeys is inconvenient) they always buy such as have been bred under the hens of the common fowl; than which a more complete proof of the great powers of habit is, perhaps, not to be found. And ought not this to be a lesson to fathers and mothers of families? Ought not they to consider that the habits which they give their children are to stick by those children during their whole lives?

"The hen should be fed exceedingly well, too, while she is sitting and after she has hatched; for though she does not give milk, she gives heat; and, let it be observed; that as no man ever yet saw healthy pigs with a poor sow, so no man ever saw healthy chickens with a poor hen. This is a matter much too little thought of in the rearing of poultry; but it is a matter of the greatest consequence. Never let a poor hen sit; feed the hen well while she is sitting; and feed her most abundantly when she has young ones; for then her labour is very great; she is making exertions of some sort or other during the whole twenty-four hours; she has no rest; and is constantly doing something or other to provide food for safety for her young ones.

"As to fattening turkeys, the best way is, never to let them be poor. Cramming is a nasty thing, and quite unnecessary. Barley-meal mixed with skim-milk, given to them, fresh and fresh, will make them fat in a short time, either in a coop, in a house, or running about. Boiled carrots and Swedish turnips will help, and it is a change of sweet food. In France they sometimes pick turkeys alive, to make them tender; of which I shall only say, that the man that can do this, or order it to be done, ought to be skinned alive himself."

## DUCKS.

"169. No water to swim in is necessary to the old, and is injurious to the very young. They never should be suffered to swim (if water be near) till more than a month old. The old duck will lay in the year, if well kept, ten dozen of eggs; and that is her best employment; for common hens are the best mothers. It is not good to let young ducks out in the morning to eat slugs and worms, for though they like them, these things kill them if they eat a great quantity. Grass, corn, white cabbages, and lettuces, and especially buck wheat, cut when half ripe, and hung down in the haulm. This makes fine ducks. Ducks will feed on garbage and all sorts of filthy things; but their flesh is strong, and bad in proportion. They are, in Long Island, fattened upon a coarse sort of crab, called a horse-foot fish, prodigious quantities of which are cast on the shores. The young ducks grow very fast upon this, and very fat; but woe unto him that has to smell them when they come from the spit, and as for eating them, a man must have a stomach indeed to do that.

"When young, they should be fed upon barley-meal, or curds, and kept in a warm place in the night-time, and not let out early in the morning. They should, if possible, be kept from water to swim in. It always does them harm; and, if intended to be sold, to be killed when young; they should never go near ponds, ditches, or streams. When you come to fatten ducks, you must take care that they get at no filth whatever. They will eat garbage of all sorts; they will suck down the most noxious particles of all those substances which go for manure. A dead rat three parts rotten is a feast to them. For these reasons I should never eat any ducks, unless there were some mode of keeping them from this horrible food. I treat them precisely as I do my geese. I buy a troop when they are young, and put them in a pen, and feed them upon oats, cabbages, lettuces, and water, and have the place kept very clean. My ducks are, in consequence of this, a great deal more fine and delicate than any others that I know anything of."

## GEESE.

"167. They can be kept to advantage only where there are geese commons, and there they are easily kept, live to a very great age, and are amongst the hardiest animals in the world. If well kept, a goose will lay a hundred eggs in a year. The French put their eggs under large hens of common fowls, to each of which they give four or five eggs; or under turkeys, to which they give nine or ten goose-eggs. If the goose herself sit, she must be well and regularly fed at, or near to, her nest. When the young ones are hatched, they should be kept in a warm place for about four days, and fed on barley-meal, mixed, if possible, with milk; and then they will begin to graze. Water for them, or for the old ones to swim in, is by no means necessary, nor, perhaps, ever even useful. Or how is it that you see such fine flocks of fine geese all over Long Island (in America), where there is scarcely such a thing as a pond or a run of water?

"168. Geese are raised by grazing, but to fat them something more is required. Corn of some sort, or boiled Swedish turnips. Some corn and some raw Swedish turnips, or carrots, or white cabbage or lettuces, make the best fattening. The modes resorted to by the French for fattening geese, nailing them down by their webs, and other acts of cruelty, are, I hope, such as Englishmen will never think of. They will get fat enough without the use of any of these unfeeling means being employed. He who can deliberately inflict torture upon an animal, in order to heighten the pleasure his palate is to receive in eating it, is an abuser of the authority which God has given him, and is, indeed, a tyrant in his heart. Who would think himself safe if at the mercy of such a man? Since the first edition of this work was published I have had a good deal of experience with regard to geese. It is a very great error to suppose that what is called a Michaelmas goose is the thing. Geese are, in general, eaten at the age when they are called green geese; or after they have got their full and entire growth, which is not until the latter part of October. Green geese are loose flabby things; no rich taste in them; and, in short, a very indifferent sort of dish. The full grown goose has solidity in it, but it is hard as well as solid; and in place of being rich it is strong. Now there is a middle course to take, and if you take this course, you produce the finest birds of which we can know anything in England. For three years, including the present year, I have had the finest geese that I ever saw, or ever heard of. I have bought from twenty to thirty every one of these years. I buy them off the common late in June, or very early in July. They have cost me from 2s to 3s each, first purchase. I bring the flock home, and put them in a pen, about twenty feet square, where I keep them well littered with straw, so as for them not to get filthy. They have one trough in which I give them dry oats, and they have another trough where they have constantly plenty of clean water. Besides these, we give them, two or three times a day, a parcel of lettuces out of the garden. We give them such as are going to seed generally; but the better the lettuces are, the better the geese. If we have no lettuces to spare, we give them cabbages, either loaved or not loaved; though, observe, the white cabbage as well as the white lettuce, that is to say, the loaved cabbage and lettuce, are a great deal better than those that are not loaved. This is the food of my geese. They thrive exceedingly upon this food. After we have had the flock about ten days, we begin to kill, and we proceed once or twice a week till about the middle of October, sometimes later. A great number of persons who have eaten of these geese have all declared that they did not imagine that a goose could be brought to be so good a bird. These geese are altogether different from the hard, strong things that come out of the stubble fields, and equally different from the flabby things called a green goose. I should think that the cabbages or lettuces perform half the work of keeping and fattening my geese; and these are things that really cost nothing. I should think that the geese, upon an average, do not consume more than a shilling's worth of oats each. So that we have these beautiful geese for about four shillings each. No money will buy me such a goose in London; but the thing that I can get nearest to it will cost me seven shillings. Every gentleman has a garden. That garden has, in the month of July, a wagon-load, at least, of lettuces and cabbages to throw away. Nothing is attended with so little trouble as these geese. There is hardly anybody near London that has not room for the purposes here mentioned. The reader will be apt to exclaim, as my friends very often do, "Cobbett's Geese are all Swans." Well, better that way than not to be pleased with what one has. However, let gen-

them try this method of fattening geese. It saves money, mind, at the same time. Let them try it; and if any one, who shall try it, shall find the effect not to be that which I say it is, let him reproach me publicly with being a deceiver. The thing is while I could buy a goose off the common for like to give seven shillings for one in London, geese should not be excluded from my house.

flock of geese, and brought them home to Kensington. They could not be eaten all at once. It was necessary, therefore, to fix upon a mode of feeding them. The above mode was adopted by my servant, as far as I know, without any knowledge of mine; but the very agreeable result made me look into the matter; and my opinion, that the information will be useful to many persons, at any rate, is sufficient to induce me to communicate it to my readers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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**CORNHILL, LONDON.** 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 transportation of SMALL PARCELS and MERCHANDISE, obtaining FREE PASSAGES for EMIGRANTS, procuring SERVANTS for COLONISTS, providing OUTFITS, erecting MARINE and LIFE ASSURANCES, and of rendering efficient assistance, at a moderate Commission, to all persons connected with or proceeding to HER MAJESTY'S COLONIES.

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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 with them.  
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LETTERS transmitted by the Overland Indian Mail will be all registered. Postage of Letters, &c. Overland, is charged as below:—

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Under 1/2 oz.	1 s. d.	Under 1/2 oz.	1 s. d.
1/2 oz. and under 1 oz.	2 0 0	1/2 oz. and under 1 oz.	3 0 0
1 "	2 4 0	" "	4 0 0
2 "	3 0 0	" "	5 0 0
" "	3 6 0	" "	6 0 0
3 "	4 8 0	" "	11 0 0

AND SO ON IN PROPORTION.

**THE INDIA MAIL**, via FALMOUTH, will be made up in London on the LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH, (or the previous one, should the last day fall on a Sunday,) arriving at Alexandria on the 16th or 18th, and leaving that Port for England from the 26th to the 28th of every month.

**THE MAIL**, via MARSEILLES, for the present will continue to be despatched from London on the FOURTH OF EACH MONTH, except when it happens to fall on a Sunday, when it will be despatched on the following day.

**THE POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS**, by France, is 2d, by the Falmouth Mail free; they must, however, be posted within seven days from the date of their publication. All letters should be written on this "Bank Post" paper, and wafers and marked respectively, "via Falmouth," or "via France." In 47 days to India, from whence Letters for Australia are despatched by the first Ships. If sent by Sea, by direct ships, usually taking from 100 to 120 days, Small Parcels under 4 ounces, will be sent Free to all Subscribers, which advantage is strongly recommended to persons residing out of London. Subscribers not keeping an account with the firm, are expected to make a remittance on account of postage.

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This Establishment will commence business on the First of March next.

On the First of March will be Published, Price Two Shillings, No. 3 of the "Australian and New Zealand Magazine," Edited by Henry Capper.

**THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND MONTHLY MAGAZINE**, for February. Smith, Elder, and Company.

"The second number of this useful work, which bids fair to be extremely serviceable to the interests of the Australasian colonies, exhibits considerable improvement as compared with the first. It contains several useful and interesting articles, and the department entitled "Australasian Intelligence" embraces condensed summaries of the news of the month from all the colonies. The shipping news especially is very complete, and the whole arrangement shows that the editor knows what his readers want, and moreover has the means of supplying it."—New Zealand Journal, February 25th.  
Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, and sold by all Booksellers.

**THE BUDGET**, No. V.  
This day is published, price 3d.

**THE BUDGET**, No. V.—Containing a LETTER to LORD ELIOT on COLONIZATION considered as a means of removing the Causes of Misery in Ireland, and of preventing the Wages of Labour in England, from being permanently forced down, by Irish Immigration to the Starvation Level.  
By a MEMBER of the POLITICAL ECONOMY CLUB.

The BUDGET, No. I., contains a Letter to Lord John Russell, explaining the manner in which a fixed duty of 8s. per quarter on the importation of foreign wheat would render dear years dearer.  
Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

**WELLINGTON.—NEW ZEALAND.**  
**TO BE SOLD.**—One Section of Land in the above Colony.  
For particulars apply (if by letter, free) to SMYTH and EVANS, Colonial Agents, 103, Cornhill, late Messrs. Ladbroke's Bank.

**NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS.**

**NOTICE.**—A MEETING will be held at these rooms, on WEDNESDAY evening, the 2nd of March, for the purpose of discussing Lord Stanley's proposition with regard to the survey, and disposal of the Crown lands in Australia and New Zealand. The chair will be taken at Seven o'Clock.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—Persons desirous of emigrating to the above Colony may obtain all relative information by application to J. STAYNER, Ship and Insurance Broker to the New Zealand Company, 110, Fenchurch-street.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

**THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE** was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

**PRICE OF THE PAPER.**—Four shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Six lines and under; 3s 6d for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

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The undersigned vessel will be dispatched in a few days, being under positive engagement, and requiring a few tons of goods only to fill her.

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**TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.**

**A. CHARDS, WOOD and Co.**, KEEP A STOCK of THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes: Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.  
"I bought" my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 147, 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; and 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.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West; by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors," 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, February 19, 1852.

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 56.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## ON THE TRANSFER OF CAPITAL TO NEW COUNTRIES.

The principal features which distinguish what we call old and new countries from each other, are the comparative scarcity of rich and fertile land in the one, and its abundance in the other. In those countries where good land is scarce, compared with capital and labour, and subsistence is drawn from lands of limited productiveness, the surplus which the better lands yield is retained by the landowner as rent; whilst the residue, diminished by such rent, is shared between the capitalist and labourer, in the shape of profits and wages: both of which have, consequently, a tendency to decline as the increase of population requires a lower quality of soil to be called into cultivation. In what we call "new countries," on the other hand, the whole population can be fed by means of the best lands only. No rent, or only a nominal rent, is paid; and the whole produce, without any deduction, is shared between the capitalist and the labourer whose profits and wages are thus at the maximum.

These principles have already been explained at greater length in a paper entitled "Colonization and Corn Laws," published in our fifty-second number,\* and we beg our readers to refer to that article for the purpose of gaining a clear conception of the principle here laid down.

With the comparatively high rate of wages in new countries, we have at present no concern; our business is with the better profits which new countries afford, and the consequences which spring therefrom. To arrive at any precise statement of the rate of profits in different trades would, perhaps, be impossible; but, we apprehend, the rate of interest may be taken as a perfectly accurate measure thereof. In England, we need scarcely state, the rate of interest is lamentably low. At the present price of stocks, the interest of money is exactly 3½ per cent.; that is, 3½ per cent. Reduced are worth within one-eighth of 100l. Money can be had on mortgage at 4 per cent.; and if as much as 5 per cent. be offered for money, there is good reason to look with suspicion on the security.

Let us now contrast this with the rate of interest in the Australasian colonies. The Australian Trust Company, conducted by men of sagacity and caution, lend money on the security of land at 10 per cent. In their recent report they state that this is below the market rate, which is at least 12 per cent.; but they are anxious to get all the best securities, and there is no doubt that their moderation will reap its just reward in obtaining the very best class of borrowers in the Colony. In like manner, in New Zealand, borrowers may be found offering the very best securities for money, for which they are willing to pay 12 per cent.; and these are not distressed borrowers, desirous of obtaining money to stave off some pressing evil, but sound, solvent, and industrious settlers, anxious to extend production, and who would not give so high a rate of interest unless it were well worth their while. We may conclude, therefore, that in the Australasian Colonies, the ordinary rate of interest, and therefore of profit, is fully three times the rate in this country—a difference sufficient to furnish an adequate motive to the capitalist of this country to transfer his capital to those colonies, provided a satisfactory machinery (so to speak) can be established to enable him to do so with convenience.

The next question which arises is, whether the transfer of capital from this country, to a colony circumstanced as above stated, is injurious or beneficial to the country parting with it. To the country receiving the capital, the benefit is obvious enough: but doubts have arisen as to whether capital can be withdrawn from a country without inflicting injury thereon. We apprehend these doubts are not warranted—that they arise from an inadequate conception of the effects of employing an excessive amount of capital on a limited field of production.

In this country the field of production is artificially limited by our corn laws, which force the cultivation of very low soils—soils which are perhaps well adapted to the raising of stock, but which, when pressed into the service of wheat culture, yield a very small return for the capital and labour expended thereon; that is, profits and wages are both extremely low—not merely in agriculture, but in all employments; for profits and wages in all employments have a tendency to equalise; and if any circumstance lowers the rate in the production of food, the decline speedily extends to capital and labour employed in other branches of industry. If, for instance, the profits arising from the employment of capital in manufactures or the carrying trade were, for a time, higher than the profits derived from agriculture, capital would cease to flow towards the latter branch of industry, and all the savings of the year would seek employment in those branches of productive industry which yielded the best return. This would go on until, to use a common expression, "the

trade was overdone;" that is, until the increased production of manufactures had caused a decline of price, and a greater number of competitors in the carrying trade had caused a decline of remuneration, in the shape of profit or otherwise, when capital would at once be determined into some other channel. This process is going on every day; and so delicate a measure of the desirableness of a channel of employment is PRICE, that great revolutions are seldom necessary. There is perpetually some new accumulation of capital seeking advantageous investment, and it finds employment where profits are highest, and so continues until they are reduced to the common level, without requiring any change in the capital already invested.

Let us now suppose that a second Ireland were to rise from the ocean—of fertility superior to that of the British isles, capable of raising much more food than the whole population requires, and that, too, with a moderate application of capital and labour. There can be no doubt that the profitableness of productive enterprise upon that new field of production, being, at least, equal to that of any of our Colonies, would cause a considerable quantity of capital and labour to be withdrawn from the one to the new field. The produce of the new field would, therefore, come cheaper to market, and every producer, who remained in the old field, would share in the advantage, by getting more food for the produce of his labour. An increase in the demand for all the articles produced in the old field would spring up; prices, say of manufactures, would rise as the prices of food declined, until the profits realised in both fields were equalised, at a point somewhere between the old and the new rates. The first occupiers of the new field of production would not be able to secure all the benefits, and keep the prices of food up to the old standard, because competition would necessarily be active, and an additional influx of capital would continue from time to time to seek investment in the new and more profitable field, until the advantage was destroyed and the process of equalization was completed by a gradual decline of profits in the new field, and a corresponding advance in the old.

Now, no one can doubt that with our present amount of capital and labour, the sudden appearance of a second Ireland would be productive of enormous benefits, and no one in his senses would cry out against the transfer of capital to the new and productive field which we have conjured up. What, then, is the difference between such a transfer of capital, and a similar transfer to Australia or New Zealand? Is it a totally distinct case, governed by different principles, or is only a difference of degree affected by distance merely? The mere statement of the proposition is almost sufficient. The two cases are clearly, precisely similar, subject, in the case of the more distant country, to a continual deduction from the advantages of the transfer, for the cost of conducting the interchange of the articles which the colony and the mother country require of each other.

Suppose, for instance, that the profits of wool growing in England are five or six per cent., and that in Australia they are fifteen per cent. If Australia were close to England, the cost of importing the wool, and of exporting and transmitting the commodities to be given in exchange, would be trifling—let us suppose one per cent. Owing to the great distance of Australia, however, the cost of the double transport is, let us suppose, three per cent. The difference between the two cases is this, that the equalization of profits, if Australia were close to England, would be proportionately rapid, and its effects would become conspicuous in a short period of time. But, subject to the deduction we have pointed out, there is an ample advantage remaining from the transfer of capital to Australia and New Zealand, every producer there being an infinitely greater consumer of British manufactured goods than he would have been had he remained at home. Now, he cannot become a greater consumer without raising prices, which is only a mode of offering more produce in exchange for what he formerly consumed. Thus, he raises profits by imperceptible degrees; in other words, he shares his advantages with the produce at home, by the process described in the introductory part of this paper.

It must, indeed, be obvious, that if one million of capital were withdrawn from production here, with or without the corresponding quantity of labour, there would be a diminished production of the articles whereon it was previously employed. Demand continuing the same, prices would necessarily rise from the comparative scarcity, and profits increase. On the principle we have already stated, some capital from other employments would flow to the prosperous branch of industry, and so all would partake in the advantage arising in the first instance out of the diminished production of one class of articles. But this is only one half of the benefit. The capital transferred is employed with increased profit; that is, as we have already ex-

plained, it produces more, and the producers, labourers as well as capitalists, become, as we have also explained, better customers to the home producers, and so further promote the general advance of profits.

With unlimited freedom of interchange, no improvement could take place in the productiveness of capital and labour in any employment, or in any part of the globe, without being followed by a very general diffusion of the advantage arising therefrom. Australia produces wool, for instance, at half the price at which Saxony wool was sold a few years since. If the management of sheep should continue to improve in Australia, so as to make that country the source of supply for the whole consumption of Europe, at a very considerable reduction of price, the saving which every individual would make in woollen clothing would enable him to increase his demand of some one or more articles, and the aggregate saving would sensibly affect the demand for, and therefore the price of, almost every article of consumption, and so amount to a general rise of profits.\* Can there be any doubt, then, that the transfer of capital to Australia and New Zealand, attended as it is with increased productiveness, can fail to be beneficial to the country at large, by tending to increase the profitability of the capital remaining at home?

The transfer of capital being thus shown to be advantageous, we come now to show by what means such transfer may be facilitated, so as to enable capitalists residing here to avail themselves of the superior profits of new countries. For this purpose, two conditions seem necessary. 1. Absence of undue risk; and 2. Facility of conversion, or say, transferableness in the home market. The first condition is possessed in the highest degree, by banking and other lending institutions, when managed with ordinary prudence. Not that loss can be wholly avoided, but it is well understood that, by taking care to require collateral security, the losses may be so inconsiderable as to amount to a small per centage on the whole of the transactions. Colonial Banks are of two kinds,—namely, such as are established in the Colony, and such as are established in London, with Colonial branches. Of the former, the shares are seldom made transferable in London. To make a certain proportion so transferable would greatly facilitate the investment of English capital therein, and so promote its permanent transfer to the Colony. Such banks as the Union Bank of Australia, the shares of which are transferable here, fulfil both the conditions we have named; and as the trade of New Zealand is now increasing to an extent to render the branch of that institution quite inadequate to the wants of the Colonists, it would be well if a separate bank for New Zealand were at once established.

The other kind of lending institution, which fulfils the required conditions of security and transferableness, is that to which we have of late had frequent occasion to allude—we mean such as the Australian Trust Company, instituted for the purpose of lending capital on the security of land for longer periods than would be consistent with a sound system of banking. An institution of this kind may be managed with very little risk, a set of rules may be established as to the extent and nature of the securities to be insisted on, and the execution of those rules may be intrusted to officers of established character. The extension of such an institution to New Zealand would be productive of great advantage, as well to the persons who might embark their capital in the undertaking, as to the borrowers in the Colony.

The shape in which capital invested in such institutions for ultimate loan in the Colonies is transferred, is usually merchandize, with the intervention, however, of bills of exchange. Thus an agriculturist of New Zealand, let us suppose, applies to the agent of a Trust and Loan Company for, say 1,000*l* by way of mortgage. The agent being satisfied with his security, draws upon the society in London, and gives the borrower the bill. This bill is readily saleable in the market; and, with the proceeds, the agriculturist purchases ploughs, seed-corn, stock, and whatever else he may require to form his future farming capital. The bill, thus falling into the hands of an importing merchant, is transmitted to his English agent, in payment for manufactured goods and such other merchandize as the market requires; the English agent finally receives the money of the Trust Company, and with it makes his purchases for shipment. Thus the only transfer of money takes place between two parties residing at home—the real transfer of capital from country to country is in the form of merchandize, and for the most part of manufactures, and probably of those kinds of manufactures of which the agriculturist in question had increased the demand on receiving his loan. Transactions of this kind will exhibit their result in a considerable balance of imports into the colony, over and above the amount of exports from it. This has been the case to a greater or less extent, in all our colonies, and it seems to have puzzled many persons. Indeed, we have seen colonial editors lamenting the excess of imports,

\* An illustration of this is afforded by a comparison of the effects of a low and high price of corn upon the state of trade. When food is cheap, the industrious classes clothe themselves, and the increased demand for the home market produces great manufacturing and commercial prosperity. When corn is dear, on the other hand, the whole of the wages of the working classes are expended in providing food for their families, and their demand for manufactures ceases. Hence it is that a high price of food produces a great stagnation of manufactures. In 1845, for instance, when wheat was at less than 40*s* per quarter, we had a period of great commercial prosperity—for the simple reason, that upwards of 15,000,000*l* was saved on wheat alone. During the recent period of high prices, great has been the distress of the manufacturing districts, in which the capitalists have largely shared by a considerable decline—nay, almost a destruction of profits.

as evidence that the balance of trade was against them; whereas the fact was, that a considerable balance of imports was destined to remain in the colony for permanent investment, and was, therefore, a balance not to be remitted to the mother country.

It must not be understood that the above are the only modes of transferring capital to our Australian colonies. In practice, where parties are willing to incur a little risk for the sake of increased profit, many other modes of transfer present themselves. Steam-boat companies, whaling companies, joint-stock saw-mills, and other productive enterprises offer considerable advantages to the more adventurous. Inasmuch as these, however, require personal superintendence, they are best conducted by persons on the spot. They are, in short, the forms in which the capital of actual settlers should be invested. The English capitalist who desires to participate in the high profits of new countries, should choose those modes which unite the smallest risk with perfect saleableness in the home market, so that if his capital be required for any other purpose, it can be obtained at an hour's notice,—an advantage which both the Bank and the Trust Company possess in an eminent degree. With facilities such as these, it would be difficult to predict the prosperity of the settlements of New Zealand. In New South Wales the Trust Company is doing much to alleviate the stagnation under which that Colony has for some time laboured, and we trust that before long, the advantages of a similar institution will be enjoyed by New Zealand.

#### THE SHEEP IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Australian colonies and New Zealand are, at this moment, working benefit for each other in a way which illustrates, in a striking manner, the commercial advantages which must spring from the extension of emigration in that part of the world.

Some time since sheep were so reduced in price in New South Wales, in consequence of the general state of commercial distress prevalent there, that a whole cargo was shipped at 3*s* 9*d* per head. In New Zealand, they realized from 18*s* to 20*s*, returning a large profit to the shipper, and tending to enhance the shipping price, and therefore helping to restore the state of confidence and credit. As an importing price, on the other hand, 18*s* to 20*s* was moderate in the extreme; so that, whilst the New Zealand buyers were doing a positive good to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, by their new demand, they were receiving great benefit in the shape of large importations of sheep at less than the average price in Sydney. It is believed that several thousands have been so imported.

It was, at first, thought that New Zealand would not be very well adapted to wool growing, but we now believe that the keeping of flocks will prove as successful as in Australia. The sheep of New Zealand keep their health as well as the rest of the animal creation, and the small parcels of wool which have, at times, found their way home, have been well spoken of by the brokers.

In one respect, New Zealand will possess a great advantage over Australia. The land being extremely fertile, rich pasturage will be found without the necessity of spreading the herds and flocks over a wide extent of country. Hence, there will be great saving of labour, fewer shepherds will be required, and the safety of the stock will be less put to hazard. Moreover, the natives of Australia, with their dogs, are great depredators. The New Zealanders, on the other hand, respect the property of the Europeans, and, as they value money, they may be made the shepherds of the colony instead of the wolves.

Sheep rearing in New Zealand will, probably, be closely connected with farming, and will aid in giving fertility to the soil, and, from the richness of the pasture and the character of the climate, it is highly probable that long or combing wools will be supplied by New Zealand of finer quality than any known in Europe.

#### THE PASSENGERS ACT.

[We are indebted to the *Colonial Gazette* for the following summary of this act, the absence of the editor having prevented his obtaining a copy of the bill.]

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners' Bill, adopted by Lord Stanley, for the amendment and enlargement of the existing Passengers Act, has been issued this week. The following is an abridgement of the bill:—

1. The first clause repeals former acts, 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. 53, and 3 and 4 Vict. c. 21.
2. The number of passengers to be carried in each vessel is limited; vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands to any place out of Europe, not being within the Mediterranean Sea, shall carry no more than one passenger for every two tons of the registered tonnage. In the lower deck or platform ten clear superficial feet are to be allowed for each passenger; or if the ship pass within the Tropics, the voyage not being computed at more than twelve weeks, twelve feet are to be allowed; at more than twelve weeks, fifteen feet. One passenger may be carried under the poop for every thirty passengers. The master incurs a penalty of 5*l* for every passenger in excess of the proper number.
3. Every ship must have a lower deck or platform above or level with the top of the lower beams, properly secured to them, and of an inch and a half in thickness.
4. There must be a height of at least six feet between the upper and lower decks.
5. There must be only two tiers of berths; the lower six inches from the deck.
6. A supply of not less than three quarts of water must be issued to each passenger per day, and seven pounds of bread-stuff per week: of the latter, one-third may consist of potatoes, reckoned at the rate of five pounds for one of bread-stuff. No ship to be cleared out without having on board sufficient supplies of provisions and water.

7. Regulations for securing the supply of water and for its preservation on the voyage.

8. The length of voyages is to be computed according to the following rule:—to North America ten weeks, West Indies ten weeks, Central or South America twelve weeks, West coast of Africa twelve weeks, Cape of Good Hope or the Falkland Islands fifteen weeks, Mauritius eight weeks, Western Australia twenty weeks, other Australian Colonies twenty-two weeks, New Zealand twenty-four weeks.

9. Two children under fourteen years of age to be reckoned as one adult passenger.

10. The Emigration Agent at the port which the vessel leaves, or in the absence of such a functionary, the officers of the Customs, are to examine the provisions and water as to quantity and quality, and the allotment of space; and to ascertain that there is an ample supply of water and stores for the crew of the ship or other persons on board, over and above what is provided for the passengers.

11. Provides for the rigid survey of the ship as to its sea-worthiness; and gives the Commissioner of Customs or the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners power to detain vessels until rendered seaworthy.

12. Every ship of 150 and under 250 tons must carry two boats; under 500 tons three boats; more than that four boats.

13. Masters to carry two copies of the act, open to the perusal of passengers.

14. With every ship carrying one hundred passengers a medical practitioner is to sail; in every ship carrying a smaller number, medicines of sufficient amount and of a proper kind to be carried.

15. Spirits are not to be laden on board by way of stores, except for the master and crew and cabin-passengers, or as medical comforts; but the sale of spirits to any passenger during the voyage is absolutely prohibited, under a penalty of not less than 50/ nor more than 200/.

16. The masters are to keep a list of passengers according to the given form, to be countersigned by the officers of Customs at the port of clearance, and deposited with the officers of Customs or Consul at the port of discharge.

17. A like list is to be kept of additional passengers, who may be taken on board during the voyage.

18. Written receipts for passage-money to any place in North America are to be given to steerage-passengers, according to a given form, under a penalty of 2/.

19. Passage-brokers contracting for passages to North America are to be licensed by Justices in the Petit or Quarter-sessions of their district; and will incur a penalty of 10/ for every passage contracted without a licence.

20. All brokers who contract for a passage without due authority from the parties to whom the vessel belongs, incur a penalty not exceeding 5/; with the liability on the part of the licensed broker to have the licence taken away.

21. If a contract for passage is broken, the aggrieved parties, unless maintained at the expense of the contractors, shall recover the amount of passage-money with a sum not exceeding 5/ for each passage, by way of compensation.

22. In case vessels are detained beyond the appointed day of departure, lodgings and rations are to be provided for each passenger, or he is to be allowed one shilling a day as subsistence-money.

23. At the close of the voyage persons are to be entitled to remain on board for forty-eight hours after the arrival in port, and are to be provided for in the same manner as during the voyage; "unless, in the ulterior prosecution of her voyage, any such ship shall quit any such port or place within the said period of forty-eight hours."

24. The master of the vessel is to afford every facility to the proper officers for the inspection of the ship.

25. This clause enumerates many of the foregoing regulations to the breach of which special penalties have not been affixed, and enforces them under a penalty of not less than 5/ nor more than 50/.

26. The right is reserved to passengers to proceed at law for any breach of contract.

27. The mode of recovering penalties is directed.

28. Owners or charterers and masters of vessels carrying more than fifty passengers, are to enter into bond, without stamp, for the due performance of the regulations prescribed by the act.

29. Vessels not carrying more than twenty passengers, and ships in the service of the Admiralty or East India Company, ships of war, or transports, are exempted from the operation of the act.

30. The act is extended to the carriage of passengers by sea from any of the British West Indies (in which term are included the British West India Islands, the Bahamas, and British Guiana), from Malta, British possessions on the West coast of Africa, and from Mauritius, to any other place whatsoever.

31. Governors of colonies not already enumerated may adopt this act by proclamation.

32. Those Governors are empowered to declare the computed length of voyages from their own colony to any other place for the purposes of the act; but short voyages of less than three weeks are reserved for particular enactment below.

33. The Governor may substitute different articles of provisions from those specified in the act.

34. The proclamation is to be transmitted to the Queen in Council for confirmation or disallowance; but until disallowed, it is to be in force.

35. Governors are to possess the powers vested in customs-officers for determining the sea-worthiness of vessels.

36. Bonds are not required in respect of voyages from colonies.

37. And such voyages are exempted from the regulations as to the keeping copies of the act, the form of receipts for passage-money, the issuing of passage-brokers, the return of passage-money and compensation, and the payment of subsistence-money.

38. With those exceptions, the act is extended to voyages from the West Indies of less than three weeks' but not less than three days' duration, except as relates to the constipation or thickness of the lower deck, the height between decks, the surgeon and medicine chests, and the maintenance of passengers for forty-eight hours. In such short voyages from the West Indies the owner or charterer may contract with passengers to provide themselves with food, not including water; but

nevertheless the proper officer must ascertain that the passengers have provided an adequate quantity of food.

39. Governors of colonies other than the West Indies may adopt these regulations respecting short voyages.

40. This act is not to prevent local Legislatures in the West Indies, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, or the Queen in Council, from establishing necessary rules and regulations, unless counter to the provisions of the act.

41. The Governor-General of India is empowered to extend the act from time to time to any ports or places within his jurisdiction.

42. Foreign vessels engaged in any voyages specified in the act are to be subject to its provisions.

43. The term "passengers" in the act is not held to include cabin-passengers.

44. In all proceedings it shall be sufficient to cite the act by the title of "The Passengers Act."

It is to be expected that the bill will receive due discussion before its final enactment as a law: indeed, the interests which it affects directly—the petty, not the great interests—are too active not to promote a vigorous opposition to its provisions, and thus a discussion which may help to give the measure its most beneficial shape. Objections have already been made, which have a considerable show of force. It is objected, for instance, that a measure extended to Australian emigration should not have been based, as this is, on Canadian emigration. Then the apportioning of the number of boats to the tonnage of the vessel instead of the number of passengers is mentioned as a palpable absurdity. The South Australian Commissioners, and after them other officers conducting emigration, have computed children under seven years of age at the rate of three as equivalent to one adult, two above that age: the bill makes no distinction between little and big children, and so far it appears needlessly, and therefore mischievously, to enhance the cost of transshipment. The *Australasian Magazine* pronounces the scale of provisions inadequate to the Australian voyage, and remarks that the Colonial Commissioners can already in most cases enforce a better dietary. The same periodical points out an important omission—

"Great care seems to have been taken to regulate the 'tween decks, while the upper deck is altogether unnoticed. This, in the case of a voyage to Australia or New Zealand, is most important; as in some cases the upper deck has been improperly loaded with cattle, stores, and water-casks, independent of the necessary spare spars, the boats, cabin, &c.; so as to render it almost impossible for a twentieth part of the emigrants to exercise thereon."

These and other points merit closer attention than Colonial subjects often receive in Parliament. There are others, however, in the general scope of the measure, which render it one of great value. It seems to go upon the plan of making regulations for the absolute safety and sustenance of passengers throughout the empire, without encumbering mariners with needless obligations. In that respect the very simplicity of the dietary, unless where it is shown to be really inadequate, is an advantage. The measure is perhaps the first instance in which the Imperial Legislature has contemplated the Colonial empire as a whole; and so it is a fit commencement—beginning with the transit of emigrants to that course of future legislation which must, if the most is to be made of the greatness of the empire, regard it in its unity, as consisting of widely-separated countries, with varying wants, but also having vast elementary wants common to all and as vast common interests; an empire, in fact, of which the Mother-country is the centre. In this extended application the bill is made to include African emigration; being in that manner another tacit admission of the inevitable necessity of giving positive permission to the transit of free Blacks. In short, the general principles of the measure are excellent: the details should receive the most earnest scrutiny to render them worthy of their great objects.

COLONIAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last, Messrs. Capper and Gole, of the Australian and New Zealand Subscription Rooms, held an evening meeting, for the discussion of some points connected with the principles of colonization. We were prevented attending by absence from London, but we take the opportunity of recording our strong sense of the utility of such meetings, and we sincerely hope they will be continued.

CLIMATE OF PORT NICHOLSON.—In a postscript to a letter, dated 21st June, we have the following evidence of the genial nature of the climate of Port Nicholson:—"This is our shortest day; and although it is mid-winter, we have in our garden peas in every stage, from two inches in height to eating condition." On the same subject see also Dr. Rees's letter in another column.

NEW ZEALAND COPPER.—A specimen of the copper ore, brought from New Zealand by Dr. Dieffenbach, has been analysed by Mr. Oxland, of this town, with the following results:—Nearly one half of the lump is silica, the remainder, copper pyrites, is found to contain copper, sulphur, and iron, in the following proportions:—Copper, 39; iron, 31, sulphur, 37; silica, 3. These proportions are as nearly correct as the smallness of the sample would allow, and will afford a sufficiently accurate idea of its value. It is of the same character as the richest ores of copper.—*Plymouth Journal*.

WINTER CLIMATE OF WELLINGTON.—The following extract from a letter dated 21st June, and addressed to the editor of this Journal, gives a vivid conception of the general character of the New Zealand winter. "This is the shortest day with us—the depth of our winter—and yet we have peas in the garden in every possible stage, from two inches in height to eating condition."

\* Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, March 19, 1842.

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## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

We are again without later advices from New Zealand; yet, through the attention of correspondents, we are enabled to present our readers with some interesting pieces of intelligence, and especially the report of Captain Daniell, which will be found elsewhere. We also avail ourselves of the ample room at our disposal, to discuss some matters of great importance to the Colony, and to notice at length some recent publications embracing principles which warrant a more lengthened notice than the size of the works themselves would seem to require.

The particulars which we are enabled to furnish of the climate of Auckland and of Port Nicholson, are also satisfactory. For the table, printed in another column, we are indebted to the *Australian and New Zealand Magazine*.

Mr. Wright's shares in the stock of the New Zealand Company, 25l. each, sold for 31l. 10s. and 32l.; this, considering the depression of the Money Market, must be considered a good price.

The Nelson is entered outwards to sail for Wellington on the 10th of March. The Lloyd sailed from Table Bay on the 17th December last.

### CAPTAIN DANIELL'S REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE BALLEY.

COAST OF THE MIDDLE ISLAND—KAI KORA (LOOKERS ON) ROAD-STEAD—PORT COOPER—PORT LEVEY, BANKS'S PENINSULA—PEGASUS BAY.

We have been favoured by Mr. Rundall, of Throgmorton-street, with a communication, enclosing a copy of Captain Daniell's report of the cruise of the Balley, extracted from a number of the *New Zealand Herald*, which has not reached us. It will be recollected that the Balley was despatched with Captain Daniell and Mr. Geo. Duppa, commissioned to examine the east coast of the Middle Island, and the lands adjacent thereto, with a view to determining where the second colony of Nelson shall be established. It will be seen that Captain Daniell reports in favour of Port Cooper, in Banks's Peninsula; but we must express our extreme disappointment at the meagre and insufficient character of the report, and especially at the superficial manner in which the country has been examined. Such as it is, however, the report will have the effect of inducing Captain Wakefield to visit Port Cooper with a view to its selection as a site for Nelson; but, unless Colonel Wakefield is in possession of other information, much of the work of examining sites will be to be done after Captain Wakefield's arrival, for we are convinced no degree of intrinsic excellence will satisfy him without instituting an ample comparison between several different sites. It is unfortunate that the Balley did not proceed to Port Otago. A few days more would have served for its examination; another expedition might have been sent to Awridi, or M'Donnell's Cove, in Hawkes Bay, for it would wrong to fix on Port Cooper without having compared it with the two ports above named, both of which have been highly spoken of by persons who have visited them.

As far as Captain Daniell's scanty report goes, it is certainly satisfactory. The plains between the central mountain ridge and the sea are fertile; in this statement Captain Daniell only confirms all other writers. The neck of land joining Banks's Peninsula with the main land is not sand, but land clothed with vegetation. This, however, is not of much consequence, for its value will be in the degree not of its fertility, but of its practicability as a medium of communication between the Peninsula and the main—a value which it possesses in the highest degree. On the whole, we are strongly inclined to think that Port Cooper will be the site of Nelson, unless, indeed, the harbour of Akaroa should be found to be more eligible, in which case we believe the few French colonists who are there would be no impediment: they would be too glad to exchange their solitary half-starving condition for the comfort which would attend their amalgamation with our settlers:—

17, Throgmorton-street, London, Feb. 24, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having seen no notice in your last paper, of Captain Daniell's report of his visit in the Balley to the Middle Islands, I send you a copy of it, which I have extracted from the *Auckland Gazette*, of the 28th August. It will, no doubt, prove highly accept-

able to many of your readers, more particularly those interested in the Nelson settlement. I conclude there must be a mistake (probably in the printing) in stating that Port Cooper is open to the South East; I imagine North East\* is meant.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES RUNDALL.

The following is the report in question, taken from the *New Zealand Herald* of the 28th of August last.

Wellington, 23d July 1841.

SIR,—Agreeable to your desire, I beg leave to inform you of our proceedings during our late cruise in the schooner Balley. We sailed along the coast of the Middle Island towards Kai Kora, (Lookers on). The land near the shore has an uninviting appearance, from the snowy mountains approaching close to the sea, till within a very short distance of that place, when they trend towards the south-west, leaving in many places large quantities of flat land available for all purposes of agriculture. At Kai Kora there is a good roadstead for small craft and steam boats, formed by a natural breakwater, which runs off from a small peninsula in a N.E. direction leaving it thus exposed only to that quarter from which it is never, known to blow with any degree of violence. Immediately adjoining the peninsula, which forms a table land of little height, we found an area of about 8,000 acres, perfectly flat, with the appearance of being excellent land. We had an opportunity of seeing the whole line of coast between Akaroa and Kai Kora, which presents one continued field of pasturage fit for innumerable herds of cattle and sheep. We visited Port Cooper and Port Levey, situated in the N.W. angle of Banks's Peninsula; they are excellent harbours having in them from seven to four fathoms of water.

Port Cooper is open to the S.E. only, being about five miles long by one and a half wide; on its western side the hills are very precipitous, with two or three breaks in them, through which a road may be carried without difficulty to a splendid district of flat land between the Peninsula and snowy mountains, a part of which is represented in the charts as a low sandy neck; this, however, is not the case, it being in fact a part of the main land, and is covered with luxuriant vegetation.

The soil is of excellent quality, and free from swamps of any importance, according to the statement of Mr. Duppa, who proceeded about eight miles up one of the rivers which drain the plain. The whole country from Banks's Peninsula to these mountains appears of slight elevation, and is interspersed with several groves of pine trees, which become more numerous as the mountains are approached. The whole district, backed by these stupendous alps, forms a scene of surpassing beauty.

Port Levey, situated a little to the east of Port Cooper, is somewhat smaller, but affords equally good shelter for shipping. There are but few natives in this district, and they are for the most part well clothed, and provided with whale boats, which they procure from the whaling ships in exchange for fuel and potatoes.

We found in Pegasus Bay one Bremen, one Launceston, and six French whaling ships, all nearly full, having met with great success this season. I am sorry our time did not allow of our proceeding further to the southward, where, from general report, I have no doubt there are other highly eligible situations for the formation of extensive settlements. I do not, however, believe a more splendid field for colonization than the one I have endeavoured to describe is likely to be met with.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. DANIELL.

To Col. Wakefield, Wellington,  
New Zealand.

### THE FRENCH AT AKAROA.

The *Journal du Havre*, in noticing the arrival of the Ajax, Capt. Letellier, from New Zealand, with intelligence of the French colonists, says—"The report made by Capt. Letellier is full of testimonies of the gratitude of the captains of whalers to Commander Levaud, of the Aube store-ship, for his constant readiness in affording them the most effective assistance in men, boats, and other necessaries; and particularly for his contributing, from the medical stores of his ship, relief for the sick, to which several have been indebted for their lives. This continued assistance to the ships and their crews did not prevent his strictly maintaining order and discipline. To preserve good order in the roadstead, and put an end to abuse which had arisen from the want of it, he established a measure which is already used in our Colonies, and cannot be too highly praised. As his own special duties confined him to station at Akaroa, he appointed, in every place where there were several of our whalers, a Capitaine de Rade, authorized to carry a commodore's pennant at the mast-head, and to maintain order among the ships and their crews. At Port Cooper, the commandant appointed Capt. Letellier to this post, and authorized him to enforce the following regulations:—

"Art. 1. As at Akaroa, all the ships' crews must be on board by sunset, no person being allowed to sleep on shore under any pretence. 2. The natives are to be treated with kindness and consideration. 3. Protection shall be afforded to the missionaries whenever required, and their complaints received and transmitted to Akaroa. 4. All collisions between the French and foreigners must create difficulties, and be injurious to the interests of the colonists; and, therefore, every exertion must be made to avoid them."

"This system has produced excellent results. Every ship thus

\* Undoubtedly this must be the case.



distinguished was furnished with different stores required for the fishery, to be distributed as wanted; thus multiplying the means of succour. During the season of three months that Capt. Letellier was charged with this honourable mission, he had nothing but praise to bestow upon all the captains, foreign as well as French, who were off Port Cooper, for their ready concurrence in all his measures, and the order and tranquillity they preserved."

[Connected with the so-called French settlement at Akaroa, two facts which have lately come to our knowledge should be mentioned. First, the mercantile house which originally projected the expedition, and by whose funds it was carried into execution, under a promise of the King of the French (not of the Government) that, if successful, it should receive public support, became bankrupt about three months since; and, second, most of the French settlers are, in point of fact, Germans, and not natives of France. We state this on the authority of a gentleman, a native of Germany, who has just returned from New Zealand.]

#### AUCKLAND.

We have seen a file of the *Auckland Gazette* up to the 2nd of October last, and subjoin extracts, which will be found interesting.

On the 21st July, a public dinner was given by the inhabitants of Auckland to Captain Hobson. About fifty persons sat down to dinner, and many speeches were made. The following are extracts from the speeches of the Governor and Colonial Secretary.

"He had heard occasionally of disparaging comparisons with regard to different portions of the colony; but he trusted that all such feelings, which could only engender ill-will, would subside. The seat of Government could be but in one place; the inhabitants of Auckland possessed that advantage, but the zeal and energy of those who had settled in the south, under the protection of the Government, would ensure to them an equal share of prosperity. His great anxiety was that in every part of the island unanimity of purpose should prevail."

"The Colonial Secretary then rose and said that a very important and numerous body of settlers had, as they were all aware, come out to the colony under the auspices of the New Zealand Company. He was perfectly certain that, as Englishmen who had located themselves in a distant land, they would not entertain or foster an unfriendly feeling towards their countrymen in this part of the Island; and, he was sure, the present company would cordially unite in wishing success to their enterprise. Their prosperity was interwoven with the future welfare of the settlers in Auckland. He trusted that the period was not distant when all invidious distinctions would be forgotten. The New Zealand Company was a body of the greatest importance: it ranked among its supporters individuals of the highest character and influence, and he sincerely wished it every measure of success. He would, therefore, propose 'Prosperity to the New Zealand Company,' and the settlers introduced by it into this Island."

An article in the paper of 28th August has the following remarks on the exorbitant prices obtained at the sale of town allotments:—

"We extract, in another column, from the official gazette, published on Wednesday last, a list of the town allotments lately sold; their extent; the price realised on each; and the names of the purchasers. From this document it appears that the proceeds of the sale was £1,199 9s. The amount to be paid by officers of Government, for lands reserved, and taken at average price, is £,976 8s 9d. The highest price given for land, at the Government sale, was at the rate of 1,600l; and the lowest 2l per acre; the average being 569l per acre.

The first town sale, from being excessively limited, has impoverished the first settlers. It may be said that the prices were voluntary, but it must be remembered there were assembled here numerous individuals engaged in commercial transactions, &c., who had come here to make it their abiding place. These persons were either obliged to buy "*coûte qui coûte*" or leave, and then it became a mere question of the amount of loss, or sinking of capital, by either leaving the colony altogether, or by purchase of an allotment at an exorbitant price. The same system has been commenced with the country lands, and those who have come here to pursue agriculture, must enter into competition for the few acres of indifferent land now submitted for sale, or wait for the reserved better lands if their means permit, or leave the colony. We ask, is this the system on which a great and flourishing colony can be established? Will such measures induce emigration from England, or encourage settlers from the adjacent colonies? Or is it supposed that the system will be sanctioned by the Home Government, or allowed to continue? Considering the various questions regarding land in New Zealand, any attempt on the part of the Government here to fix and maintain high prices, will only place them in untoward circumstances.

In connection with the above, the subjoined article on the occasion of the sale of country lands (4th September), places in a still stronger light the mischievous effect of the exorbitant prices obtained:—

"We this day lay before our readers an account of the first sale of country land, near the city of Auckland, the result of which has been entirely as we anticipated. The few of each description, namely, suburban, cultivation, or small farms, that are of any value, have been purchased by speculators and jobbers, and the remainder are unsold.

"Of the suburban, some few brought enormous prices, chiefly owing to their proximity to the property of gentlemen already located, and who—naturally wishing for the adjoining allotments—have been compelled to pay most dearly, or to have the greatest of all nuisances generally found in the outskirts of every town and village in England—an assemblage of dirty cottages, inhabited by the lowest characters.

"Instead of suburban villages, for which these allotments were said to be locally so adapted, we shall have these sandy allotments parcelled out into very small patches, divided by lanes, and put up for sale on long credit, so as to induce speculation and occupation by the lower classes.

"Of the ten cultivation allotments two were not sold, and the only one of any value being close to where the bridge must be over Hobson's Creek, was sold at 21l per acre.

"The allotments denominated small farms, varying from five to fifty

acres, being suitable for small capitalists, sold at very high prices, particularly as they are situated on the high road to Manakou, within a few miles of Auckland, and in some places adapted—being on cross roads—for small inns. The twelve farms of 50 acres each, were withdrawn altogether, as the upset price of 2l. per acre precluded any purchaser.

"The area of the whole allotments offered for sale was 1,275 acres, of which only 595 acres were sold.

"Nothing can more fully prove the impolicy of the government, than the results of this sale. From the limited number of allotments it has served, as it did in the Town Sale, the purposes of jobbers and speculators, by whom a fictitious value will be put on the subdivisions into which they will be again allotted. Already there are placards announcing towns, villages, &c.

"Will all this advance the prosperity of Auckland? Is it not the commencement of the same baneful and pernicious system which, in its sequel, has brought early ruin on the mahroom towns and villages in the neighbouring colonies? Government should pursue such measures as would benefit the actual settler and cultivator of the soil, and not sacrifice them to the speculative rapacity of men, who are merely itinerant jobbers, and who, as soon as they have realized their speculations, laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of their dupes, and leave the colony for some other arena for their schemes."

A letter signed "Justus," in the paper of the 28th August, is written in such a fair spirit, and so forcibly condemns "the cramping system," that we print it entire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW ZEALAND HERALD, AND AUCKLAND GAZETTE."

Sir—In your advertisement of last week, a proposal is made to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Auckland, for the purpose of chartering a vessel to bring emigrants from Port Nicholson to this place. The advertiser asserts, "that the labouring classes at Port Nicholson are in a very distressed state, for the want of provisions and labour."

Now, Mr. Editor, the inhabitants of Auckland are certainly not prevented by any enactment of the law, to send a vessel to Port Nicholson for that purpose, but as the Apostle Paul says, "All things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient;" and we may add, they are unjust and unfair in a moral sense. It would be an act of benevolence to fetch the emigrants here "if they were in a state of starvation." But this is the point which I contradict. I know from good sources, that the weekly wages in Port Nicholson, of a common labourer, are from 1l to 1l 5s per week, and those of a mechanic, from 7s to 10s per diem. The provisions in Wellington are much cheaper than they are here. The wages obtained are certainly a good deal lower than they are here; but what is the reason of this? An abundance of labour has been supplied by 3,000 emigrants, having been sent out for the money which was paid for the lands. 1l per week was granted to each labourer on his arrival, until he could find better employment. The labourer, therefore, stands under an agreement to those who sent him out; not a legal, but a moral agreement; and I rather think that a law should pass the Legislature, to prevent the practice of enticing labourers brought out under such an agreement, from one place to another. The Port Nicholson settlers have a right to expect cheaper labour than ourselves. The exorbitant prices exacted in Auckland by the labouring classes, are not at all a sign of a flourishing state. Will those prices last, when the settlers who have arrived have finished their houses, and when the works of the different Government Departments have been completed? Populations and labour will find their own level; and Auckland unites so many advantages, that it will thrive, if no "hot house" system of any kind is adopted, or a forcing to swell its population by adventitious means. I presume, Sir, you are of the same opinion; and hope with me, that the proposed measure will not meet with the approval of our community. Instead of the "puffing system," let us diffuse knowledge about the respective advantages of each place of our Colony. Knowledge, *sine ira nec studio*, and leave the rest to Divine Providence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Justus.

The following is an amusing instance of the enormous prices fictitiously kept up by speculation:—

Town Allotments.—We understand that Mr. Tod has sold a part of one of his allotments purchased here, to Mr. Dudley Sinclair, for the sum of 500l cash. The ground is 54 feet by 49 feet, and contains only four perches. The rate, therefore, at which this allotment has been resold, is *Twenty thousand pounds per acre*.

The settlers complained bitterly of the want of communication between the different settlements in the island, and the following remarks appeared in the paper of 25th Sept., which we insert on account of the friendly spirit which characterises them:—

"INTERCOURSE WITH PORT NICHOLSON.—From the accounts we receive by every mail from England or Sydney, the interest and feeling towards New Zealand increases rather than declines; and it is now certain, that by the spirited measures of the New Zealand Company, the most direct and speedy communication from the mother country to New Zealand, is Port Nicholson.

"Such is the fact, and we doubt not that the latest news from England has reached there long since. To have a direct, certain, and periodical communication with that port, we now conceive to be the imperative duty, as well as wise policy, of the government here. For weeks and weeks we receive no intelligence whatever, while at the very same time it is almost certain within five hundred miles from us, there have been recent arrivals from, and departures to, England.

"So long as this colony was dependent on New South Wales, Sydney, naturally was the principal port of communication for information, as well as the source of supplies, for the settlers here. But in all respects Port Nicholson will now be more advantageous to the settlers in Auckland. The distance is not half that from Sydney, and the monthly communication which they have direct from England—by which not only intelligence and letters, but large quantities of merchandise are received—renders Port Nicholson at this time as good, if not a better and cheaper market for the merchant and storekeeper here, than Sydney.

"Months elapse and we never hear nor receive intelligence from the most populous settlement of Englishmen in New Zealand, and with whose prosperity and welfare, as emigrants from their native land, we are identified. Our excellent and worthy governor has been now absent

there seven weeks, and although within four days' sail, not a vessel has arrived thence.

"To commence such a communication is more speculative than any private individual would conceive prudent, but if Government gave a certain bounty for a given time to some small craft, about 100 tons, to run between here and Port Nicholson, it would very probably soon be so important and profitable a trip for vessels, that the mails would be periodically transmitted from each port, and thus beget a friendly, beneficial, and prosperous intercourse, tending both to individual profit, and the speedy development of the resources of the colony at large.

The *Gazette* of the 2d October contains intelligence from Port Nicholson to the commencement of September. The Governor was to proceed to Akaroa, and return to Auckland by way of Port Nicholson and New Plymouth. This paper also gives abstracts of the New Zealand Company's Charter, and of the Directors' Third Report.

The first stone of the Church had been laid with great ceremony by the Governor on the 21st July, but it appeared little or nothing else had been done towards the erection of the building, up to the end of September.

Publications occur from time to time of the names of the claimants to land by purchase from natives or others. Some of these claims are amusing in the highest degree. In numerous instances no particulars of the site, extent, or consideration-money paid are given, and in others the claimants appear to compute by degrees of longitude and latitude. We give a few of them here:—

"Alexander Brodie Spark, of Sydney, 162,000 acres; consideration, 560l, besides further purchases made in partnership with other persons.

"James Busby, Esq. (late British resident), 50,100 acres in several parcels; total consideration, 909l.

"William T. Fairbairn (a missionary), 40,000 acres; consideration, 450l.

"The Rev. Henry Williams, in all 7,000 acres: consideration 634l.

"George Green, of Sydney, 42,000 acres; consideration, 70l; besides one island and 4 "parcels" or tracts of land, one of them being about 40 miles each way; consideration, 265l.

"W. Wright, and W. Grahame, of Sydney, 40,000 acres; consideration, 732l.

"H. Taylor, 41,700 acres; no consideration stated."

SALVAGE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The following case decides an important point respecting the custom as to salvage in the South Seas, namely, that the custom is "to grant to each other, from a feeling of community of danger, mutual assistance in the hour of distress," and consequently that no salvage can be claimed. The point is of great importance to those who are engaged in the New Zealand whale fisheries:—

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

[London Sittings at *Nisi Prius*, before the Lord Chief Justice and Special Juries.]

SOMES v. BLISS.

Mr. Theisger, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Cleasby conducted the plaintiff's case. Sir T. Wilde, Mr. Sergeant Channell, and Mr. Wills appeared for the defendant.

This was an issue from the Court of Admiralty to try whether a custom existed in the South Seas, and among persons sailing there, that salvage money should not be paid for ordinary salvage services. It appeared that a vessel of the name of the *Harriet*, a South Sea whaler, had got into peril in the South Seas, and assistance had been rendered her, for which salvage money had been claimed. The claim was resisted, on the ground that it was not the custom to grant salvage money in the South Seas, and that ships were in the habit of giving, from a feeling of community of danger, mutual assistance in the hour of distress, and this question was raised to ascertain whether such custom existed or not.

The affirmation of the proposition lying with the plaintiff, he called several witnesses, among whom were Mr. Enderby, Mr. Palmer, Mr. George Frederick Young, Mr. Bennett, and other ship-owners in the habit of sending out vessels to the South Seas, besides masters and mates of South Sea whalers, all of whom stated that a custom of granting salvage did not exist in the South Seas, and that mutual assistance was rendered to each other by the crews of vessels, for which they received no other reward but a bottle of grog or some similar remuneration. They cited several instances in which vessels had been saved from peril, and no claim for salvage had been made.

The Lord Chief Justice left the jury to determine whether such a custom for the non-payment of salvage existed in the South Seas; and secondly, whether there was any distinction made in the case of ordinary or extraordinary service. The word ordinary, as used in the issue, might mean usual salvage services, or it might be applied in contradistinction to extraordinary services, although he should rather think that the former meaning was the proper interpretation to be put upon it. They would form their opinion upon both the questions in order to render it unnecessary that this case should be again submitted to the decision of a jury.

The jury retired, and after having been absent a short time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, thereby establishing the custom (i. e. against paying salvage). They also stated that they made no distinction between ordinary and extraordinary service.

NEW COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT.—Messrs. Smyth and Evans have opened an establishment on a most extensive scale, which seems to anticipate every want the emigrant and colonial resident can require to have supplied. Their advertisement appeared in our last number, and possibly will be repeated in this, and if the execution of their well-conceived design be commensurate with their plan in all its details, it will be the most complete colonial establishment in Europe. All such plans, however, involve considerable outlay, and where they pre-suppose considerable public spirit, as in this case, they have a more than common claim upon public support.

CLIMATE OF AUCKLAND.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE, KEPT AT THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

From 16th September, 1840, to the 16th September, 1841.

MONTHS.	PREVAILING WINDS.	AVERAGE HEIGHT OF THERMOMETER			REMARKS.
		Morn.	Noon.	Even.	
1840. Sept.	Latter part S. Westerly.	56°	59°	56°	5 days squally and showery weather. 2 days stormy, with heavy rains from the eastward. 8 days fine weather.
October	First part S. Westerly	56°	63°	54°	19 days fine weather. 3 days stormy, with rain from the eastward. 9 days gale, squalls and heavy rain from the westward.
		57°	66°	56°	
Nov.	S. Westerly	57°	63°	53°	18 days fine weather. 2 days stormy, with rain from the eastward. 10 days fresh gales, squalls, and showery weather from the westward.
		61°	66°	55°	
Dec.	Easterly	63°	69°	58°	2 days strong breezes and rain. The rest of the month very fine weather, with regular land and sea breezes; the sea breeze setting in from the north-east in the forenoon, and veering to the southward in the evening.
		66°	72°	60°	
1841. January	First part N. Easterly Latter part Southerly	70°	75°	64°	10 days fresh breezes, squalls, and showers. The rest of the month light winds, sea and land breezes, and very fine weather.
		70°	76°	61°	
February	Southerly and S. Westerly	68°	73°	63°	8 days stormy, with rain. The rest of the month light winds and fine weather,
		69°	74°	59°	
March	Easterly	67°	70°	59°	10 days stormy, with rain. The rest of the month brisk breezes and fine weather.
		68°	69°	61°	
April	First part Easterly Latter part W.S.W.	59°	68°	56°	3 days heavy gale from the eastward, and much rain. 7 days squally and showery. The rest of the month fine weather.
		54°	63°	54°	
May	S. Westerly	55°	63°	56°	2 days easterly gale, and much rain. The rest of the month brisk westerly winds and frequent showers.
		50°	61°	52°	
June	S. Westerly	48°	56°	50°	1 day easterly gale, and heavy rain. 9 days fine weather. The remainder of the month strong breezes, squalls, and heavy showers from the westward.
		50°	58°	52°	
July	S. Westerly	46°	56°	46°	7 days fine weather. 5 days stormy and rainy from the eastward and south-east. The rest of the month strong breezes, squalls, and rain from the westward.
		47°	56°	46°	
August	First part N. Easterly Latter part S. Westerly	49°	59°	55°	3 days stormy and rainy from the north-east. 7 days westerly gales, squalls, and showers. The rest of the month brisk breezes and fine weather. On the night of the 20th the heaviest thunder storm that had been experienced since the formation of the settlement.
		50°	58°	55°	
Sept.	First part N. Easterly Westerly.	51°	58°	50°	First 5 days light showers and fine weather. 3 days heavy gale and much rain. 6 days light winds and fine, with occasional showers. 2 days strong north-easterly breeze, ending with much rain.

The easterly gales, which generally occur about the full and change of the moon, blow for two or sometimes three days, and in the winter

months, with great violence; the wind then veers to the westward and soon moderates.

The most settled weather is with southerly winds, which in the winter months are accompanied by frosts. The thermometer rises about 5° with northerly and north-easterly winds.

It stood lowest (at 36°) one night in July, and highest (at 84°) one day in January.

The usual rise of tides on the springs is about 10 feet; but when a violent easterly gale happens at the same time, the rise is sometimes as much as 12 and even 13 feet.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

"We have received Van Diemen's Land papers to the 10th Oct. The most interesting news which they contain is from South Australia; and in the *Australasian Record* we find extracts from a South Australian paper of September 18th. A fatal encounter had occurred with the natives: the clearest mention of it is in the *Hobart Town Courier* of October 8th:—

"The public were most engrossed with the consideration of a serious rencontre with the Blacks, which had recently occurred. Mr. Robinson on his way overland from Sydney with sheep and cattle, and a party consisting in all of twenty-six persons, had been attacked, and fifteen of the natives either killed or wounded. Soon after this catastrophe, Mr. Robinson's party was joined by that of Mr. Moorhouse, 'Protector of the Aborigines'—not, it would seem an appropriate title upon the present occasion—who had been despatched from Adelaide in hope of rendering any assistance which might be necessary. This gentleman arrived opportunely, for the Blacks attempted to obstruct the passage of the overland party across the river Rufus: they were, however, successfully repulsed and driven into the river; when their Protectors arriving, gallantly set to work, achieving by their aid the destruction of from thirty to forty killed, as many wounded, and one man, a boy, and two women taken prisoners. It is thought by the adventurers that this salutary lesson will secure in future the comparative safety of the cattle which may be conveyed overland. A bench of magistrates was about to assemble for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with this really melancholy affair."

On this affair the *South Australian Register* of September 18th observes:—

"The bench of Magistrates is to assemble on Monday, we believe, to enquire into the circumstances attendant on the late deplorable rencontre with the natives. An objection has been taken to this course; as it appears to us, without any reason. The suggestion that it is intended, by this enquiry, to supersede the courts of the Coroner, is rather a random one, considering that in the absence of the dead bodies of the natives an inquest on them could scarcely be held in Adelaide. It is important, however, to have some more distinct and satisfactory information of the particulars of this affray, than is to be obtained from this confused and unintelligible report of Mr. Moorhouse. No power can be given to the Magistrates to try the parties; nor is it, we presume, meant that they should even express an opinion on the subject. Facts are wanted only to authorize the adoption of such ulterior measures as may be necessary; and in obtaining these, the Magistrates are properly exercising their duty. The investigation is of course to be public; but who is to appear for the natives, we have not heard. As the matter stands at present, it is very plain Mr. Moorhouse cannot act as Protector; for it was under his protection they were shot down by dozens, and, by his own showing, before they had thrown a spear or committed a single offensive act in his presence."

On September 14th a meeting of the South Australian stock and sheep owners was held at Adelaide; when a memorial was adopted to be presented to the Governor to prevent the spread of disease among the sheep—

"The memorandists state, says the *Hobart Town Courier*, "that, until the existing disease be extirpated, it is absolutely necessary, for the protection of the settlers, that a severe prohibitory law should exist against the entering upon or crossing by scabbed sheep of the runs of clean flocks; and that also, in the meantime, the travelling of scabbed sheep through the clean districts or to market should be strictly prevented, save in the month of February. And they recommend that, in the meantime, and until definite instructions can be received from England, considering the urgency that exists for the protection of cattle and sheep owners in their runs, his Excellency will authorize an officer to act as Commissioner of Runs; whose duty it shall be to point out and define the boundaries for present occupancy, and generally to settle all disputes and differences between contiguous flock-holders in reference thereto, subject always to the regulations existing for the sales of land, and such other orders as his Excellency may see fit to make."

A considerable export of wool and oil was calculated upon this year. With respect to the new Flour Mill Company, the *Register* says—

"In the course of Thursday and yesterday only, considerably more than one-fourth of the shares proposed to be issued of the above company have been taken. The colonists, we are glad to see, are rapidly settling to the importance of making adequate provision for the manufacture of wheat into flour; and if this company receives the support which it deserves, it will confer a great benefit on the colony, by preventing the anticipated necessity of sending wheat for grinding to Van Diemen's Land."

There is no local news in the Van Diemen's Land papers for the English reader. The *Hobart Town Advertiser*, with a highly complimentary preface, extracts an article from the *Colonial Gazette* on Mr. Grote's motion on the 25th March last; in the course of which we observed—

"A large item in Lord John's Bill against the colony is naval and military protection. The distance at which Australia is placed from other countries powerful enough to injure her is her best protection; and the only thing which can render expense on that head necessary is the presence of the vast criminal population of the United Kingdom. Deduct that portion of the cost, and New South Wales would require but a small expenditure to be protected from a few unruly whalers, or the possible incursion of a stray tribe of wandering Malays."

This gives occasion to the following remark by the *Advertiser*:—

"On reading the above, the colonists will be naturally struck with two features in the case; 1st, the unblushing effrontery of Lord John Russell; and 2d, the inability of the House of Commons to unmask his lordship's sophistry. The *Colonial Gazette* has, however, given an irrecoverable blow to one part of the system, by showing the increased proportion of colonial burdens for convict purposes, and the decreased proportion of British expenditure. As to 'naval and military protection,' we should be glad to know in what it consists. As far as Van Diemen's Land is concerned, she is destitute of protection at all; and unless we could depend upon the energy and spirit of our own colonists, we might become an easy prey to any foe who chose to assail us. We are in that enviable position that, unless we can protect ourselves, we may look for protection in vain. We have neither guns nor batteries; and, as to a Queen's ship, we occasionally hear of such a thing, but to see one in the Derwent is an event which seldom occurs. 'Naval and military protection,' indeed! Why, this outwards Herod."

Intelligence had been received at Hobart Town from Sydney, to the 30th September.

A new code of regulations had been gazetted for the internal management of the gaols of the colony, the classification of the inmates, and the like.

Mr. Pinnock, the late emigration agent, had been appointed Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court at Port Phillip.

Flour had fallen to 14/ per ton, and fresh importations were hourly expected; but the *Sydney Gazette* states that the wheat crops throughout the whole colony present alarming indications of failure for want of rain.

A new weekly journal, called the *Colonial Observer*, had been commenced; and it was said to be edited by the Rev. Dr. Lang.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY DR. GEORGE REES.

Port Nicholson, May 27, 1841.

We arrived here last Thursday\*, after a very favourable voyage, in excellent condition, and have the credit of being the best disciplined ship that has anchored here for some time past. With a good fair breeze, a ship may get into Port Nicholson, after sighting Cape Farewell, in 12 hours. There is plenty of water close to the shore; seven fathom was the least we sounded, although we stood very close in. The land, as you see it from the sea, both of the North and South Island, and also until you anchor here, presents a succession of hills and mountains. The hills on each side of the entrance look of a dusky brown, owing to their being covered with wild rosemary, which is here abundant; but there are some fine spots for cultivation, several gardens and good farms. On entering Lambton Harbour we found the Lady Nugent, the Olympus, Balley, and several others. Captain White, of the Olympus, is particularly well spoken of, and bears the character of father and brother amongst those he brought out. On my first looking at the town and around the Harbour, I confess I felt disappointed. From the account we had in England, I was looking for the vivid greenness of the trees, and expecting to hear the songs of the birds. These were absent; but on my going ashore I found this readily accounted for; the green trees having been felled to clear for the town buildings, and the birds having been thus ejected, have retreated behind the town; there is, however, abundant wood left standing on the beach. Mr. Ludlam, a gentleman for whom I had letters through the kindness of Mr. Whitehead, very kindly offered me the use of a cottage near his house, into which I have stowed myself and goods. We make capital breakfasts off beef and pork fried with potatoes, and do not care a fig for the loss of luxuries for a time, because I believe they will shortly be within reach. My land is at Wanganui, 120 miles from here, and about twelve miles up the Wanganui River. A road is now cutting direct from here to it; it bears a very high character, and there are about 100 settlers already there, and the ground will be cleared without difficulty. Cultivation is not much attended to here; the good folk find money readily to be made by building, letting, and keeping stores; the consequence is that those vegetables which are not cultivated by the natives, or which do not grow wild, are dear. Dairy produce not being attended to yet, makes cheese, butter, &c. likewise dear. This will, however, last only so long as gardens and the cultivation of stock are neglected. Beef is 1s. 3d., mutton, 1s., pork, 6d. These are the town prices. Fish is plentiful and cheap. I buy of the natives splendid potatoes 1s. a basket, and the most delicious wild turnips at 1d. a basket; they likewise bring pigeons, onions, pumpkins, &c., for a very little money or barter. The houses here are built of either wood, mud, or clay. That in which I am is solid mud, the roof new thatched, or toey-toey by a native for ten herring, that is 10s. The same native fenced two acres of ground for a Scotch cap, trowsers, coat, and blanket, all old. He is to toey-toey a roof, and build an out-house for me, for 5 herring and biscuit. This is how I made the bargain—Mawrie bring Barko (wood), build wary (house), and toey-toey roof; and, Rangaira, give Mawrie 5 herring, and Bicket one more (for nothing). The natives make themselves quite at home, and are very friendly; they walk in, squat themselves down, but will go if you say "nappy nappy." Most of them have money, of which they know the value. With regard to safety, there is nothing to dread; no outrage has been hitherto committed by them, and articles of value are lying about untouched. The houses of the settlers are left unprotected, and they laugh at the idea of insecurity. Some of the natives are wits and punsters, and are by no means deficient in argument or subjects interesting them. They are very useful to the colonists, and

were at first, I am told, indispensable, having built nearly every house which they do well. I cannot go on much farther with my writing to you, as the mail closes this evening. I will therefore briefly say what will be the most interesting to you. In one word, any one who can get good land here (I am speaking of New Zealand generally), must live in peace and plenty. If he be in a town, so much the better—he can get a good price for his produce. There are at least two crops yearly at Port Nicholson. It is now winter, and peas, turnips, cauliflowers, radish, onions, and every kind of vegetable, which you get only in the summer months, are here in perfection, requiring no protection. All night, a thick dew falls, which rises again at day-break. A few nights since, there was a thin frost over everything, but by nine in the morning all appearance of it had vanished, and the day continued as warm as in our English summer. Cattle thrive well; those who are from the cattle breeding districts of England say better, by many degrees, than at home, although they are here fed, or rather feed themselves, on the wild produce of the country. With respect to Port Nicholson itself, it will do well—it is a fine harbour—large enough for anything. The country around is splendid, and clearing far less expensive than has been asserted. Many of the places here now, in winter, are like fairy scenes; the beautiful pea-green myrtle, with its crimson flowers, is in perfection. Waanganui is not subject to the tremendous winds which are so much felt here. The climate is all that is said about its healthiness. When I wrote you from the Downs, I said I was getting better, and I continued to progress during the voyage; and now on shore, I am able, thank God, to do a good day's work; for all here are workmen.

I would not recommend large quantities of any goods to be sent here on speculation. Tools, &c., are very low; the fact is, too many goods have been sent. Any person coming here should bring gold; he may get a premium for it. Plenty of everything is to be had here, and enjoyed under the influence of a climate fully equal to the representations made of it—the only loss, which time soon removes, is that of your accustomed society. Before I close, one thing I cannot omit to mention. Captain Crow is an excellent sailor, and a very careful one; although we saw no land after we left England until we saw Cape Farewell, we sighted it at the time he had stated we should, showing his reckoning good. In a word, by his kind conduct and carefulness during the whole of the voyage, he has secured my lasting esteem.

\* In the Lord William Bentinck which sailed from Gravesend January 5th, 1841, and of whose passengers Dr. Rees was the medical superintendent.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

110, Fenchurch-street, Feb. 24, 1842.

Sir,—I have received a letter from New Zealand, 10 days later, it appears, than the Company's despatches (their last date,\* as mentioned in the *New Zealand Journal*, of Saturday, the 19th,) of which the following is an extract:—

"Governor Hobson, and the chief officials of the colony, are at present here, and a great spur has been given to the Settlement, and the setting at rest of the question concerning land, which agitated the community. Everything is in the best state we could wish, and we anticipate a large and active trade."

As this news is so satisfactory, you may probably like to publish it in your next number.

The letter is from Messrs. J. M. Partridge and Co.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. STAYNER.

To the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Wellington, New Zealand, 29th August, 1841.

DEAR SIR,—This goes by a brig to Valparaiso, in hope that the route may prove short. The Arrow arrived last night, having made the shortest passage known to New Zealand. She beat in after dark, in a gale of wind. The Lucy Sharp arrived about a week ago, but brought no letters from you. However, we are in daily expectation of seeing Dr. Fitzherbert, who will, of course, inform us of all arrangements.

We have forwarded you regularly, by every possible opportunity, newspapers which would show you the progress of the colony; and we have only further to say, as a guide to you in relation to investment here, that we think there is every capacity in the country itself, and that we believe it will be the depot of a very large trade.

The Lady Leigh, Prince Rupert, Will Watch, and Whitby, are looked for with anxiety. Every vessel arriving now, from the colony or elsewhere, is obliged to enter at Port Nicholson, and the desultory trading hitherto done by the Sydney and Van Diemen's Land vessels on the coast is now at an end.

The duties imposed here are 4s per gallon on British, and 5s on foreign spirits; 1s per lb on tobacco, duty to commence 1st January, 1842; on all other foreign produce 10 per cent., except wines.

Large quantities of goods have been disposed of here, and will continue to be. Provisions we look upon as the safest shipment, although at present the stock is very large. Flour, tea, sugar, we get from the adjacent colonies; but, owing to circumstances, these articles have paid well hitherto imported from England.

Good beer in cask, gin, brandy, good quality, butter, cheese, good pushed in lead, pork, candles of good quality, are among those articles now in demand.

We are likely to open a communication with Valparaiso, from whence we can import flour at 15s a ton, laid down here.

\* We committed an error in our last. The despatches, [as the reader may have seen, were dated 15th July, and not 15th August.

We intend to employ the Lady Leigh in running between the different settlements of New Zealand, and the Australian colonies. We shall be able to supply them with sawn timber, potatoes, and maize, and return with sheep and cattle.

We are sorry to say that several fine vessels belonging to this port have been lost in coasting this season; this arises partly from the imperfect knowledge of the coast, which requires the immediate attention of Government in regard to surveying, and from the few safe ports there are to our present knowledge, we have written to ensure the Lady Leigh, by the year, which we hope will be done at a moderate premium.

Governor Hobson and the chief officials in the colony are at present here, and a great spur has been given to the settlement, by the setting at rest of the questions concerning land which agitated the community. Everything is in the best state we could wish, and we anticipate a large and active trade.

Two small vessels of 60 tons have been laid down in the port; and the builders, experienced men, say that they can build as cheap, and better, than in the North American yards. A ship-building company would answer here amazingly well, and should be got up in London.

New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land are in a sad state of commercial depression; and from the reckless way they have been going on, we are convinced that any connexion with those colonies will not be safe for years to come.

America has not yet recovered the shock of 1834, and the Sydney people have been going on overtrading in much the same way for years back; a great blow has been struck at them by the withdrawal of convict labour.

We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

(Signed)

T. M. PARTRIDGE and Co.

To J. Stayner, Esq., London.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Feb. 26, 1842.

SIR,—I have been much pleased with the temperate and judicious letter of your correspondent, Mr. Charles Lloyd in the last number of the *New Zealand Journal*, and trust it is only the forerunner of such inquiries as will place the question of the present anomalous condition of the church in New Zealand clearly before the public. The New Zealand Company appears to have adopted a system of patronage towards the church established by Act of Parliament, and probably this is perfectly accordant with the feelings of the Court of Directors as individuals. But to those who derive the establishment of their religion from a higher source, such a procedure cannot give satisfaction. Whilst the law-established church itself exhibits such a shameful avidity, not wholly in reference to the souls alone of the inhabitants of New Zealand, a more enlightened public cannot but regard it as a dangerous ally of the Company. And the tenour of the instructions sent out to Governor Hobson, as well as such observations as the following from the *Bay of Islands Gazette*, are apt to induce a doubt whether the same feeling towards religious liberty is intended to prevail in the settlements of the Company, and those of the Government—a matter of weighty moment to those designing to emigrate. The quotation to which I allude is as follows:—"The people of New Zealand will shortly be represented by their respective members in Council. They will be called upon to submit probably to new or amended laws; they will be charged with the maintenance of judicial and police establishments—to the whole of which they will cheerfully submit. But we most sincerely hope that that bugbear—an ecclesiastical establishment in connection with Government—will never obtain here. In the absence of such establishments the people are generally happy, consequently contented—wherever they are admitted, hypocrisy and misery are their concomitants. Save us we pray, from their fell sweep." The discerning part of mankind do not at this day need to be informed that the purest elements of virtue and strength lie hid in the conscientious adoption of religious opinions for their truth and not their popularity: nay, that we are fully justified in regarding a right assiduity to religious liberty as the very securest basis on which the prosperity of a new colony can be founded. Partiality, therefore, displayed towards religious sects, by a company which assumes the task of settling New Zealand; and I do not regard your explanation as satisfactory, showing such partiality has not been exercised, would be an evil of no ordinary magnitude. Trusting you will give these remarks a place in your next paper, and in the hope that they will lead to more explicit statements. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,  
Srs.

[No question can be injured by discussion, but we believe in the case under notice, our correspondents fears will turn out to be groundless. We are as much opposed to an established church connected with the State, as our correspondent can be. If the State pay one, it ought to pay all. But we have no objection that any congregation of Christians should endow their own church. An endowed church is a very different thing from an established church, though they are sometimes confounded. If the members of the Episcopal form of worship (we object to the term Church of England, as applied to New Zealand) be the most numerous, they have clearly the largest claim on the fund for religious purposes, but other sects should participate therein, in proportion to their numerical strength, and we will support any application that may be made by any existing body. But we think the Company would not be justified in granting part of the fund to a few individuals of peculiar opinions, who happen to call themselves a sect. It would be well if the Company came to some definite resolution on the subject, and the easiest way would be to declare the number of families they would recognise as such a body as to entitle them to share in the fund for religious purposes. The Court of Directors consists of men of several religious persuasions, and we repeat that an application would be properly attended to. Until such application be made, discussion seems to us to be premature. We may observe that the several churches and chapels, Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, and we believe Wesleyan, now erecting in New Zealand, at Auckland, Wellington, and elsewhere, are all being built by private subscription within the colony.—Ed.]

## REVIEWS.

*Colonization and New Zealand.* By William Fox, of the Inner Temple. London, Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, 1842.

This little tract affords abundant proof that the author possesses two of the highest claims to public confidence; namely, perfect sincerity with regard to the faith that is in him, and a thorough acquaintance with the subject upon which he has taken up the pen. It were easy, says our author,—“It were easy for any one intending to remain here to say to others, ‘Go and emigrate;’ what I say is, “FOLLOW ME.” To this honest exhortation we can add nothing; we shall therefore proceed at once to introduce our readers and the author to each other, hoping, for the advantage of the former, that it may lead to a better acquaintance.

The first and larger portion of the tract before us embodies an abridged description of New Zealand. As our readers must necessarily be well acquainted with this branch of our author's subject, we shall only say that it is well executed, and besides its general accuracy it shows the writer to be duly impressed with the value of the principles upon which New Zealand has been settled. The next portion relates to the necessity for emigration, and here we are tempted to give three short extracts, exhibiting the motive to emigrate, by which the labouring, the middle, and the wealthy classes are actuated.

“In the month of January last, there were about 13,080 persons in the town of Paisley and the adjacent village, either wholly out of employment, or so far so as to be dependant on the relief fund. At Stockport, in December last, out of 8,215 persons capable of working, 4,145 were employed. At Bradford, where 6,000 persons are usually supported by labour, none were fully employed, and only 1,650 half-employed. At Bolton, where there are usually fifty mills, employed 8,124 persons, thirty of the mills and 5,061 of the persons were either wholly unemployed or only employed a few days in every week. In the same town, in 1836, there were 2,110 iron-founders, engineers, mill-wrights, and machine-makers; in December last, there were only 1,325. In 1836, there were 150 carpenters; in December last, there were 49. In 1836, there were 120 bricksetters; in December last, there were 16. Stonemasons were reduced in the same period from 150 to 100, tailors from 500 to 150, shoemakers from 80 to 40. Many of these classes had emigrated to America, others were tramping the country in search of occasional work. Even the little town of Barnard-Castle, in the county of Durham, it was stated in one of the country papers (the *Durham Chronicle*) that there were upwards of one hundred families, in January last, living without employment, whom the charity of their neighbours could only provide with a shilling a-week per head. These facts are chiefly from the public prints. They may be exaggerated; but no man, be his experience as limited or his scepticism as unlimited as it may, can doubt that great extraordinary distress has of late existed and continues to exist among the lower classes in this country.

“Neither are straitened circumstances confined to the lowest classes. In the middle ranks of life, what numbers do we not find who have been educated at a great expense for particular trades or professions, and are perfectly qualified to acquit themselves with credit in them who are yet unable to obtain more than the scantiest employment for their talents. The best years of their life are spent in the hope that things will be better by and bye; and that when middle life is past, they may fall into ampler employment about that time when nature rather dictates a cessation from labour than its commencement.

“Nor are the highest ranks all upon a bed of roses. Many a sinking heart is concealed beneath the gloss of fashionable life. Numerous families are obliged to seek cheap places of residence on the Continent, or to retire for purposes of retrenchment from the usual circle of their acquaintance here. I have been informed, that in one county of England half the landed estates are mortgaged, and I have reason to think the statement is not far from the truth.”

To the above extracts we cannot refrain from adding the following general observations, which we apprehend, will be found to strike a chord in the breast of many an intending emigrant, so apposite and well founded are they.

“Even where the subject is more familiar, it is surprising to find so few persons willing to emigrate, and that too among those whose circumstances are such as to point to it as a very desirable step. It is true there are some who are so indolent or so timid that the idea of anything like an enterprise is enough to deter them. The prospect of getting ready to go, the perils of a sea voyage, the possibility of meeting a native, are sufficient obstacles in their way. For once they act wisely: here they are only miserable and useless; there they would be positively injurious. Others are prevented from going by the tenderness of relations, who would rather see their families unprosperous here, than only hear of their prosperity abroad. Others will not trust an emigrant with a portion of their capital; they say, ‘a man who has not succeeded here, will never succeed anywhere;’ forgetting that new circumstances make new characters. Sometimes a man will say, ‘I feel much pinched, and should like to go where I could improve my own and my children's prospects; but I have always been looked upon as a man well to do in the world,—such a step would be as bad as a declaration of insolvency. What will my neighbours say?’ No doubt ‘my neighbours’ will say much, and probably much of what they do say, very little to the purpose. But why should a man care for what they say, when he feels he is acting wisely, and is about to leave them some 14,000 miles behind him? Others have heard of a friend or a neighbour who has gone out and returned in worse condition than he went. But are a few such instances as this (and few there are in comparison) to be balanced against the tens of thousands of successful instances which our colonies display. Is the exception to govern, or the rule?

Mr. Fox is impressed with the belief, in which he will find many participators, that a well-regulated company is a more efficient instrument of colonization than the government. Having fixed the price of land, and determined what portion of that price shall be

devoted to emigration, it seems to be our author's opinion that a government cannot safely go further in the work of colonizing. A government functionary cannot so well adopt means to attract the best class of settlers to the colony; the operation of private interest is beneficial in such a matter, as an undue regard for such interest would be sure to defeat its own object in the long run. But let us hear our author:—

“The three principal settlements in New Zealand, namely, Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson, have been established by the Company. Governor Hobson has planted the seat of government at Auckland, where, however, it is said that not as many hundred settlers have repaired as thousands have repaired to the Company's settlements. It is possible, however, that prejudice, or the want of self-reliance may induce some to think the government location more desirable for them than those established, by what is a word of terror in many person's ears, a Joint Stock Company. Others, however, will think otherwise. No government (if we except the American, in the extension of their boundaries, and our own during the colonial administration of Lord John Russell) has ever shown any acquaintance with the principles of colonization, almost any desire to advance it, or any aptness to effect its details. When the New Zealand Association made their first application to Government, they were told by Lord Glenelg, ‘that we had colonies enough; they were a heavy expense and difficult to govern, and not worth the while.’ At another period, when labour was in great demand at Sydney, and government had a sum of 200,000l. actually appropriated for the purpose of sending out emigrants, the reply made to earnest solicitations from the colony to do so, was, ‘that the pressure of business was so great that they had not time to attend to those applications, but that they would receive attention on some future occasion.’ The mother who should tell her infant crying for food, to wait till another day would not display more unnatural cruelty. All experience is against the fitness of governments to carry out the first details of colonization. Their department is to enact and execute laws, to manage the finance, to superintend and bind together the fabric of society; but the tardiness of their movements, the lack of personal interest in the matter, ‘the pressure of other business’, the perpetual changes of administration, disqualify them for an employ, ment where only extreme promptitude, continual watchfulness, and a steady course of policy can insure success. On the other hand, such a company as the New Zealand Company is particularly qualified for the purpose. They have a heavy pecuniary interest in the success of the undertaking; their affairs are conducted with the promptitude and decision of men of practical habits; they have no ‘other business’ to attend to; and they pursue a steady undeviating course of policy. Experience is as much in their favour as against governments. All they have done has been admirably done, and affords the fullest assurance that they will continue watchfully and diligently to foster the rising growth of their establishments.”

The last page of the pamphlet contains a piece of advice which cannot be too closely obeyed by the intending emigrant.

“I have already extended these remarks beyond the limits I intended, I fear beyond the limits of the reader's indulgence. They may perhaps fall into the hands of some who may be induced by them to give the subject their serious consideration with a view to their own emigration. To such I will take the liberty of giving one word of counsel. Let your first endeavour be to obtain all the information you can on the subject. Do this before you mention it to your friends. You will probably find many of them opposed to your plans, and anxious to divert you from them. You will, by this means, be prepared to answer their objections. Inquire of them also what books they have read, or what personal information they have on the subject. If you find they have read no books and acquired no personal knowledge of it (as with many is the case) you will then feel that they are advising you on what they know nothing about, and you will not be shaken by their prejudices. When you have decided on the step, lose no time in carrying it into execution: you will only by delay waste energy, opportunity and money, and gain no possible advantage. If you put yourself into communication with the proper parties, you will be able to make the necessary preparations for your departure in a very short period, unless your affairs be very intricate indeed.”

There is wisdom in this advice. Friends, especially those most attached by the tie of affection, can seldom appreciate the motive by which the emigrant is induced to quit his country, and especially to quit them. A man belonging to the middle rank of life, especially to the educated classes pursuing an arduous profession, with a rising family, finds himself, let us suppose, able to maintain his position in society only by the most intense labour. Suddenly, in consequence of that very exertion he is denly struck down by illness, and if he recover at all it is accompanied by the conviction that a renewal of his labour in all its former intensity will inevitably entail upon him a recurrence of ill-health. Here then he has to choose between loss of position on the one hand or ruined health, and perhaps an early death when he cannot be spared, on the other. At this moment a colony offering a more liberal return for a less painful amount of labour opens itself to his view. It promises safety—life. Is it surprising that emigration should be cheerfully—nay, eagerly embraced, even though there be ties to sever which almost make him shrink from the step, though nearer and dearer ties render that step a duty. The man in this position who embraces emigration, must not be treated as one wantonly disregarding the ties which bind him to his country and his friends, and yet it is seldom that he finds sympathy among those to whom parting is necessarily painful. His painfully intense labour is only regarded as the exhibition of habitual industry, which, though it destroy, cannot be foregone; he is assured that such industry must in time meet its reward; if he have ability he is flattered by the suggestion that it will accelerate the period of success; but the connection between labour and health is forgotten, and friends impressed only with the desire—the affectionate desire to retain among them him to whom they are attached will be slow to admit what is so painful to their feelings and so destructive to their hopes.

From what are called the learned professions, especially from the bar, how many are driven away by the inadequacy of their means to await the period of remunerating practice. With most men indeed it is a question of time, and hence it is that we find many young men of education and refinement now seeking fortune in the Australian Colonies. It is to this class especially that Mr. Fox's advice applies. Indeed his whole tract breathes sympathy with them and with their hopes and fears: It is they who make the colonies attractive to others of their class, and it is not too much to say that they have been mainly instrumental in imparting to colonization, within the last few years, the improved character which it now exhibits.

But we must conclude. We have spoken of Mr. Fox's sincerity, and we cannot do better than end with a passage which evinces his candour towards other colonies. New Zealand is the object of his affection, but he possesses too liberal a mind to find fault with a man whose predilections take another direction:—

"Such is a brief statement of the principal points relating to the Colony of New Zealand. If I have said anything which seems to reflect on other colonies, it has been said with no intention of disparaging them, but merely to prove the peculiar advantages of New Zealand. Whatever I have stated of them is fact. No man can deny that snow lies long in Canada, that convicts abound in Sydney, and that droughts are the principal source of alarm in New Holland. If I appear to write as the advocate of New Zealand, I frankly admit that I do so; but I hope there may be such a thing as an honest advocate. I have stated nothing which others of great respectability have not stated before me. I am not aware that I have omitted any material part of the picture. It was easy for any one, intending to remain here, to say to others, "Go and emigrate." What I say is, "Follow me."

Need we say that we earnestly recommend this well timed little tract.

**The Budget.**—A Series of Letters on Financial, Commercial, and Colonial Policy.—By a member of the Political Economy Club. Smith, Elder, and Co., 1842. Nos. IV. and V. on Colonization.

Paul Louis Courier always speaks of the "forbidden book" as that which "all the world reads," and literary secrets may be defined as those which all the world knows; but as some worthy persons do assuredly live out of the world, it may be well to state that "a member of the Political Economy Club," when translated into plain English, means neither more or less than Colonel Torrens, author of several books, (some good and some so-so) on subjects of political economy, and sometime one of the commissioners for the colonization of Australia.

Colonel Torrens's advocacy of the principles of colonization has great value in our eyes, because when first Mr. Wakefield promulgated his views, the Colonel opposed himself thereto. Afterwards, however, he became their strenuous, and we will add, efficient supporter, and although some of his enemies assert that he did so only because he saw that money was to be made out of them, we ourselves are far too grateful to the advocate to care about the inducement, our only care being that the doctrines be sound. One thing connected with the Colonel's adoption of the principles of colonization we have always thought wrong, namely, that he set up a claim to their discovery, or at all events, permitted one to be set up for him,\* without repudiating the injustice—a species of meanness which must necessarily give pain to those who are unwilling to see any thing ungenerous in those who are pursuing objects of paramount utility to the community at large. But we need say no more. The public, or rather such portion thereof as take any interest in the subject, have long since given Mr. Wakefield the credit he so richly deserves. Men who are at least as much connected with the subject of colonization as the Colonel, have been always careful to acknowledge the originator of the principles in question. Whilst the reward of the Colonel's foolish unwillingness to appear in the character of a follower where he cannot lead, is that the public now do not give him all the credit he deserves—to true it is, as remarked by Archbishop Whately, that a fallacy when exposed, instead of going for nothing as it ought in logical strictness to do, is actually, but improperly considered an argument against him who uses it. In the case of Colonel Torrens we are anxious to correct this. We deny him the smallest claim to the origination of the system of colonization, of which he is an efficient advocate, but we are desirous that the friends of colonization should know that he is now employing his pen in the laudable endeavour to convince men in power that the transfer of capital and labour from a comparatively narrow to a more extensive field is a good and not an evil.

With this view we proceed to place before our readers as careful an analysis as our space will permit, of the fifth number of the *Budget*, consisting of a letter to Lord ELLIOT on the means of removing the causes of Irish misery, and we believe the extracts which we are about to give present a tolerably complete abridgement of the entire letter.

The letter commences with a statement of the condition of the Irish labouring population, taken from the report of the Irish poor inquiry commissioners, and contrasted with the condition of the English agricultural population. It presents a painful picture of the wretched condition of a people habituated to a low class of diet.

"The Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland contains this remarkable passage: 'It appears that in Great Britain the agricultural families constitute a little more than a fourth, while in Ireland they constitute about two-thirds of the whole population; that there where in Great Britain, in 1834, 1,055,982 agricultural labourers; in Ireland, 1,131,715; although the cultivated land in Great Britain amounts to about 34,250,000 acres, and that of Ireland only to about 14,600,000. There are in Ireland about

five agricultural labourers for every two that there are for the same quantity of land in Great Britain.'

"The Report further states, that while the earnings of an agricultural labourer in Great Britain average from 8s to 10s a week, they average in Ireland only from 2s to 2s 6d a week; and that the supposed value of the agricultural produce of Great Britain is 150,000,000*l*, while the supposed value of agricultural produce of Ireland is only 36,000,000*l*.

"These are striking facts; and they explain at once the cause of the difference which exists between the labouring classes in Great Britain and in Ireland. The wages of an agricultural labourer in England are four times as high as the wages of an agricultural labourer in Ireland, because the value of the produce raised by one labourer in England is greater than the value of the produce raised by four labourers in Ireland. Let us illustrate this by a reference to the figures in the Report.

"In Great Britain, 1,055,982 labourers raise from the soil an aggregate produce equivalent to 150,000,000*l*; and therefore each labourer employed upon the soil in Great Britain, raises, upon the average, produce to the value of 142*l*. In Ireland 1,131,715 labourers raise from the soil an aggregate produce equivalent to 36,000,000*l*; and therefore, in Ireland, tithes and assessments were abolished, rent and profit relinquished, and the whole of the produce of the soil divided equally and without deduction among the labourers employed in its cultivation, the earnings of each agricultural labourer would scarcely amount to 18s a week. But this is not the whole of the case. In every extensive country, the least under cultivation is of various degrees of fertility. In England, wheat is raised from superior land, yielding forty bushels per acre; and from inferior soils, yielding less than ten bushels per acre. In Ireland, where upon the average, each labourer employed upon the soil raises produce to the value of 31*l*, those employed upon the best land will probably raise produce to the value of 60*l* each; while those who work on that quality of land which yields no rent, will scarcely be able to raise produce to the value of 15*l* each. If on that quality of land which pays no rent, tithes and assessments, were abolished, and if the whole of the produce which is now divided between labour and capital were, without any deduction either for profit or for the replacement of capital, to be given as wages to labourers employed upon the soil, the earnings of each labourer would not amount to 6s a week."

Colonel TORRENS then states the cause of the low condition of the people as follows:—

"The want of combined labour and capital on the land is the cause of the low effective powers of agricultural industry in Ireland. Industry performs her miracles only when many hands are employed at the same time upon the same work. In England, a farmer possessing adequate capital, cultivates five hundred acres with the combined labour of fifteen hired labourers; and therefore the produce is large in proportion to the number of hands employed in raising it. In Ireland, a peasant, nearly destitute of capital, cultivates ten acres by means of his own isolated and unassisted exertions; and therefore the quantity of produce is small in proportion to the quantity of labour employed in raising it.

"We have now arrived at the root of the disease. The want of combined labour and capital upon the soil is the cause of the defective agriculture of Ireland; and the defective agriculture is the cause of the poverty of the people. No measure for relieving the distress of the Irish people can have a chance of success unless it be calculated to augment the productive powers of agriculture in that country; and to enable a given quantity of labour to extract from the soil a greater quantity of produce. In every country the general scale of comfort and accommodation must be mainly determined by the proportion of the whole population which is required to raise food for the whole. If in any country the productive powers of agricultural industry were so low that it required the whole of the people to raise the necessary supply of food, then the whole of the people must remain naked savages. If the labour of nine-tenths of the people were sufficient to produce food for the whole, one-tenth might be employed in preparing clothing and other secondary necessities; and the nation, instead of consisting of naked, might be composed of half-naked savages. The smaller the proportion of the whole population employed in providing food, the larger will be the proportion employed in producing secondary necessities and superfluities; and in any given state of manufacturing skill or of freedom of trade, the more abundantly will the community be supplied with the comforts and luxuries of life. This principle, while it accounts for the destitution of the peasantry of Ireland, shows that it will be impossible to place them on an equality with the peasantry of England, until, by the combination of labour and capital upon the soil, the productive powers of agriculture in Ireland shall be so improved that a given number of husbandmen upon a given quality of land shall be able to raise the same quantity of produce which the same number of husbandmen employed on the same quality of land are able to raise in England. It cannot be too often repeated, that the cause of the degraded and destitute state of the peasantry of Ireland is the want of that application of combined labour to the land which allows a large produce to be raised by few hands."

True! Colonel Torrens, but there are other considerations which should be taken into account. We could point out several communities where comfort is great, where the condition of the people is considerably elevated, and yet where combinable labour scarcely exists; for instance, Guernsey, Jersey, Norway. We have now before us a letter from an observant friend, residing in Jersey—an economist, without quackery too,—who observes—"The Jersey people never hold more land than they and their families can cultivate. No Jersey man will look for wages. He holds it to be *infra dignitate*. If a large quantity of labour of man and horse be wanted suddenly, the peasant goes round to his neighbours. The next morning 30 or 40 men, and as many horses will appear on his farm. They work all day hard. He feeds them, and when any of the party requires aid by men or horse he returns the kindness."

This expedient is no substitute for the combined labour of which Colonel Torrens speaks, and yet in Jersey, Guernsey, and Norway, there is no misery like that of Ireland. The extent to which we agree with Colonel Torrens is this, that the combination of labour in Ireland would certainly render that labour more productive, and, for a time at least, improve the condition of the people without labour in

\* See Cappers South Australia, *passim*.

combination, moreover, a nation cannot become wealthy. But as Jersey, Guernsey, and Norway possess a population in comfort, without great aggregate wealth, we must go further than Col. Torrens goes to ascertain why ill-combined labour in the three countries we have named does not produce the same phenomena as in Ireland, and we believe one of the principal causes will be found to be that in Ireland people have become habituated to a low description of food, and a low standard of comfort, and that population has increased up to the point which can just be maintained on the subdivision; whereas, in the three countries we have named, the standard is happily high, and population is kept down by the prudence which a high standard presupposes. We do not mean that the population is absolutely small, but relatively to the means of subsistence. Our space will not permit us to work out these views, we therefore shall refer such of our readers as are curious on the subject to Laing's Norway, Duncan's History of Guernsey, and a little tract on Wages, by Mr. M'Culloch. We have only to add that we have reason to believe Colonel Torrens would not dispute our views only he has not admitted them in the pamphlet under notice.

We now come to the Colonel's statement of the remedy. He says—

"When the cause of the poverty of Ireland is placed in the proper point of view, we see at once the nature of the remedy which ought to be applied, and the extent of the difficulty which is opposed to its application. England and Ireland are so closely connected, steam-navigation and railroad communication are bringing the two countries into such immediate contact, that the reward of labour throughout the United Kingdom must speedily conform to one common level. If Irish wages are not raised to an equality with English wages, English wages must fall to an equality with Irish wages. But the consequences of such a fall in English wages we dare not even contemplate. The Celt must be raised to the Saxon, not the Saxon brought down to the Celt. In order to effect this, two objects must be accomplished. In the first place, farms must be consolidated, until the agricultural labour of Ireland can be performed by two-fifths of the labourers now employed in performing it; and in the second place, adequate provision must be made for maintaining the other three-fifths of the present agricultural population, which the consolidation of farms must displace from their small holdings.

"The magnitude of the [difficulty to be overcome will be more distinctly seen if we state in figures the number of persons for whom provision must be made. As the present number of agricultural labourers in Ireland is 1,151,000, the consolidation of farms necessary to place the agriculture of Ireland on the same footing with the agriculture of England and Scotland, would throw three-fifths of the number, or 678,600 adult labourers, out of employment; and as, by the census of 1831, the proportions between the male adults and the whole population is one in four, the amount of the rural population, including the 678,600 adult labourers and their families thrown out of employment by the British system of agriculture, would be 2,714,400. But there are already in Ireland, according to the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, 2,300,000 vagrants, for whom there is no regular employment, and who live by mendicity and plunder. The total number of persons, therefore, for whom it would be necessary to provide, would amount to 5,014,400.

"And now we have the whole case distinctly before us. Wages in Ireland cannot be raised to the level of wages in England, unless agricultural labour in Ireland be rendered as productive as agricultural labour in England. But agricultural labour in Ireland cannot be rendered as productive as agricultural labour in England, except by means of such a consolidation of farms and combination of labour and capital upon the land as will, if unaccompanied by other measures of extensive relief, deprive 2,714,400 souls of the miserable subsistence which they at present derive from the soil, and thus increase the number of destitute vagrants to 5,014,400. Consequently, some gradual means of providing at least temporary support for 5,014,400 must be made to accompany any really efficient measure for bringing about that improvement in the condition of the labouring classes in Ireland which it has now become imperative on the legislature to realize. Is the Poor-law, which the late Government extended to Ireland, calculated to realize this necessary improvement, and at the same to fulfil the no less necessary condition of providing for the millions who, during the transition from a vicious to a better system, must be deprived of their present means of support?"

To give a fair transcript of Colonel Torrens's views, we must add the following passage respecting the cost of the workhouse system, to which we shall add a few remarks:—

"According to the calculation adopted by Lord John Russell in introducing the Irish Poor-law Bill, the average cost of maintaining the inmates of the workhouses will be 1s. 6d. a week each, being a charge of 3s. 18s. a year for each person. At this rate, the maintainances in workhouses of 5,014,400 individuals would require an annual expenditure of 19,556,160l.; but further, it would require 6,268 workhouses, each capable of containing 800, to accommodate 5,014,400 inmates. On his Lordship's estimate, that the erection of 100 workhouses would cost 700,000l., the erection of 6,268 would cost 43,876,000l.; therefore if the workhouse system is to be made the instrument of raising Irish wages to the English level, the adoption of that system on a scale sufficient to effect its object will require an immediate expenditure of 43,876,000l., and an annual expenditure, over and above the charge for interest, of 19,556,160l."

We have always thought Colonel Torrens's views respecting a poor law for Ireland erroneous. The principal effect of establishing the mere right to relief would be, to check the demand for small holdings, to do away with the excessive biddings for land, and also with agrarian outrage, which arises out of the necessity that now exists, in the absence of such right to relief, for the possession of land as the only means of subsistence. This effect would in all probability be brought about by the resort of a very small number of persons to the workhouse. Tranquility once produced the mere

cheapness of labour would cause capital to flow into Ireland, and the condition of the people would begin to improve. Here again we must refer to the work of another. The whole subject of the "Evils of Ireland" is admirably worked out by Mr. John Reavens, late secretary to the Irish commission, in a work so entitled.\* It forms the basis of all that has since been written, official and non-official, in favour of a poor law for Ireland. Colonel Torrens professed to answer it at the time, but a comparison of the works will show, how much the balance of argument is on the side of Mr. Reavens.

With one more extract we have done—

"I trust that I have now said enough to show, that, in order to remove the present sufferings of Ireland, and to avert the aggravated misery which must otherwise accompany her first advances towards improvement, an extensive system of emigration is the one thing needful. Unaccompanied by the removal of superfluous numbers, the fullest concession of equal rights, the allaying of political discontent, and the introduction of British capital, could have no influence whatever in mitigating the sufferings of the people of Ireland. On the contrary, these measures, whatever benefits they might ultimately produce, would, in the first instance, lead to a consolidation of farms, to a more economical application of labour to the soil, and would thus eject thousands and tens of thousands of the agricultural population from the wretched means of subsistence which they at present possess. In Ireland, the first step towards improvement cannot be taken while the land is cultivated in small patches by an indigent peasantry. But to consolidate small holdings into farms of adequate extent, would be inhuman, would be impracticable, and would lead to an infuriate servile war, unless adequate provision should be made for the outgoing tenantry."

We need scarcely inform our readers that we are opposed to any system of emigration which has general taxation for its basis. The only legitimate emigration fund arises out of the sale of the waste land of our colonial possessions—a principle on which our author and ourselves are we believe quite agreed.

The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine. Edited by H. Capps. No. 3, for March. Smith and Elder.

THE third number of this useful monthly, contains an excellent article on the commerce of Australasia, which we shall revert to at a future time; at present our time and space will not permit further notice.

LONDON PRICES CURRENT.

Prices and quantities of articles similar to those which will be hereafter exported from New Zealand.

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 of Feb., with the total Deliveries each Year, to the same date.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Deliv- ery in Dec.
Hemp, St. Peterbg. clean	3095	1714	3177	2866	2944	334
— Riga & Do. outshot	996	686	1091	80	959	137
— Clean and Pass	1378	542	1655	1276	952	146
— Polish, and Riga Rhine	389	213	830	664	620	109
— Codilla, Italian, &c.	30	52	347	283	316	11
— East India	3425	3563	3337	2580	1006	306
Tons.....	9253	6770	11437	8494	6842	943
Flax, St. Pet. 12 and 9bd.	236	203	137	130	91	22
— Riga.....	111	746	1062	938	650	23
— Other sorts.....	591	390	253	911	256	22
Tons.....	938	1429	1452	1969	997	136

Price of Class Hemp..	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842		
	29	9 45	9 36	0 39	0 36 10		
Flax Riga PTR	£ s. d. £ s. d.						
— St. Petersburg Clean	42	0	0	48	0	0	per ton
— Ditto Outshot	35	10	0	0	0	0	—
— Ditto Half clean, old	31	0	0	0	0	0	—
— Riga Rhine	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
— East India	16	10	0	18	0	0	—
— Jute	19	0	0	19	10	0	—
— Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
— Manila	25	0	0	26	0	0	—

OILS, &c.	£ s.	£ s.
Fish Oils, Sperm Oil, on the sperma	89 0	90 0 per Ton
Headmatter	95 0	100 0
Southern Whale, pale	35 0	35 10
Do. yellow	34 0	34 10
Do. brown	32 10	33 0
Greenland or Davis' Straits Whale, without osaks	None.	
Seal, pale	41 0	41 10
Do. yellow	35 0	36 0
Do. brown	32 0	33 0
Cod	29 0	0 0
Whale fins, Greenland and Davis' Straits sizeable	310 0	315 0
Southern, all round	175 0	180 0

\* Published by Hatchard, Piccadilly.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	per lb
Australian, 1st quality.	1	10	a	2	3
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	6	a	1	10
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1	2	a	1	6
Ditto, Lamb's	1	6	a	2	4
Ditto, Grease.	0	8	a	1	0
Van Diemen's Land, 1st quality	1	9	a	2	2 1/2
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	5	a	1	9
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1	1	a	1	5
Ditto, Lamb's	1	6	a	2	2
Ditto, Grease	0	8	a	1	0
Cape, 1st quality.	1	8	a	1	10
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	2	a	1	8
Ditto, 3rd quality and Grease.	0	8	a	1	2
British Merino, Washed.	1	0	a	1	2
Ditto, Grease	0	8	a	0	9
Southdown.	0	10	a	1	0
German, duty paid:—					
Saxon... 1st and 2nd Else	3	0	a	5	0
Prima	2	3	a	3	0
Silesian, Secunda	1	9	a	2	3
DUTIES.—British Produce					Free.
Foreign, value under 1s					1/4 per lb.
above 1s					1d.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.

	In 1842 to last Week.	Same time in 1841.
Spanish	53,174	267,550
Australian	378,140	309,419
Other sorts	1,443,369	1,717,161
Liverpool	901,533	107,389
Bristol	19,523	
Hull	343,412	25,441

MARSH and EDENBOROUGH.

**ROPE-MAKING.**—The march of improvement is not less to be acquired in rope-making than in the manufacture of other articles. The process, from the formation of the enormous cable of a first-rate ship, has much more in its task than many people are wont to dream of in their philosophy. At Shadwell, (adjoining the Blackwall railway), a few days ago, we were attracted by a crowd of persons at the entrance of the extensive rope manufactory belonging to Mr. James J. Fagan; curiosity prompted us to enter, and the intrusion, instead of meeting with punishment, was rewarded by an exhibition of the machinery, and by the extraordinary sight of the formation and completion, in the short space of eighteen minutes, of a hemp cable of the largest size. We were altogether highly gratified by our chance visit to this extensive and interesting establishment.

**A NEW VARIETY OF RICE.**—The Rev. M. Gabet, a French missionary at Jehat, in Mongolia, has lately forwarded to France a variety of rice, which may turn out very useful to the agriculturists of the South of Europe, as well as of the colonies. Whilst the rice hitherto cultivated requires a damp soil and irrigation, the present variety grows in dry localities and is cultivated like wheat. A distribution of the seed received amongst the agriculturists of France, has been ordered by the Academie des Sciences, and as this variety is mentioned in Chinese works, M. Stanislaus Julien has printed from the Chinese "Cyclopaedia" some notices relating to its mode of culture.

**REMOVED DUTY ON FOREIGN FLAX.**—It having been rumoured that the minister intended to lay a duty of 5l per ton on foreign flax, we wrote to several well-informed gentlemen in London on the subject, and they all assure us that Sir Robert Peel is not likely to give such a direct stab to one of our most important manufactures. If such a tax were imposed, a drawback on exportation would be absolutely necessary, and drawbacks are liable to endless frauds.—Leeds Mercury.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH LAW, FIRE, AND LIFE ASSURANCE,

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.  
147, Strand, near Somerset House; and 10, Rutland square, Edinburgh.  
**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**  
The First Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors was held at the Offices of the Association, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of February, 1842.  
FREDERICK JAMES FULLER, Esq., in the Chair, at which the Directors submitted the adjourned statement of the business effected by the Association from the date of its commencement up to Christmas 1841.

**SECURITY TO THE ASSURED.**  
The Directors expressed their satisfaction, that, in the short period of eighteen months, the whole of the capital stock, amounting to one million sterling, was appropriated, and the deposits upon the 20,000 Shares, into which it is divided, was paid up. This fact, while it affords a convincing proof of the confidence with which the undertaking is regarded as a mode of investment, also supplies that security to which every Insurer is entitled.

**PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS.**  
The Directors were enabled to lay before the Meeting the following gratifying statement—

	£	s.	d.
From the commencement of the Institution up to Christmas, 1840, 350 Life Policies were issued, producing, in premiums	5,880	13	11
In the second year, ending Christmas, 1841, 457 Life Policies were issued, producing, with renewals	12,944	6	5
Making a total, in two years, of 807 Life Policies, and an aggregate of premiums of	18,824	0	4

From this sum only one claim, arising from death, amounting to 100l, is to be deducted; and against this is to be placed 1,192l 10s 4d, resulting from lapsed policies. Independently of the above sums, 4,699l 10s 10d has been paid to the Association for Annuities.

This summary of the transactions effected in the Life Department exhibits a degree of success which the Directors believe has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the history of Life Assurance Offices.

After acknowledging the cordial co-operation of the Edinburgh Board, and bearing testimony to the services of their Actuary, Mr. BAYLIS, the Directors concluded their Annual Report with an energetic appeal to the Proprietors present; to exert their influence in promoting the business of the Association, and establishing upon an enduring basis, its character, usefulness, and prosperity.

The Auditors' Report, comprising a balance-sheet of the transactions of the Association from its commencement to Christmas, 1841, and also the Directors Report, having been read, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Directors, Auditors, Edinburgh Secretaries, and other officers of the Association, having been agreed to, the meeting adjourned, after moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was unanimously carried.

147, Strand, 23d Feb. 1842.

**EMIGRANTS, FARMERS, and others,** are invited to inspect DEAN & EVANS'S Patent Portable Hand Mill, which grinds and dresses at one operation, coarse and fine Flour from Wheat, Maize, Oats, &c., &c. It may be seen in use at the sole Agent's, Richards, Wood, and Co., 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street, Within. Prospectuses forwarded free to (post paid) applicants. At the same place Dean and Evans's New Kibbling Mill may be seen.

**COLONIZATION AND NEW ZEALAND.** By WILLIAM FOX, Esq., of the Inner-Temple.

"This delicious place, where thy abundance wants partakers, and uncropp'd falls to the ground."  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE TOBACCO PLANT IN NEW ZEALAND.

**A GENTLEMAN** of respectability, calculated to give value to land and draw out its resources, particularly by the introduction and culture of the above plant, with a view of manufacturing it there, after the American plan (of which he possesses a thorough knowledge gained in the United States), for sea stores and exportation, offers his services to go out to New Zealand, as Land Agent, for a Lady or Gentleman possessing land there; or would be happy to associate himself with a family of respectability intending to emigrate. His services would be found valuable in the above Colony, and a pleasant companion during the voyage.

Letters addressed, S., (post paid), at the New Zealand Journal Office, 170, Fleet-street, London, will meet with prompt attention. First rate references will be produced.

**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.  
Now Ready, Price 6d sewed.

AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND MAGAZINE, for MARCH. Price 2s.

Edited by HENRY CAPPER.  
CONTENTS: 1. An Auxiliary to the Land Fund of New South Wales rendered necessary by Lord Stanley's proposed measure. 2. The Commerce of Australia. 3. The Discovery, Rise, and Progress of Port Phillip. 4. The Passengers' Act as regards Australia—Latest Intelligence from Sydney, Hobart Town, Launceston, Adelaide, Perth, Melbourne, and New Zealand; with an account of Mr. Eyre's Journey Overland from South Australia to King George's Sound—Latest Colonial Markets, Shipping, Births, Marriages, and Deaths.  
Published by SMITH, ELDEX, and Co., 65, Cornhill, and sold by all Booksellers.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1833, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies.

Annual Subscription 2l. Parties proceeding to the Colonies can subscribe for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as above.

TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &c.

CHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes, Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes, Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as usual in the Colonies.

"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.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOOKS for the TRANSFER OF STOCK in this Corporation will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of MARCH instant, and will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of APRIL next, when the Half-Yearly Dividends will be payable.

By the order of the Court.  
New Zealand House, JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
Broad-street-buildings, 1st March, 1842.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

**THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE** was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s 6d for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

TO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

J. VALENTINE and SON, 69, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz.

Large Bell Tents complete, at 2s each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Hames, and Traces, at 6s 6d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 6d per set; Bushel Bags 2s 6d per 100, Felling Axes, weighing 6 1/2 lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Hoops from 5s to 12s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17s per ditto; Single and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 2s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 5d per lb or 40s per cwt; Sheep shears, 1s 3d each; Shot, 22s 6d per cwt; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Percussion Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Ploughs, Tarpanes, &c. 2s each, &c.

J. V. would particularly call the attention of parties Emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged, three times the price. Every article of the best description.

Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 69, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J. AND E. MONNEY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 55, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.  
Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of the Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, March 5, 1842.



# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 57.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## LAND ADMINISTRATION AT AUCKLAND.

The mode of bringing land to market at Auckland is producing great discontent there. The course pursued is to offer the land in very limited quantities so as to enhance the price, and so to secure to the government those profits which would otherwise go to private individuals. The quantity of town land sold does not greatly exceed forty acres; the average price paid to Government was 569s, and for some lots as high as 1,600s per acre. On the first of September the following lands were offered for sale:—

Twenty-five suburban allotments varying from 2½ to 7 acres—upset price 20s per acre.

Ten cultivation allotments of three acres each—upset price 10s per acre.

Fifty small farms of from four to fifty acres—upset price 2s to 5s per acre.

Of the first of the above three classes the price varied from 21s to 103s 12d per acre; the second sold for 10s 10s to 21s, and the third from 2s to 9s 11s per acre. Several lots in each class were not sold.

Captain Hobson will be thus able to assure his government that by means of limiting the supply, he can obtain very high prices; but so far from producing an emigration fund—the principal use of fixing a price upon land—the sum raised will not pay his Excellency's bills of 1841.

This limitation of the quantity of land will produce very inconvenient results, as regards the future character of the town of Auckland, for speculation being promoted by this very limitation of quantity, by government having a strong interest in speculation and jobbing, the price must necessarily greatly advance, and land will become too dear to permit the denizens of Auckland to build in any other way than in the closest possible manner. With land as high as 26,000s per acre—the rate at which Mr. Dudley Sinclair bought of Mr. Tod, or 4s per foot—every inch of ground is of importance. Miserable lanes will usurp the place of streets, blind alleys will be as common as in

Deptford—navy-building town,  
Greenwich and Wapping smelling strong of pitch;

and hovels will be packed as closely as in St. Giles's.

If a town of ample dimensions were laid out, such speculation could not prevail. High prices would doubtless be given for favourable situations, but the large quantity of town land close at hand—a quantity which would not be likely to be fully occupied for years to come, would check undue speculation. This is the case at Wellington; high prices and high rents are given, and will no doubt continue to be given, but if they become exorbitant, population would be determined to another quarter, and the evil checked.

A Government should never become a speculator or jobber. It should never permit itself to have the smallest interest in speculation. It should stand aloof, holding in its hands the checking power; that is the power and the disposition of throwing an additional quantity of land into the market, should speculation reach an inconvenient height.

The wages of labour at Auckland have been for a time high, but if the limitation of land be continued, a very small number of labourers will glut the market, and wages will fall. Moreover, as the possession of land is made impossible to the labourer, wages must be kept artificially low; and as the limitation of the quantity of land will further operate in checking production, the prices of provisions must be high, so that unless a better system be adopted, the condition of the industrious classes will be very deplorable.

What the distinction between "suburban allotments" and cultivation allotments may be, we know not, but we apprehend, that the purchase of a cultivation allotment of three acres, by Mr. Tod, a Sydney speculator for 63s, is for any purpose rather than for cultivation. Again, among the small farms are some as small as four and five acres. Small, indeed; who ever thought of calling four acres "a farm" even in this country, where land is limited and dear? What do men go to a colony for, but to have more room in every sense of the word? And what can we think of the policy of a Government which so limits space as to produce a rural Ireland, and a closely packed town, like the cities of the old world?

The plan of the Government must either work its own defeat, or it will produce artificially the phenomena of an old country. We believe the former result will take place; the Auckland district, genial though its climate be, will cease to be attractive to both capitalists and labourers; there will be no land fund; and though in point of costliness the Government of the northern peninsula of New Zealand (for the rest of the colony until lately had no Government),

has exceeded that of South Australia, there will be nothing substantial to exhibit for so vast an expenditure.

The people of Auckland have the greatest possible interest in forcing upon the Government a better course, and we are glad to find from a sensible article in the *New Zealand Herald* that the attention of the people of Auckland has been directed to the subject. We beg them to bear in mind that an emigration fund is what they should be desirous to furnish. A few foolish people, influenced by the Governor, may rely on the Company's settlements for a supply of labour; but such a supply must necessarily be precarious, and they must be well aware that a very large supply of labour would, in the present state of their settlement, produce a glut.

The exorbitant prices of *modicum* of land at Auckland, the result of the limitation of the quantity brought to market, will probably be rather favourable to Wellington; but we are sure the sensible part of the population of the Commercial Metropolis have no desire to profit by what must produce disaster in another settlement.

## SITE OF NELSON.

We are indebted to the *Colonial Gazette* for the following information respecting the probable site of the second Colony:—

"A mercantile firm in Liverpool has received a letter from its New Zealand correspondent at Wellington, stating that the preliminary expedition of the Nelson settlement, under Captain Arthur Wakefield, had arrived; and that the settlement was to be planted at Blind Bay, Captain Hobson having refused to consent to the selection of Banks's Peninsula for the site. The New Zealand Company, however, is without any despatches upon the subject."

Captain Hobson's refusal to sanction the location of Nelson at Banks's Peninsula, is a tacit admission of the inconvenient position of Auckland for the capital of the Colony. We should be extremely sorry to assert that Auckland is not an eligible spot for settlement. Our belief is, that there are not many places in New Zealand that can be called absolutely unfit for that purpose, and Auckland is probably among the places that, sooner or later, would have been chosen for the site of a town. But it was not the first object of the voluntary choice of a body of settlers; and, but for the influence of the Government, it would probably have been some time before a town had grown up there. Giving it, however, all the credit it deserves, no stretch of fancy can convert it into an eligible site for a capital; and the interference of the Governor in what may be called the natural and voluntary course of colonization, is a proof that he is secretly sensible of the error he has committed.

But it is only a question of degree and of time: of degree, inasmuch as the occupation of any part of the Middle Island at once puts the Governor in the wrong in the question of the capital: of time, because all the power of the local Government will be insufficient to prevent population from spreading to the southward, and occupying the many excellent harbours which are to be found on the east coast.

At this moment, indeed, there are many Europeans settled at Port Otago, Molineux Harbour, Dusky Bay, and elsewhere. These will become numerous, and squatters though they be, the Government will be compelled to extend its protection and restraint to them, and to open for selection the lands they occupy. Captain Hobson, in all matters unconnected with the quarter-deck, we believe to be an extremely ignorant man; the people about him may perhaps persuade him that the power of a Governor stops but little short of staying the influx of the tide, but he will find that the stream of population is almost as untoward as that of the ocean; and if he attempt to dam it up, it will inevitably break loose, and carry with it his Excellency's reputation. We recollect some time since conversing on the subject of the seat of Government with a person deeply interested in Auckland, and we asked him how he proposed the Middle Island should be governed. He hesitated a moment, and then said, "Oh! it must be a separate colony"—an answer which really gave up the whole argument, by admitting the inconvenient position of Auckland for the purpose of governing the whole colony. Indeed all the arguments show that the parties implicated perceive the weak point. They begin by expatiating on the beauty of the climate and the richness of the soil. If these arguments are addressed to an injudicious person, and call forth a reply, asserting the equal salubrity of Port Nicholson, great is their delight. They seem to feel that by an artificial diversion they have got rid of the real difficulty; but if their assertion of the excellence of soil and climate be met by what lawyers call a plea by way of confession and avoidance—if they are answered, true

\* We have since been informed, on the authority of a private letter, that Captain Hobson has admitted that Wellington ought to be the capital, and that he is prepared to expect its removal thither.

it is, your climate is all you say it is, and your soil equal to anything that can be conceived, but that soil and climate have nothing to do with the site of a capital, more especially when other parts of the country are at least equal—they look jaded and crest-fallen, and seem to admit that they have supported the question of the site of the capital with reasons which have little or no bearing thereon.

Every day, indeed, will make the inconvenience and expensiveness of the seat of government more and more apparent. Is Wellington to be represented in council? Nominally, certainly; but in the first session the business was at an end before the Wellington councillor had notice to attend, and we believe before he ever knew that he was a member. The establishment of Municipal Corporations will get rid of some of the evils of a distant government in relation to local matters, but in all matters of general administration the inconvenience will be very great; and although the present Governor may do all in his power to check the progress of Wellington and Nelson, they will eventually be too much for him, and at no distant period we are convinced it will be necessary to remove the seat of government to a more central position.

It may be that Captain Hobson reserves Banks's Peninsula for the capital of the separate colony of Tavai Poenamoo—it may be that he has some friend or relation in his eye who would like to have the dispensing of another 100,000*l* in establishing that colony with an annual expenditure of 60,000*l* to boot; but that is a job which all good men would oppose. The Islands of New Zealand—connected not separated by Cook's Strait, are admirably adapted for a single colony. Population will spread over the Middle Island as soon as its fertility and resources are known, in spite of Captain Hobson's clumsy and stupid attempts to prevent it. As mutual interests grow up between the several settlements, petty animosity will die away, and the establishment of the Government, in a central position, will be a natural and inevitable consequence.

#### LAWS OF NEW ZEALAND—THE ORDINANCES.

In accordance with the 3d and 4th Vic., c. 62, sec. 3, copies of the laws and ordinances, passed by the governor and council of the colony of New Zealand, have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. They are six in number, and are intitled as follows:—

No. 1.—An Ordinance to declare that the laws of New South Wales, so far as they can be made applicable, shall extend to and be in force in her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, from and subsequent to the date (Nov. 16, 1840), of her Majesty's royal charter and letters patent, erecting into a separate colony the Islands of New Zealand, and to indemnify the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers thereof, for certain acts done and performed between the date of the said royal charter and letters patent, and the day of passing of this ordinance.

No. 2.—An Ordinance to repeal within the said colony of New Zealand, a certain Act of the Governor and legislative Council of New South Wales, made and passed in the fourth year of the reign of her present Majesty, and adopted under an ordinance of the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand, for extending the laws of New South Wales to the said colony of New Zealand, and which said Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales is intitled, "An Act to empower the Governor of New South Wales to appoint Commissioners, with certain powers, to examine and report on claims to grants of land in New Zealand;" and also to terminate any commission issued under the same, and to authorise the Governor of the colony of New Zealand to appoint Commissioners, with certain powers, to examine and report on claims to grants of land therein, and to declare all other titles, except those allowed by the Crown, null and void.

No. 3.—An Ordinance to repeal within the said colony of New Zealand an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, passed in the third year of her present Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to repeal an Act relating to the revenue of customs in New South Wales, and to provide for the general regulation thereof;" and also a certain other Act of the said Governor and Council of New South Wales, passed in the fourth year of the reign of her said present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intitled, "An Act for increasing the duties on spirits, wine, and other goods and merchandise, imported into the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies," and which said Acts of the Governor and Council of New South Wales were adopted, and are now in force, within the said colony of New Zealand and its dependencies; and to make provision for the collection of certain duties on goods imported into, and for the general regulation of the revenue of customs in the colony of New Zealand and its dependencies.

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, and for defining their respective powers, and determining the places at which the same shall be holden; and for repealing within the colony of New Zealand, certain Acts of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, adopted and now in force within the said colony of New Zealand.

No. 5.—An Ordinance for prohibiting the distillation of spirits within the Colony of New Zealand.

No. 6.—An Ordinance for instituting courts of civil jurisdiction, to be called "Courts of Requests," in different parts of the colony of New Zealand and its dependencies.

No. 1 is precisely similar to an act of the governor and council of New South Wales, which we printed some time since. Its title sufficiently describes its enactment, and all we need now add is the interpretation clause—

IV. And be it further enacted and ordained, that in all or any of the said Acts of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, which shall under and by virtue of this Ordinance be brought into operation, and extended to, and applied in the said colony of New Zealand, whenever the words "Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council," "Governor," "Justice or Justices of the Peace," or "Government Gazette of New South Wales," are used in such Act or Acts, the same

words shall be construed to mean and shall include and extend to "The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council of New Zealand," or "Governor for the time being," and "all or any Justice or Justices of the Peace," and to the "Government Gazette of the said colony of New Zealand;" and that all words and expressions referring or having relation to New South Wales, shall be, and the same are hereby directed to be, applied and construed to extend to the said colony of New Zealand.

No. 2. The importance of the subject of titles induced us to give the original act of the governor and council of New South Wales, entire; in the present case, however, the following full abstract seems to us all that is requisite for the information of our readers.

Clause 1 repeals the Act of the 4th of Victoria, which empowered the Governor of New South Wales to appoint Commissioners to examine and report on claims to grants of land in New Zealand.

Clause 2 declares all titles to land in New Zealand to be null and void, except allowed by her Majesty; but not to affect land purchased of, or held under her Majesty.

Clause 3 authorises the Governor to appoint Commissioners to hear, examine, and report on claims to grants of land in New Zealand.

Clause 4 refers to the Commissioners under this Act all claims to grants of land in New Zealand already made to and directed by the Governor of New South Wales.

Clause 5 empowers the Governor of New Zealand to receive and refer claims under this Ordinance to Commissioners.

Clause 6 we give entire:—"And be it enacted and ordained, that, in hearing and examining all claims to grants as aforesaid, and reporting on the same, the said Commissioners shall be guided by the real justice and good conscience of the case; without regard to legal forms and solemnities; and shall direct themselves by the best evidence they can procure, or that is laid before them, whether the same be such evidence as the law would require in other cases or not; and that the said Commissioners shall, in every case, inquire into and set forth, so far as it shall be possible to ascertain the same, the price of valuable consideration, with the sterling value thereof, paid for the lands claimed, to any of the said chiefs or tribes, or any aboriginal inhabitants or inhabitant of the said colony of New Zealand, as well as the time and manner of the payment, and the circumstances under which such payment was made, without taking into consideration the price or valuable consideration which may have been given for the said lands by any subsequent purchaser, or to any other person or persons, save such chiefs or tribes, or aboriginal inhabitants or inhabitant as aforesaid; and shall also inquire into and set forth the number of acres which such payment would have been equivalent to, or according to the rates fixed in a Schedule, marked (B), annexed to this Ordinance: and if the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall be satisfied that the person or persons claiming such lands, or any part thereof, is or are entitled, according to the declaration of her gracious Majesty as aforesaid, to hold the said lands or any part thereof, and to have a grant or lease thereof made and delivered to such person or persons under the great seal of the said colony, they, the said Commissioners, shall report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the said Governor accordingly; and shall state whether the claim or claims reported on is or are original or derivative, with the name or names of the party or parties to whom the grant or lease should issue; and shall set forth the situation, measurement, and boundaries by which the said lands, or portions of land, shall and may be described in every such grant or lease, so far as it shall be possible to, and they conveniently can, ascertain the same: provided, however, that no grant of land shall be recommended by the said Commissioners which shall exceed in extent 2,560 acres, unless specially authorized thereto by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, or which shall comprehend any headland, promontory, bay, or island, that may hereafter be required for any purpose of defence, or for the site of any town or village reserve, or for any other purpose of public utility; nor of any land situate on the sea-shore, within 100 feet of high-water mark: provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be held to oblige the said Governor to make and deliver any such grants as aforesaid, unless his Excellency shall deem it proper so to do."

Clause 7 ordains that no land shall be granted to any claimant which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, may be required for the site of any town or village, or for the purposes of defence, or for any other purpose of public utility; "but that in every case in which land of such description would otherwise form a portion of the land which the Commissioners would propose to grant to the claimant, they shall, in lieu of such land, propose to grant to him, or her, a compensation in such quantity of other land as they the said Commissioners, or the majority of them, shall deem an equivalent for every acre, or part of an acre, so required to be reserved."

Clause 8 merely refers to the meetings of the Commissioners at such places as the Governor shall appoint.

Clause 9 refers to the powers of Commissioners, and enacts that, "upon receiving any such claim as aforesaid, they shall notify in the New Zealand Government Gazette, or in any gazette or newspaper published in New Zealand, the day appointed for inquiring into such claim, and that such notification shall be a sufficient warning and summons to any claimant or opponent under this Ordinance." There is a provision in this clause to the effect that "in all cases in which it may be necessary to take the evidence of any aboriginal native who shall not be competent to take an oath, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to receive in evidence the statement of such aboriginal native, subject to such credit as it may be entitled to from corroborating or other circumstances."

Clause 10—Persons summoned before the Commissioners, and not appearing, or refusing to give evidence, may be apprehended, and punished by fine or imprisonment.

Clauses 11 and 12 relate to the payment of the Commissioners' salaries, which are to be defrayed out of the revenues of the colony; and to the fees to be taken by Commissioners on account of the Government, which are to be paid monthly into the hands of the Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand.

Clause 13 formally declares that nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the right or prerogative of her Majesty and her successors.

SCHEDULES.

Schedule B, referred to in the 6th clause, gives the following information:—

Time when purchase was made.	Per Acre.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.
From Jan. 1, 1815 to Dec. 31, 1824	0	6	to	0
1825	0	6	to	0
1830	0	8	to	1
1835	1	0	to	2
1837	2	0	to	4
1839	4	0	to	8

And 50 per cent. above these rates for persons not personally resident in New Zealand, or not having a resident agent on the spot. Goods, when given to the natives in barter for land, to be estimated at three times their selling price in Sydney at the time.

Schedule C.—Fees to be received by the Commissioners.

For filing any memorial with the Colonial Secretary, or opposition thereto	5	0	0
For every summons for witnesses, each summons containing two names, by the party requiring the same	0	5	0
For every witness examined, or document or vouchers produced in evidence, by the party on whose behalf examined or produced	0	5	0
For taking down the examination of any witness	0	5	0
For every 100 words after the first 100, additional	0	2	6
For every certificate granted by Commissioners of default, refusal to answer, or wilful withdrawing of any witness	1	0	0
For any final report, to be paid by the party or parties in whose favour made, when the extent of the land recommended be not exceeding 500 acres	5	0	0
For every additional 100 acres	0	10	0

No. 3. Of this Ordinance an abstract of the several sections is all we can find room for. They will, however, afford sufficient information of the laws and the customs which now prevail in the colony:

1. Repeals New South Wales acts.
2. Persons employed by Customs deemed officers for such service.
3. Officers taking any free or reward not allowed shall be dismissed.
4. Officers making conclusive seizures to forfeit 500*l.*
5. Persons offering a bribe to forfeit 200*l.*
6. Hours of attendance to be appointed by collector.
7. Officers of Customs not liable to serve in parochial or other local offices.
8. Holidays confined to Christmas-day and Good Friday.
9. Collector, &c., authorised to administer oaths and affirmations.
10. Collector, &c. may examine on oath.
11. General provision. No goods to be landed previous to ship being reported. Penalty 100*l.*
12. Goods, &c. declared forfeited by law may be seized.
13. Vessels not bringing-to at stations, masters to forfeit not less than 10*l.*, nor more than 100*l.*
14. Officers may be stationed in ships in the limits of any port.
15. Ships and cargo to be reported on arrival.
16. Officers to board ships.
17. Duties. See table.
18. \*Victoria, No. 19, relative to Duty on tobacco, repealed.
19. Particulars of entry of goods inwards.
20. Unauthorised persons not permitted to make entries.
21. If goods be not entered in 20 days, officers may land and secure them.
22. Entry not to be valid if goods are not properly described in it.
23. Goods imported from the United Kingdom or British possessions must appear in cockpit &c., &c.
24. Goods to be unshipped, &c. at expense of importer.
25. Bonds to be taken by the collector.
26. Certificate of production where advantage derived at port of importation.
27. Entry inwards by bill of sight.
28. Goods subject to *ad valorem* duty—declaration.
29. If importer refuse to pay duty, goods to be sold.
30. Drawback on goods exported having paid duty on importation.
31. Returned goods entered by bill of store.
32. Bonds on goods secured for duty. Schedule E.
33. Power to sell goods not cleared from Queen's warehouse, within limits of a port.
34. Collector or other principal officer to appoint warehouses for bonding goods.
35. Goods may be warehoused without payment of duty.
36. Account of goods to be taken on landing.
37. Bond upon entry of goods to be warehoused.
38. Bonds given previous to Ordinance to continue in force.
39. Samples may be taken.
40. Bond on entry for exportation.
41. Spirits and tobacco may be re-gauged or re-weighed.
42. Goods may be re-sorted and re-packed.
43. Goods warehoused may be delivered for removal without payment of duty.
44. Goods lost or destroyed, Governor may remit duties.
45. Embargo, &c. of goods warehoused through wilful misconduct of officers.
46. Stowage of goods in warehouse.
47. Warehouse fraudulently opened, penalty 500*l.*
48. All goods to be cleared within three years, or sold.
49. Goods not duly warehoused, &c. to be forfeited.
50. Entry outwards of ship or cargo.
51. Goods not stated in certificate to be produce of this colony, to be deemed of foreign production.
52. Coasting trade defined.
53. Goods carried coastwise, under what regulations.
54. Produce and manufactures of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, excepting spirituous liquors, to be admitted duty free.

55. Construction in general, Meaning of words, "Master," "Owner," "British Possessions," "Queen's Warehouse," &c.

56. Vessels not under 70 tons proceeding on a voyage exceeding 40 days, permitted to ship limited quantities of spirits and tobacco free of duty.

57. Vessels or boats found light to be forfeited.

58. Vessel to bring-to on being chased by vessels or boats of the navy or in preventive service; and not bringing-to may be fired into.

59. Vessels belonging to Her Majesty's subjects not to hoist any pendant, ensign, or colours usually worn by Her Majesty's ships.

60. Vessels and boats used in removal of run goods to be forfeited.

61. Boats belonging to vessels to have names of vessels painted upon the outside of stern, and master's name within the transom.

62. Boats not belonging to vessels to have names of owners painted upon the stern.

63. Vessels, &c., with false bulkheads, &c., forfeited.

64. Boats not registered to be licensed.

65. Particulars of license.

66. Goods unshipped without payment of duties, and prohibited goods liable to forfeiture, with the boats, &c., used in removal.

67. Vessels, boats, and goods, may be seized by officers and persons herein mentioned, and must be delivered to the proper officer.

68. Officers authorised by writ of assistants, and having a peace officer, may search houses for prohibited goods, and break open doors and packages to such goods.

69. Duration of writs of assistants.

70. Officers of Customs, &c., may, on probable cause, stop carts, &c., and search for goods.

71. Persons unshipping, harbouring, or having custody of any prohibited or uncustomed goods, to forfeit treble the value, or 100*l.*

72. How value is to be ascertained.

73. Penalty on persons offering goods for sale under pretence of being run or prohibited.

74. Persons unshipping, or concerned in the carrying, conveying, or concealing spirits or tobacco, to forfeit 100*l.*, and may be detained or proceeded against by information and summons.

75. Where persons are taken before a justice for any offence under any Act relating to the Customs, such justice may order them to be detained a reasonable time.

76. Any person liable to be arrested, making his escape, may afterwards be detained by any officer of Customs.

77. Persons resisting officers, or rescuing or destroying goods to prevent seizure, to forfeit the sum of 100*l.*

78. Persons shooting at any boat belonging to the Navy, or in the service of the Revenue, &c., deemed guilty of felony.

79. Persons assaulting officers by force or violence may be transported.

80. Vessels and goods seized may be disposed of as the collector, &c., shall direct.

81. Allowance to poor persons confined for offences against Customs laws.

82. Application of penalties—half to the Queen and half to seizing officer.

83. Penalties and forfeitures, how to be sued for.

84. All vessels, boats, and goods, seized under any law of the Customs, and ordered to be prosecuted, shall be deemed to be condemned, unless the owner gives notice that he intends to claim.

85. Justices may summon offenders, and the summons may be left at his last place of residence, or on board any ship to which he belongs.

86. Two justices may, upon appearance or default of the party, proceed to the hearing.

87. Warrants may be executed in any part of the Colony.

88. Mode of proceeding before justices for the condemnation of seized goods.

89. Informations and convictions to be in the form or to the effect in the Schedules.

90. Informations, &c., to be deemed valid, if the offence is set forth in the words of the Ordinance.

91. No claim or appearance to be entered to any information for the forfeiture of seized goods, unless in the name of the owner, and oath made to the property.

92. Owners to give security for costs occasioned by the claim or appearance.

93. If suit brought on account of seizure, and the judge shall certify that there was probable cause, plaintiff to have 2*d* damages, and defendant fined not more than 1*s.*

94. No process to be sued out against any officer making seizure, until one calendar month next after notice given.

95. No evidence to be adduced but what is contained in the notice.

96. Officer may tender amends.

97. Neglecting to tender amends, may pay money into court, or shall have tendered insufficient amends.

98. Action to be commenced within six months next after cause of action has arisen.

99. Judges may issue warrants for apprehending offenders prosecuted by indictment or information.

100. When recognisance is given, and the party shall not plead, a copy of the information or indictment may be delivered to his attorney or agent.

101. Proof of payment of duties, or of the lawful importation of goods, to be on the owner.

102. Averment of certain matters to be sufficient, unless the contrary is proved.

103. Persons employed for prevention of smuggling to be deemed to be duly employed.

104. *Viva voce* evidence may be given that a party is an officer, and deemed a competent witness, although entitled to the whole or a share of the seizure, or penalty or reward, on conviction.

105. Within what suits, indictments or informations are to be exhibited.

106. Persons entering or clearing ships, &c., as agents, to be licensed, and give bond.

107. Agent's licenses may be revoked.

408. Falsifying documents, &c., penalty 200l.

No. 4.—Preamble recites, New South Wales, Acts of, Relating to Quarter Sessions, 10 Geo. 4, No. 7; 3 Wm. 4, No. 3; 4 Wm. 4, No. 16; 3 Vict. No. 10; 4 Vict. No. 22; 4 Vict. No. 28.

Section 1.—Repeals the above as far as regards New Zealand.

2. Courts of general and quarter sessions to be holden for the colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, Port Nicholson, and Russell, and such other places, and at such times as the Governor, by any proclamation, shall appoint.

3. Powers of such courts similar to those of English courts of quarter sessions.

4. Courts to have power to make rules, forms, practice, proceeding, and process for the conduct and despatch of business. A copy thereof to be transmitted to the judge or judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, who may revoke or alter the same. Rules may be acted upon until so revoked or altered.

5. Until grand jury appointed or further provision made, all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences cognizable at courts of general and quarter sessions, to be prosecuted in the name of her Majesty's Attorney-General or other officer appointed by the Governor for that purpose, and tried by a jury of twelve inhabitants.

6. Qualification of jurors. Inhabitants within 50 miles of town from 21 to 60 years of age.

7. Exemptions. Judges and officers of all courts, members of council, justices of peace, clergy, barristers, &c., surgeons, &c., military, &c.

8. Disqualifications. Aliens, persons infamous, persons of bad reputa.

9. Governor may appoint courts of petty sessions. Two or more Justices in petty sessions to have the same powers as benches of magistrates.

Proviso.—Power for justices at petty sessions to adjourn the courts to other places in their districts. Two or more justices may assemble and form the adjourned court of petty sessions. All proceedings valid, and to be recorded.

10. Power for the Governor to appoint visiting justices for distant parts of the colony. Speedily.

11. Justices to prepare lists of all persons qualified to serve on juries.

12. List to be affixed for publication and inspection in public places.

13. Special petty sessions to be holden for correcting the lists.

14. All justices may assist and vote at such sessions. Justices to elect a chairman at each petty sessions, who is to have a casting vote in case of equality. Vote by ballot.

15. Certificate to be subjoined to lists.

16. Magistrates in each district to be summoned to petty sessions. Twenty pounds penalty for non-attendance. Clerks of petty sessions to make report of absentees to the Attorney-General.

17. Jury lists to be transmitted to the sheriff, to be entered in a book.

18. Copies to be sent to the clerks of the peace.

19. Chairman to be appointed by the Governor. In case of no such appointment, or in absence of such chairman, the justices at sessions to appoint chairman.

20. Chairman to issue precept for summoning jurors.

21. Jurors to be summoned in alphabetical order. Precept to be delivered to sheriff two months before attendance of jurors required. Form of summons. Service personally, or left at abode 10 clear days before attendance required.

22. Penalty for jurors not attending when summoned, 10l.

23. Names of jurors to be drawn from a box.

24. Talemens allowed when the number of jurymen not sufficient.

25. Allowance to jurors.

26. Fines or penalties for neglect of duty or influencing jurors, 50l.

27. Penalties, fines, and forfeitures to be recovered, &c. as after directed.

28. A registry of all acts and proceedings to be kept.

29. Warrant, &c. at petty sessions to be signed by two justices. No summons, &c. to be signed unless blanks filled up.

30. Justices at petty sessions may determine cases, although complaint made before other justices.

31. Entry to be made of all cases where a single justice acts.

32. Copies of such registry and original informations, depositions, &c. taken at petty sessions to be transmitted to Attorney-General.

33. Further preamble.—Clerks of petty sessions of police and other magistrates acting singly, may demand certain fees. Clerks demanding a larger fee than specified to be fined, not exceeding 5l. Mode of enforcing and recovering fees.

34. A printed table of fees to be affixed in every court-house, &c. Clerks to justices acting singly to produce similar printed tables of fees, or liable to fine. Such penalties only recoverable on complaint within one calendar month.

35. Clerks to make a return once in every month to petty sessions of all fees, &c. Return to be sent to colonial treasurer. Clerks to pay to treasurer amount of such fees.

36. Further preamble.—Notice to be given to persons entering into recognizances and the sureties.

37. Statements of fines, &c. to be forwarded to the clerk of the peace by the justice by whom the same is imposed. Clerk of the peace to copy on a roll such fines, &c., together with fines, &c. at quarter sessions, and send copy to sheriff with writ to levy on goods, &c., or arrest of person.

38. Clerk of the peace to prepare lists of defaulters bound by recognizance to appear, and lay them before the chairman and justices of the quarter sessions, or any two justices, without whose order, clerk of the peace shall not estreat, or put in process, any such recognizance.

39. Clerk of the peace to make oath to all fines, &c. which shall be paid. Form of oath.

40. Persons may appeal to quarter sessions against fines, &c. upon giving security.

41. Justices at quarter sessions to hear and determine appeals. Court may award costs.

42. Justices in sessions may insert in following rolls all such fines, &c. as have not been levied or accounted for by the sheriff, &c., or that have not been discharged. Sheriff to retain the original writs in his possession, which shall continue in force, and be authority to act upon. Sheriff on quitting his office to deliver over rolls and writs to his successors.

43. Sheriff may follow the party or his goods, &c., into another jurisdiction, if his own be too limited.

44. Fees of clerk of peace and other officers. Penalty for neglect of sheriff 10l.

45. Clerks of the peace to make annual returns to the colonial treasurer.

46. Sheriff also to make an annual return.

47. This Ordinance not to interfere with the operation of English laws, except so far as the same is expressly modified to suit the colony.

48. Recovery of penalties, &c. by information, order for payment, warrant of distress, or imprisonment, not less than one, nor exceeding three months.

49. Chief and other constables shall attend and obey all warrants, orders, &c. of justices.

Several schedules containing forms of jury lists follow the body of the act, but the only part which we deem it necessary to print is the table of fees.

List or FEEs to be taken by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, and Clerks to Police Magistrates and other Justices of the Peace acting singly in New Zealand.

	s.	d.
For every information (in cases not felonious), each	1	6
Swearing the same	1	0
Summons (to include only one name) for each	0	6
Copy and service of each, where the service is within two miles	2	0
Above that distance, for every mile in addition	0	8
For every deposition in evidence, and swearing the same	2	6
For every other oath administered in cases within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace (except naval and military pensions) each	1	0
Where the proceedings exceed a folio of ninety words, for each additional folio	0	8
For any document required in the discharge of the duties of justice of the peace, not enumerated in this Schedule, for each and every folio of ninety words	0	8
Copy of those proceedings, per same folio	0	4
Warrant to apprehend (in cases not felonious)	2	6
Recognizance with two sureties	5	0
Notices to principal and the two sureties	2	0
Warrant of distress under penal Acts	2	6
Order of a justice or justices	1	6

No. 5.—Ordinance to prohibit the distillation of spirits.

1. Repeals Sydney act.

2. No person to keep or use a still under a penalty of from 100l to 500l.

3. Apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, may have stills of eight gallons contents.

4. Justice of the peace, officer of customs, or other person duly appointed, suspecting private distillation, may enter house or place, and seize still, &c. Such still, &c., absolutely forfeited. Proprietor or owner of house, &c., or person in whose custody still, &c. is found, liable to penalty before mentioned. Obstructing justice or other officer, Penalty, 10l to 100l.

5. Justice or officer empowered to enter such house or place. And after demand, and not admitted, to break therein. Penalty for refusal, 10l to 100l.

6. Recovery of penalties.

No. 6.—The importance of this Act, and its apparent efficient character, induces us to print it entire. By extending the jurisdiction of the Courts of Requests to 50l, their sphere of usefulness is very great; they must greatly facilitate the administration of justice, and relieve the supreme court of a vast amount of business, which is doubtless as well performed at much less cost.

#### ANNO QUARTO ET QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

By his Excellency William Hobson, Esquire, Captain in her Majesty's Royal Navy, Governor, Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"An Ordinance for instituting Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, to be called Courts of Requests, in different parts of the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies."

#### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the ninth year of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and for the more effectual government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto," it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the Governors of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land respectively, with the advice of their said Legislative Councils, by laws and ordinances to be from time to time for that purpose made and enacted as therein mentioned, to institute courts of civil jurisdiction, to be called "Courts of Requests," in different parts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, or the dependencies thereof, as occasion might require, with full power and authority to hear and determine in a summary way all actions, plaints, and suits for the payment or recovery of any debt, damages, or matter, not exceeding ten pounds sterling, except the matter in question should relate to the title to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to the taking or demanding of any duty payable to his Majesty, or to any fee of office, annual rent, or other such matter where rights in future might be bound, or to any general right or duty, and to award costs therein; and the determination and award of such courts of requests, in all cases within the jurisdiction thereof, should be final, and should be carried into execution by attachment and sale of the goods and effects, or by corporal arrest of the party or parties against whom such determination or award should be made. And whereas by a certain other Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the second and third year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act of the ninth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, to provide for the Administration of Justice in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land,

and for the more effectual Government thereof, and for other purposes relating thereto; and to continue the same until the 31st day of December, 1840, and thereafter to the end of the next Session of Parliament," after reciting that, by the said Act passed in the ninth year of King George the Fourth, provision was made for the administration of justice in the said colonies, and further reciting that the provision of the said Act had, by reason of the extension of the said colonies, been found in divers respects inapplicable to the circumstances of the said colonies, and to the wants of the inhabitants thereof; but the Local Legislatures of the said respective colonies had no power to repeal or alter any of the before-mentioned provisions, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the Local Legislatures of the said respective colonies, by any laws or ordinances to be by them from time to time for that purpose made in manner prescribed by the said Act of the ninth year of King George the Fourth, and subject to the conditions and provisions therein contained, to make such provision as to them might seem meet for the better administration of justice and for defining the constitution of courts of law and equity, and of juries within the said colonies respectively, or within any present or future dependency thereof respectively; anything in the said recited Act, or in any charter of justice, or Order in Council, made and issued in pursuance thereof; or in any law, statute, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding: And whereas it is expedient and necessary that provision be made for the holding of courts of civil jurisdiction, to be called courts of requests, within the colony of New Zealand and its dependencies.

I.—*Courts of requests to be holden at certain places.*—Be it therefore enacted and ordained, by his Excellency the Governor of the said colony of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, courts of civil jurisdiction, to be called "Courts of Requests," shall be holden at and in the following towns or places for the several and respective townships and districts to be included therein under the provisions hereinafter contained; that is to say, at the towns or districts of Auckland, Port Nicholson, and Russell, in the said colony, and that such courts shall be holden at such times at the said several towns or places as the Governor for the time being shall, by proclamation to be issued for that purpose, from time to time direct and appoint.

II.—*Governor to appoint Commissioners and officers.*—Governor to order salaries of the Commissioners and officers.—To be whole remuneration.]—And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor for the time being, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to nominate and appoint Commissioners, or a Commissioner, and such ministerial or other officers as shall be necessary for the administration of justice in the said courts respectively, and for the execution of the orders and process thereof respectively, and the said Commissioners, ministerial and other officers, from time to time to remove, when and as often as the said Governor shall see fit; and such Commissioners, ministerial and other officers, shall and may receive for their own respective use, such salaries as the Governor of New Zealand shall direct and appoint, which salaries it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor to order and direct, by warrant under his hand, to be paid from and out of the revenues of New Zealand, and the same shall be the whole remuneration of the said Commissioners, ministerial and other officers, for and in respect of their said offices, and each Commissioner shall, and he is required to take the oath in Schedule (A.) to this Ordinance annexed, and the said oath shall be administered either at general or petty sessions or otherwise, by two justices of the peace.

III.—*Powers of such courts.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that from and immediately after the passing of this Ordinance, and so soon thereafter as the Governor shall issue his proclamation, appointing the several times for holding such courts as aforesaid, each and every of the said courts shall have full power and authority, and the Commissioner thereof may, under the provisions hereof, and they are hereby respectively authorized to hear and determine within their respective jurisdictions, in a summary way, all disputes and differences between party and party, in all cases of debt, covenant, assumpsit, actions on the case upon assumpsit, or promises, trover, conversion, trespass for goods taken, or detain and suits for the recovery of any debt, damages, or matter not exceeding 50*l*. sterling, except the matter in question should relate to the title of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or to the taking of any duty payable to her Majesty, or to any fee of office, annual rent, or other such matter, where rights in future might be bound, or any general right or duty.

IV.—*No cause of action to be split, but the court may decide thereon if plaintiff be satisfied to receive the sum awarded in full of all demands.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that no cause of action which shall exist at any one time, and shall amount in the whole to a sum beyond the sum of 50*l*. as aforesaid, shall be split or divided so as to be made the ground of two or more different actions, in order to bring such cases within the jurisdiction created by this ordinance; but if the Commissioner of the said court shall find that the plaintiff in any case shall have split his cause of action as aforesaid, he shall dismiss the said action with the ordinary costs of a dismissal, without prejudice, however, to the plaintiff's right to sue upon such cause of action in the Supreme Court of the said colony of New Zealand, or in such other manner as he lawfully may; provided also, that if such plaintiff shall be satisfied to recover such sum as, according to this Ordinance, the jurisdiction of the courts of requests is made to extend to, in full of the whole of such his demand, then the said Commissioner shall and may, if such plaintiff shall satisfactorily prove his case, make and pronounce one decree for such plaintiff for such sum, as shall in such case be demanded by the process, so as such sum does not exceed the jurisdiction created by this Ordinance; and the same shall be expressed in such decree to be, and shall be, in full discharge of the whole of such demand, and shall be a full and complete bar to any other action, plaint, or suit which may be brought thereon, in the same or any court whatever.

V.—*No jurisdiction in certain cases.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that nothing in this Ordinance shall extend to any debt being the disputed balance of an unsettled account, originally exceeding 50*l*.; nor to any debt, or supposed debt, for any money or thing won, or alleged to have been won, at or by means of any horse-race, cock-match, wager, or any kind of chance, gaming, or play, or to any debt which there

had not been a contract, acknowledging, undertaking, or promise to pay within three years before the taking out of the summons.

VI.—*Plaintiffs and defendants may be examined on oath, and Commissioner to award costs.*—And for the better discovery of the truth, and the more speedily obtaining the end of such suits, be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioner to examine the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, *visd vis*, on their several corporal oaths; and that it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to award costs in all actions tried in the aforesaid court.

VII.—*Proceedings, orders, &c., to be in form prescribed in Schedule.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that the several proceedings, orders, decrees, and dismissals, which shall be taken, prosecuted, and pronounced, in pursuance of this Ordinance, shall be in the form prescribed in Schedule (B.) hereto annexed, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit.

VIII.—*Commissioner may dismiss action with costs, &c.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall be lawful for any Commissioner appointed under this Ordinance, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, to dismiss any action or proceeding before him with costs, and either on the merits, or without prejudice to further or other proceedings as he shall think fit.

IX.—*Suits prosecuted in the Supreme Court, for causes of Action under 50*l*, and judge shall think fit to certify that such action ought to have been brought in court of requests, defendant to have double costs.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that if any action or suit shall be commenced in the Supreme Court of New Zealand, for any debt or demand other than hereinbefore excepted, not exceeding the sum of 50*l*. sterling and recoverable by virtue of this ordinance in any of the said courts of requests respectively, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action or suit shall not, by reason of any verdict for him, her, or them, or otherwise, have been entitled to any costs whatsoever; and if the verdict shall be given for the defendant or defendants in such action or suit, and the judge or judges before whom the same shall be tried or heard shall think fit to certify that such action or suit ought to have been brought into any of the said courts of requests, then such defendant or defendants shall have double costs, and shall have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant or defendants may have for his, her, or their costs in any cases by law.

X.—*Plaintiffs and defendants must attend personally, unless unavoidably prevented.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that no person whatever shall be permitted to appear and act in the court of requests in any suit, for or in behalf of any plaintiff or defendant in such suit, unless it shall be first proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of such court that such plaintiff or defendant is prevented by some unavoidable necessity, or some good and sufficient cause, from attending such court in person.

XI.—*Judgments may be executed anywhere within the colony.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that the judgments, decrees, and orders of any of the said courts, may and shall be carried into execution in any district or place whatsoever within the said colony where the defendant, his goods or chattels, may be found or be met with.

XII.—*Witnesses not attending, and persons guilty of contempt, punishable by fine or imprisonment.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that all persons summoned to attend any of the said courts shall attend pursuant to such summons, and shall be subject to the like actions and attachments for disobeying such summons, as they would be subject to for disobedience to a subpoena out of the Supreme Court; and also, that it shall and may be lawful for any of the said courts to punish in a summary way by fine, not exceeding 20*l*., or by imprisonment for any time not exceeding two calendar months, any person or persons guilty of any contempts before any such court.

XIII.—*Witnesses guilty of perjury may be prosecuted for the same.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that if it shall appear to the Commissioner of the said court of requests that any person examined on oath, or, if a Quaker, on affirmation, has in any proceeding whatever hereafter to be instituted, or in any way connected with the said courts of requests committed wilful and corrupt perjury in swearing or affirming in any affidavit or affirmation required to be made before the said Commissioner, then and in each and every such case it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioner to direct a prosecution for perjury, to be forthwith instituted against any such person so falsely swearing or affirming as aforesaid, in order that he or she may be punished according to law.

XIV.—*Appointment of bailiffs, and after judgment what execution may issue, and to whom directed.*—Commissioner may appoint special bailiffs for executing writs in certain cases.]—And be it further enacted and ordained, that each Commissioner for the time being shall and may appoint a sufficient number of proper and respectable persons to act as bailiffs for the execution of the orders and decrees of the said courts of requests respectively, and in each and every case where the said Commissioners shall have made any order or decree for the payment of money, it shall and may be lawful for the said courts, at the prayer of the party so prosecuting such order or decree, to issue a precept, signed by the Commissioner in the nature of a writ of *fiery facias*, or *capias ad satisfaciendum*, which precept shall be directed to one or more of such bailiffs so appointed for any of the said courts, who is and are hereby authorized and empowered to levy the amount thereof on the goods and effects of the defendant, and to arrest the defendant, as the case may be; provided, however, that each of the said Commissioners is hereby empowered and authorized, when thereto required by the plaintiff in any suit wherein such precept or writ may be issued, to appoint one or more special bailiff or bailiffs, to be named by the said plaintiff, to execute such precept or writ, upon receiving from such plaintiff full and sufficient security against any improper use or abuse of such precept or writ.

XV.—*Made of proceeding in the Writ of Execution. Proviso as to disputed claim to goods, &c.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that for the purpose of preventing any disputes as to the mode of executing the aforesaid writ or precept of the Commissioner, that it be executed in the following manner: that is to say, that the bailiff is directed, in the first instance, to levy on the goods and chattels of the defendant, and that, in the event of such bailiff not being able to find any goods of the defendant, and the defendant failing to point out to his notice any goods whereon to levy the amount, it shall and may be lawful for the bailiff to enforce the judgment of the court, by the personal imprison-

ment of the defendant as hereinbefore mentioned; provided that, if previous to the sale of the property so levied upon a disputed claim shall be made to it, and such claim shall be deposited to before a magistrate by any party, the bailiff, on payment to him of the costs of the levy by such party, shall release it from the execution, and proceed to enforce the judgment of the court, by levying upon other goods of the defendant, if any can be found or pointed out to him, or by arresting the body of the defendant as hereinbefore directed.

XVI.—*Imprisonment by process of court not to exceed three months. Liability of future effects.*—Provided always, and be it further enacted and ordained, that every such defendant who shall be arrested and taken in execution by process of the said courts as aforesaid, shall and may be imprisoned in any one of Her Majesty's gaols, and shall be there detained for a space of time not exceeding three calendar months, unless before the expiration thereof the judgment of the said courts shall have been satisfied; and in case such judgment shall then be satisfied, such defendant shall be discharged from such gaol, but it shall be lawful for the complainant at any time within three years after such judgment, to take out execution against any estates or effects of such defendant until such judgment shall be fully satisfied.

XVII.—*Commissioner may in certain cases order judgments to be paid by instalments.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioner of the courts of requests, whenever it shall appear to him that the levy of the full amount of any judgment in the said courts at one time may be attended with great distress to the defendant, and that such distress may be avoided or lessened by enlarging the time for satisfying such judgment, to order and direct the amount thereof, together with the costs and charges, to be levied by instalment at such stated times and in such proportional amounts as shall be expressed in such order, and as shall be reasonable and just; provided always, that the time for satisfying any such judgment shall not exceed six months from the time of making such order as aforesaid; and in case such defendant shall fail to pay any such instalment agreeably to such order, in every such case the plaintiff may proceed to take out execution for the amount of such judgment, and the costs and charges thereof then remaining due and unsatisfied, in like manner as if no such order as aforesaid had been made.

XVIII.—*Levy on defendant's goods to be made between sunrise and sunset.*—Provided however, that no judgment of any of the said courts against the goods and chattels of the defendant in any suit or action brought therein, shall be executed at any time after sunset, nor before sunrise, and if any officer or person shall execute any such judgment after sunset, or before sunrise, such officer or other person shall be subject and liable to a fine of not exceeding 10*l*, which shall be set by the Commissioner of the said court, and enforced by distress and sale of the offender's goods.

XIX.—*Execution not to prejudice landlords.* 8 Anne, c. 14.—And be it further enacted and ordained, that no execution awarded against the goods of any party or parties shall extend to, or be construed to extend to deprive any landlord or landlords of the power vested in such landlord or landlords, by an act passed in the eighth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for the better security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants," of recovering one year's rent, by virtue of and in pursuance of the said act.

XX.—*No plaints, action, or proceedings to be removed.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that from and after the passing of this ordinance, no plaint, action, or other proceeding entered in the said courts, or commenced therein as aforesaid, nor any order or orders, decree or decrees, or other process or decision to be had thereon by virtue of this ordinance, shall be removed out of the said courts by a writ of *recordari facias*, *legueam*, *certiorari*, or false judgment, or otherwise howsoever, but such order or orders, decree or decrees, or other decision, so to be made by the commissioner shall be final and conclusive to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XXI.—*General Issue.*—And be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that in case any action or suit shall be any time hereafter be commenced, or brought against any member, officer, or minister of the said court of requests, or against any other person or persons, for or in pursuance, or under the authority of this ordinance, that it shall and may be lawful for such person in every suit or action to plead the general issue, and give this ordinance and the special matter in evidence; and the plaintiff, warrant, precept, or other necessary proceeding, signed by the Commissioner, being duly approved in any such suit or action, shall be deemed a sufficient proof of the authority of the said courts of requests, and of all other proceedings in the said courts previous to the issuing of such warrant, precept, or proceeding, and in case the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such action or suit shall have a verdict pass against him or them, or be nonsuit, or discontinue his, her, or their action or suit, the defendant or defendants shall, in any of the said cases, be allowed double costs.

XXII.—*Defendants to be summoned in courts for the districts where they reside; plaintiff may commence and prosecute his suit in district where he resides.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that defendants shall in general be summoned only to the courts which shall be held for the districts where they or some of them reside, excepting in cases where the cause of action has occurred in another district wherein plaintiff resides, in any of which last-mentioned cases, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, if he shall think proper so to do, to commence and prosecute his suit in the court which shall be held for the district where he himself resides.

XXIII.—*Verbal or technical errors not to be material, but may be amended or altered.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that no action or proceeding under this Ordinance shall be treated or considered as invalid, on account of any verbal or technical error; but all errors or mistakes which have not a tendency to mislead the opposite party shall, in all cases, be deemed merely verbal or technical, and may be amended or altered by the Commissioner for the time being.

XXIV.—*Fees to be taken. Recovered in summary way. Registrars to receive and account for fee.*—And be it further enacted and ordained, that in all actions and proceedings under this ordinance, the fees specified in Schedule (C) to this ordinance annexed, shall be established and be deemed and taken as the lawful fees and emoluments for the discharge

of the several duties therein specified, and the Commissioner shall have full power to compel the payment thereof in a summary way, by order, and on non-payment, by warrant of distress and sale under his hand and seal, and the said fees shall be received and accounted for by the registrars of the said courts respectively, and be paid over by them monthly to the colonial treasurer, for the public uses of the said colony.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOBSON, Governor.  
Passed the Legislative Council, this 5th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1841.

J. COATES, Clerk of Council.  
The Schedules referred to in the above Act are merely forms of summons, warrant, decree, &c., and the only one which we need print is the table of costs allowed:—

	£	d.
For entering every plaint, action, &c., and particulars of demand	2	6
Entering every appearance and defence	1	—
Summons for defendant and copy	2	—
Copy for plaintiff, per folio	—	—
Entering notice of hearing	1	—
Copy and service on plaintiff and defendant, each	1	6
Any notice required during the course of proceedings	1	—
Fee on hearing and adjudication where the sum to be recovered shall not exceed 10 <i>l</i>	2	6
Exceeding 10 <i>l</i> and not 20 <i>l</i>	3	6
Above 20 <i>l</i> to 50 <i>l</i>	5	—
Each summons of witness, and copy	1	6
Drawing and signing order for costs, decree, or dismissal, each	2	6
Every oath of party or witness examined	1	—
Commissioner's warrant to bailiff for executing decree	5	—
Bailiff executing any decree or order where the sum shall not exceed 10 <i>l</i>	2	6
Exceeding 10 <i>l</i> and not 20 <i>l</i>	5	—
Above 20 <i>l</i> to 50 <i>l</i>	10	—
Copies of any other proceedings, per folio	—	6
And 3 <i>d</i> . in the pound on the amount recovered under execution, to include all charges.		

Allowance by way of costs to party in whose favour decree or order is made for the attendance and loss of time of himself and witnesses, not exceeding 10*s* per diem, as ordered by Commissioner.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

PASSENGERS ACT.—On the motion of Lord STANLEY, the order of the day for going into Committee on this Bill, for the purpose of postponing it, was read. The Noble Lord observed, that his object in so moving was to postpone the consideration of the Bill to Wednesday next, in the hope that, by that time, he would be able to go into Committee, *pro forma*, for the purpose of making various alterations and amendments as the suggestion of parties interested in the matter. As Emigrants would be materially affected by the passing of this Bill, it might be convenient for him to state now, that he did not propose to carry the Bill so as to effect Emigration in the present Spring. He meant to insert a clause to provide that the measure should not come into operation previous to the 1st of June next.

Mr. HAWES said, if he understood the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, he meant to go into Committee, *pro forma*, on Monday. Of course the Noble Lord would give notice at a future day of when he meant to go really into Committee.

Lord STANLEY said that several parties must necessarily be consulted with regard to the proposed alterations and amendments in the Bill, and therefore it was that he meant to go into Committee, *pro forma*, on Monday. Of course, he would give ample notice of the several clauses and amendments to be introduced in Committee on the Bill.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—A woman of the name of Ferrers, living in the district of the Grange, was brought to bed, on the 3d of July last, of six children at one birth; a circumstance, we suppose, unparalleled in the records of medical history. The mother is wife of an honest and industrious man, following the labours of splitter and fencer; she is rather a small woman than otherwise, and professes to have felt no more inconvenience previous to confinement than in ordinary cases. She has been a mother twice before. Her height is five feet four inches, fair complexion, and freckled, light blue eyes, brown hair, and an intelligent expression of face. She is Irish by birth, came out in one of Marshall's vessels, and is twenty-six years of age. The only remarkable symptom she experienced was in the growth of an inordinate appetite, her husband having been obliged to purchase an extra ration for her use during her pregnancy. She was first taken ill on the 1st of July, had severe pains during that and the following day, and was in actual labour sixteen hours. The children are, or rather were, all girls; one, however, the first, was still-born, and two died afterwards. Fortunately, the poor woman had several female acquaintances, who took care of the little strangers, and consoled her under the prospects of starvation that attended their first appearance. She is now suckling two herself, while her eldest girl feeds and nurses the third. They are remarkably thriving, and the mother, recovered from the fright and wonder attendant upon an extraordinary birth, is getting quite proud of her offspring. During the period of labour she was fed at intervals with a tea-spoonful of hot brandy-and-water, having in the distant part of the country no other luxury or remedy to resort to. We have often heard of the fruitful nature of the climate, and its wonderful effects in assisting the disappointed passion of philoprogenitiveness, but could scarcely credit unless assured from undeniable sources of its truth, so singular and powerful an instance of its operation.—*Port Philip Gazette*, August 28.

REV. SYDNEY SMITH'S LAST.—"I believe that the New Zealand Company have done all they could, my lord," said the Rev. Sydney Smith, to the Bishop of New Zealand, "to make their emigrants happy during the voyage; but a fact has come to my knowledge, which proves that all their efforts have been to no purpose." "Indeed," said the Bishop, "what is that?" "Why it is said that the emigrants always go to bed in tears (in tiers.)"

The rats in Port Nicholson have become a pest. It is idle for a few persons to endeavour to destroy them—nothing short of a general war of extermination will meet the case. We should think a few professional rat-catchers would drive a good trade here.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The absence of the Editor from London compels us to omit noticing the communications of several Correspondents.

ERROR CORRECTED.—Mr. Luke Nathrap has obligingly sent us a note to say that the error of S.E. for N.E. noticed in Captain Daniell's report is not in the original (a copy of which he forwarded to us), but was a typographical error which had crept into the Auckland paper, whence he copied it.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, April 2, 1842.

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NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

We have received various papers and extracts from letters from New Zealand up to the middle of September, from which a selection will be found under appropriate heads.

A second arrival of papers has also reached us, bringing down our intelligence from Wellington to the 9th October, extracts from which will be found in regular order. We may expect further arrivals in a few days, as the Bally, which was loading with oil for England, was expected to sail about the middle of October.

It will be seen that Colonel Wakefield has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. By a despatch from that gentleman we learn that this resignation was caused solely by the increase of his duties at Port Nicholson, which rendered it impossible for him, consistent with his duty to the Company, as their principal agent, to devote the necessary amount of attention to his legislative duties.

We learn that the Whitty and Will Watch had both arrived at Port Nicholson, as had also the Arab. The Timandra, with emigrants for the New Plymouth settlement, had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, whence she sailed for her destination on the 1st Jan. The Birman was at the Cape on the 27th December, and sailed for Wellington on the 4th January.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

We have received a portion of our regular *New Zealand Gazette* by way of Sydney, from 14th August to 11th September. All but the last had previously reached us through another channel, so that our extracts are now necessarily confined to what is new to our readers.

Governor Hobson's visit had been productive of some good. Notwithstanding the arrangement which was made here with the Government, some doubts appear to have existed respecting the security of titles; these doubts however have been entirely removed by the following letter from his Excellency to Colonel Wakefield, and as the Schedule appended to it is interesting, we present it to our readers entire.

Wellington, 5th September, 1841.

SIR,—Understanding that some doubt is entertained as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the lands claimed by the New Zealand Company, in reference both to the right of pre-emption vested in the Crown, and to conflicting claims between the Company and other purchasers.

It may be satisfactory for you to know that the Crown will forego its right of pre-emption to the lands comprised within the limits laid down in the accompanying schedule, and that the Company will receive a grant of all such lands, as may by any one have been validly purchased from the Natives, the Company compensating all previous purchasers according to a scale to be fixed by a Local Ordinance.

You are at liberty to give the utmost publicity to this communication.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. HOBSON.

To W. Wakefield, Esq.

SCHEDULE OF LANDS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Town of Wellington, containing (1100) eleven hundred acres, in sections of one acre each, numbered from 1 to 1100 on the Company's Plan.

Town District, including Karoi and Ohiro, containing (5000) five thousand acres, more or less, in sections numbered on the said Plan 2, 3, and 5 to 52 consecutively, Nos. 1 and 4 being Crown Reserves.

Harbour District, containing (6900) six thousand nine hundred acres, more or less, in sections numbered from 1 to 69 on the said Plan.

Watt's Peninsula, containing (1200) twelve hundred acres, more

or less, numbered on the said Plan from 1 to 11 and 13, No. 12 being a Crown Reserve.

Porirua District, containing (10,600) ten thousand six hundred, more or less, numbered from 1 to 106 on the said Plan.

Hutt District, containing (6400) six thousand four hundred acres, numbered from 1 to 64 on the said Plan.

Seventy-eight thousand eight hundred (78,800) acres, more or less, to be surveyed and allotted by the said Company, in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, the boundaries of which neighbourhood are thus declared, viz. :—

The River "Manawatu," from its mouth upwards to the parallel of the Wahina and Tararua ranges, from thence by the summit of the Tararua range, extending in a general direction about south to the River Hutt, from thence by a line bearing south, by compass, to the summit of the "Turakiri" range, which forms the eastern boundary of the valley of the River Hutt, to the sea at Baring Head.

Fifty thousand (50,000) acres, more or less, to be surveyed and allotted by the said Company, in the neighbourhood of New Plymouth, the boundaries whereof are as follows, viz. :—

The Coast Line from "Sugar-Loaf Point," extending in a northerly direction ten miles in direct distance; from thence, a line at right angles with the coast line, eight miles; from thence by a line parallel with the coast line, ten miles; and then by a line parallel with the northern boundary to the sea coast at Sugar-Loaf Head.

Fifty thousand (50,000) acres, more or less, to be surveyed and allotted by the said Company at Wanganui, the boundaries whereof are as follows, viz. :—

The Sea Coast commencing one mile westward from the mouth of the River Wanganui, and extending from that point ten miles eastward along the coast; from thence a line bearing north by compass, eight miles; then by a line bearing west, ten miles; and from thence by a line bearing south to the coast.

FELTON MATHEW, Surveyor General.

1st September, 1841.

The *New Zealand Gazette* of the 11th Sept. contains several official announcements, the result of the Governor's visit to Port Nicholson. Besides the letter respecting titles printed above, we find the following :—

The provisions of the New South Wales Police Act are extended to the Wellington district.

The limits of the town of Wellington are declared to be as follows :—

On the northern side, the shores of Lambton Harbour from Pah Kewa to the north-eastern extremity of the Crown Reserve, near Point Jerningham; and on all other sides, the summit of the mountain ranges forming the entire boundaries of the Crown Reserve around the town, as shown on the Company's plan.

This is in perfect accordance with the plan of the Company's Surveyor-General.

The following appointments are announced :—

R. D. Hanson, Esq., Crown prosecutor.

Michael Murphy, Esq., J.P., Police Magistrate of the town of Wellington.

G. B. Earp, Esq., to be a Magistrate of the territory, and a member of the Legislative Council.

Messrs. Bethune and Hunter, to be Government Auctioneers at Wellington.

Mr. W. B. D. Mantell, to be Postmaster at Wellington.

The establishment of a mail between Wellington and Wanganui we have already stated.

Notice is given that tenders will be received for the erection of a pound, and the public are warned from "squatting" on the Crown or native reserves,—those who have already done so are warned that they will be ejected, and all persons are warned not to clear, fence, or cultivate, or build in or upon any portion of the belt of reserved land surrounding the town.

The shipping list in continuation of our last, will be found elsewhere.

ARRIVAL OF THE WHITBY.—The Whitty came in on the 18th September, ten days after we anchored. We are going to sail tomorrow, Saturday, 2nd October, for Blind Bay, the Governor (Hobson) not permitting us to go to Port Cooper, where it was first intended we should go." [The above extract is from a letter from one of the volunteers on board the Will Watch, dated Wellington, 1st October, 1842.]

MACHINE FOR DRESSING FLAX.—We insert in to-day's paper a letter and an advertisement from a resident of the Bay of Islands, intimating that he has arranged a machine which will dress one hundred pounds of flax per diem, from the plant to be found in the north of the island. Under some impression that the flax to the south of the island is superior to that in the north, he infers that the machine would, with the same amount of labour, dress one hundred and fifty pounds of flax from the plant to be found in the vicinity of Port Nicholson. The cost of the labour of a man and boy upon a farm would be about 6s per day. If the machine yielded one hundred pounds per day, twenty-two days and a half would be required to produce one ton of flax; and the cost of the labour would amount to 6l 15s per ton; but if the product be one hundred and fifty pounds, the cost of labour would be reduced to 4l 10s per ton. The sample of flax which we have received, stated by the advertiser to be inferior to flax produced by the same machine with the same amount of labour, we should think is worth about 10l per ton; but, as neither the cost of the machine, nor its wear and tear are stated, we are unable to exhibit the profit which might be expected to arise

from applying it on an extensive scale to its extended purpose. The sample is at the disposal of the Flax Committee, and we would suggest the propriety of immediately entering into communication with the proprietor of the invention. We all feel that flax is to be the staple of this country; and as we are anxious that it should be rendered so at the earliest period, every countenance and encouragement should be afforded to every person who seriously and with perseverance seeks to detect the right mode of rendering it fit for shipment at the smallest price.

**BUILDING STONE.**—We are glad to be able to announce that Mr. Shand has found good building stone upon his country section, upon the Hutt. The stone is convenient to the river and will likely, therefore, be in demand for shipping.

**WANGANUI SURVEYS.**—The Surveyor-General was at Rangitiki on the 2d of September, and expected to arrive at Wanganui the ensuing day. He had been delayed by having to ascend the rivers a considerable distance before he could cross them. He proposed, a day or two after his arrival, despatching a messenger, with information respecting the state of the surveys: we may therefore expect to hear from him on this important subject about Tuesday next.

**POST OFFICE.**—We are happy to be able to announce that his Excellency has established a post-office communication by land for conveyance of letters between Port Nicholson and Wanganui. The rate of postage will be one shilling on each letter. As it is supposed the income derived from the letters will not more than pay the cost of transmission, newspapers can only be conveyed by sea, unless parties will consent to pay the sum of three pence for each paper. We are so confident that a land mail from this to Wanganui will yield much more than the estimated return, especially if the benefits of the communication are extended to the larger settlement at Taranaki, that we have little doubt in a few months newspapers will be carried free. We are sure the residents of Wanganui will duly estimate the consideration for their wants exhibited by this post-office regulation. We will thank our subscribers residing there to inform us whether they wish us to send their papers by the land mail subject to this change. It will add thirteen shillings per annum to the cost of this paper.

**STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL.**—Mr. Catchpool put his steam mill into operation a few days since, and it worked to his satisfaction. The engine drives two sets of grist stones and a circular saw. Logs are being brought from the Hutt and about the Bay for the use of this saw mill, which we hope will now soon contribute some wood to the market, for which there is a great demand. We believe this is the first steam mill erected in New Zealand. We heartily wish Mr. Catchpool every success.

**ANOTHER MILL.**—The Union Steam Saw and Flour Mill Company have given out contracts for the erection of their buildings, and we hope their establishments will be in a state of forwardness in a few months.

#### LATEST ARRIVALS FROM WELLINGTON.

We received on Thursday a continuation of the *New Zealand Gazette* to the 9th of October, from which the following are extracts:—

**CHANGES IN THE COUNCIL.**—The *Gazette* of September 18th, contained the following laconic announcement:—

Colonel W. Wakefield has resigned his seat in the Council.

The *Gazette* enters more largely and very warmly into the appointment of Mr. Earp to a seat at the Council Board. After alluding to the strong language used by that gentleman at the previous meetings, which the *Gazette* describes as of the most ultra character, it goes on to say—

For a few days Mr. Earp acted consistently; he held himself aloof from Captain Hobson and his suite. But this passed away, and he was to be seen walking about with them, and rendering himself exceedingly obsequious; and he completed the inconsistency of conduct by not only asking Captain Hobson to dine at his house, but endeavouring to induce some of the settlers really known out of Port Nicholson, to meet him; fortunately for their self-respect and good repute, without success.

The consequence of this conduct was anticipated, and the last *Gazette* announced—

1st.—That George Butler Earp was called to the Council.

2nd.—That George Butler Earp was made a magistrate.

Mr. Earp acted in his opposition to Capt. Hobson with the majority of the settlers. The power he was supposed to possess, if it existed, was derived from that source. He could claim no right under such circumstances of acting in an isolated manner. To do so, was to abuse their confidence—to insult them—and exhibit the grossest egotism.

Among the party, some had been injured by following the example of Mr. Earp. What respect has been shown for their approbation—what sympathy for the injury he caused to be inflicted upon them? Had he been imbued with a high sense of honour, he would have spurned favors from the hand which had attempted to strike down his friends. He would have considered himself outraged by any overtures prior to the reinstatement of the names of the expelled magistrates in the commission of the peace. Having this evidence of the way in which Mr. Earp will act, it is fair to assume that he has either allowed the Governor to labour under great deception, or has cringed to the man in his presence, whom he censured so loudly and freely in his absence. Does the Governor know that Mr. Earp drafted the request in which he is charged with being nefarious and ungentlemanly? If Mr. Earp left him in ignorance of this fact, he was party to a most unwarrantable deception. If the Governor knew it, is it to be supposed he would have showered honours, so evidently craved, without first receiving the most abject apology?

The Governor has grossly deceived himself, if he considers that he has arrested the course of political agitation in Port Nicholson, or has satisfied the people by the purchase he has made. He has but placed Mr. Earp in a powerless position. He has made him a member of the

absurdity called a Legislative Council, where the majority are always Government servants, and the remainder serviles, or rich incapables. If a measure be proposed pleasing to the Government, of course it is sanctioned; but, introduce one of another character, and support it with all the talent man can possess, and a majority against it will terminate the labour. The Governor must justify his absence and neglect, and make this the seat of Government, before the people will be satisfied. Showering honours and appointments will never conquer a community so fresh and healthy in its regard for principle, as the people of Port Nicholson. Had he witnessed the disgust and indignation universally exhibited upon the announcement of Mr. Earp's questionable honours, he would have better understood the honesty, soundness, and consistency of this community.

**POUND FOR CATTLE.**—The following is the reply of the Governor to a memorial respecting the erection of a pound for stray cattle. His Excellency subscribed ten pounds for that purpose; which is all the law allows towards a work of the kind. There are, we believe, to be two pounds—one in the direction of Te Aro, and the other towards Kai Warra Warra.

Barrett's Hotel, Wellington,  
9th Sept. 1841.

**GENTLEMEN.**—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial pointing out the injury that has been felt by the cultivators of land here, from the depredations committed by cattle on the growing crops, and requesting that a pound might be established to control and remedy the evil complained of.

In reply I have the honour to inform you; that previous to the receipt of your memorial, his Excellency had instructed the police magistrate to take measures to have a pound erected in "Wellington," and had also authorized the issue from the Colonial Treasury of the sum (restricted by Act of Council 4 W. IV. No. 3 of 1833) of ten pounds for that purpose.

As cultivators of land in other parts of this district will have to be equally protected from similar depredations, his Excellency has further directed me to state, for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, as the Act of Council in question limits the issue of public money for the erection of one pound only in each district, that in whatever portion of this extensive district such erection may be imperatively called for, the inhabitants of such portion will have to come forward and alienate a sufficient quantity of ground for that purpose, and will also have to bear the expense of erecting the public pound upon such ground; after which proceeding by the inhabitants, the necessary legal steps will be taken by the Magistrates of the district, to put in force the "Impounding Act."

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWARD SHORTLAND, Private Secretary.

To Messrs. Robert Stokes, Edward Johnson, George Moote, and other gentlemen who signed the memorial.

The following is the reply to a numerous signed memorial addressed to his Excellency, requesting the grant of a portion of a Government reserve to erect a Mechanics' Institute upon.

H.M. brig Victoria,  
Port Nicholson, Sept. 11, 1841.

Sir,—Your name appearing first in the list of signatures to a memorial praying for the grant of a Government reserve in order that a Mechanics' Institute may be built thereon, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acquaint you for the information of the Mechanics residing at Wellington, that the portions of land reserved for Government purposes are so limited as to preclude the possibility of your request being granted.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD SHORTLAND, Private Secretary.

To Mr. John Taylor, Builder.

The only future notices of the personal movements of the Governor in the file of papers we have received, are the following:—

His Excellency Captain Hobson and suite sailed in the Government brig for Akaroa on Saturday last (September 11). Mr. Guyton was a passenger. The brig is expected here again in about a fortnight from the time of sailing.

The Government brig Victoria, Richards commander, arrived yesterday morning (September 24,) from Akaroa, which she left on Tuesday last, with the Governor and suite on board. She brings an account of the loss of the brig *Jewess*, at the same whaling station at which the *Speculator* and *Transfer* were wrecked. We have been told that they were only established last year.

**CRIMPING.**—It was reported that a man in the Government service had come down in the Government brig to crimp for Auckland. Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp, addressed Captain Hobson on the subject. Subjoined is a copy of the correspondence, and it would be difficult to furnish a more explicit denial than that offered by Captain Hobson.

While publishing this correspondence as a portion of news, we consider it our duty to add, that the good understanding described as now existing between Captain Hobson and this settlement, is a creature of the imagination of Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp. Calling Mr. Earp to the Council, has not driven out of the minds of the colonists the neglect they experienced for so long a period, and more especially the serious injury inflicted upon the colonization of these islands in the most beneficial manner, by selecting Auckland as the seat of Government, while in voluntary ignorance of the merits of Port Nicholson; merits which, the various expressions uttered by his Excellency, make us feel, had he known sooner, would have relieved us from our painful task of continued opposition to his Government.

Wellington, Sept. 8, 1841.

May it please your Excellency.—Having recently ascertained that a vessel is about to proceed from this Port to Auckland with labourers, and knowing at the same time that an impression is abroad to the effect, that masters of vessels are looking forward to some reward from your Excellency's Government for any emigrants they may take thither from Port Nicholson, we consider it not less an act of justice



to your Excellency, than to ourselves as members of this community, to make your Excellency acquainted with the above facts.

We cannot for a moment suppose that, after the extremely conciliatory manner in which your Excellency has met the inhabitants of this settlement, and with the desire which your Excellency has expressed of benefitting the settlement by every means in your Excellency's power, of the sincerity of which desire your Excellency has already given ample proofs, your Excellency would sanction any act which might tend to our injury, and more particularly an act of the above nature. Nor can we imagine that the destination of this vessel has been at all influenced by any of your Excellency's suite by your Excellency's sanction. We are, therefore, anxious that an impression so derogatory to the character of your Excellency's Government should be forthwith counteracted.

We are deeply desirous also, that the good understanding which, we trust, has been brought about between us, as colonists under the arrangements of the New Zealand Company, and your Excellency's Government, should not again be suffered to be broken by the acts of individuals, who, for the mere sake of gain, care not what injuries they may inflict upon a community, or upon whom they may throw the responsibility. This, therefore, must be our apology to your Excellency for bringing the above matters under your Excellency's consideration.

We have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servants,  
RIDGWAYS, GUYTON, and EARP.

To His Excellency Governor Hobson, &c.

(THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.)

Barrett's Hotel, Wellington, Sept. 9, 1841.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to convey to you his Excellency's thanks for the spirit of conciliation and good will in which you were pleased to inform him of a report which has obtained credence in this community; that the masters of vessels would receive some reward for carrying emigrants from this port to the seat of Government.

I beg to assure you that the whole of this statement is a gross fabrication, no inducement whatsoever having been held out by Government either directly or indirectly, to shipmasters, or to emigrants, to induce a removal of any part of the population of Wellington, from this to any other place, either within the Colony, or beyond it.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
EDWARD SHORTLAND, Private Secretary.

Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp.

ARRIVAL OF THE WHITBY.—The barque *Whitby*, Capt. Lacey, arrived on Saturday last (September 18), with Captain Arthur Wakefield, B.N., and Captain Liardet, R.N., on board. Though this vessel has had a long passage, all have arrived out in good health. The whole of the Nelson preliminary expedition is now in port, and next week we doubt not we shall be enabled to announce the intended movements to be made, immediately for the formation of that important settlement.

On Tuesday, the agents for New Plymouth and Nelson were entertained at a public dinner, by the colonists of Wellington. A larger number assembled on this occasion than ever attended a public dinner in this Colony before. The object of the dinner was to show the feeling of the colonists towards the other settlements, and we have no doubt the harmony and social feeling which prevailed throughout, will have proved highly satisfactory to the guests of that day. The event was rendered still more interesting, from the day being the second anniversary of the arrival of the *Tory* in Port Nicholson. We shall give a detailed account in our next.

GUNPOWDER.—In the official *Gazette* of the 8th of September, there is a notice on the subject of depositing gunpowder in a Government magazine. We hope the law will forthwith be applied to Port Nicholson. There are large quantities of gunpowder daily arriving here, which are deposited all over the town. Security demands that a proper depot should be established, to which all importers should be required to send this dangerous combustible. We believe that our merchants are anxious to be relieved from the necessity of having to take charge of this article; and we therefore, on account of public safety, urge the subject upon the immediate attention of parties in authority.

By a Proclamation in to-day's paper (Oct. 2), it will be seen that a Court of Requests will be held on Tuesday, the 19th October; and that it can take cognizance of debts not exceeding 50*l*.

WANGANUI.—We are glad to learn that this offset from Port Nicholson, is beginning to assume a new aspect. A few respectable settlers have stemmed the torrent of licentiousness. The frantic revels and reckless conduct which hitherto reigned uncontrolled, is yielding to the gentle influence of moral observances, and the place has almost ceased to be the haunt of the vicious and depraved. The recent appointment of a local magistracy and constabulary force, will tend to the preservation of public order; and from the operation of these salutary restraints, the happiest results may be anticipated—indeed we have the authority of the Church catechist in stating that already the native population are becoming more amenable to his teachings, and less disposed to encroachments.—*Correspondent of Gazette*.

A copy of the survey at Wanganui has been received here from Captain Smith. The site of the town is marked out, and appears to be well selected. It is within one mile and a half of the sea coast, and on the river side. One hundred and fifty country sections will be ready for delivery on the 23d inst.; but as the schooner *Gem*, in which a great many proprietors are proceeding to Wanganui, has been detained by bad weather, a messenger was despatched yesterday to delay the delivery until that vessel arrives there. The *Gem*, we believe, to sail this day.

The schooner *Anne* arrived on Saturday last, from Akaroa. She is chartered by Commander Lavaud to take provisions from this, the *L'Aube* being completely out of flour. Several officers of the

*L'Aube* came passengers in the *Anne*. It is reported that the French have surveyed a town at Akaroa, and that the land has been sold at a high price. This does not appear like abandoning all pretension to the Middle Island.

Latitude of the following places, taken by Captain Smith, R.A., on his way to Wanganui:—

Puke Rua	-	-	-	41°	0'	26"
Mouth of Manewatu	-	-	-	40°	27'	23"
Wanganui	-	-	-	39°	55'	54"

VOLCANO.—Captain Cummins, of the *Sally Anne*, reports that when off Palliser Bay a few nights since (October 9), he saw a burning mass in the direction of Middle Island. He at first thought it was a ship on fire, and called the attention of his crew, when all agreed that it must be a volcano in action upon Lookers-on. The second night smoke only was emitted. In mentioning this statement to a gentleman residing here, he assured us that, a few nights since, he saw lighted bodies ascending in the air in the same direction, and supposed that some vessel in the Straits was firing rockets. Another gentleman, to whom he immediately mentioned the circumstance, states that, upon looking in the same direction, he observed the sky to be illuminated, as if a large mass of some description were on fire. The confirmation of this statement by so many parties, leads us to believe there must be truth in the statement.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The following account of the latter portion of Mr. Eyre's journey from South Australia to Western Australia has been published by order of Governor Hutt, at Perth:—

"Albany, King George's Sound, 10th July, 1841.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, my arrival in the colony of Western Australia overland from Adelaide; and though I regret exceedingly that my labours have not been productive of any discovery likely to prove beneficial to either colony, I am induced to hope that a slight outline of our route, and of the country I have been traversing, may not prove uninteresting to his Excellency in a geographical point of view.

"On the 25th February last, I left Fowler's Bay with a party consisting of an overseer and three native boys. I was provided with ten horses, and provisions calculated to last nine weeks. Upon entering upon the limits of Western Australia, I found the country extending round the Great Australian Bight for upwards of five hundred miles to consist entirely of the fossil formation, with a considerable elevation above the level of the sea; varying, perhaps, from two hundred to six hundred feet, and forming for the most part a country which presented the appearance of an elevated and almost level table-land. This extensive region was of the most desolate and barren character imaginable, almost entirely without grass, destitute of timber, and in many parts covered by an impenetrable scrub. There was no surface-water, neither were there creeks or water-courses of any description. The only supply of water procured by the party throughout this dreary waste was obtained by digging in the drifts of pure white sand found along the coast at places where the great fossil bank receded a little from the margin of the sea. The supply thus obtained was very precarious; and during the progress of our journey, we crossed over, at various times, intervals of sixty and one hundred miles in extent, throughout which it was impossible to procure a drop of water in any way. In this fearful country our horses suffered most severely, and on two different occasions were seven days at a time without water, and almost without food also. From this cause we lost many valuable animals; and our progress was impeded by the frequent and long delays necessary to recruit those that were still left alive. Our journey thus became protracted to a period far beyond what had been calculated upon; and it became necessary not merely to economise most strictly the provisions we had brought with us, but eventually to destroy two of our horses, as an additional supply of food for the party. In the midst of these difficulties, and when only half-way across the Great Australian Bight, my very small party was broken up by an event as distressing as it was tragical, and I was left alone with a native of King George's Sound.

"This melancholy occurrence, added to the weak and jaded condition of the few remaining horses, effectually prevented my examination of the country beyond the line of my immediate route. In fact, from the time of our entering the colony of Western Australia, such was the dreadful nature of the country, that the whole party had been obliged to walk; and it was only on our arrival at East Mount Barren that myself and the native boy could venture to ride. The first improvement observed in the face of the country was the finding a narrow strip of grassy land immediately to the eastward of Point Malcolm; but it was not until we had passed to some distance beyond Cape Arid that we met with the first permanent surface-water, in the shape of a small fresh-water lake.

"The character of the country was now changed, and consisted of open elevated sandy downs, covered by scrub and underwood, and generally based upon an oolitic foundation, with a few granite bluffs at intervals. We now crossed in our route many salt-water creeks or inlets, most of which received a drainage of either brackish or fresh water from the interior. The first of these occurs immediately east of Cape Arid; but it is very small, and separated from the sea by a bar of sand; others, as we advanced further to the westward, were of a more considerable size, and bore the appearance of being connected with the sea. These might possibly afford secure harbours for boats; but the circumstances under which I was travelling did not admit of any delay to examine them; and for the convenience of crossing, I usually kept so far inland as to in-

tercept them above the termination of the salt-water reaches. The streams of brackish or sometimes of fresh water connected with these creeks were, however, very small; nor did we pass a single one of importance. The high downs upon which these water-courses wind are, as I before remarked, sandy and covered with scrubs, and the soil poor and destitute of grass; but in the vallies themselves, and on small portions of the slopes immediately above them, we found some patches of good, and occasionally of rich soil, upon which the herbage was abundant and luxuriant.

"These tracts, however, as far as I could judge, were of very limited extent; nor was there any timber in their vicinity beyond the few small stunted tea-trees growing along the banks of the water-courses. At intervals between the various creeks, we met with many lakes, sometimes of salt and at others of fresh water. A few tea-trees, and occasionally a few straggling eucalypti, grow around their margins; but I seldom succeeded in finding any grass. Passing behind Lucky Bay to the lagoons west of Esperance Bay, I traversed a considerable extent of grassy land, consisting for the most part of sandy undulations, but with many patches of rich soil in the flats and vallies. Water appeared to be abundant, but there was still a total absence of all timber but the tea-tree. From the salt lagoons we crossed a very barren country, and had much difficulty in procuring any grass for our horses. The water was generally very brackish, and there was much scrub. The rock formations consisted principally of quartz, ironstone, and sandstone, with much grit on the surface.

"About sixteen miles north-east of Cape Ritchie, we fell in with a considerable salt-water river from the North-north-west, which appears to join the sea at a gap left by Flinders in the coast-line, and marked as 'a sandy bight not perfectly seen.' We found several permanent pools of fresh-water not very far distant, in deep narrow gullies, by which the country hereabouts is intersected. From the depth of this river, and the boggy nature of its bed, we were obliged to trace its course for about ten miles from the sea before we could cross. Here the water-course was obstructed by a ledge of rocks, and its channel appeared to become more contracted and rocky. The water was, however, still brackish, and the soil for the most part of an inferior description; along its immediate banks there was a little grass and more wood than we had previously seen anywhere. The trees were, tea-tree, casuarina, and eucalypti. Beyond the point at which we crossed the river, the country (as far as I was enabled to judge from a distant view) appeared to improve somewhat. Many seemingly grassy patches were seen on the slopes towards the river, and good runs for cattle or sheep might probably be found in this direction. After crossing the river, we met, for the first time, with stunted trees of the kind called mahogany; but it was not until we had passed some miles to the westward of Cape Ritchie that we saw any trees, or entered upon a country that could properly be called a timber one. Here the mahogany, red-gum, casuarina, and other trees common at King George's Sound, abounded, and formed a dense forest near all the way to that settlement. From the head of Doubtful Island Bay, I had kept some distance from the coast, cutting off the various corners as circumstances admitted; and I cannot give an opinion therefore of the country immediately upon the coast-line. That portion, however, which lies between Cape Ritchie and King George's Sound, is, I believe, already too well known to require any further examination.

"On the 2d June, we had met with a French whaler, the *Mississippi*, of Havre, commanded by Captain Rossitre. To this gentleman I am much indebted for the very kind and hospitable reception experienced during a residence of twelve days on board, whilst my horses were recruiting after their severe toils, and for the very liberal manner in which I was furnished with supplies upon prosecuting my journey to King George's Sound.

"At the latter place I arrived on the 7th July instant, after having travelled over an extent of country which, from sinuosities of the coast-line and other obstructions, had exceeded upwards of ten thousand and forty miles in distance from Fowler's Bay; and for the last five hundred and ninety miles of which I have been unaccompanied by any but a native of King George's Sound, known by the name of Wylie, and whom I would respectfully recommend to his excellency the Governor as deserving of the favour of the government for services rendered under circumstances of a trying and peculiar nature.

"I regret exceedingly that the very limited time of my stay in Albany has not permitted me to prepare a copy of the chart of my line of route, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

"I have omitted to state that, during the progress of our journey, we met with very few natives, and those for the most part were timid, but well-disposed. The language spoken by them is exactly similar to that of the natives at King George's Sound as far as the Promontory of Cape Le Grand: this similarity may probably extend to the commencement of the Great Cliffs, in about longitude 124½ degrees east. A little beyond this point, the language is totally different, and the boy Wylie could not understand a word of it.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

EDWARD JOHN EYRE.

To J. R. Phillips, Esq., Gov. Res., Albany."

**EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.**—A goat belonging to Mr. Shand, on the Waikato river, last week brought forth at a birth no less than five kids. Two were trod upon, and the remainder, as well as the mother, are "doing as well as might be expected." At a former birth, the same goat brought forth three kids. This is a good proof of the prolific nature of the climate.

## GROWTH OF FLAX.

The writer lately had some conversation with an extensive flax spinner of Leeds, on the probable introduction of the *Phormium tenax*. His opinion was in favour of that article for a variety of purposes, but he thought it would be rash to pronounce a very decided opinion until its capabilities had been put to the test, especially as regards the finer kinds. Indeed, as far as present experience goes, based on the qualities hitherto brought into this market, it may rather be deemed a substitute for hemp in the structure of ropes and sail cloth, than for flax used in the manufacture of linen.

A suggestion was however thrown out in the course of the conversation above alluded to, which merits the notice of our New Zealand readers—namely, that the climate of New Zealand renders the country peculiarly fitted for the growth of the European flax. We objected that the high price of labour was an objection to the course he suggested; the reply was, "your objection is equally fatal to the preparation of the *Phormium tenax*, but I apprehend in both cases it will be found that the superior productiveness of the country will more than counterbalance the quantity of high-priced labour required to reduce the articles to a condition fit for shipment." He then further informed us that the prices paid by the flax spinner for very fine samples is not indicated by the prices current; that as much as 170l per ton was sometimes given for the superior qualities, and that New Zealand could, by reason of her genial climate, produce a considerable quantity of such finer qualities; even a reduced price would amply pay for the dearer labour, and the greater distance. We give the hint as we received it, and commend it to the especial attention of our colonial readers. A trial might be made on a small scale, and to aid in so doing, we subjoin some valuable instructions on the subject:—

### CULTURE OF FLAX.

**Preparation of the Ground and Sowing.**—The following is part of the directions to the growers of flax, published by the Society for the Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland:—The course that must universally be adopted by our farmers to insure flax of superior qualities, is, as in Belgium, to plough early in autumn, throwing the land into high ridges, thereby giving it the benefit of the action of the frost and air, and by good draining, (whether it be subsoil or surface), to keep it free of water throughout the winter; two light ploughings, with harrowings, to be given in spring to pulverise the soil, and kill the weeds; the first to be as nearly as possible, so as to admit of at least a month's interval, and the harrowing each time to be just before the ploughing, after which the drains to be carefully dressed up again. Following the last harrowing, it is necessary to roll, to give an even surface and consolidate the land, breaking this up again with a short toothed or seed harrow, ere sowing; (or the back of a harrow will do); and for sowing covering it with the same, going twice over it, (or with a bush harrow,) and finishing with the roller and making clean the furrows. The seed should be sown very thick, about 160lbs to the English acre; (as calculated from the Flemish measure); this insures the flax being finer, and prevents the plant branching out and from being overloaded with seed, which will never ripen equally, and will occasion coarse branchy tops to the plant; it should also be sown in ground rolled and prepared almost like an onion bed, for if the seed should be covered more than an inch it would not be sown, and this fact frequently occasions the disappointment of a thick crop to the farmer, who had a right to expect one from the liberality with which he had given the seed. It is not advisable to sow clover or grass seeds with flax crops, but the farmer will do it abroad as well as at home, and what he may lose in the quality of the one, he has some compensation for in the accommodation of the other. In some parts of Belgium, the preceding crops of the flax has often a double quantity of manure given to it. Or more frequently when the soil requires it, some very rotten dung is ploughed in with the stubble, and this becomes completely decomposed during the winter, the quantity of manure depending on the state of the soil as to fertility; but special care is taken that no hot dung is used for this crop, and nothing which by any chance can increase weeds. Liquid manure is, however, frequently given to land preparing for flax, and generally laid on the ground after the rolling before breaking up for the seed, it being an essential condition that, previous to sowing the flaxseed, the land is quite clean and free from weeds. A thousand gallons of urine from drainings of the house, stable, byre, and dung heap, in which the emptying of the privy has been steeped, and often with the addition of from 600 to 1000lbs rape cake mixed with it, is frequently given to the acre, on which flax is grown; and is carried out in tubs on handbarrows, and ladled evenly over the land, or pumped into casks or carts, like watering carts in our streets, and sprinkled heavily over the ground; if from a roller cart the better. From three to ten days is allowed for it to soak in, and then the breaking up to receive the seed, harrowing and rolling as before. Besides clovers or grasses, carrots, parsnips, and turneps are often sown with the crop abroad, the soil being in a fine state of cultivation for these roots; but careful cultivators allow of nothing to divide juices of the soil with the plant. When these roots are sown with the crop, liquid manure is given for the pulling of the flax and weeding of the ground, when they grow astonishingly fast. It may be added, as not generally known, that the fine suckers and good roots of flax will strike into the ground a depth equal to one-half the height of the plant, so that the soil must be deep and well tilled to admit it, and insure its thriving.

**BIRTHS.**—Sept. 15, Mrs. Hewitt, of a daughter; Sept. 20, Mrs. Galpin, of a son; Sept. 25, Mrs. Clarke, of a daughter; Sept. 26, Mrs. Peck, of a son; Oct. 1, Mrs. Kempton, of a daughter; same day, Mrs. Gilbert, of a daughter; Oct. 2, Mrs. Harris, of a son; Oct. 4, Mrs. Pilkington, of a son; Oct. 7, Mrs. Cynick, of a daughter; on the 18th September, Mrs. George Hawkins, of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**—By special license, at Washington, by the Rev. Mr. Hatfield, on Monday, 26th July last, Wm. V. Brewer, Esq., barrister-at-law, to Isabella, youngest daughter of John Harrison, Esq., of Wakefield, York-shire.

**DEATHS.**—On the 4th inst., after a few days illness, the daughter of Mrs. Cynick, aged 16 years; on Monday morning last, Sept. 23, after a few days illness, W. R. Tyrrell, Esq., aged 26.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON TO HIS CLERGY.

REV. SIR,—You are no doubt aware, that a declaration was agreed to by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, at a meeting held at Lambeth, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1841, setting forth the insufficiency of the provision made for the spiritual care of the members of our church in the distant dependencies of the empire, and the great importance of erecting additional bishoprics in the colonies. A copy of the declaration is sent herewith, to which I request your most serious attention.

I am persuaded that the accomplishment of the object which we have in view may be insured, under the blessing of God, if the clergy will exert themselves to collect contributions in their respective parishes; and I am desirous of suggesting to those of my own diocese the propriety of commencing that exertion on the first day of the approaching holy week, in which we commemorate the death and passion of our blessed Lord, and offer up our special prayers for all estates of men in his Holy church, and for the gathering together in one fold, under one shepherd, of all those who are not yet within its enclosure.

It is my wish that you should have a collection made in your church in aid of the Colonial Bishops' Fund on Palm Sunday next; and I would suggest that it might be made in the following manner:—After the sermon, in which I trust you will explain the object for which the offerings of your people are solicited, let the offertory sentences be read from the communion table, not omitting those which instruct them that are taught in the word to minister unto them that teach in all good things. Whilst these sentences are reading, let the churchwardens, or other persons appointed for that purpose, collect the offerings of the people, and bring them to the minister, to be by him humbly presented and placed upon the holy table. Let him then proceed with the prayer for the church militant, and with the remainder of the service, according to the rubric. This revival of the ancient practice of our church has been attempted in several parishes with great success; but, although I would gladly see it become general, I do not wish to interfere with your discretion in the present instance, if you should have good reason for preferring some other mode of making the collection.

I conclude in the words of the declaration, and, "under a deep sense of the sacredness and importance of this great work, and in the hope that Almighty God may graciously dispose the hearts of His servants to a corresponding measure of liberality, I earnestly commend it to the good will, the assistance, and the prayers of all the members of our Church."—I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful friend and brother in Christ,  
C. J. LONDON.

London House, Feb. 7.

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTIONS UP TO JAN. 1, 1842.

	Donations.		Annual Subscriptions.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
General Fund	52,601	3 2	318	9 6
Special:—				
New Zealand	39	0 0	600	0 0
Malta	472	11 0	—	—
New Brunswick	40	0 0	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	10	10 0	—	—
Ceylon	10	0 0	5	5 0
South Australia	200	0 0	—	—
Total	53,373	4 2	923	14 6

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

OTAKEITE, SEPT. 29, 1841.—On or about the 20th ult., the French Consul here, M. Moerenhout (a Belgian) collected five of the most influential chiefs here, viz., Priter, Hatotar, Piati, Mamoi, and Tate, and made them sign a document, which they did not know the purport of, but afterwards found out that they had signed a deed, making the whole Island of Otakeite over to the French Government, which was forwarded to France five days afterwards. About ten days after the signing of the above, the Queen Pomarre (who is now over at Emio, or Moroa Island, which is about 16 miles W.N.W. from here), having heard that her chiefs had signed a document, making over the Island of Otakeite to the French, wrote a letter to the Queen of England, and one to the President of America, which were interpreted by Mr. Simpson, a missionary, who resides upon Emio, and put on board her Majesty's ship Curacoa, Captain Jones, which man-of-war was at anchor in the harbour of Emio, with instructions to forward them to the Queen and President with all despatch. The purport of these letters was, that the Queen denied being a party to any deed, and that her chiefs had been imposed upon by the French Consul. This same M. Moerenhout was the cause of the Queen paying 2,000 dollars to the French frigate Venus, some twelvemonths ago. Queen Pomarre has been visiting the whole of the group of the Society Islands for the last eleven months. The small pox is now raging here, as well as at Emio and Huine Island. It was brought here by an American vessel. When it first broke out the Europeans tried all they could to keep the natives together, and offered to provide everything for them gratis, but they could not persuade them to live on one spot. Fortunately the United States man-of-war, New York, was here, with vaccine matter on board, and now nearly all the natives have been vaccinated, only one European has died; in all probability it will now find its way to all the islands in the South Seas, as there is a constant communication

between them. Queen Pomarre has written to Queen Victoria to take Otakeite under the English Government. The Tahitians are much adverse to the French. Her Majesty's Ship Curacoa left Emio on the 16th for the Sandwich Islands, and thence was bound to the main.—Times, March 12.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 7.—Government brig Victoria, 184 tons, Richards, from Kapiti.

Sept. 8.—Schooner Look-in, 78, Canning, from Sydney and Kapiti; in charge of the Custom-house officers.

Same day.—Chilian brig Theresa, 150, Fish, from South America, having put in at Tahiti and Bay of Islands; cargo, 1000 bags flour.

Same day.—Barque Will Watch, 250, Captain Walker, from London, having left on 27th April; cargo, stores for the Nelson settlement.

Sept. 9.—Schooner Gem, 76 tons, Pearce, from Hawke's Bay; cargo, pigs.

SAILED.

Sept. 4.—American ship Cicero, 418, Simmons, for the whaling grounds.

Same day.—Brig Jewess, 204, Crew, for Banks' Peninsula.

Sept. 6.—Barque Tyna, 427, Robertson, for the Thames.—Passengers—W. Martin, Esq., W. Swainson, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite, Messrs. Brandeth, Reeve, and Burleigh; and 18 in the steerage.

Sept. 8.—American ship America, 640, Fisher, for the whaling grounds; 3,200 barrels black oil, 36,000lbs whalebone.

Same day.—Same day, schooner Harlequin, Phillips, for Kapiti; general cargo. Passenger—Captain Mayhew.

IN PORT.

Schooner Balley, Sinclair  
Schooner Eliza, Sheridan  
Brig Lucy Sharpe, M'Fie  
Brig Ullawater, Gibson  
— Arrow, Geare  
Barque Matilda, Roberts

Government brig Victoria, Richards  
Schooner Look-in, Canning  
Chilian brig Theresa, Fish  
Barque Will Watch, Walker  
Schooner Gem, Pearce  
— Regina, Browne.

When the Theresa left the Bay of Islands, the barque Jean had sailed from thence to Sydney; the ship Earl of Londale had also sailed for Valparaiso.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected up to October 8th.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale.—In bottle, per doz	0	13	0	0	13	0
Elliot's, per hhd	6	0	0	6	0	0
Arrack.—Per gallon, in bond	0	2	0	0	2	0
Bread.—Per 2lb loaf	0	0	8	0	0	8
Beef.—Fresh, carcase, per lb	0	0	10	0	0	10
Salt, per tierce	7	0	0	7	0	0
Do, per barrel	4	0	0	4	0	0
Butter.—Irish, per lb	0	1	0	0	1	0
Fresh	0	3	6	0	3	6
Brandy.—First quality, per gallon, in bond	0	6	0	0	6	0
Brown stout, per hhd	5	10	0	5	10	0
Cigars.—Manilla, per 1000	3	10	0	3	10	0
Inferior	2	0	0	2	0	0
Havannah, per lb	0	12	0	0	12	0
Chinsurah, per 1000	1	15	0	1	15	0
Alexandrian	1	10	0	1	10	0
Coffee.—Java, per lb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese.—Cheshire	0	1	6	0	1	6
Pine Apple	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candles.—English wax, per lb	0	3	6	0	3	6
Mould	0	1	0	0	1	0
Dips	0	0	10	0	0	10
Flour.—1st quality, per ton of 2000 lbs	26	0	0	26	0	0
2nd ditto	25	0	0	25	0	0
Gin.—Pale, in bond	0	4	0	0	4	0
Case, 4 gallons 4-5 in bond	1	8	0	1	8	0
Hams.—Yorkshire, per lb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mustard.—Per dozen	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mutton.—Carcase, per lb	0	0	9	0	0	9
Manakota.—Walnut stocked	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milk.—Per pint	0	0	5	0	0	5
Oil.—Linseed, per gallon	0	5	0	0	5	0
Black in cask, per tun	16	0	0	16	0	0
Sperm	75	0	0	75	0	0
Pork.—Fresh, carcase per lb	0	0	4	0	0	4
Pork.—Irish per barrel	5	0	0	5	0	0
Potatoes.—New Zealand, per ton	6	0	0	6	0	0
Porter.—Dunbar, in bottle per doz	0	13	0	0	13	0
Bryant and Davis	0	13	0	0	13	0
Pickles.—Assorted per doz quarts	1	1	0	1	1	0
Pitch.—Stockholm per barrel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plank.—Port Nicholson, per 100 feet	0	19	0	0	19	0
Rice.—Common per cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good	1	8	0	1	8	0
Rum.—P. B. P., per gallon, in bond	0	5	6	0	5	6
Sugar.—Mauritius per cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	1	17	0	1	17	0
Refined loaf per lb	0	0	7	0	0	7
Manilla	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt.—Liverpool, per ton	3	0	0	3	0	0
Soap.—Haw's London, per ton	40	0	0	40	0	0
Liverpool	36	0	0	36	0	0
Starch.—Per lb	0	0	9	0	0	9
Scantling.—Per 100 feet	0	17	0	0	17	0
Shingles.—Per 1000 N. Z	1	7	0	1	7	0
Ditto V. D. L	2	5	0	2	5	0
Tar.—Coal	1	15	0	1	15	0
Stockholm	1	15	0	1	15	0



Tea.—Hyson, per chest	0	0	0	12	12	0
Tobacco.—Negrohead, per lb	0	1	3	0	0	0
Turpentine.—Per gallon	0	8	0	0	0	0
Whalebone.—Per ton	90	0	0	0	0	0
Wine.—Sherry per pipe	28	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto, per dozen	1	4	0	2	0	0
Poultry.—Fowls, per pair	0	8	0	0	16	0
Ducks, ditto	1	0	0	1	10	0
Geese, ditto	2	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pigeons, (wild), per pair	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ducks, do, do	0	5	0	0	0	0
Eggs.—Per dozen	0	3	0	0	0	0
Cows.—Milk	20	0	0	30	0	0
Mares.—Brood	50	0	0	90	0	0
Working Bullocks, per pair	40	0	0	60	0	0
Hire of ditto, per day a team and driver	1	0	0	2	0	0
Sheep.—Each	1	6	0	1	15	0
Boat Hire.—Per day, without hands	0	10	0	1	0	0
Wages.—Mechanics, per week	2	14	0	3	6	0
Labourers	1	10	0	1	16	0

Wakefield to a position connected with a larger extent of fertile land, and that more accessible, and available than any other part of New Zealand. From Port Nicholson to Cape Egmont there is a district comprising fully a million of acres of available land, fertile, well watered, communicating by land with the town, and by means of the river Manawatu, with a fertile district lying between the Tararua and Tongariro Mountains, and extending to the West Coast. Upon this district at least 100,000 agricultural settlers might be advantageously established, and if proper arrangements were made for the construction of roads they would form in effect but one community, mutually supporting each other, and capable of combining their exertions for any common object, of the whole of this district Port Nicholson must be the commercial centre, and consequently in the course of years all the land in the first settlement and all the town must become valuable. But the period at which this may occur is obviously contingent upon the ratio in which this district is supplied with population; it may arrive in a very few years, it may be a century. We in New Zealand can do little to accelerate its arrival, which must necessarily depend upon the efforts of our friends in England.

We are sorry to have to announce the wreck of the brig Transfer and Speculator. They were driven on shore, about four weeks since, while taking in oil, in a bay some thirty miles to the southward of Akaroa. All the crew of the Transfer saved themselves. Two of the seamen of the other vessel were drowned; and six men belonging to a shore party unfortunately lost their lives in boldly attempting to save the lives of the two seamen. All the cargo is saved, we believe, of both vessels; but there is no hope of getting either of them off the coast. The oil these vessels were loading was destined for this port, and would have been sufficient to load a large London vessel. There is sufficient oil at the stations to load several vessels, and arrangements are being made to collect the oil on the coast, on account of merchants residing at this port. The Bally has been chartered to load at Hawke's Bay, and it is expected will be back and clear from this port to London in about a month. We also hear of arrangements making for the shipment of three other cargoes to London.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED WELLINGTON, 12 JULY, 1841.

So far as the settlement is concerned, its condition is on the whole satisfactory and promising. The work of cultivation has commenced, and we shall probably have 200 acres under crop next season—business is active; many buildings are in progress of erection; two good landing-places have been already constructed, and a third is now forming; preparations are being made to set up a saw-mill, which will saw 10,000 feet of timber per diem; three vessels have been built of 10, 15, and 28 tons, and a fourth of 40 tons has just been laid down: we are abundantly supplied with stock, and provisions consequently are abundant, and, for a new colony, reasonable; and what is perhaps of more importance than all, there is a steady business-like spirit among the colonists, which affords an earnest of a steady and progressive advancement. It has so happened that accident has directed Colonel

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH LAW, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE,

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.  
147, Strand, near Somerset House: and 16, Rutland square, Edinburgh.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.  
The First Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors was held at the Offices of the Association, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of February, 1841.

FREDERICK JAMES PULLER, Esq., in the Chair, at which the Directors submitted the subjoined statement of the business effected by the Association from the date of its commencement up to Christmas 1841.

SECURITY TO THE ASSURED.  
The Directors expressed their satisfaction, that, in the short period of eighteen months, the whole of the capital stock, amounting to one million sterling, was subscribed, and the deposits upon the 20,000 Shares, into which it is divided, was paid up. This fact, while it affords a convincing proof of the confidence which the undertaking is regarded as a mode of investment, also supplies that security to which every Insurer is entitled.

PROGRESS OF THE BUSINESS.  
The Directors were enabled to lay before the Meeting the following gratifying statement—  
From the commencement of the Institute . . . . . 10,000  
Up to Christmas, 1840, 350 Life Policies were issued, producing, in premiums . . . . . £ 2,550 13 11  
In the second year, ending Christmas, 1841, 427 Life Policies were issued, producing, with renewals . . . . . 12,244 6 6

Making a total, in two years, of 827 Life Policies, and an aggregate of premiums of . . . . . 18,294 9 4

From this sum only one claim, arising from death, amounting to 100*l.*, is to be deducted; and against this is to be placed 1,197*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, resulting from unpaid policies. Independently of the above sums, 4,622*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* has been paid to the Association for Annuities.

This summary of the transactions effected in the Life Department exhibits a degree of success which the Directors believe has rarely, if ever, been equalled in the history of Life Assurance Offices.

After acknowledging the cordial co-operation of the Edinburgh Board, and bearing testimony to the services of their Secretary, Mr. BAYLIS, the Directors concluded their Annual Report with an energetic appeal to the Proprietors present, to exert their influence in promoting the business of the Association, and establishing upon an enduring basis, its character, usefulness, and prosperity.

The Auditors' Report, comprising a balance-sheet of the transactions of the Association; from its commencement to Christmas, 1841, and also the Directors Report, having been read, were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Directors, Auditors, Edinburgh Secretaries, and other officers of the Association, having been agreed to, the meeting adjourned, after moving a vote of thanks to the Chair man, which was unanimously carried.  
147, S. Strand, 23d Feb. 1842.

EMIGRANTS, FARMERS, and others, are invited to inspect DEAN & EVANS'S Patent Portable Hand Mill, which grinds and dresses at one operation, coarse and fine Flour from Wheat, Maize, Oats, &c., &c. It may be seen in use at the sub-Agent's, Richards, Wood, and Co., 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within. Prospectuses forwarded free to (post paid) applicants. At the same place Dean and Evans's New Kibbling Mill may be seen.

COLONIZATION AND NEW ZEALAND. By WILLIAM FOX, Esq., of the Inner-Temple.  
"This delicious place, where thy abundance wants partakers, and uncropped falls to the ground."  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &c.

CHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes; Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carriage, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 Gosger's "South Australia," page 128.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOOKS for the TRANSFER OF STOCK in this Corporation will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of MARCH Instant, and will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of APRIL next, when the Half-Yearly Dividends will be payable.

By the order of the Court.  
New Zealand House, JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
Broad-street-buildings, 1st March, 1842.

FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON, IN NEW ZEALAND.—The splendid British-built ship MARY, A 1 for Twelve years. 604 tons register. O. M.—Copper and Copper fastened.

JOHN KEMP, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This ship has a full poop, with Dining and Drawing Room, and has very superior accommodation for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers; is well-known for her fast-sailing properties; will carry an experienced Surgeon; and Capt. Kemp being well acquainted with New Zealand, will be happy to afford any information to parties intending to settle in that Colony.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board; to Messrs. JOHN RIDGWAY and Co., owners, Liverpool; or to PHILLIPPS & TIFLADY, Sworn Brokers, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

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 and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1836, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription £1. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period. Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Copper and Gole, as above.

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, transported, passage arranged, insurances effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 118, Fenchurch-street.  
Now Ready, Price 6*d.* sewed.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

is the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.  
PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Four shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

TO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS to SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c.

J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz. Large Bell Tents complete, at 2*s.* each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Hatband, and Traces, at 6*s.* 6*d.* per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6*s.* 6*d.* per set; Bushel Bags 2*s.* 6*d.* per 100; Felling Axes, weighing 6*lb.*, 1*s.* 10*d.* each; Bill Hooks, 1*s.* each; Rakes and Hoets from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17*s.* per ditto; Shingle and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 3*s.* per cwt.; New Screws, sorted sizes, 5*d.* per lb. or 40*s.* per cwt.; Sheep shears, 1*s.* 3*d.* each; Shot, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; Gunpowder, 1*s.* per lb.; Percussion Caps, 1*s.* per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1*s.* each; Ploughs, Tarpanlins, 4*s.* 3*d.* each, &c.

J. V. would particularly call the attention of parties emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged three times the price. Every article of the best description.

Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 60, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J. AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 108, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms. Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, March 19, 1842.

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 58.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND ITS COSTLINESS.

In our last number we endeavoured to shew that Governor Hobson's refusal to sanction the location of Nelson at Banks's Peninsula was a tacit admission of the inconvenient position of the present capital, and the intelligence since received from New Zealand gives abundant confirmation to our position. It will be seen by the extracts in another place, that every effort was made by the Governor to take Nelson to the Gulph of the Thames, and we now congratulate our readers that the Company's agents have had the firmness to resist a proposal so pregnant with fatal consequences.

Had Nelson been located within a short distance of Auckland, the Company, in order to keep their settlement duly supplied with labour, must have borne the expense of supplying Auckland also. Nelson would have become a reservoir, so to speak, for the supply of the Government settlement with labour; and the Governor might have revelled in extravagance, without exciting the slightest opposition on the part of the Auckland capitalists. As the case stands, however, they will soon come to their senses; they will perceive that crimping cannot be relied on as a means of supplying them with labour, and they will then be the loudest in demanding the Governor's recall.

It is suggested in the extracts from the *New Zealand Gazette*, given in another part of this number, that in order to prevent the location of Nelson at Port Cooper, the Governor has given colour to the French claims upon the Middle Island. His correspondence on the subject, when laid before Parliament, will shew to what extent his desire to bolster up Auckland as the seat of government may have induced him to compromise her Majesty's sovereignty over the Islands of New Zealand. Should he really have done so, not merely ought he to be recalled, but he should be at once impeached. We trust the correspondence will be at once moved for, in order to set this matter at rest.

Let us now see how far Captain Hobson has metted his case by preventing the location of Nelson at Banks's Peninsula, and in a manner compelling the Company's agents to select Blind Bay. We have already shewn in our last, that, provided the settlement be upon any part of the Middle Island, Auckland is thereby put completely in the wrong. It may be that, considering only the question of the location of Nelson, Auckland would have been rather more in the wrong by the location of Nelson at Port Cooper than at Blind Bay. But the location of Nelson is not the only circumstance calculated to enhance the inconvenience of the seat of government to an intolerable height. The very fact which Captain Hobson has used to thwart the agents of the Company in their choice of a site for Nelson, is more efficient in exposing the original blunder of "Hobson's choice" than even the successful settlement of half the Middle Island. The mere existence of a French settlement, supported by ships of war at Banks's Peninsula, should alone have induced the Governor to fix the seat of government in the central position of Cook's Straits; and there seems good reason to believe that even now he will be forced to take up his residence at Wellington, to keep in check the operations of our rivals at Akaroa.

If Captain Hobson had been alive to the honour and dignity of the Crown (to use phrases which, as an officer, he must be familiar with), to the welfare of the colony, and to the interests of the nation at large, he would not merely have permitted,—he would have directed Captain Wakefield to take his colony there. But from first to last he has shown himself utterly destitute of those enlarged views, and even of the common feelings by which he ought to be actuated; and to uphold one of the stupidest blunders that Governor ever committed, he does not scruple to jeopardize the public interest in every conceivable way. Look at his estimate of future expenditure out of 50,000*l*, not 10,000*l* is for the settlements in Cook's Strait. Of his part of expenditure, variously stated at 60,000*l*, 70,000*l*, and even 90,000*l*, the proportion expended on the populated portion of the country was almost nothing, the bulk being lavished on a parcel of mere follies or caprices where people scarcely existed.

Let us remind the public of the localities of the communities to be governed, to enable any one to perceive how gross has been Governor Hobson's blunder. There are 5,000 people at and around Wellington—1,500 at New Plymouth—and 1,500 at Blind Bay. There is a French settlement at Banks's Peninsula, which it is the Governor's duty to watch, and to be constantly near to; and there are small voluntary settlements, mostly for whaling, on every harbour of the Southern Island. The fixing of the seat of government at Auckland, loses sight of all this!—it leaves out of consideration altogether, and it betrays the interests of this great nation, for the mere gratification of a pique, or for something worse. Never was there a blunder so completely pregnant with a mass of others. Every day will disclose some awkward expedient rendered necessary to patch

up this notable blunder. The expense which it will involve is past calculation—the consequence of the mere remoteness of the seat of government, as compared with the seat of population and trade. The expenditure assigned to Port Nicholson is on an economical scale. It is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Sub-treasurer . . . . .	100	0	0
Customs . . . . .	830	0	0
Post Office . . . . .	70	0	0
Police . . . . .	1,324	18	9
Visiting Magistrates for Cook's Straits, and contingencies . . . . .	750	0	0
Gaols . . . . .	304	0	0
Ecclesiastical establishment . . . . .	150	0	0
Schoolmaster . . . . .	40	0	0
Court of Quarter Sessions and Requests . . . . .	587	0	0
Coroner . . . . .	45	0	0
Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	50	0	0
	4,250	18	9

Why should the expenditure of Auckland, with its 1,500 people, be on the same scale as that of Wellington, with its 5,000 people? Instead of which, we have:—

Treasurer . . . . .	£600
Customs . . . . .	1,470
Post Office . . . . .	335
Police . . . . .	1,007
Gaols . . . . .	304
Ecclesiastical . . . . .	150
Schoolmaster . . . . .	60
Quarter Sessions . . . . .	537
Coroner . . . . .	45
Deputy Sheriff . . . . .	50
Harbour Master . . . . .	1,026
Public Works . . . . .	5,354
	10,988

No harbour-master at Wellington—no public works yet commenced there—four-fifths of the revenue there collected—and yet the collector has only 200*l*. a-year; whilst the collector of Auckland has 600*l*., with comparatively nothing to do. But the most abominable job—a job which is absolutely fraudulent—is to appoint officers for Russell, with salaries on the same scale as those received by the officers at Port Nicholson. Russell is a mere name—it has no population, and yet it is placed on the same scale as Wellington, which has more than half of the whole European population of New Zealand. Russell is nothing but an unsuccessful attempt to give consequence to the seat of government—an attempt to justify what admits of no defence. Kororarika, where the population of the Bay of Islands is really located, is without a custom-house, and merchants are reduced to the necessity of crossing the bay to make their entries or to smuggle. We believe the latter is resorted to to a very considerable extent; so that, to the wasteful expenditure already mentioned, we must add the loss of revenue consequent upon the absence of a custom-house at Kororarika, which is a secondary blunder growing out of the improper fixing of the seat of government.

In drawing these comparisons, let us not be understood as complaining of the small expenditure assigned to Port Nicholson. We are always glad to see government salaries on a moderate scale, and the example of America shows that the work may be well done, though the remuneration be but small. What we complain of is, that the salaries paid to similar officers are so high. If the customs' revenue can be collected at Wellington for 200*l*., why should it not be at Auckland, where the business is not above one-third as heavy? It is melancholy to see the colony sacrificed by the gross extravagance of this man. On his personal convenience alone upwards of 5000*l*. is to be expended. Will not the Commissioners of Audit do their duty, and disallow all items which exceed the sums prescribed by Lord John Russell. The following items come under this head:—

	£	s.	d.
Salary . . . . .	1200	0	0
Establishment of his Excellency the Governor . . . . .	1187	7	6
Mounted Police . . . . .	1347	1	9
Fencing and clearing Government Domain . . . . .	350	0	0
For the construction of stables, and completing kitchen, servants' bed-rooms, out-houses, and verandah of Government-house . . . . .	1100	0	0
	£5184	9	3

There is also an item of 1,535*l*. for the Government brig *Victoria*. This may be deemed a necessary expense in a colony so purely maritime as New Zealand; but, with the exception of the Governor's

long-delayed visit to Port Nicholson, she was never used for the good of the colony, but merely ministered to the Governor's state.

Earnestly, then, do we entreat Lord Stanley to look at Captain Hobson's conduct since he first assumed the government; and we defy the utmost ingenuity to point out one single act that can be traced to a sincere and generous desire to promote the interests of the population. We entreat him to refer to the map, and to observe in what manner population is spreading itself along the shores of Cook's Straits—at Wellington, Porirua, Manawater, Wanganui, and New Plymouth on the north, and Nelson Haven, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and other whaling stations on the south. We further call to his Lordship's attention the stealthy proceedings of the French at Banks's Peninsula, winked at, if not encouraged by Captain Hobson—and we are quite certain he will admit, that whatever may be the merits of Auckland as a place of settlement—and they, even, are not very apparent,—admitting them, for the present purpose, to be of the highest character—Wellington alone is adapted for the seat of government. We further urge him, earnestly but respectfully, to permit Captain Hobson's accounts of past expenditure to be laid before Parliament, together with his correspondence on all circumstances attending the establishment of the colony. It will then abundantly appear that a large proportion of the expense arises out of his having improperly fixed the seat of government on the report of persons whom we believe to be interested, without having examined Port Nicholson—a place of which, since he saw it, he has spoken of in terms which bear being characterised as "enthusiastic," and with an impression of the Middle Island which he has since discovered to be false. The Middle Island is, in short, now colonised; no power of the Government can prevent population from spreading over the whole extent of its coasts. Emigrants are preparing to proceed thither, and squatters will find their way south. We ask Lord Stanley how he intends the middle Island to be governed? Will he venture to go to Parliament and ask that a second Hobson should be sent there to expend a second 60,000*l* or 70,000*l*, with a second civil list of 50,000*l* per annum, and a second Auckland, to preserve the analogy located at Steward's Island? We think his lordship would hardly venture to do that, when it can be shown that, with the seat of government at Wellington, and good municipal corporations at the expense of each town, the whole expenditure can be kept within 30,000*l* or 25,000*l*, and that the revenue will be sufficient to meet it. New Zealand, in short, may be governed without cost; but not under the present vexatious system.

#### DESPATCHES. FROM COLONEL WAKEFIELD.

EXTRACT OF A DESPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, DATED WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, 12TH OCTOBER, 1841.

The Victoria left this port for Auckland, with the Governor and suite, on the 28th September.

After Captain Hobson's departure, the efforts of Captain Wakefield and myself were directed to complete the efficiency of the expedition under his orders. We engaged the services of a pilot thoroughly acquainted with Blind Bay, and who represented the anchorage in Astrolabe Roads and the district of land at the bottom of the bay in a manner most satisfactory to Captain Wakefield. We also secured Mr. Heaphy, the draughtsman, and an interpreter who was present during my purchase of the place from the natives to accompany the expedition, which sailed on the 2d instant for its destination.

In some points of view, Blind Bay has advantages over the Eastern coast of the island. It is very accessible from the Australian Colonies, and within easy reach of the Company's settlements in Cook's Strait. If, as is supposed by many, it contains a considerable district of available land, with access to the grassy plains about the Lookers-on, the want of a harbour in the immediate neighbourhood of the good land is greatly compensated for by the excellent anchorage at the bottom of the bay, where the wind never blows home. In this respect it is similar to many deep gulfs in the east of Europe. The roadstead and Croixilles Harbour are, besides, perfectly safe.

I have instructed Captain Wakefield to send back here the Arrow, with information of the site of the settlement being determined: and hope to be able to inform you of it by the Balley.

On the 23d September, a distribution of land took place at Wanganui to purchasers after the preliminary sections. One hundred and fifty sections were ready; but owing to many of the landowners and land-agents not arriving in time, only eighty sections were selected.

I have lately received information from new Plymouth of the arrival there of the Amelia Thompson. The settlers at New Plymouth continue to be satisfied with their location, and the passengers by the Amelia Thompson have expressed the same feeling.

I have reduced the wages of the men hitherto employed by me in consequence of their not finding other employment on the road between this place and the valley of the Hutt. This has been necessary, in order to meet the representations of several landowners, who found that many men preferred the work on the road for the Company at 1*l* per week, with rations of flour and meat, to receiving 30*s*. a week in private employment.

The present wages of 14*s*. a week, with 10 lbs. of flour and 7 lbs. of meat, are sufficient to prevent destitution, according to the agreement by the Company, and will induce many landowners to commence agriculture by means of a small addition of wages to our labourers.

The want of capital here is the general complaint; and the loans on land contemplated to be made by the Company are eagerly expected.

Should that plan be carried out, and steam navigation be employed between our settlements, I contemplate an extraordinary prosperity among all classes in the Company's territories.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL AGENT OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Wellington, New Zealand, 20th November, 1841.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to forward to you, for submission to the Court of Directors, the accompanying documents from Captain Wakefield.

The discovery of Nelson Haven has removed the chief obstacle to settling Tasman's Gulf. The advantages presented by its easiness of approach from the neighbouring colonies, and by its open and comparatively champaign country, adapted to live stock, require no comment from me to draw attention to them.

On the return here of the Arrow, I intend to send her back to Nelson with provisions, &c., and shall keep in constant communication with that settlement and New Plymouth.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. WAKEFIELD.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N., TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

Ship *Whitby*, Nelson Haven, 7th November, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that I arrived in Astrolabe Roads on the 9th ultimo, having been obliged to put into Cloudy Bay and Capite, from strong north-west winds. At the latter place, I visited Te Raupero and Hiko; who acknowledged positively the sale of the Taitap to you in 1839.

Upon my arrival, I immediately despatched two exploring parties to the southward; Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Budge to follow the eastern border of the valley, and Messrs. Brown, Heaphy, and Arnold, the western. Mr. Tuckett returned on Friday, not giving a favourable account of the land generally which he had traversed; but pronounced some of it to be superior. Messrs. Brown and Heaphy made a more favourable report of the banks of the Motueka upon their return the next day; but not being satisfied, I despatched Mr. Tuckett again up the Waimea, a river about fifteen miles from Astrolabe Roads, to endeavour to get round a woody hilly ridge to the southward, to ascertain whether the Motueka valley extended to the eastward. Mr. Heaphy accompanied Mr. Tuckett on this journey.

I also sent Messrs. Brown and Moore over to a river described to me by a native of Pepin's Island, called the Wakatu, with directions to stretch southward along the foot of the mountains to ascertain whether there was an opening to the south-east into the back country.

Upon the return of both these parties, I received a most favourable report of an extensive district of good land stretching southward from the Wakatu, from sixteen to twenty miles, with an average width of six to seven miles. I went over immediately to examine the harbour; and found that there was deep water inside, with flats outside of about three quarters of a mile, with nine feet at low-water, and the tide rising at the springs twelve feet. I took the brig over (accompanied by the masters of the *Whitby* and *Will Watch*) and into the harbour with great ease. I then returned to Astrolabe Roads, and brought the other ships over; and they are now all three in the harbour, moored in five fathoms.

The *Whitby* grounded on the point coming in, owing to the man at the wheel not giving her the helm; where she remained until the next day's tide, when we hove her off, and I believe without damage, except probably a few sheets of copper rubbed. She grounded after having passed through the channel, and had five fathoms water her own breadth outside of her.

I suggest the name of Nelson Haven for the port, as I have now decided upon settling on its shores, where there is a very good site for a town, and an easy horse-communication with the interior; and where the whole of the suburban land may be taken in a block if desirable, and a great portion of it is fit for pasture; the soil varying in depth from half a spit to a spit and a half, and in some places two spits, generally upon a clay or marl soil.

The *Whitby* is nearly discharged, and I hope to have the Arrow cleared and ballasted by the end of this week; by which time I shall have a plan of the harbour ready, and a more explicit one of the district than the rough eye-sketch which I beg to enclose. I forward the Diary for your information, requesting that it may be forwarded to the Court.

In having fixed so large a settlement where the harbour is not of sufficient size to admit the largest ships, I beg you will assure the Court of Directors that I have weighed carefully all the objections and all the difficulties, both political and local, of finding a better place; and if it should not turn out quite to our expectations, the best has been done for the Company, the settlers, and the proprietors of land. I have no misgivings as to the agricultural success; and I am inclined to think that the mass of country-sections will be more valuable than the town, although there will be some of the town-sections very valuable. Mr. Tuckett has shown great energy in exploring the country. Messrs. Brown, Heaphy, and Moore, have been also constantly out. Messrs. Brown and Moore first hit upon the harbour, and the best part of the good district, although Mr. Tuckett and Heaphy crossed it after a fatiguing journey of sixty or seventy miles.

The masters of the *Whitby*, *Will Watch*, and *Arrow*, have shown great zeal in aiding our research, and much general interest in the success of the undertaking; they all agree about the fitness of the harbour, as far as the depth of water goes.

You will observe by my Diary, that I have examined the Gulf from Astrolabe Roads to Croixilles Harbour; and that I found no harbour except the one I have chosen, which had any communication with the southern country. Croixilles is as fine a harbour as Port Nicholson; but there are not ten acres of level land on its shores, nor any possible communication with the country.

I fully anticipate procuring the whole quantity of land required within a reasonable distance, but cannot afford exploring-parties now from the surveyors. I should think it is a very good district for the Company to select a portion of the land awarded to them by the Government.

I have to request you will move his Excellency the Governor to appoint a Magistrate to this district, as we cannot expect to keep the peace without law, as strangers are beginning to arrive. Two American runaways are already here. Our own people have behaved well hitherto, and have done a great deal of work. The boats have been continually away; indeed we could not have done the work without efficient boats and men; and the boats have turned out very much to Mr. Heyward's credit in every respect.

You will be pleased to receive this letter as one written hastily upon the arrival of the schooner yesterday, rather than detain her for a more full account of our proceedings; however, I presume that nothing of importance is omitted, and I hope to give a more detailed description of the place by the Arrow.

Should any vessel be bound here, she should run wholly down and

communicate with the port, and a boat will be sent out. If it should blow fresh from the north-west, she should lay the breeze out in Astrolabe Roads, which is as good an anchorage as need be. In running down to communicate, she should not go into less than seven fathoms until she receives a pilot. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) ARTHUR WAKEFIELD,  
Company's Agent for Nelson.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM THE PRINCIPAL AGENT OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Wellington, New Zealand, 24th November, 1841.

Sir,—Enclosed I send you two despatches (Nos. 2 and 3) from Captain Wakefield, with a continuation of his Diary.

In pursuance of Captain Wakefield's suggestion to send home some person qualified to give the Court of Directors every information relative to Nelson, I have engaged with Mr. Heaphy to proceed in the Balley. He will take with him the charts and drawings he has made during his late trip to Tasman's Gulf, and will give you all the details respecting the place known to any one. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. WAKEFIELD.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N., TO THE PRINCIPAL AGENT.

Whitby, Nelson Haven, 17th Nov., 1841.

Sir—I beg to enclose a continuation of my Diary; by which you will observe that I have made preparations for leaving this ship to-morrow, and fixing permanently on shore. I was in hopes of having done this before; but there has been considerable delay in putting up the barracks, owing to many parts of it not being fitted: however, one wing is now in a fair way of being able to afford security and protection to the stores, &c. We shall have to live under canvass for some time.

I beg to enclose a hasty plan of the harbour, and also the coast-line from Adele Island to the head of this haven. There has been hardly time, nor have we had sufficient boats during the discharging of the ships, to have completed the soundings so accurately as might be desired, as no stranger should attempt to pass the flats without a pilot. I trust it will be sufficient to show its capabilities of shelter, convenience of anchorage, and facilities of discharging; and in the event of a ship being driven to run over the flats, it ought to be sufficient to take her in.

On the coast-line you will find sketched in journals of the exploring-parties, with some account of the country.

I have learnt little or nothing since my last with respect to the interior; as we have been all occupied in discharging the ships, setting up the barracks, and getting temporary residences erected.

I have no reason to change my opinion with respect to the harbour or the district; but on the contrary, I feel daily more satisfied with the choice, and convinced that it will turn out a valuable acquisition to the Company and all those interested in its settlement.

The surveyors have been engaged on the coast-line and the harbour; the survey of the site of the town has commenced; and I do not see any reason for delay in its completion. There is nothing to do in the way of clearing, but a part of the site is hilly; at any rate, I am in hopes that by the time the town is ready for distribution, a good portion of the accommodation-land will be surveyed, which will enable settlers to get to work at once on the country, instead of being led into trade by the temptation of great per centage on a very small capital. I take it for granted that no distribution of land should take place before the arrival of a fair proportion of the original purchasers or their agents. Should any delay take place in the distribution of the land, I am in hopes that the settlers will not suffer so much, as they can commence with stock at once.

I have this day signed the certificates of the Whitby and Will Watch. The Whitby I discharge at once, but shall retain the Will Watch until I hear from you and get some certain means of communication with Wellington.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, Agent for Nelson.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS TO ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Nelson Haven, 7th November, 1841.

Here we are fixed, after a month's diligent search over this Gulf of Tasman, mis-called Blind Bay by Cook. \* \* \* The fact is, we have found a very fine district and a fair haven, with from seventeen to twenty feet water at tide-time at the bottom of Tasman's Gulf, which no European has ever visited before, except some runaways. This may be accounted for by the formation of the harbour being very remarkable. It consists of a large basin of water five or six miles in length, sheltered by a boulder-bank or spit the whole length north and south, and bounded on the other side by undulating hills or downs, with a wooded valley of some hundred acres, with gradually sloping land from it, covered mostly with flax, grass, and fern. The entrance to the haven is in an easterly direction, and is very narrow, so that boats have no doubt passed it without observing it: there are from seven to three fathoms water over a space sufficient for twenty sail of vessels to be moored ebb and flood, and any number in tiers, or moored head and stern, with three fathoms at low-water close to the beach—that is to say, within thirty feet. There are certainly 70,000 acres in a block contiguous to the site of the town, of excellent land of all descriptions; the valleys full of fine timber, and the rising grounds excellent pasture.

The climate is good, and the gulf is not subject to strong winds; in fact, it is very similar to the Gulfs of Kolokythis or Kalamata, in the Morea, at the bottom of which the strong winds never blow home. There is generally a sea-breeze during the day and a land-wind at night; which is a great blessing after getting out of the windy Straits.

We are just commencing colonising operations. The shore is covered with goods and tents pitched in all directions; the Whitby will be clear to-morrow of all but her bricks and slates; and I hope the Arrow on Tuesday, so as to be ballasted and despatched by Sunday, for Port Nicholson. I should not like to mislead anybody, but I think you may safely recommend your friends to come out here; they must do well between agriculture and stock.

The natives are on their knees for us to settle among them, and have excellent houses built for the reception of settlers, though on the other side of Tasman's Gulf, where they will be of no avail for some time. We are getting on very well with our people.

I have had no time to see about the coal-districts, but shall do so as

soon as possible. Coal exists on this side of Cape Farewell, and, it is said, only a few miles from Adele Island.

8th November.—The wind has detained the schooner, so that I have time to say another word. One of the advantages of this harbour is that of getting ballast with the greatest facility from the long shingle or boulder-beach: this, I hope, will induce the ships to ballast with coals or bricks. Lime-coals we shall have shortly from the other side, but although the Wanganui (Cape Farewell) coals burn very well, they have not gone far enough into the strata for forge-coals.

18th November.—I must refer you, like others, to my journal for detail. Suffice it to say, I am as satisfied as ever with my fixture. The climate is delightful, and the scenery of the Gulf is really grand; one had hardly time to take notice of it before.

I have established the hours of work for our people from seven to five, with an hour to dinner, and a half-holiday on Saturdays. By this means we get more work than they do at Port Nicholson, where they work from eight to five, and knock off at four on Saturday. I expect I shall have some clamour about establishing apparently such easy times; but I am certain that more work will be had from them than if they were employed nominally from six to six.

Wellington, 7th November, 1841.

The prospect of steam-communication has set everybody here in ecstasies. It was the one thing wanting to ensure success.

Stock pours in upon us, and will shortly be placed all along the coast. None of our people now talk of going to the neighbouring colonies to better themselves. I have never known Wellington so flourishing. The neighbourhood of the Bay Fisheries will supply us with an export long before they can have one in the North; witness the Brougham, and now the Balley, with a full cargo of oil and bone. The produce of the valley of the Hutt will this year be nearly all exported or consumed by ships visiting us, whilst the cultivation of the town-land and vicinity will supply the wants of the residents. We have got over our squabbles, too. Numerous arrivals are taking country-land, with a certainty of doing well with it.

The steam would soon repay the Company's premium by sales of land and the general prosperity accruing to their settlements. The Wanganui River has fourteen feet on the bar at high-water. The Clyde-side is going there, and will probably get in safely, which will enhance the place. The fuel must come from the other Wanganui, or Masseote Bay, where it is plentiful.

25th November.—I have but little to add to my letter of the 7th, which goes by the same conveyance as this (the Balley). Nelson Haven seems to have been made on purpose, and resembles Ramsgate or other artificial ports of refuge. I have met with a man who had been there some time ago; he described it accurately and praised it much. In my opinion, Nelson will be a most rapidly-advancing place. Its easy approach from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and its capabilities for stock and sheep, together with the advantage (which we had not) of having cheap supplies at first (from hence) are alone sufficient reasons for this opinion. The large capital and efficient surveying-staff must also not be forgotten.

We have twenty vessels in harbour, and every thing seems alive. What a contrast between this scene and that in the same place two years ago!

25th November.—One more last word. Governor Hobson, finding the settlement of Nelson in Tasman's Gulf determined on, has put Captain Wakefield in the Commission of the Peace. This will enable him to keep in check any vagabonds who may visit Nelson. Captain Wakefield has kept the Will Watch till he is established, and a regular communication is going between the two settlements. Of this there is now every prospect, numerous craft being about to be put on by our merchants. Of sheep and cattle he will soon have a supply from his old shipmate Dr. Inlay, of Twofold Bay, to whom he has written. We have had fine heifers from Dr. Inlay, who has 30,000 cattle and 100,000 sheep, delivered here at 8l 10s each.

A small schooner has been chartered to take up the surveyors and provisions to the Manawatu River; whereabouts it is expected the remaining preliminary sections will be laid off.

#### COPY OF THE DIARY OF CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD, R.N.

Port Nicholson, Friday, October 1.—Engaged preparing for sea; engaged a pilot and interpreter; Colonel Wakefield appointed Mr. C. Heaphy to accompany the expedition as draughtsman.

Saturday, October 2d.—Paid the Custom House dues for the goods on board the Whitby, Will Watch, and Arrow. Mr. Moore, late master of the schooner Jewess, accompanies us as pilot. Noon—the three vessels weighed. Midnight—beating to windward.

Monday, 4th.—Will Watch and Arrow out of sight to windward. Found that the wind and tide were setting us down the Straits. Ran in for the entrance of Port Underwood, and anchored outside at 5 p.m., in 12 fathoms.

Tuesday, 5th.—Strong breezes and fine. Weighed and worked out along the land. Stretched over towards Kapiti.

Wednesday, 6th.—Ran in under Kapiti, and anchored to the N.W. of Evan's Island. Boats from the whale fishery came alongside. Signalized to the Will Watch, which was anchored under the North Cape. Mr. Tuckett came on board and reported the Will Watch and Arrow having anchored last night in Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte's Sound. Went on shore and visited Raupero and Hiko, the two chiefs residing here.—6 p.m. The wind shifting to the S.W., weighed and stood out. Weathered the South Cape and stood out to sea.

Friday, 8th.—Light airs and fine. Standing in for the anchorage, Blind Bay—8 p.m. Shortened sail, standing off and on Adele Island.

Saturday, 9th.—Calm and fine. Will Watch and Arrow in sight; made sail and bore up for Adele Island—8 a.m. [Anchored in five fathoms between the island and the main; hoisted out the Deal boat, and went in her to a cove called Kaitiritiri, about five miles south of the anchorage; landed, and walked across a hill to the beach of the river Motueka, and proceeded about a mile to the native village situated close to the river. The village consists of about a dozen huts; but few of the natives were there, I should think not more than twenty. We found, round the point on which the village is built, a basin of land, consisting of several hundred acres of level land, with a narrow marsh in

the centre leading to wood land, extending a mile or two up an opening between the mountains; made arrangements with the natives for a party of them to attend two exploring parties on Monday; returned to the ship in the evening.

*Sunday, 10th.*—Calm and fine. After church, went in the boat to examine the entrance to a river about three miles to the S.E. of the Motueka, called by the natives Mutuera. We at first entered a second mouth of the Motueka, but found it so shallow, that we could not proceed a quarter of a mile; returned and found the mouth of the Motuera half a mile further to the S.E.; entered it over a bar of eight feet at high water; found  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms inside for a short distance, but after ascending half a mile the boat grounded, and we returned to the ship. Thermometer 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Monday, 11th.*—Despatched Mr. Tuckett to explore the interior on the east border of the valley, and Messrs. Brown, Heaphy, and Arnold, to follow the west border. Sent Mr. Musgrave to determine a coastline to the cove above mentioned. Started in the boat to examine another mouth of the Motueka, a mile and a-half further to the S.E. Arrived at the mouth at low water, and found the bar nearly dry, with deep water inside. From the neighbouring cliff I perceived that another branch ran to the southward. Proceeded to the S.E. about three miles, and took up our quarters on the beach for the night, where we found all the necessaries of a New Zealand beach—good shelter, dry wood, and water in abundance. Thermometer ranged between 60 and 67 during the day.

*Tuesday, 12th.*—Launched the boat at daylight, and pulled along the beach two miles, where we found another mouth of a river with a bar. We crossed the bar in eight feet, and found as much as four fathoms inside; but after proceeding about a mile, the boat grounded as in the Motuera; descended the river, recrossed the bar, and made sail along the shore to the S.E. about four miles, where we saw the entrance of another river, probably the Waimea of the natives. We had only nine feet at the entrance; and at the tide was falling, I did not attempt the entrance, being convinced that its bar was shallower than that of the other rivers, and that its character further up was the same, so shallow as to render the communication with the available land impracticable. The whole of these mouths have the appearance of the delta of a large river at a distance;—the land for a mile, and in some places more, in their vicinity, being low and swampy, with the exception of a cliff about 200 feet high and half a mile broad, and covered with fern, which extends between the Motueka and the next river to the S.E., there being an arm of the Motueka running behind it for two miles. Having reached within a mile or two of the high land, and being convinced there was no available river either for navigation or landing goods, I returned to the ship. Weather, calm and fine: thermometer between 55 and 60.

*Wednesday, 13th.*—Landed Mr. Stephens and a party, with tent, &c., at the Kaitiritiri Cove, to examine the ground between the cove and the Motueka, with a view to a site for a town; and sent Mr. Musgrave and Mr. Duffey to ascertain a rough coast line from the anchorage to the cove; dispatched Mr. More with the Messrs. Tytler, to ascertain what extent of level land was to be found behind a mountain to the westward of the pah on the Riwaka. Weather, calm and fine; thermometer between 59 and 60.

*Thursday, 14th.*—Landed at pah, and crossed over to a fine forest about three miles and a half; found the land very good.

*Friday, 15th.*—Landed again at the pah, and went over to the west side of the valley, and ascended a hill from which there was a good view of the distant country; could not make out anything conclusive with respect to the direction of the level ground. Mr. Tuckett returned, giving a very bad account of the extent and quality of the land in general which he had traversed. Weather, calm and clear; thermometer between 59 and 60.

*Saturday, 16th.*—Mr. Brown's party returned, having been to the westward of Mr. Tuckett's track. They gave a better account of both the extent and quality of the land. Paid the natives for their journeys. —Noon. Mr. Stephens returned to the ship with his party, having left Mr. Musgrave and two men in charge of the tent. 4 p.m. Messrs. More and Tytlers returned, having been up the valley to the westward of the pah in a westerly and south-westerly direction for about 18 miles; they found the flat of the valley heavily timbered and excellent land, averaging about half a mile in width. Engaged three natives and a canoe to ascend the Waimea with Messrs. Tuckett and Heaphy. Weather as before.

*Sunday, 17th.*—Cloudy, with passing showers. Read Divine Service. Received the reports of the exploring parties sent out on the 11th and 13th. Messrs. Tuckett and Budge commenced their entry into the country, about 8 miles to the S.E. of the Kaitiritiri, and proceeded about 12 or 14 miles in a south-westerly direction, and then west, until they fell into a track from four to six miles north of the pine forest, by which they came down to the pah and Kaitiritiri nearly north. Mr. Tuckett gives a bad account of the soil in general, and describes the available land as limited. Messrs. Brown, Heaphy, and Arnold entered the country by the western border of the pine forest, and ascended the left bank of the Motueka, occasionally ascending the crest of the hills a few miles from its bank, in order to make better progress. They proceeded nearly south, by compass, about 16 or 18 miles from the coast, at which distance the river was 100 yards wide, with a pine forest on both banks. They observed from their last point the appearance of the valley opening out into a basin of flat land. Their estimate of the available land is considerable. Messrs. Moore and Tytlers entered the valley immediately to the westward of the pah and Kaitiritiri, and ascended it in a westerly direction about nine miles; and then to the S.S.W. about seven miles, with a fork of the westward four or five miles. This valley at the entrance is three or four miles wide, but narrows to half or three quarters of a mile a few miles up; it contains the best land, thickly covered with forest trees, with a mountain stream, called the Riwaka, running through the centre.

*Monday, Oct. 18th.*—Landed with Mr. Stephens and his party at the tent; sent tools and provisions to Mr. Duffey's party surveying the coast. Captain Lacy started in his gig to ascend the river Motueka as far as possible. Despatched Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Heaphy with a canoe and two of the natives, to ascend the Waimea—a river which appears to come from the interior along the high land on the opposite side of the bay—with the object of getting beyond a distant range of woody

hills, in order to fall into the basin of flat land, which had the appearance to Mr. Browne's party of being a continuation of the Motueka valley. Messrs. Duffey and Budge proceeded in the same boat to ascertain the coast-line from the cliffs towards the Kaitiritiri.

*Tuesday 19th.*—Despatched Messrs. Brown and Moore to visit a small harbour on the opposite shore, and then to endeavour to ascertain how far the flat land extends to the S. or S.E. towards the Lookers-on, or the Wairoa of Cloudy Bay. One p.m. I observed a considerable swell from the N. E. set into the bay, but having little effect on the ships at the anchorage, the wind being moderate from the opposite direction S.W.; out in the Straits the scud was flying fast to the northward, from which I augur it was blowing a southerly gale in the Straits; the swell caused some surf on the beaches along the coast. The circumstances corroborate a preconceived opinion that it never blows home at the bottom of the gulph, and indicates that the southerly wind blowing from the Lookers-on is turned from the westward by the high range of mountains on the west coast, which makes the wind right out of the gulph, or S.W., whilst the swell from the Straits rounds D'Urville's Island, and sets in N.E. Weather, fresh breezes with occasional rain: thermometer falling from 60 to 55.

*Wednesday, 20th October.*—Went to the summit of Adele Island, and took the bearing of some discoloured water N.E. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., off the easternmost part of the island, about the length of a cable and a-half. I observed the sea breaking on it in the morning when the tide was down. It had been remarked by Captain Walker, of the Will Watch. This rock has been overlooked in D'Urville's Survey: it is important, as it narrows the entrance of the roads considerably. Noon, Captain Lacy returned, having ascended the river Motueka about 14 miles, over a succession of small falls of two or three feet. Mr. Tuckett returned to the ship, the rain having prevented his party from proceeding further. He left Mr. Heaphy about seven miles inland. Received a report from Mr. Browne that the Waikatu had deep water at its entrance, and that the land was of good quality in the neighbourhood.

*Thursday, 21st.*—Left for the Waikatu with Captain Geare of the Arrow. Found the entrance of the Waikatu, bearing S.E. of Adele Island about 20 miles. The entrance is peculiarly formed by a very long sand-pit and a steep beach on the opposite or southern side, with a rock standing 30 feet out of the water in the centre; and several long patches of rock in the channel, which renders the entrance very narrow, though three fathoms might be carried in at tide time. It would, however, be necessary to wharf any very large vessel in. The land in the neighbourhood consists principally of undulating downs covered with fern and grass in spots, with about nine inches of good soil upon a marly clay sub-soil. In a valley at the head of the deep water there is a wood of several hundred acres on superior soil. Despatched Mr. Moore and Mr. Browne to proceed to the southward and examine the land as far as they could penetrate. It had the appearance of extending twenty miles in downs from one and a half to two miles in breadth, all undulating, and having a green appearance similar to that at the entrance of the river. I observed a clear entrance into the back country between the high land and the brown hills, bearing nearly south to the Waikatu, the valley being apparently entirely filled up with a pine forest. Mr. Tuckett started to continue his exploring. Sent provisions, &c., to the several parties. Weather, calm and fine: thermometer between 64 and 65.

*Friday, 22d.*—Returned to the ship. Fine weather and showery thermometer between 61 and 68.

*Saturday, 23d.*—Fresh breeze, with much rain; evidently a N.W. gale in the Straits. Mr. Stephens and Mr. Wilkinson returned to the ship from the tent.

*Sunday, 24th.*—Moderate breeze, with rain. Mr. Stephens returned to the tent. Mr. Musgrave came back to the ship. Left in the Arrow at half-past three, p.m., for Croixilles Bay. Anchored under the island at eight o'clock.

*Monday, 25th.*—In the morning proceeded in the Deal boat, which I took with me, to examine the Bay. Found a snug creek from three to four miles in length, and half-a-mile wide, running in a E.N.E. direction, perfectly sheltered; with 7 and 8 fathoms water in mid-channel, with steep shores: but the land is remarkably steep; in fact, there did not appear to be ten acres of available land on the shores of this creek and the bay. I ascertained clearly, that there was no possibility of any communication being opened to the southward. Found an island inside the two laid down in Wyld's chart, about a mile from the other two. The anchorage under the lee of these islands is good, and the ground tough. Weather, fine, with breezes: thermometer between 66 and 68.

*Tuesday, 26th.*—Weighed, and stood out;—rounded Cape Soucis, and steered along shore to the S.W. about seven miles;—left in the boat, and went into Wakapu-waka, a pah behind Pepin's Island. I found the channel round the island nearly dry at low water; the land in the neighbourhood forming a very pretty spot, and amounting to several hundred acres of available land: came out again and rounded Pepin's Island, and ran down, following the brig to the Waikatu. The brig stood a little too far down, and touched the shore on the flat between the Waikatu and the Waimea; but she made sail and hauled out, and stood over to Astrolabe Roads. I went into the Waikatu in the boat, where I picked up Messrs. Browne and Moore, who had returned from their trip to the southward, giving a very favourable account of a large district of good land between the mouth of the Waikatu and the opening into the back country: returned to the ship. Weather fine: thermometer between 61 and 64.

*Wednesday, 27th.*—E Piko, one of the chiefs of the Motueka, came on board to say he was commissioned by E Naki, E Tongo, E Pōa E. Eti, and Jackawaiwa, to say they were very anxious we should settle upon their land, and wanted to know what they were to receive by way of present. Made an appointment to meet them all on board the brig at the Kaitiritiri, to-morrow, at two o'clock. Made arrangements for Messrs. Stephens and Browne to go over to the Waikatu to-morrow morning, to examine the site for a town, and to sound the harbour.—Weather, fine, with moderate breeze: thermometer between 62 and 65.

*Thursday, 28th.*—Owing to the heavy rain all day, the expedition to the Waikatu was postponed till

*Saturday.*—Mr. Tuckett returned, having left Mr. Heaphy at the sur-



veyor's tent, under the cliff to the westward of the Waimea. They ascended the left bank of the Waimea, and crossed it several miles beyond the spot reached by Messrs. Browne and Moore; and then descended the valley on the other side, nearly in the latter's track, recrossing the river westward a few miles short of what we call the entrance of the Waikatu. He gives a good description of the land generally, but estimates the quantity at less than Mr. Browne. He thinks there are about 60,000 acres of available land on both sides of the river, of mixed soil, with fern and flax: the soil varying from one to two feet in depth, without any considerable quantity of unavailable land intervening. Near the river and the forest there are swamps, although roads are practicable on the rising ground to the head of the valley. Heavy rain all day, with light airs: thermometer 64.

Friday, 29th.—Observed the water very much discoloured this morning, owing to the heavy rain all yesterday. At 9 a.m., the Arrow weighed, and ran down to the Kaitiritiri, and anchored outside the cove, in order to receive the chiefs. At 11, went down with all the surveyors then on board, and the masters of the ships. At 12, the following chiefs came on board:—E Naki, E Poo, E Tai, E Iiti, Charlie or E Tani, E Maku, E Po, E Korewa, and E Tonga. E Piko, E Manu, and Eria, were not present, although included in the number. I told them I should give them a present upon settling on the land called the Tuitap, notwithstanding that it had been purchased by Colonel Wakefield from Te Raupero and E Hiko, two years ago. When I named the articles, they were all perfectly satisfied, and went away quite pleased. Returned to the ship, and made arrangements for going over, with the chief surveyor, to the Waikatu, to examine the site for the town, and sound the harbour. I have now decided upon fixing in Tasman's Gulf, and only hesitate as to the harbour and the site for the town, between the entrance of the Waikatu and the Kaitiritiri.

Saturday, October 30.—Sailed in the Arrow, with the chief surveyor, the first and second assistants, and Captains Lacey and Walker, to examine the harbour called by the natives Wakatu, although a branch of the Waimea is also called by the same name, which delivers itself within a mile of the former. Arrived at an anchorage in 7 fathoms at 3 p.m., about three miles from the entrance, where we anchored for the night. Went on shore to examine the harbour and site for the town. Steered in for the rock and sounded the line, found 5 and 6 fathoms two miles further in when the water shoaled to 2½ fathoms, the commencement of a flat. At this time the tide was half-ebb, and the soundings further is not of much consequence. Landed and walked over the hills adjoining the beach, and found that there existed sufficient land for a town, but requiring much examination before any plan could be settled for laying it out. Returned to the brig, with the intention of moving her further in next morning, and sounding the harbour at low water, and taking leading marks for going in.

Sunday, October 31.—Moved the brig in about two miles S. by E., and anchored in 7 fathoms, with a remarkable fine peak on with a small clump of trees near the beach, bearing S. ¼ E., and the green point of the hilly land to the northward, on with two hummocks in the next range of hills, the one to the northward being the smaller. At 9, left in the boat and steered in, keeping the first mark bearing S. ¼ E., the tide being now nearly up; carried 3 and 3½ fathoms from within a quarter of a mile from the brig for about a mile, when we got two or three casts of 6 or 7 fathoms, being on with a remarkable hollow in the sands and one cliff, then bearing east. Steered in for the rock, keeping from 3 to 4 fathoms. Passed the rock and steered for the point of the beach on the larboard hand, still keeping 3 fathoms. Kept two points to starboard, and deepened to 5 and 7 fathoms, and 3 within forty feet of the beach. Sounded a bight in the spit on the larboard hand, where we found 5, 6, and 7 fathoms, and 3 fathoms within thirty feet of the beach. Landed and walked over the valley to the eastward of the rising ground, it had the appearance of comprising something more than a mile square. Noted the rise and fall of the tide by marking a rock, found it to be 11 feet 9 inches. Returned to the brig, determined to take her into the harbour on the next day's tide.

Monday, November, 1st.—At half-past 9 a.m. weighed with a light air, and steered in S. ¼ E., keeping the peak on with the middle of the clump of trees. Carried 3 fathoms over the flats, when we deepened to 5 fathoms upon getting the rock on with the hollow in the cliff, then kept her in for the rock, wind very light and N. E. Entered the narrows and felt the tide strong, threw her in the stays and set in with the tide, with her fore foot in 2½ fathoms on the spit. Filled and kept her for the bight, with all sail set, anchored in seven fathoms, and moored. We found the tide between the rock and the spit set over to the southward, but there being a little breeze, and the brig remarkably handy, she gathered way, and shot across the tide into the eddy. The tide was running four knots. Fired a gun and gave three cheers, being the first vessel of any description which had entered the port, which is anything but contemptible; but being in the neighbourhood of a very valuable district, becomes of considerable importance. At noon, left in the boat for Astrolabe Roads, determined to bring over the other ships, and endeavour to get them into the harbour. Arrived at half-past seven p.m. Mr. Musgrave ascended the summit of Adele Island, whilst a boat pulled out to determine the position of the rock outside the point; but it being a calm, and there being no ripple over it, it was not seen. Mr. Heaphy ascended the island in the evening, and observed a slight ripple, the bearings of which were taken. Weather, calm and fine: thermometer 62 and 63.

Tuesday, November 2.—Employed embarking the surveying party with the plank, timber, &c., as well as the pit gear, and the tent from the Kaitiritiri, and prepared for sea. Mr. Musgrave again ascended Adele Island, and fixed the position of the rock outside the reef-tent for Mr. Duffey's party, as both boats would be required to get the ships into the Waikatu. Weather, light airs, with passing showers: thermometer, 61.

Wednesday, November 3, 1841.—Weighed at 9 a.m., with a light sea breeze, and stood over to the Wakatu, Will Watch in company. 2 p.m., anchored nearly in the same berth as the Arrow had done, in 5½ fathoms, with the clump of trees bearing S. ¼ W., the Will Watch having it S. ¼ E., in 5 fathoms. Large vessels should not anchor in less than six fathoms. Captain Lacey took in two anchors and buried them on the larboard hand, in order to make warps fast to check the ship off the rocks

on the south side. Landed and looked over the site. Found it improve upon examination, the only doubt being as to fresh water on the heights. Resolved to sink a well immediately; the ships are in, which is at present the all-important point.

Thursday, November 4.—At 11-40 weighed in the Will Watch and stood over the flats, entered the harbour without any difficulty, throwing her about in the narrows as with the Arrow, when she filled and recrossed the stream of the tide and anchored in the eddy under the beach forming the harbour. Went out immediately to come in the Whitby. I met her nearly over the flats; she had a nice breeze, and the tide had only half an hour to run. She stood in and was fairly through the channel. Owing to the man at the helm, and partly from hugging the point too much on the board, as an allowance for the usual set of the tide to the south, she grounded on the point. Laid an anchor out on the starboard bow but hove it home, by which time she had scooped, and all further effort to get her off that tide was useless. We commenced lightening her and had got about 25 tons of weight out by the night's tide, and laid anchors out to heave her off, but without succeeding. The Whitby did not get on shore in the channel, but on the point, and her own width further off there were 5 fathoms, in fact she was through what may be called the channel; consequently I have not altered my opinion with respect to the harbour on that account.

(To be continued in our next.)

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, April 16, 1842.

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NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1842.

Our intelligence by the Balle reaches the 27th November. The colonists are much occupied with the establishment of the colony of Nelson, and with the continued opposition of Governor Hobson to every thing likely to benefit the population settled on the shores of Cook's Straits. The indignation of the settlers at this continued hostility, of course, continues.

Importations of live stock from Sydney still continued, the price at Port Nicholson, though moderate, affording large profits to the Sydney stock-masters. The number of sheep and cattle now in the Port Nicholson district must be considerable.

Courts of Requests and Courts of Quarter Sessions have been held both at Wellington and Auckland. We shall offer some observations on their proceedings in our next.

The *New Zealand Gazette* is now published twice a week. Notwithstanding the additional expense and great labour which this entails upon our friend, no increase of charge is made. The *Auckland Herald*, on the other hand, on publishing twice a week, raises its price 50 per cent. Some people were proposing a second paper by a joint-stock company. This would be a most unjust proceeding, to oppose private enterprise by joint-stock capital; yet, we believe, private enterprise has but little to fear in such a case from joint-stock competition.

We give in another place a copy of Captain Wakefield's Diary, with which we have been favoured by the New Zealand Company, and beg to direct the attention of our readers to it.

Owing to the length to which the official papers and original correspondence connected with the colony have extended, we are compelled to omit the miscellaneous intelligence, shipping lists, &c., brought by the late arrival.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NELSON.—EVENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

We are at length able to announce to our readers the successful establishment of Nelson, in Blind Bay, or Tasman's Gulph, upon a small but excellent harbour which has been named Nelson Haven, and the following extracts from the file of the *New Zealand Gazette* together with the despatches and letters printed in this number, will give our readers a complete chronological record of the transactions connected with the settlement.

The arrival of the Will Watch, as our readers are aware, took place some time before the Whitby, but on Saturday, September the 18th, the latter made her appearance with Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., and Captain Liardet, R.N., on board. "Though this vessel (says the *Gazette*) has had a long passage, all have arrived out in good health. The whole of the Nelson preliminary expedition is now in port, and next week we doubt not we shall be enabled to announce the intended movements to be made, immediately for the formation of that important settlement."

On the following Tuesday, the colonists of Wellington entertained the agents for Nelson and New Plymouth at a public dinner. The *Gazette* states that a larger number assembled on this occasion than ever attended a public dinner in the Colony before. The object of the dinner was to show the feeling of the colonists towards the other settlements, and we have no doubt the harmony and social feeling which prevailed throughout, will have proved highly satisfactory to the

guests of that day. The event was rendered still more interesting, from the day being the second anniversary of the arrival of the Tory, in Port Nicholson.

As the good feeling displayed at this dinner is a most gratifying feature in the history of the Colony, we make no apology for inserting the proceedings at length; indeed it is our especial desire to preserve a complete record of the transactions connected with the establishment of the Second Colony.

THE DINNER.

On Tuesday last, Captain A. Wakefield, R.N., Principal Agent of the settlement of Nelson, and Captain Liardet, R.N., Principal Agent for the settlement of New Plymouth, were entertained at a public dinner at Barrett's-hotel. At six o'clock, about 70 gentlemen sat down, G. S. Evans, Esq., D.C.L., presiding; and George Hunter, Esq., J.P., and Samuel Revans, Esq., officiating as croupiers. On the right of the chairman sat Captain Liardet, R.N., Colonel Wakefield, and Captain Daniell; on the left, Captain Wakefield, R.N., F. Halswell, Esq., Protector of the Aborigines, and George Duppa, Esq.

There were also present—Captain Moses Campbell; Majors Baker, Durie, and Hornbrook; Dr. Johnston, Dr. Featherstone, and Dr. M'Shane; R. D. Hanson, Esq., J. P., E. J. Wakefield, Esq., J. P., and E. Chatham, Esq., J. P., Mons. Victor Thomas, and Mons. Le Coat; Captain Lacey, of the Whitty, Captain Walker, of the Will Watch, and Captain Gibson, of the Ullswater; Messrs. Molesworth, Brewer, Wicksteed, Moreing, Riddiford, E. and J. Dorset, Ludlam, Waitt; Hine, Taylor, Sutton, Park, Bethune, Watt, Hort, Fraace, Brown, Bramwell, Mocatta, Lyon, Wallace, J. Smith, (Union Bank,) M'Donald, Moore, Heaphy, James Smith, Hair, Knight, Davidson, &c., &c. A large number of gentlemen were excluded from want of room.

The room was decorated with flags. Over the chairman were suspended the Union Jack and the French flag; and over the croupiers a bust of E. G. Wakefield, Esq., with the New Zealand flag. The *toast* ensemble was exceedingly good.

On the cloth being removed the chairman gave "the Queen," "Prince Albert," and "the Princess Royal," which were warmly responded to. He also took the opportunity of the presence of two gentlemen, subjects of the French nation, of paying a tribute of respect to a friendly power; he therefore proposed "Louis Philippe, King of the French." The toast was received with great enthusiasm, and the compliment acknowledged in French by M. La Coat, who concluded by giving "The Union of the English and French." Then followed the "Navy and Army." Captain Liardet returned thanks for the navy, and Captain Daniell for the army. "The Governor of New Zealand" was then toasted, and out of courtesy responded to without opposition.

Dr. Evans, in proposing the health of "Captain Arthur Wakefield, and prosperity to Nelson," took occasion to observe that the settlers here entertained not the slightest jealousy towards the new settlements, on the contrary, they wished them every possible success. New Zealand, from the nature of the country, would be colonized from different centres. The Chairman congratulated the company at the judicious selection which the Directors had made, in choosing the gallant Captain as their representative at Nelson. The gallant Captain, five years ago, declared that Port Nicholson, if possessed of a harbour at all, was, from its central position, the only seat for the capital of the Islands; and it was some satisfaction, after having spent those five years in the service of his country, to find him here, at the head of a settlement, acting in unison with this; a settlement which would maintain a maritime character, and command a commerce of its own. From the calmness of the gallant Captain's temper, the conciliatory nature of his habits, his industry and perseverance, and, above all, his thorough acquaintance with the sound principles of colonization, he (the Chairman) was satisfied he would do all that could be expected or desired of him to promote the success of the expedition. The toast was drunk with three times three, and loud cheering. Captain Wakefield expressed himself highly flattered at the manner in which the company had received him. He sincerely felt great interest in this settlement, and was gratified at the progress which it had made. He hoped it would fill out the solid frame he had seen formed—(cheers).

The Chairman then gave, "Captain Liardet, and prosperity to New Plymouth." In so doing he paid a high compliment to the gallant captain for his naval reputation, and referred to his recent exploits at the siege of St. Jean d'Acres. They now found him abandoning the prospects of his profession, and engaged in the satisfactory work of transplanting Englishmen to a land surrounded by the bounties of nature; and he (the Chairman) might be allowed to say, that that was far more satisfactory than the work of destroying, however just and honorable the cause of the warfare might be. In the gallant Captain, the New Zealand Company had an enthusiastic admirer of their plans, and he was sure nothing would be wanting on his part to give proper effect to them. Drank with three times three, and "one cheer more." Capt. Liardet briefly returned thanks, and said, "Since I have seen New Zealand, I like it, and intend to make it my home."

Then followed "Col. Wakefield and the New Zealand Company," acknowledged by Colonel Wakefield;—"Prosperity to Nelson, Wellington, and New Plymouth," by Mons. Le Coat;—"the health of Dr. Evans," by Mr. Halswell;—"the Representative of the Union Bank of Australia," by Col. Wakefield;—"the Commercial and Agricultural Interest," by Mr. John Smith;—"Sir Robert Stopford, and the officers of the Mediterranean squadron," by Captain Daniell;—"E. Halsell, Esq., Protector of Aborigines," by Mr. Hunter;—"Mr. Tuckett, and the Surveying Staff of Nelson," by Mr. Revans;—"E. Pouni, Warepori, and the other native chiefs," by Mr. Halswell.

Several other toasts were given, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

Our readers are already aware of the fact, that Commissioners were sent by Colonel Wakefield to examine and report on the Middle Island. Captain Daniell's report has already appeared in our Journal, as have also some observations on the desire to fix Nelson at Port Cooper, and on the manner in which Captain Hobson vexatiously opposed himself thereto. On that subject we have already commented, and shall probably again do so: and we now present the remarks of our contemporary thereon.

THE SECOND COLONY AND THE GOVERNOR.

From all the information collected, it has, we believe, appeared to Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., that it would have been highly desirable that the second settlement should be made in some part on the east coast of Middle Island. In consequence, we understand, a correspondence ensued between the Governor and the agent of that settlement; the result has been that Captain Hobson has refused to allow the second settlement to be made at any other place out of the Company's territory than somewhere in the Thames. To that part of the Island the second settlement cannot go, unless indifferent about their success. Captain Hobson has provided no fund for the importation of labour from Europe; nor do we learn that he is likely to make any provision for that purpose; consequently, if the second settlement proceeded to the Thames, it would be victimised by Crimp Town. To go to the North, knowing the conduct and principles of the Auckland Government, would be an act of madness, of which we were confident Captain Wakefield would never be guilty. For the present, it is uncertain whether the second settlement will go to Blind Bay or Port Cooper. Both, we believe, will be examined, and we think the latter will be preferred; but there is some doubt whether it is within the territory claimed by the Company. The spirit which animates Captain Hobson is evident. Every act proclaims his hatred of the Company and its settlers. Ever ready to injure us, upon an idle report, he wrote to the Colonial Office, denouncing us as disloyal. An extract from the private letter of a friend, to be found in another part of the paper, will show the terms in which he has written to the Colonial-office concerning our port, and the land in its neighbourhood. It is pretty good additional evidence of the readiness with which he has been a party to our injury.

But while there can be no doubt about Captain Hobson's hostility to the Company and to us, we may be assured Lord John Russell will maintain the good feeling which he has evinced ever since he wisely determined upon maintaining sound colonising principles, and a powerful body competent to administer them with advantage alike to the colony and the mother country. He does not wish the Company to be cramped in their exertions; and so long as they follow the spirit of the agreement, its letter will not be disregarded. Under this conviction, we would say to Captain Wakefield,—if you can find a really choice place for the settlement within the Company's territory, be satisfied with it; but if you cannot, as it is evident that Lord John Russell would never have required you to take any one spot while a better was open to selection, select the place best suited to the purposes of the settlement, and rest assured that Lord John Russell will sanction the proceeding. The manly and straightforward course the Colonial Secretary has pursued, convinces us that he would admit you were justified by the difficulty the obstinacy of Captain Hobson had thrown in your path. Further, bear in mind that the attacks Captain Hobson has made on the Company, and the hostility and neglect of which he has been guilty towards this settlement, have, months since, brought the Governor's conduct and character under the careful review of Lord John Russell. The result of the review may be daily expected; and we are prepared to hear, at the same time, that Captain Hobson is superseded. The communications by the *Gabara* must have been received in England in June last; and in all October we may expect replies of a satisfactory nature. Captain Hobson, long *est* this, by his conduct has converted the kind feelings the Company evinced towards him into honest indignation: and they will doubtless charter and dispatch a fast-sailing vessel the moment they have learned that his conduct is condemned by the Colonial Minister. The chances are, therefore, that a new Governor may be here in a few months, who will sanction what you have done; but if not, the Company will have anticipated the difficulty of your position, and will have made an arrangement with the Colonial Office that will meet it, and long prior to the arrival in England of another of our excellent Governor's candid despatches about the Company's settlements.—2d October.

In the meantime, the Whitty, the Will Watch, and the *Arrow*; sailed for the place (2d Oct.), and on the 15th of November the intelligence reached Wellington, that Captain A. Wakefield was well satisfied with Blind Bay, and that the work of establishing had been successfully commenced.

From the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 20th November, we make the following extracts, which, with the despatches printed elsewhere, constitute the whole of the very satisfactory news respecting Nelson, which the *Balley* brings us.

"On Monday last, the schooner *Elisa* arrived from Nelson Haven, Blind Bay.

"The news from the Nelson settlement is very satisfactory. In another part of the paper, a statement from a gentleman holding a responsible office respecting the place, and the letter from a private friend, will be found. The responsibility attaching to the former, from which the letter is free, and the difference in the age and experience of the writers, may be furnished as reasons for the contrast in the effect on the mind, resulting from the perusal of the two statements. The conviction we experienced from reading these communications is, that Nelson is well located, and cannot fail to become a highly important settlement. Peopling that part of Middle Island furnishes an additional claim to Port Nicholson becoming the seat of government. The merits of Port Cooper and other harbours on the east coast of the same Island, must secure settlements there within twelve or fifteen months. Though convinced of this, we, until now, were uncertain whether Blind Bay would be deemed an eligible locality, and its becoming thus early the seat of an important colony, renders Port Nicholson the centre of the colonized portions, as well as geographically, of New Zealand."

NEWS FROM NELSON.

Despatches were received on Monday last by the New Zealand Company's Principal Agent from the Nelson Settlement, from which we have been allowed to gather the following information.

Captain Wakefield, after an examination of the shores of Blind Bay, from the *Astrolabe* roads to Croixillee Harbour, had decided on placing the settlement at Waitata, which he has named Nelson Haven.

This harbour lies in the south-east angle of Blind Bay, or, as it has been more appropriately called, *Tasman's Gulf*. It is not laid down in any of the charts, and was not before known to Europeans. The natives

from the opposite side of the Gulf occasionally visited it for the purpose of fishing, but were unwilling to give any information respecting it which might draw off attention from their own place, Motueka, where they had prepared houses for expected settlers.

Although Nelson Haven cannot be called a bar harbour, there are flats to pass over before entering it, upon which the sea breaks during a strong breeze on the ebb-tide, but they are formed by a river, also called the Waikatu, which delivers itself about a mile and a half to the westward, in a northerly direction, whereas the entrance to Nelson Haven is nearly east. There are eleven feet of water at low tide on the flats; but vessels cannot cross them when it is blowing strong from the N.W., on account of the swell. The rise and fall at the neaps is eight feet six inches.

The Haven inside is as snug and convenient a harbour as need be, with from five to seven fathoms' water. There is sufficient room for twenty vessels to lie moored, and almost any number in tiers, or moored head and stern, with three fathoms within thirty feet of the beach at low water for an extent of more than half a mile. It is a most convenient place for clearing a ship, and ballast can be as easily put on board from the long abingle beach which forms the harbour on the outside.

The site of the town is a mixture of hill and vale, and with care in laying it out, may be made a very pretty place; but without the capabilities which Wellington presents. There are two or three hundred acres of timbered land in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and there is a pine forest of considerable extent at about ten miles distance from it.

The district, so far as the surveyors have explored, presents great advantages; having fifty thousand acres of good available land almost contiguous. The goodness of the soil is unquestionable. It is covered with fern, flax, grass, and sow-thistle. From the appearance of an opening to the S.E., it is presumed that a communication with the district of the Looker's-on on the east coast, which is well known to be a pastoral country, will be discovered.

The climate is good, and winds do not blow home at the bottom of the Gulf. In this respect it is similar to the Gulfs of Horou and Kalamata in the Morea.

The barques *Whitby* and *Will Watch*, and the brig *Arrow*, were at anchor in Nelson Haven when the *Eliza* left it, and were nearly discharged.

The members of the expedition were all in good spirits, and sanguine in their hopes of founding a flourishing settlement.

Vessels proceeding to Nelson should run boldly down the Gulf and communicate with the Port, and a boat will be sent out. If it should blow fresh from the N.W., they should lie the breeze out in *Astrolabe Roads*, which is as good an anchorage as can be wished for.

In running down to communicate, a vessel should not go into less than seven fathoms, until she receives a pilot. Provisions will be wanted on the arrival of the settlers in January. Stock and sheep will do well here, and horses are much required.

The following extracts from a letter have been kindly placed at our disposal:—

*Ship Whitby, Port Nelson, Waikatu river, Blind Bay, Nor. 6, 1841.*

DEAR SIR,—The *Eliza* leaving this place for Port Nicholson to-morrow, I take this my earliest opportunity of writing to you, knowing that any information respecting the settlement will be received with interest.

We arrived here after a passage of eleven days from Port Nicholson, having encountered a fair proportion of squalls, hard gales, &c., &c., all of which were, of course, dead against us. *Cloudy Bay* and *Kapiti* afforded us shelter against two of the above-mentioned stiff breezes—at the last of which places, by the bye, *W.*—was holding out in the *Look-in*.

The three ships anchored in the *Astrolabe Roads* on the 9th of last month, and immediately all hands were engaged in exploring, surveying, &c., &c., and the affairs assumed quite a business-like appearance. One expedition was formed for exploring a valley on the right of the Bay, and off I was started. Moore, also, was sent with two "volunteers" under his direction, to explore any valley he might come across. We were both successful, and were able to report on our return the existence of considerable tracts of good land. Two days' rest followed these excursions, and then off we went again to look for land in an opposite direction, and returned with the like success. It was, consequently, determined that *Blind Bay* should be the site for the settlement, and the ships moved from the *Astrolabe Roads*, under *Adels Island*, to the *Waikatu River*, on the opposite side of the Bay. This harbour was discovered by Moore and one of the surveyors on a late expedition, and not only had no vessel entered the place before, but neither white man nor native had been previously aware of its capability for affording shelter to vessels. This harbour, though not, of course, equal to Port Nicholson, is nevertheless fit for all purposes required. The *Taranaki* people would give their heads for it, as would also the gentlemen at *Adelaide* and *Swan River*.

The site for the town of Nelson is equal to that of *Wellington*, and possesses the advantage of being close to the agricultural land, which is sufficient for the purpose of the intended colony.

The harbour is formed by a long sand spit which runs off the mouth of one of the rivers, and vessels anchor outside in the bay until the tide suits, which is every six hours. There is then about three and a-half fathoms on the bar, which is at all times perfectly smooth. The *Whitby*, *Will Watch*, and *Arrow*, are now snugly inside, and discharging their cargoes. The beach abreast of us will shortly be the scene of lively activity. It is now covered with tents and huts, which contain the stores, and into which we shall remove on Monday.

The town will be in a more compact space than at *Wellington*. There will be water frontage for about a mile and a half, and vessels may lay alongside the beach to unload, as the *Whitby* has been doing. This settlement will require 500,000 acres, and that amount of available land is here. We have not had time to penetrate far into the interior, but we believe that we shall open the *Looker's-on* plains, at a distance of about sixty miles from the bay. The soil is of an excellent description. The plains are covered with ferns and grass, with belts of bush occa-

sionally; some of the valleys are similar to the *Hutt*, and equally rich. I shortly expect to start for the *Wairoa* valley in *Cloudy Bay*, which is of considerable extent, and if at all approximating, will be included in the settlement of Nelson. Every thing here is conducted on a glorious scale. The Company seem to have spared no expence in the equipment of this expedition. It beats the first all to nothing. Captain *Wakefield* too, is a really noble fellow, and is liked by every one.

It is very probable that Moore will be in Port Nicholson in a short time, in the *Arrow*, which will be despatched to *Valparaiso*, to convey the intelligence of the site of the settlement. By this vessel I shall send you some geological specimens, &c. &c., which I have collected, together with a more particular description of affairs. The *Arrow* will sail in about a week.

Your's, &c. &c.,

CHARLES HEAPHY.

Mr. W. Lyon, Port Nicholson.

#### NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, via PANAMA.

On Thursday, the 17th inst., a public meeting was held, pursuant to public notice, at the rooms of the City Colonial Society, Cornhill, to consider the great national importance of securing a regular and safe transit of passengers, letters, &c., to and from the above Colonies, across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Cotton, of Port Phillip, in the chair. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be the shortening of the passage from this country to New Zealand and Australia via Panama.

Mr. Maillard then rose, and said that his attention was first directed to the important subject of this meeting by a gentleman well known as a merchant in this city—Mr. Robert C. Wyllie. This gentleman travelled some years in South America, where he is also well known and much respected. In the exercise of his mercantile pursuits he once or twice had occasion to visit Jamaica and other West India Islands; and on one occasion, to his (Mr. Maillard's) own knowledge, he purchased a large quantity of goods for the South American market; and these goods he shipped at Jamaica for Panama, whence they were carried, as you will presently hear, to the shores of the Pacific, where they arrived in perfect safety, and where they were again shipped, with much facility, for their final destination. While thus engaged, Mr. Wyllie paid strict attention to the difficulties of this over-land carriage; and the information he derived on this journey he put into his (Mr. M.'s) hands to make public; and he proposed, before going into the subject at greater length, that this information be read to the meeting.

The information here alluded to appeared in the *Emigration Gazette*, of the 15th of January, and was read to the meeting by Mr. Evans; who subsequently stated, that the present mode of travelling from this country to Australia was tedious and unsatisfactory. Australia was 16,000 miles distant from our shores, and it required 100 to 120 days to accomplish the passage by the ordinary sailing vessels; but if done by steam vessels, via the Cape of Good Hope, it would take about sixty-six days. The mode of transit proposed, via Panama, was by the *West India* steam mail packets to *Chagres*, which was distant 4600 miles, a voyage performed in twenty-five days. From *Chagres* the goods and passengers would be passed over the isthmus to Panama, thence to Port Nicholson, a distance of 6280 miles, which would be performed in twenty-six days by steam; and thence they would be conveyed to Sydney, a further distance of 1285 miles, which would be completed in five days; making the whole distance to Sydney, via the Isthmus, in little more than fifty days, being half of the time now required, and about a fortnight less than would be required to perform the voyage via Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Maillard again rose and stated, that after what the meeting had just heard read, little more remained to be said as to the practicability of the over-land carriage. The possibility of the thing, in fact, has never been questioned. Its national importance has long since been generally admitted. The profits, however, which ought to accrue to the public from such an undertaking, have never yet been shown. In a word, the affair has only as yet been talked over. In these talks, various schemes have been suggested, such as railroads, canals, &c. But when the engineering difficulties which the physical formation of the Company presents were taken into consideration, it was found that the capital required for their execution was much greater than the whole of the territory through which they were to be carried was worth. Whence, then, the security for the capital employed in their execution? Again, the political affairs of the Isthmus have been for some years in such a state as to deter not only the public, but their projectors, from proceeding with their different undertakings. But the plan which is suggested to this meeting is one that may be carried out without looking to these matters. It is first proposed that a Company shall be formed with a capital of 100,000. That one moiety of this capital shall be employed in securing from the existing government of the Isthmus simply a right of transit for passengers, letters, &c., to and from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of the Isthmus of Panama, and to hold land for the purposes of the Company. The other moiety to be applied to the purchase of steam-boats suited to the river navigation; to improving the existing mule-road from the head of the river navigation (*Cruses*) to the town of Panama, a distance of seven leagues only. Hence it will be seen that the Company is simply to avail itself of the natural facilities of transit that the country offers, and consequently that very little, say 10,000 of the Company's capital will be sunk in the country, and therefore the bulk of its property can be withdrawn should anything occur to render its continuance in the Isthmus hazardous. The next subject then to be considered is the profit to be derived from this enterprise. In order to form an estimate on this head, it must be remembered that the whole of the traffic between Europe, North America, and the West Indies, in addition to the increasing traffic between this country, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies generally, would be subject to the charges of the proposed Company. The number of passengers calculated on by the *Pacific Steam Navigation Company* is 17,700 annually. We may therefore safely add to this 2,000 passengers per annum to and from our Australian Colonies, which would make 19,700. Now, from this data the meeting will be able to form some idea of the sum that may be derived from this source at a moderate charge for each passenger. Again, the *Pacific Steam Company* calculates on 98,000 letters annually, from which they are to derive a profit of 2,300*l.*, and from letters from Europe direct, 20,000, which is to yield them an income of 500*l.* per annum.



estimate of post communications we must add 400,000 annually from our Australian Colonies, which added to the above estimated number at sixpence each, would yield 12,800*l.*, to which we have added 100*l.* per annum for the carriage of parcels, and for passengers at 10*s.* per head 9,350*l.*, which would yield a net profit to the Company of 23,150*l.* per annum. From which we have deducted the Company's annual expenditure, say 8,000*l.* per annum, would leave a surplus of 15 per cent. on the whole amount of the proposed capital of 100,000*l.* The meeting was next to consider the time that will be saved by adopting this route to Australia, a subject which has been ably handled by Mr. Evans, and will, doubtless, be duly appreciated by the public at large.

In answer to a question put by a gentleman present, Mr. Maillard stated, that it was not the object of the present meeting to consider the propriety or necessity of establishing a Company, whose interests would conflict with those of the Atlantic or Pacific Steam Navigation Companies. On the contrary, the operations of the Panama Company would be confined to the simple object of securing a safe and certain transit across the Isthmus at the smallest possible expense, which would be found to open fresh facilities for increasing the income, and maturing the plans of both those Companies. Yet it was impossible to get them to see their true interest; and as so much petty jealousy existed among the colonial interests in the city, if any one party was to take it up, the jealousy of the others would be fatal to the execution of this plan. It was, therefore, deemed expedient to submit the present plan to the public. The meeting was then adjourned to Thursday the 31st inst.—*Emigration Gazette.*

BOOKS FOR COLONISTS

*A Synopsis of the Law relating to Indictable Offences*; in which the Crimes, in Alphabetical Order; the respective Punishments; the necessary Evidence, together with Observations, embracing a condensed Digest of Cases—are tabularly arranged. By B. Boothby, Esq., Barrister-at-law. London: Saunders and Benning.

We introduce this little work to our readers, because a very careful examination of its contents has convinced us that it is especially adapted to colonial practice—not intentionally so, from the manner in which the subject is treated. We say this advisedly, because, to very considerable colonial experience, we add some personal acquaintance with sessions practice in this country.

The plan of the work is mapped out in the title-page; and the specimen which we shall presently give, will show that the promise there given is faithfully kept in the body of the work. It is, indeed, as neat in execution as it is happy in conception, and, we have no doubt, will make its way into the hands of the profession both here and in the colonies, as a Crown Court Companion, both at sessions and assizes. We select the following specimen, because it is short and complete in itself:—

Offence.	Punishment.	Evidence.	Observations.
COMPOUNDING OFFENCES: Taking a reward for the recovery of stolen property, Felony, 7 and 8 Geo. 4, c. 29, ss. 4, 38.	Transportation for life, or for any term not less than seven years; or imprisonment for not less than four years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement; (the latter qualified by 1 Vic., c. 99, sec. 5.) and if a male, to be once, twice, or thrice publicly or privately whipped, in addition to the imprisonment, if the court shall think fit.	Prove that the property mentioned in the indictment was stolen or obtained as therein stated—that the defendant (prisoner) received the money or reward from A, B, or some person on his behalf, upon the pretence, as above stated. <i>Rosc. Crim. Ev. 563. Arch. 562. Proc. of Indict. Arch. 561. Matt. C. L. 541.</i>	Under the repealed Statute (a), which was similar in its provisions to the present section, it was made a query whether, when the principal offender was dead, and had never been convicted, a party could be prosecuted under that statute (b). It was holden an offence under that act, where a man took money under pretence of helping to stolen goods, though he had no acquaintance with the

felon, and did not pretend that he had, and though he had no power to apprehend the felon, or to restore the goods, and they never were restored. (c.) Advertising for the return of property stolen or lost, and using words purporting that no questions will be asked, is an offence made liable to the forfeiture of fifty pounds, to be recovered by action of debt. (d.)

(a) 4 Geo. 1, c. 11, sec. 4. (b) Drinkwater's case, 1 Leach, 15, 2 East, P.C. 770. (c) Leadbitter's case, 4 Mood. C. C. 78. (d) 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 59, s. 59, set out in Archb. 590.

It will be seen at once that facility of reference constitutes the distinguishing feature of the work; it is also extremely portable, and, as far as our examination has extended, scrupulously accurate. In the Australian Colonies, and in New Zealand, where the English criminal law prevails, it merits a place in every professional library; and if we were called upon to recommend to the legal student a work whence he could most easily glean a comprehensive knowledge of our criminal jurisprudence, we should have no hesitation in referring him in the first instance to the work before us.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We have been favoured by John Halse, Esq., of St. James's Palace, with the following extracts from a letter he has just received by the Ballej, from his sons William and Henry, at New Plymouth (Taranaki), New Zealand, where they arrived in the Amelia Thompson, on the 3d September.]

Taranaki, New Zealand, 13th Nov., 1841.

TO OUR DEAR PARENTS.—The absence of the Regina (now ballasting at Port Hardy) enables us to give you an account of all that has occurred since we left Port Nicholson, where we closed our letter to you of the 15th July on the 2d August, and forwarded it by the Harrington Brigantine, to England, via Sydney; and on the 9th of the same month we also sent you, from the same place, the *New Zealand Gazette*, announcing our arrival there.

We are sure you will all be much gratified to hear that both vessels have reached their destination. Our ship had a succession of good weather—the Regina a continuation of gales and stormy weather, from the time of leaving Plymouth; to her arrival at Port Nicholson. In Cook's Straits she escaped a lee shore, in a north-wester, by carrying every

stitch of canvas; and if her masts had been carried away by the press of wind, she would never have reached Port Nicholson. Owing to her having been so long overdue, we all here imagined her dismantled or lost; but the delay is satisfactorily explained, and now that she has arrived (most of our goods being in her) we are so busy moving them from high-water mark to our marquee, distant about 200 yards from the landing place, and stowing them away and arranging them for business, that even at the commencement of this letter we feel we cannot write to you half we could wish; besides which, we find we have just ten letters to write to England—a very formidable task at this time.

Our last letter, above alluded to, contained all the incidents of the voyage from Plymouth to Port Nicholson, and we think we had better here resume them to our arrival at this settlement.

[Here follows a detailed account of the passage from Port Nicholson to Taranaki.]

We must now speak of our settlement and of the natives. You have long since heard that it is on the western coast of the Northern Islands, but the charts are all wrong which we brought with us from England. As nearly as we can ascertain, the exact position of the town, or rather the site, is in lat. 39 deg. 3 min. S., and 174 deg. 20 min. E., and about twenty-five miles north of Egmont, a mountain of great height, covered with eternal snow, at times distinctly seen, but generally lost to view in the clouds. The district of Taranaki in appearance much resembles a park, and when cleared of fern will be considerably improved. The land is comparatively level, the soil rich and fertile—the climate delightful (at this time the temperature ranging in our marquee from 65 to 86), and the land, well watered with two rivers (the Huestoki and Enui), streams, and frequent rains. Governor Hobson told Capt. Liardet, on meeting him at Port Nicholson, that Taranaki was the garden of New Zealand, and that he hoped soon to see a road between it and Auckland, his seat of government, and that he should visit us the ensuing summer. The want of a harbour will, at all times, be a drawback; but, as Mr. Carrington observed to us, he had three places to choose from, and he selected land without a harbour in preference to a harbour without land,—alluding to the mountainous country of Blind Bay and Queen Charlotte's Sound; and we hope that, as art can effect many improvements in the place, the New Zealand Company, so rich in capital, will make an effort for so fine a part of New Zealand, particularly as so many have staked their interest in the success of it. We are glad that the Waitera river, about twenty miles to the northward, is secured to us, and that the boundary of our settlement is fixed on the other side of it. The Waitera river is of great importance, as by removing some obstacles, and deepening its mouth, it will be capable of receiving vessels of small burden.

In England, we were favourably impressed with the natives; but we find them a much better race of people than we had imagined. As far as our experience goes, and what we have ascertained of them, an extraordinary change (chiefly effected by the Missionaries) has taken place in them within the last few years. Formerly savages, warring against each other, frequently annihilating whole tribes, and many among them cannibals, they have exchanged those dreaded characters, and become religious and peaceable men. They are nearly all missionaries, and carry with them their bible (translated in the native tongue), which they carefully protect from injury, and are constantly praying. On Sundays they wholly abstain from work, and we have watched them proceed to the native chapel in the most orderly manner, and fall down in reverence before the door, with their faces covered, and almost crawl in, as if they felt their utter worthlessness. What a lesson to many Europeans! The natives are a very fine race of people. Their dress generally consists of a mat made of flax, or a blanket; some of them have adopted different articles of European costume. The natives being now busily employed in planting their potatoes, few of them are here, and not any temptation will induce them to neglect this staple article of food. Some of the women are very good-looking, and most of the men handsome and athletic. They have all, without exception (and it is extraordinary), jet black hair. Most of them are tattooed; but this absurd and painful custom is fast falling into disuse. The men and women of caste die their lips blue; and, during the period of our residence here, we have never seen a single instance of a man or woman showing the least signs of impropriety. The men appear attached to their wives—they to their husbands—and the single women generally conceal their faces in their mats, on the approach of a stranger. Their pigs are docile, and follow their owners like dogs. We have got nine pigs, which we have branded, and turned adrift in the bush, where they fatten, and increase on fern root. We procured from the natives, a short time since, a very finely woven mat, which we shall send you at a future period.

The lottery for order of choice of country land here on the 5th inst., was most favourable to our friends. It is very remarkable, that those who obtained the best numbers are not resident in the colony. Mr. M—n's name was first drawn; and he has the second choice of land; Mr. W—s 2d, with 16th order of choice; and Mr. W—t—s 17th, with 8th choice. Ours was 8th, and we have 33d choice. We have written to the above three (for whom we are agents), and given them all the information we possess.

Out of the 82 fruit trees we brought from England, 8 or 9 are growing. If the rest, or any of them, have life, the fine soil and climate of Taranaki will find it out. Mr. A—n's potatoes are planted and alive; but those of Mr. A—d's became rotten during the passage. We have not yet had time to sow many of the seeds with which you loaded us. On the 17th Sept. we planted Mr. A—n's fruit trees, potatoes, horse-radish, &c., and on the 23d, Mr. A—d and Mr. H—l's fruit trees, asparagus, sea-kale, &c., and Mr. P—d's quickset. Mr. B—e's butter and Mr. W—s' draught stout are in excellent preservation. Almost every thing else yet landed is in good order. On the 26th, William Marshall (an emigrant) died from an accident which unfortunately occurred to him in front of our marquee, on the 24th; on which day Mr. Creed, the resident missionary here, brought his horse up to Henry to have the horse bled, and the animal kicked poor Marshall with such violence as to make his case hopeless.

On landing here, Mr. and Mrs. Baines were so good as to allow Mr. Edmund Marshall and us to make use of their house; and as our marquee was not landed till the Amelia Thompson had nearly discharged;

we were compelled to avail ourselves of their hospitality longer than we had intended. We pitched it as soon as possible, and on the arrival of the Regina, opened our store (the second in importance in the settlement, Capt. Davey's being the largest investment), which proceeds very satisfactorily. Owing to an oversight in the purchase of the marquee, we are much confined for room, and our tarpaulin is crammed with goods we cannot accommodate. Mr. Baines has kindly lent us his tent, which adjoins ours. Perishable goods, not of immediate use, are stowed in it, and Henry sleeps there. I take up my quarters in the marquee, and as we found it inconvenient for business to reside or board at Mr. Baines's, we live here, and cook for ourselves. The drudgery of cookery and scullery is taken in turns by the three (Mr. Marshall living with us, but sleeping at Mr. Baines's); and the horrible bungling at this novel work is highly amusing. We have attempted pea-soup (of which we were once fond) four times. On the first trial it was raw—the second it was too thin, and to remedy it, I threw a cup of peas in half an hour before stewing it up—the third trial was equally unsuccessful, flying to an opposite extreme, it was a pudding and sadly burnt—and the fourth time we made it out of the liquor of salt pork cooked the previous day, and flung in, by way of finish, a piece of pork, and it was so awfully salt, that we drank so much water as to cause us serious apprehensions—we were perambulating tubs! In our opinion it is highly degrading to fellows of spirit to be compelled to keep any stuff for two or three hours, with the smoke of a wood fire blinding and blackening us; and if we turn our minds for a few minutes to anything intellectual, the rascally concern burns to the saucers! We have not any present intention of encumbering ourselves with an European or any servant. We here find how little are the wants of life—how absurd and needless the invention of man to create appetites with made dishes and other trash, and how infinitely superior to them is simple diet. Plain and homely is our fare. It is all we can command in a colony, and all we care for or want. A native, a fine handsome man, whose wife and two children were killed by the Waikata tribe some years since, generally supplies us with wood, and lights our fire, &c., and shoots pigeons for us with one of our guns. Whenever he comes he is welcome; he takes his meals after us, and frequently passes the night on the ground next Henry's bed, with a coat we fling over him. He is a grateful and kind hearted man, and has just entered with a large bundle of turnip tops for our acceptance, the produce of his garden, three or four miles distant.

New Zealand is overrun with rats. The cat we procured from some natives in Cloudy Bay, keeps them from the marquee. Henry is terribly annoyed by them, and sets nightly in his tent seven traps, and has caught 53. When a rascal is trapped, he pulls out a lucifer from under his pillow, and despatches the vermin with a sword, with true surgical want of feeling! At dusk and at moonlight (the moon shines very brightly here), we shoot them on the bank close to the tent, and, on one or two occasions (in imitation of the gentry of England), we have invited two or three fellow settlers to a grand battue—of rats!

The dogs Rose and Billy are well, and the best dogs in the settlement; they appear to increase in sagacity, and are very much attached to us. If there be any sympathy between man and beast, we surely share it with them. Not a footstep can approach us without their faithful warning. The pup we gave to Capt. King's son is dead; he overfed it, contrary to our advice. It was the last of the five born on the passage. Now that we are writing, you in England are making defences against fogs and the severity of fast-approaching winter. Here both are unseen and unfelt, and we are now luxuriating in a glorious climate, the heat varying from 60 upwards. We are all very healthy. Out of more than 400 settlers here, two have died—one an habitual drunkard, the other from the kick of a horse. The three or four doctors are particularly distinguished by walking about with their hands in their pockets.

On the 7th November, the Oriental arrived, and Captain King, who boarded her, returned immediately with Capt. Liardet, to our surprise and pleasure. He is a man of spirit and talent. One hundred and five emigrants landed from the Oriental. Captain Liardet had come from Port Nicholson, and the mate (Watson) of the Amelia Thompson came from the same place, and intends to settle. Dawson, the captain, intends to return to settle; and besides the mate, his steward, second mate, and three or four of the crew, are already in the colony. All this looks well for the settlement.

Captain Liardet, on landing, announced to me my appointment of magistrate in conjunction with him, Captain King, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Cutfield. I presume I owe this to Lord John Russell's kindness. Captain L. also told me he had enclosed to the Governor, in a private letter of his, the kind letter we received from Sir Hussey Vivian. He sent his servant to us afterwards, with letters from you and John, and kind letters from Mr. W—, Mr. H—, Mr. B—, &c., and a file of newspapers—among them a *Morning Herald* of the 25th May, with the day of publication scored under; but it was not your handwriting.

We trust that Miss L—, Mr. E—, Mr. G—, and his son, have long since recovered from their serious illnesses. We fear Mr. E—'s exertions to afford amusement to his friends, are prejudicial to his health, having frequently noticed great exhaustion in him after his inimitable displays. We send our best wishes.

We are, it is seriously contemplated, to have a steam communication to Panama, South America, and thence to New Zealand, by sailing vessels. In a few years, if all go well, Henry or I will, perhaps, surprise you when least expected.

As regards our prospects here, we are well satisfied. Our store is favourably progressing, and we stand well with, and have the respect of, our fellow-colonists. The town land is to be given out on Monday, and we are to meet Newland (who is in much request, and likely to do well) here this evening, to definitively arrange the terms of a cob-house on our earliest section. We have arranged with one of the surveyors on the staff to select our land, and we have included that of our friends. He knows the good lots, and is not a landowner himself, or agent for any party; we therefore have the whole benefit of his knowledge of the place for seventeen half-guineas—that being the number of sections we have or are concerned in.—Your most affectionate Sons,

WILLIAM AND HENRY HALSE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM WELLINGTON, NOV. 9, 1841.

The Bally, coming home direct, affords me an opportunity of writing to you as I promised; not having much time to spare, you will excuse

my being brief. I am happy to inform you that the colony is making rapid progress, and that many parties are actively engaged in cultivating the soil, both up the Hutt and in the Porirua-road, and also at Wanganui; Taranaki, or Port Elliot, too, is going a-head fast. The Will Watch, Whitty, and Arrow, for the Nelson settlement, have been here, and left for their destination, but I cannot say where. Nelson will be

Governor Hobson opposed their going to Port Cooper, which is the next best harbour to Port Nicholson; and I believe that they are gone to Blind Bay. The Governor has been here, and was very coolly received; he was well pleased with the place, but not with the people. Several vessels have been lost down to the southward. We have custom-house officers now; also a court of requests; but no local judge; and although a far more important place than Auckland, we have to play second fiddle to it, in consequence of the hostility of the Governor, not perhaps directly but indirectly.

I am happy to say that we have been, and are still, doing a good business; and when you return you will not know the place,—so many improvements for the better. The survey is going on very well. Speculation in land is increasing, and the working classes are purchasing land for themselves; this is the best proof of the progress the colony is making. I remain, with kind remembrance, &c.

P.S.—If Captain — is in London, inform him that — has been very lucky with his whaling establishment, and is fully prepared to buy the Brougham.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY D. W. DOWLING, ESQ., NEW ZEALAND HOUSE, LONDON.

Wellington, Sept. 11, 1841.

"I think now, as I have always done, that this place will become the seat of government. In that event, New Zealand must prosper, but in my humble opinion not till then. The lands of Wanganui will be selected on the 23d of this month. Land is rising rapidly in price; and ere many years shall have passed, New Zealand will bear a distinguished position on the roll of British colonies. We want capitalists here, men who could afford to establish the germ of a "New Zealand Whaling Company," which would throw the Sydney trade into the shade; also a flax manufactory. Coal has been discovered in two places close to the town, and it is of excellent quality, very much like the coal called Kennell (Staffordshire) coal. We greatly want some strong middle-sized powerful steamers. We are all very healthy and in high spirits; the roughest part of our time has past, and we are now daily reaping the fruits of perseverance; our winter has been mild—magnificent.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM MR. J. T. WICKSTEAD TO MR. FREDERICK HART.

Wellington, New Zealand, Nov. 6, 1841.

The high winds here occasionally annoy persons residing on the beach, and having business with the shipping in the harbour; but they do no damage, and in the heaviest gales the vessels ride safely at anchor. No accident has happened in this splendid port, although till very lately, when some merchants have erected private piers for landing cargo, not a shilling has been expended in improving it. It is a part of the system, adopted by Governor Hobson, of injuring Port Nicholson in every way, under the delusion of thereby advancing his own place (Auckland), to refuse even the least assistance towards lighting or buoying the harbour or its entrance. The earthquakes here are so rare, and so very slight, as not to deserve the least notice. In Scotland they are much more severe.

In conclusion, I can honestly state that this colony appears to thrive remarkably and surely, for of speculation in land or merchandize there is none; but everything which constitutes real prosperity seems to be within its possession or its reach: I had myself high expectations, and have not been disappointed.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY A GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN QUERNSY, FROM HIS SON.

Ship Will Watch, Nelson's Town, November 15th, 1841.

We are at last arrived at our long-looked for port; Captain Wakefield has fixed on this spot, and we are now busy discharging cargo, and getting the house up for the emigrants. The town is to be called Port Nelson. The emigrants will leave the ship as soon as everything is ready for them. The natives gave us a very kind reception, and appeared very glad that we were come to live among them.

There is every prospect of the settlement turning out well. We have plenty of shooting when we can find time for it; I was out the other day with the chief mate, and killed eighteen brace of pigeons, and three fine wild pigs.

You will be rather surprised to hear of such games, but the woods are full of them. It is a capital thing for us, as we have had no fresh meat since we left England, last April. The climate is very fine, and everything appears to flourish.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED

Wellington, November 7th, 1841.

As the schooner Bally is off to-morrow or next day, for London direct, with a cargo of oil, bone, &c., I take the opportunity of sending by her.

I have, about a week ago, let 20 feet of the frontage of your town acre, at 20s. per foot (per annum) for 7 years, commencing at Christmas-day next, to a person of the name of —, who is now erecting a wooden house upon it. I rather think I shall be able to let another piece to —; he seems to like the situation very well. I shall know by the end of the week. I have taken down the old Warré and got it here, for — has let every bit of that acre it stood upon, which is now built all over.

The Custom-house is to be up at the head of the bay, where the Pah Te Aro is, and the Court-house and a Chapel where Minets Warré is on that reserved piece near to this.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM H. CHURTON, ESQ., WANGANUI, TO MR. E. CHURTON, BOOKSELLER, 26, HOLLES-STREET, LONDON.

November 20th, 1841.

"SIR,—You are aware that all the books say there are no fresh water fish here; but that is an error as far as our river is concerned; for we have six or seven kinds at least. Whether they are really sea fish which only come up large rivers at times, I cannot take upon myself to determine, but some of them at least are found here at all seasons, and above

the influence of the tides. The first I shall notice as affording the best sport and furnishing the best dinner, is the hana; it is something like the herring in shape, and in taste similar to a mackerel, and varies in size from a few ounces to several pounds; they rise, but not freely at the fly (perhaps I have not hit on the right one yet), will readily take a bait; but the more killing method is to cut off a small narrow strip about the size of a white bait from the side of one of them; put the hook through one end of it, then draw it quietly against the stream, similarly in fact to spinning a minnow; they will then rush at it most greedily, and by this means you may kill thirty or forty an hour. These, however, are not large, seldom exceeding 1 lb.; they are taken from the bank with a light rod, and I assure you the sport is capital; those of 3 or 4 lbs are taken trolling with a smelt from a canoe moored in the stream. I have not yet tried this, but I think it will beat barbel fishing at Teddington all to nothing. The next is the hawai, a most beautiful fish, spotted all over like a trout, very similar in its habits to the last, and taken indiscriminately with them; but the sport it gives is its only recommendation, as it is very dry and coarse; the natives, however, consider it excellent kai, and take them by thousands. The third is the enanga (smelt), a beautiful little fellow, exactly like our smelt; indeed, I question whether Mr. Yarrell himself would find any difference; they rise freely at any small bright fly, and I have frequently taken in an hour or two such a dishfull as would make a London epicure's mouth water. There is another little fish, something like a gudgeon or ruff, but these are not very numerous. A flat fish like a flounder, and last and least the incomparable white bait; these are taken in numerous numbers by the Maoris, and are quite as good as any I have tasted at Blackwall. I expect at no distant time to have our whitebait, lemon juice, brown bread and butter, even if not in the same style, at all events at less expense, than at home. The trout! (do not desecrate the name by applying it to such a fish), you have already had full particulars about; I have not seen them in this river, but no doubt there are plenty towards its source. There is also a report from some natives that there is an enormous fresh-water shark up the river; and in some of the large lagoons in our neighbourhood, there may probably be a species of pike, or perhaps the large conger eel, mentioned by Yate and others. Mr. —, myself, and others intend paying them a visit soon. Fine eels and lampreys complete my present list; the last are, without exception, the most delicious fish I ever tasted—a Colne eel is not to be compared to them.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM AUCKLAND.

Auckland, Sept. 28, 1841.

"The country throughout is covered with fern and wood, with very little grass; about here it is level, which is more than I can say for the greater part of it, which may be properly termed a broken country. This is the most delightful climate I ever was in; some consider there is rather too much rain, however, vegetation flourishes in a surprising manner, two crops a-year are obtained without any difficulty.

"I consider we are going a-head—we have a steam-boat nearly finished, the engines made in Sydney, the government have not been eighteen months here. We have two crops a-year, and all the fruits peculiar to England and the tropics. Any one may get employment here who chooses to work. Carpenters get 18s per day, and contract work as much as 2l.\*

"When I first arrived here in January, 1841, there was only the government store and one native house belonging to Captain Symonds, Chief Police Magistrate, son of the surveyor of the navy,—there are now about 800; some of them buildings that would not disgrace London. The soldiers, about 120, a detachment of the 80th Regiment, have built a very handsome barrack of scoria and brick, in the Elizabethian style. The inhabitants here are about 1,500.† A little of all sorts from the *Itinerant Land Jobber*, as our paper calls them, to the *Mr. Walk-about*, as the natives call the young men, a few of whom are here in waiting for remittances from their friends, or too lazy to work. I am convinced few fortunes are to be made here, although a decent competence may be obtained by diligence and attention."

#### EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to two or three facts which I think will stir up the patriotic friends of emigration to endeavour to obtain greater facilities to families wishing to go out to our own colonies.

The first fact is stated in the *Emigration Gazette*, of 5th March, and is as follows:—

"Emigration from the Port of Liverpool, from the 1st January to the 28th February, 1842.

"To British Colonies, North America . . . . .	27
To Australia . . . . .	20
To the United States . . . . .	4973"

The next fact is, that the facilities hitherto granted to emigrants to New Zealand—to say nothing of other British Colonies—are greatly narrowed, by the regulations under which they have been placed by the Government Commissioners.

Take the following instances:—

Heretofore emigrants were considered eligible up to 40 years of age. Thirty-five is the present limit.

Heretofore, although preference may have been given to persons with small families, rather than with numerous ones, yet no restrictions were placed in the way of applicants on this account, if in other respects

\* This rate of wages arises out of a great deficiency of labour, no attempt having been made by the local government to secure a supply except by the very precarious resource of *crimping*. We believe there is scarcely a single person at Auckland who has a clear conception of the principles of colonization, except, perhaps, the chief judge. If there had been, public opinion would have set itself against Captain Hobson's extravagant expenditure, on account of its tendency to destroy the labour fund. The field of employment in Auckland is at present necessarily small, so that a glut of labour would be easy, indeed, if any number of labourers should be attracted by the statements published, sudden decline of wages would be the sure result.

† 800 houses to 1,500 people! We apprehend there must be some error in copying—300 would be more than the proportion for 1,500 people.

eligible. Now the door is closed against all persons having more than two children under seven years of age.

Heretofore single men were eligible, provided they were accompanied by single adult sisters; such persons are now excluded, except upon terms that it may be very difficult to comply with.

There had been a general expectation that greater facilities would have been given to our labouring population to avail themselves of the opportunities which our numerous colonies are offering to them to better their condition, while at the same time the distresses of the country would have been proportionably alleviated. Instead of this, a very numerous class of industrious and able mechanics and labourers, who have been turning their attention to the subject, and have made up their minds to go out to our settlements, are deprived of the opportunity by these more restricted regulations; and that at a time when all these settlements are crying out with earnestness, "Come over and help us."

But, Sir, we see that emigration is going on, and vigorously too; but it is to a rival state, to a country every year increasing with a giant's strength, and which is holding out every inducement to our own artisans and labourers to transfer their skill, and their energies, eye, and their allegiance too, to a foreign state. Surely, Sir, the friends of emigration cannot silently contemplate this state of things. Your own able pen, or those of your influential and talented contributors will, I hope, take up the question; and, ere it is too late, endeavour to stem the current of emigration, so fast setting in, to foreign lands, in order to diffuse it more fully as a fertilizing stream upon our own rising colonies.

A FRIEND TO EMIGRATION.

[The reason why the number of emigrants to British America is so small and the number to the United States so large is, that British America is at present frozen up, whilst the ports of the United States are open. The month of April will exhibit a considerable balance in favour of Canada. As to encouragement, our correspondent does not very well explain what he means thereby. The United States do not pay the passages of labourers; the emigration thither is perfectly voluntary. To some of our colonies on the other hand free passages are given: but so long as the fund produced by the sale of land is comparatively limited, we think it incumbent on the Government to expend the money at their disposal (i.e. arising out of the sale of colonial lands), in the best and most economical manner, namely, by providing passages for young couples only, or at all events encumbered with as few children as possible. We think with our correspondent that passages might be given to single men accompanied by an unmarried sister. The fund for emigration must be furnished by the sale of the waste lands of the crown in our colonies. Taxation for that purpose should not be encouraged, so that if emigration take place to a colony furnishing no fund, it should be borne by the parties emigrating.]

#### A NEW OIL FROM NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Some time ago I observed a remark in your paper, that a seed oil, of peculiar properties, was procured by the Americans in some parts of New Zealand, but I have not seen any notice of its having reached this country. In passing through Warwickshire, a few days since, I was informed by a commercial traveller that, for the last six months, he had been selling a "New Zealand Oil" of a very superior quality, equally well adapted as the best olive oil, for all descriptions of fine machinery, and that it partakes greatly of the properties of the Croton oil, being a most powerful purgative. From his account, it appears to be procurable at Liverpool, and is sold at 7s per gallon: this was all the information I could gain from him. Should it really be a New Zealand oil, I conclude it may have been taken to America in some of their numerous whalers, and shipped from thence to this country: perhaps some of the readers of your useful journal may be able to throw a light on the subject.

I send you a few extracts from a private letter from Auckland; if deemed worthy of insertion in the *New Zealand Journal*, you are welcome to them.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

17, Throgmorton-street, March 14.

JAMES RUNDALL.

[We are much obliged to our correspondent for his communication. The editor is now at Liverpool, and will make inquiry respecting the oil in question.]

#### PREPARATION OF NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—I perceive it is stated in your Journal of the 19th inst., that a person in the Bay of Islands has constructed a machine to prepare the *Phormium tenax*.

It is highly satisfactory to me to find that my calculation for preparing a ton of the flax, approaches as near as possible to the estimate made by a practical man in New Zealand.

Owing to the difference in the conformation of European and New Zealand Flax Plants, I consider the latter capable of being prepared at a less expense than the European; but the mechanical preparation of the *Phormium tenax*, is, in my opinion of secondary consideration. The first and main object to be accomplished, is to reduce it to a fit state to be operated upon by machinery. The following estimate includes this process, and every expense connected with rendering the New Zealand Hiurf or Flax, fit for manufacturing purposes.

I suppose the rate of wages in New Zealand to be seven shillings per day for men, three shillings for women, and two for children, and allowing twenty shillings per ton, dry weight, to be paid for the plant, delivered, I expect that by water-power machines of similar construction to my hand-machines, I can prepare the *Phormium tenax* fit for rope-maker's use, at about 4l. per ton; and for general manufacturing purposes, at prices varying from 4l. to 8l. per ton; with an addition of about 2l. per ton for the finer fabrics.

My hand-machines are so free from complexity, that any carpenter and smith can make them. A man of slight mechanical turn can attach them to a small water-wheel. A man and his wife, or child of ten years of age, can break from four to eight hundred weight of hemp or flax in one day; and dress from half to two-thirds of that quantity, in an equal space of time. The quantity in each operation, by hand or water-power machinery, will depend upon the degree of fineness required.

I have not a doubt, that in New Zealand I can impart a pliancy and softness to the flax, that it is so deficient of when prepared in England; and that by my process it will receive and retain tar, or any composition that may be applied to it.

With suitable conveniences I can prepare the flax ready to be shipped in one week after it is cut.

If my hand-machines are made in England, the breaking machines will not exceed from twelve to fifteen pounds each; and from twenty-five to forty pounds each for the dressing machine, delivered in New Zealand. The difference of the price of the latter is caused by the quality of flax required.

With a water-power breaking machine of the largest dimensions, which will not cost more than 250*l.*, exclusive of water-wheel, attended by twenty women and children, under the superintendence of one man, I can break from four to six tons per day, and can dress an equal proportion as with the hand-machines: I cannot speak with equal confidence of the quantity I can dress, as I have not been able to procure a sufficient quantity of the plant to test the dressing machine. The cost of the latter will be in smaller proportion to the hand-machines.

I am now ready to proceed to New Zealand to superintend this branch of business; and I would dispose of my models and interest, and give every information I possess on the subject on reasonable terms.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Chester, March 24, 1842.

GEORGE R. FARMER.

#### CONDITION OF THE PORT NICHOLSON SETTLEMENT.

The following résumé of the condition of the Port Nicholson Settlement, besides exhibiting the view pretty generally entertained of Captain Hobson's conduct, contains some valuable information on the resources of the colony, as well as suggestions for their development:—

"The Balleys is about to sail immediately for London. We think it well, therefore, to take a brief view of the Colonial Government since the departure of the Brougham, and also to state the condition of this part of the colony, and what is needful for our rapid progress.

"Since the departure of the Brougham, the governor has paid us a visit, and made several of the appointments necessary for the maintenance of peace and order; and has imposed taxes, and provided means for their collection. Several important appointments necessary to the settlement, and the payment of which the local taxation we know is more than sufficient to meet, have not been made. The chief deficiency is a local judge; the extent and importance of our transactions, and the distance from Auckland, makes it necessary that the office should be created. Another appointment of the highest importance to the place, to be created and properly filled, is that of harbour-master. Auckland has had such an officer, we believe, even prior to the arrival of a couple of vessels here; while we, at the expiration of a period during which hundreds of vessels have visited us, are without such an officer, nor do we hear of one likely to be appointed. No government buildings have been erected, nor do we hear of any been ordered, though our contributions to government are very large. The determination appears to be to expend all upon Auckland.

"The settlers are sensibly alive to the gross injustice which has marked Captain Hobson's conduct towards this settlement, in founding Auckland in ignorance of the merits of Port Nicholson and the Middle Island; and they evinced their opinion to the governor during his stay, in a manner which convinced him they had sufficient self-respect to resent an injury. He returned to Auckland, deeply mortified at the manly independence of the settlers. He became aware that he had made a wrong estimate of the community he had to deal with. We believe he now equally detests and respects the people of this place. We doubt if any governor has ever had the disapprobation of a community so palpably expressed, and so firmly maintained, as Captain Hobson experienced it in Port Nicholson.

"While here, he went not beyond the town and the hills in its immediate neighbourhood; but his expressions of the extent of the site of the town, of the capability, security, and facility of ingress to, and egress from the harbour, were of a character to be entitled to the term enthusiastic. His opinion of the beauty of the place was, that it so far surpassed the seat of government, that he considered it wise to warn some gentlemen proceeding there, not to expect to find Auckland possessed of equal advantages; that if they did not greatly moderate their expectations, they would be enormously disappointed.

"He visited the Middle Island, and returned, convinced that he had been deceived in the account he had had of that place. Competent persons maintain that it is really superior to the Northern Island; and they endeavour to account for the general ignorance of its merits, by a desire on the part of the land sharks to prevent any rivalry in the land purchases they were making so extensively in that island. Since these claims will nearly all be disregarded, they find themselves without inducement to do the Island justice; but had they a hope of their titles allowed, we doubt not the public would be placed in possession of facts that at least would prove Middle Island, as we have so often stated, only inferior to the Northern Island in some respects, and possessed of advantages which the Northern Island, but particularly the northern portion of it, does not present. The settlements forming there by British subjects are a source of vexation to Captain Hobson, who did not hesitate to declare, that if that Island was colonised to a respectable extent, either that there must be two Governments in New Zealand, or that the Government must be transferred to Port Nicholson. The determination of Captain A. Wakefield not to form the Nelson settlement in the north of the Island, disappointed Captain Hobson; and the decision in favour of the Middle Island led him to show that it would be more agreeable to his feelings to have it colonised by France than by England, if colonised it must be. We gather this from his having raised up the claims of the Nante Bourdelaise Company, as a stumbling block in the way of the second settlement being located in the neighbourhood of Akaroa. That he did so, will be made generally known, by the publication of his despatches herewith. The colonisation of the Middle Island places Captain Hobson irretrievably in a dilemma. He has wilfully, or through prejudice, incapacity, or ignorance, utterly abused the confidence reposed in him by her Majesty, and the British Press will yet make him feel such to be the general opinion. Let him justify himself if he can. We

feel assured he can do it only on one ground, if that be admissible. It must be upon the effect his severe illness, since he arrived in New Zealand, has had upon his mental capacity; and which our reference to some time since so shockingly outraged the feelings of a man of literary and political writer in the *Auckland Herald*. Were we to assert, Capt. Hobson could not have appeared so powerless before the Colonial Minister, as he did when he presented himself to the Port Nicholson public; as we feel assured that, under such circumstances, such important powers would never have been placed in his hands to exercise. But, we declare again, ill-health is no excuse for failing to perform the duties of an office; and we, therefore, maintain that Capt. Hobson will not be able to justify his conduct. Had he acted as a proper sense of duty would have suggested, he would have resigned upon the first attack of paralysis he experienced; but an unwholly desire for gain, the paltry ambition of being Governor, or vanity, has placed him in his present unenviable position. Enough of this man, from whom this settlement has experienced injuries which would have been sufficient to have scattered any community lacking the steady and patient endurance for which the settlers of Port Nicholson have been so creditably remarkable. We need hardly conclude our remarks about Captain Hobson, by declaring that his removal is one of the things we deem essential to our well-being. Let him be replaced by an impartial and able man, and we shall be satisfied with the decision he may make respecting the proper place for the seat of Government.

"The state of the Colony is thoroughly sound, and commerce and agriculture are palpably on the increase. The more we become acquainted with the climate, and the merits of our position, the stronger our conviction that our success from these sources will be great. Already the shore parties whaling in our neighbourhood look to this port for supplies; and as a market for their oil and whalebone. The first season of our arrival here, we knew little of the proceedings of our neighbours, and all their oil went direct to Sydney. This season we have been in active communication with the stations, and a considerable portion of their produce has passed through the hands of our merchants. The establishment of ports of Entry and Customs duties secure the whole of this trade henceforward to this port; next year we feel confident the quantity of oil and bone shipped from this port, if the season be attended with success, will be large. To secure it upon the best terms, we ought to be so liberally supplied with goods direct from England, as to be enabled to sell at equally favourable rates with the importers of Sydney. We do not mean at the present ruinously depreciated prices obtained in that market, but at the prices obtained at ordinary periods. To enable us to do so, we must have a considerable increase in our supplies from England. We ought not to calculate on supplies coming from Sydney next year; such supplies must be derived direct from England, or our markets will be too high for the interests of the place; and we ought also to have a further increase to enable us to supply the stations which have heretofore received supplies from Sydney. Our own population will be augmented, and we may have to supply our neighbours in the north to a considerable extent. We are prepared to witness a large, profitable, and brisk trade next year, if we are properly supported by our friends in England. In addition to our ordinary supplies, we ought to have whaling gear, ship-building materials, and rigging, and anchors, and cables for vessels likely to be built on the spot, and for those which may find it convenient to make good their losses, on hearing that articles of the kind will be met with here in abundance.

"Agriculture is being prosecuted successfully, and each day confirms us it will ere long be a profitable and favourite pursuit. We have before us a certain market in New South Wales for all we can produce for many years to come. It has been thought that South America will interfere with our market; but the distance precludes this. When we have sufficient produce for export, we may satisfy the demand ere it is even known in South America. But to prosecute agriculture vigorously, and on a proper scale, we want more capital and more employers. Thousands of persons are wasting their existence in retired places in England and on the Continent, who could, with their small capital, were they to join us, and turn their attention to agriculture, add greatly to their comfort, and secure to their families the certain prospect of advancement in life. There are others possessed of moderate capital, striving for a very existence at home, who, with the same means here, could be certain of securing rapidly improving circumstances. These classes of capitalists, in transporting themselves to our shores, would equally benefit themselves and those who were here before them. But if they have not the courage to come, the Company will, it is to be hoped, organise a Loan Company for these settlements; and lend money for a term of years at moderate interest. With capital and fine land at command, we have no doubt a useful class of employers will soon be called into existence. It is, however, essential that roads should be guaranteed to every man's estate; and we have already furnished our reasons for the Company increasing the price of land to an extent sufficient to enable them to make roads throughout the settlement.

"We have before us the prospect at an early period of possessing the latest news from all parts of the world—steam communication with neighbouring settlements—a large amount of exportable commodities and whaling establishments. It is impossible to contemplate these and many other advantages, and to avoid coming to the conclusion that Port Nicholson must be a highly wealthy and prosperous settlement in a very few years."—*New Zealand Gazette*, Nov. 6.

#### BIRTHS.

Sept. 15, Mrs. Hewitt, of a daughter; Sept. 20, Mrs. Galpin, of a son; Sept. 25, Mrs. Clarke, of a daughter; Sept. 26, Mrs. Peck, of a son; Oct. 1, Mrs. Kempton, of a daughter; same day, Mrs. Gilbert, of a daughter; Oct. 2, Mrs. Harris, of a son; Oct. 4, Mrs. Pilkington, of a son; Oct. 7, Mrs. Cynick, of a daughter; Sept. 18, Mrs. George Hawkins, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, on the 16th ult., Mr. Johan Martien Lewisa, cabinet-maker, formerly of Germany, to Miss Jane Whittaker, formerly of Kinnerley, Worcestershire.

#### DEATHS.

On Monday morning last, Sept. 23, after a few days' illness, W. R. Tyrrell, Esq., aged 26.

On the 4th inst., after a few days' illness, the daughter of Mrs. Cynick, aged 16 years.

## PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 11.—Schooner Anne, Jose, from Akaroa, for provisions for the French.

Sept. 15.—Schooner Lady Leigh, 109 tons, King, from London; merchandise. Passengers—Messrs. Fitzherbert and Langdon.

Sept. 18.—Barque Whitby, 437, Captain Lacey, from London.

Same day.—Schooner Susannah Ann, 79, Anderson, from Kapiti; general cargo.

Same day.—Barque Bright Planet, 187, Morrison, from Bay of Islands general cargo. Passenger—Mr. John Williams.

Sept. 21.—Barque Begia, 180, Bruce, from Sydney, via Bay of Islands; general cargo.

Same day.—Schooner Jane, 13, Lundy, from Cloudy Bay.

Same day.—Schooner Mana, 27, Scanlon, from Mana; in ballast.

Same day.—Brig Caroline, 113, Coombs, from Sydney, via Thames; general cargo.

Sept. 24.—Schooner Surprise, Ferguson, from Wanganni.

Same day.—Schooner Black Joke, from Porirua.

Same day.—Government brig Victoria, Richards, from Akaroa; with his Excellency the Governor and suite on board.

Same day.—Schooner Sally Anne, Cummins, from Auckland and Hawke's Bay; provisions.

October 7.—Schooner Sally Ann, Cummins, from Wyderop; cargo; oil.

October 8.—Brigantine Munford, 169 tons, Kyle, from Sydney, having sailed on the 21st September. Passengers—Messrs. Plastow and Hodgson, Mr. Robinson and wife, and three in the steerage.

Same day.—Barque Winkwick from Twofold Bay.

October 11.—Barque Clydeside, Mathieson, from Glasgow via Adelaide; left the latter place on the 28th of September. Passengers—K. Mathieson, D. Gollan, J. Imrie, J. D. McFarlane, A. Perry, R. Scott, J. Duncheon, and W. Paterson. Steerage—R. Dickie, J. Penny Mr. and Mrs. Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Summers and child.

October 15.—Brig Portenia, from the Thames.

Oct. 16.—Ship Arab; 484 tons, Captain Sumner, from London. Passengers—Messrs. Wilkinson, G. W. Blathwayt, H. Martineau, W. S. Butler, F. Woods, F. Simon; and 200 in the steerage.

Same day.—Schooner Harlequin, Phillips, from Kapiti. Passengers—Captain Mayhew and Mr. Frazer.

Oct. 17.—Brig Ullswater, Gibson, from Cloudy Bay.

Same day.—Schooner Jane, Williams, from Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Oct. 19.—Schooner Gem, from Wangaiti.

Last night.—The Oriental, Wilson, from England, with emigrants for the Plymouth settlement.

Oct. 25.—Barque Amelia Thompson, Dawson, from New Plymouth.

Same day.—Schooner Ariel, Mullholland, from Bay of Islands, 6th August, and New Plymouth. Passenger—Capt. Liardet, R.N.

Last night.—The N. Z. brigantine St. Marie, Mitchell, from Akaroa Passenger—Mr. Robinson, J.P.

October 29.—Brigantine Adelaide, Hurburgh, from Hobart Town and Thames.

Oct. 31.—Barque Gertrude, 560, Capt. Stead, from London, having left the Downs on the 18th of June. Passengers—Messrs. M. Capps, T. Nowles, T. Howell, and Mr. and Mrs. Garrett and child. 169 in the steerage.

Nov. 1.—Barque Matilda, 214, Roberts, from Sydney; cargo, cattle and sundries.

Nov. 2.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, from Chatham Islands; cargo, oil, bone, and potatoes.

The following letter has been sent to the Editor of the *Auckland Herald*.

"Sir,—You will oblige me by inserting, for the benefit of parties trading on the coast, the bearings of a reef on which my vessel touched in the bay of Plenty. The West Point of Flat Island, bearing N. by W., and the East Point, N.E., the Island distant about 1½ mile. The least depth around was 10 feet, but in several places 2½ fathoms. I remain, your obedient servant, H. Fox, master of the brig Julia."

SHOAL NEAR THE EQUATOR.—The following is an extract from the *Nautical Magazine* for February:—"Captain Sprowle, of the *Circassian*, is stated to have seen a sand bank in the hollow of the sea, in lat. 1° S., long. 19° W., in the direct track of vessels to and from the South Atlantic. There are strong grounds in addition to this for concluding that there is some bank thereabouts. Our readers will no doubt remember the communication of Mr. Purdy, in a former number of this work (First Series, vol. for 1835, p. 641.) Some of the positions he alludes to come near to that of the *Circassian*. We hope our seamen will be on the look out for this new danger, and transmit us any discoveries they make concerning it.—*Cape Shipping List*."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## COLONIZATION AND NEW ZEALAND. By WILLIAM FOX, Esq., of the Inner-Temple.

"This delicious place, where thy abundance wants partakers, and uncropp'd falls to the ground."  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.  
Now Ready. Price 6d sewed.

## PORT NICHOLSON.

On Sale, Preliminary Allowments of Early and Late Choices.

NELSON.—Purchases in this Second Colony can still be effected. Consignments can be forwarded to the above Settlements. Emigration Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged. New Zealand Company Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.

All Colonial business transacted, and every information given, by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

THE DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY hereby give Notice, that Despatches having been received from Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., reporting that the Nelson Settlement has been successfully planted on the South-Eastern Coast of Tasman's Gulph, Cook's Straits, New Zealand, Preliminary Allowments of Land in the said settlement are now on file to intending Colonists and others. The district is described as containing an abundance of good fertile Land, available at once for agriculture and pasture, the country being less thickly wooded than in any other parts of New Zealand. The Haven of Nelson forms a natural basin, in which ships may be in good shelter close to the shore.

Applications from intending Colonists, and from persons of the labouring class, desiring a free passage, are received daily at the Company's House, where full information may be obtained on application to the Secretary. By Order of the Court,

JOHN WARD, Sec.,  
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,  
March 24th, 1842.

## EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

A REGULAR LINE of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the EMMA (which sailed on the 7th of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendence of AUGUSTUS COLLINGRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander. In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

The present price of Town Land is 6s. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intends returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25s.; Second Cabin, 12l.; Steerage 8l.

For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and farther particulars, apply to SHAW & CO., 29, Throgmorton-street; and for Freight and Passage, to Captain COLLINGRIDGE, on board; or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or FLEBY & Co., Brokers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

## TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.

CHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 it 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.

## FOR WELLINGTON and NELSON, IN NEW ZEALAND.—The splendid British-built ship MARY, A 1 for Twelve years.

604 tons register, O. M.—Copper and Copper fastened. JOHN KEMP, Commander. Lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This ship has a full poop, with Dining and Drawing Room, and has very superior accommodation for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers; is well-known for her fast-sailing properties; will carry an experienced Surgeon; and Capt. Kemp being well acquainted with New Zealand, will be happy to afford any information to parties intending to settle in that colony.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, on board; to Messrs. JOHN RIDGWAY and Co., owners, Liverpool; or to PHILLIPS & TIPLADY; Sworn Brokers, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

## 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.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s 6d for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney

## 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 and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 453; West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places; and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription £1. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.

\* Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gale, as above.

## TO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS to SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c. &amp;c.

J. VALLENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane, beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz.

Large Bell Tents complete, at 25s each; New Sets of Bullock Harness, consisting of Collar, Halms, and Traces, at 6s 6d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 6d per set; Bushel Bags 24s 6d per 100, Felling Axes, weighing 6½ lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Hoes from 9s to 12s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17s per ditto; Shingle and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 20s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 5d per lb or 40s per cwt; Sheep shears, 1s 3d each; Shot, 23s 5d per cwt; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Percussion Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Ploughs, Tarpanlins, 3s 3d each, &c.

J.V. would particularly call the attention of parties Emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged three times the price. Every article of the best description.

Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 60, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

## OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 5 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, April 2, 1842.



# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 59.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## OPINIONS ON LORD STANLEY'S WASTE LANDS BILL.

It is satisfactory to observe that the principles of Colonization are appreciated in quarters from which they had not long since to encounter opposition. When the colony of South Australia was first proposed to be established, the bitterness which the proposal excited in New South Wales and Van Dieman's land, was very great. The soundness of the principles might have been inferred from that very feeling, and now that it has passed away, we find among the persons interested in those colonies, some of the warmest and not the least intelligent supporters of the principles in question.

As a proof of this we adduce the following paper lately circulated by the committee of the New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land Commercial Association:—

NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.  
London, March 10, 1842.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY.—First. That this Association, although representing more particularly the commercial interests in this city connected with the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, yet deeply interested in their general welfare, has learnt with great satisfaction that her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies purposes to bring under the consideration of Parliament a Bill for regulating the sale of public waste lands in the Australian Colonies, which, if it become law, will have the effect not only of giving stability and permanency to whatever system may be adopted, but will render such a system uniformly applicable to the whole of these colonies: thus remedying many of the evils which, under the various systems heretofore acted upon, have been the cause of serious injury to the colonies, and have greatly impeded the progress of colonization.

Secondly: That this Association would desire however to record their opinion, that no expectation can be reasonably entertained that capitalists will be disposed to invest money in purchasing waste lands in the Australian Colonies to any extent; even at the minimum price now put upon them, unless an assurance be given, that the whole net amount of the proceeds of the land sales will be employed in circumspectly introducing into the colonies in which the land purchased may be situated, the largest number of properly selected people which the amount, judiciously and economically applied, is calculated to procure. Inasmuch as it is obvious that the value of the land must primarily and principally depend upon the degree in which it is likely to be peopled; and unless the whole of the Land Sales Fund were employed for the purpose of emigration, there would be no effectual or practical means of supplying to the colonies that population, which is absolutely needful, to give to their waste and desert lands such a value, as would induce intending purchasers to come forward, even at the minimum price now required. And the higher the price demanded, the greater, in the opinion of this Association, appears to be the necessity that the whole proceeds of land sales should be pledged, for the purpose of supplying that population, without which the land would be valueless, and the extent of which must ever regulate the price which colonial waste lands will command.

Thirdly. That even leaving out of consideration the necessity which is presumed to exist for applying the whole net amount of the proceeds of land sales to the purposes of emigration, there are many serious objections, in the opinion of this Association, to the application of any portion of those funds to the public expenses of the colonies. Some of which may be briefly stated as follows:—

That the amount of the Land Sales Fund being eminently uncertain and liable to continual fluctuation, no dependence can be placed on such a source for furnishing any sum requisite for public purposes.

That to have recourse to that fund for any of the public expenses of the colonies, would be in effect to tax capital and not income; and would impose a burthen principally upon new settlers, who would thus be specially taxed for objects which, inasmuch as all the colonists would be benefited by their accomplishment, should be provided for by a more general contribution.

That the effect of such a tax must be to deter capitalists from going to settle in the colonies—than which nothing could be more detrimental to the colonies.

That the legislative councils and the inhabitants generally of the colonies, with which this Association is more immediately connected, have repeatedly expressed an earnest desire that the Land Sales Fund should be exclusively appropriated to the purposes of emigration, and have placed on record their sense of the injury that would be inflicted upon them by its application to other purposes.

Fourthly. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman of the Association, be transmitted to the Right Honourable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that his Lordship be respectfully requested to receive a deputation from this committee in reference thereto.

(Signed)

JOHN W. BUCKLE, Chairman.

If the expenditure of the Australasian Colonies were placed on an economical footing, there is no doubt that a very moderate amount of taxation, which might be levied in a manner not to be felt by the people, and also to serve the purposes of the public welfare and especially the public morality, would be sufficient for the public expenditure. In that case the whole of the land fund could be ex-

pended on emigration, and so rapid would be the advance of the Colonies in population and wealth, that the smallest imposts would soon yield a revenue more than sufficient for the expenditure.

Unfortunately, however, the expenditure in those colonies is not on an economical footing. Governors seem to be encouraged in extravagance, because that extravagance renders colonies more profitable to the members of the English aristocracy who are sent out to take part in the business of colonial government. But, taking the expenditure at what it is, the policy of diverting half the land fund from emigration to swell the general revenue will, we fear, lead to there being no land fund at all.

The willingness of persons possessed of capital to pay any price for colonial lands arises out of the consideration that the price in question be expended in paying for the transmission of labour to the Colony. If labour be not transmitted, or if it be insufficiently transmitted, capitalists will cease to purchase, as, without a due supply of labour, their capital must become as useless as was that of Mr. Peel at Swan River, which capital at length perished for want of labour to work it.

The quantity of land in our colonies being unlimited, it will not bear a price until it is forcibly limited in quantity by the Government; but that limitation of the quantity offered in open market must be for a purpose, the advantage of which to the buyers must be apparent, otherwise they will not purchase, and even the most limited quantity becomes excessive. The capitalist purchaser, if he pay money to the government for that which has no intrinsic value without labour, does so on condition that the money he pays is, to use a legal phrase, clothed with a trust—a trust that it will be so expended as to afford a guarantee that the value of the land shall be measured by at least the price which he has just paid. Why did a considerable body of men pay 20s an acre to the New Zealand Company for land, the locality of which they did not know, at the very moment that they might have bought land of Captain Hobson for 5s, the price at first fixed for land in the New Colony? Because the Company in receiving twenty shillings, received it as trustees to expend fifteen shillings in emigration, and to devote the remainder to the payment of their own expenses; and to afford them some profit. So in the case of the second colony the price paid was thirty shillings an acre. The prospectus of that colony issued in February 1841, created solemn trusts to the extent of twenty-five shillings per acre, to be expended in various ways for the benefit of the purchasers, and leaving, as before, only five shillings per acre for the Company's profit. Now, we put it to Lord Stanley, whether he thinks the public would have bought the lands of Nelson at thirty shillings an acre, or three hundred pounds an allotment, if the Company had devoted half the proceeds to the maintenance of an extravagant local establishment. No; in order to attract capitalists they must receive benefit: and it is our firm belief, that if the land fund be diverted from the only purpose capable of conferring full benefit to the purchasers, his lordship will, in a very short time, be left almost wholly without a land fund, and the colonies will cease to be attractive to any but the most needy portion of the community, and not highly so even to them.

The *Colonial Magazine* of the present month contains some excellent observations on the subject, together with a collection of opinions from various sources in support of the writer's views. We refer our readers to the article, and we conclude by subjoining an abstract of the bill, and a report of Lord Stanley's remarks on the second reading thereof on Thursday last.

### ABSTRACT OF THE BILL

For regulating the survey and sale of Land belonging to the Crown in the Australian colonies and New Zealand:—

Preamble.

1. Waste lands of the crown in the Australian colonies to be disposed of according to the regulations contained in this act.
2. Not to be alienated except by sale.
3. Exception of lands required for public uses.
4. Lands to be surveyed before sold.
5. Governor authorized to convey the lands.
6. Quarterly sales by auction and notice thereof.
7. Distinction of lots, into town, suburban, and country lots. The first within the limits of the town; the second within five miles from the town; the third comprise all lands not within the two first limits.
8. Lowest upset price, twenty shillings per acre, subject to be raised.
9. Manner of raising lowest upset price. By royal instructions to the governor.
10. Except as before provided, price not to be reduced.
11. Special country lots, and town and suburban lots.
12. What lands may be sold otherwise than by public auction. Third class of lots may be sold by private contract.

13. Purchase-money, when to be paid. A deposit of 10 per cent. and the remainder in *one month*.
14. Colony may be divided into distinct divisions for the sale of lands.
15. Conditions on which blocks of land comprising 20,000 acres, or more, may be sold.
16. Payments in the United Kingdom for land in the colonies.
17. Pasture and timber licenses, to be granted for *twelve months*.
18. Expenses of survey, management and sale to be the primary charge upon land revenues.
19. One half of net proceeds of land sales to be appropriated to emigration.
20. Rights under existing contracts saved.
21. Commencement of the operation of the act, on the day it reaches the colony.
22. Definition of the words, "Australian Colonies," so far as regards this act.
20. Definition of the terms "Governor," "Proclamation," and "Waste Lands."
24. Act may be altered during the present session.

## SECOND READING OF THE BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, APRIL 14TH.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the Australia and New Zealand Bill, and, in answer to Mr. S. O'Brien, explained the reason for not including the Cape of Good Hope in the bill to be, that the nature of the lands there was such as to prevent their fetching more than 9d. or 1s. per acre if set up to sale periodically, as was done in Australia. Consequently an emigration fund could not be derived from this source. Moreover, there was no want of field labour in the colony, and he was assured by the Governor, that in his opinion there was no room for emigration of any other class of labourers at present. He begged most distinctly to repudiate and disclaim any intention to make a distinction between Protestants and Catholics with regard to emigration. In the restrictions upon emigration which he might think it necessary to impose, he was bound to see only that the emigrants were of a class who from their habits of life, health of body and age, were likely to make useful and valuable settlers. He should certainly never think of inquiring whether they were Protestants or Catholics with any view to their exclusion on that ground. (Hear.) With regard to the question of the settlement of Middle Island, he would explain to the hon. member how it stood. The Crown of England claimed the sovereignty of the whole island of New Zealand, and did not admit a claim to settlement on the part of any foreign power. The house were aware that the settlement of New Zealand took place in the most irregular manner. A virtual settlement occurred, which drove the Government (he believed most reluctantly) to take the sovereignty of the island, in order to protect those of the subjects of the Crown who had then settled there. A first step consequent upon their so taking possession of the Island was to inquire into the justice of previous claims to the ownership of lands. A commissioner of claims had been sent out, who was assiduously prosecuting his examination into those claims. He had come to the conclusion, that it was most unwise to encourage that which had been over and over again complained of—the dispersion of settlers over two or three extensive islands, when you had an enormous quantity of fertile land more conveniently situated to which there were no claimants. The governor, acting upon these views, had thought it better for the present to confine the settlements to the Northern, and not to extend them to the Middle Island—rather to concentrate, than to disperse the elements of population and settlement in New Zealand. The company had settled in Middle Island, upon land to which they had a claim, but it was in a limited district, and they were open to the risk of litigation; but they had not been allowed to make any further settlement in Middle Island, except where they had a previous claim. He thought the governor, in these arrangements, had exercised a sound discretion. (Hear hear.) The financial affairs of the colony were under the consideration of the Treasury, and he should shortly bring in a bill to regulate the civil government of the colony. In the meantime he hoped he should be excused answering any questions as to particular items of the subject to which the bill referred. Mr. C. Wood supported the second reading. The bill was then read a second time.

### THE SAFETY VALVE.

[From a Correspondent.]

Sir Robert Peel professes to be a practical minister, unambitious of attaining the reputation of a great statesman.

It certainly does not fall to the lot of many to become the latter, and it is somewhat difficult for the former to carry their plans into execution; but let us for a moment examine how far a practical minister would go, or what would be the mark at which he would stop. It is impossible that either a great statesman, or a practical minister, can throw aside cause and effect. He is called a great statesman, whose plans produce great results, perhaps through a very slow process, and it frequently is not the same persons who make discoveries and carry them into effect. The plan is more often arranged in his cabinet, but the practical minister who carries it into execution, at least shews his wisdom by its adoption. The practical minister is too much occupied with the concerns of the day, to burthen himself with the necessary examination to produce future great results. He is like the helmsman in a storm; let him steer the boat into a port—it is useless interrupting him by discussions as to the best manner of building one.

What is the position of Ireland and England, is it not a reiteration of afflicting crises; In Ireland every six or eight years a failure of the potatoe crop—then the typhus fever rages, and the death of thousands. In England a continued immigration of Irish; reduction of wages to the starving point. The government threatened with convulsion at one time, the wretched peasantry, in the recklessness of despair, burning the very food which they see, but cannot taste. At another, operative manufacturers herding in disgusting cellars, cursing the hour that brought them into life, and vowing

vengeance against landlords. Ministers and Parliaments, talk of it in every form, shape, or shade which you will,—discuss it night after night, adjourn your debates, until the members and the people are tired of them, it all resolves to one point, viz: excess of population. Is this an evil which is diminishing,—there are none so ignorant, who are not aware, that whether it be evil or good, it is increasing. Census after census proves the fact. Why, Tory and Radical are at least all agreed upon the subject. Malthus's remedy of "Moral Restraint," is despised—the Bible precept is obeyed. The people "increase and multiply." Dissipation of men, prostitution of women, celibacy among the rich, abolving the father from the charge of bastardy, throwing the poor into the workhouse of parish unions, indiscriminate emigration, all these remedies fail. The Simonians, who would make woman common, the Socialists, who would apply plans for stopping the births of children after a certain number, all fail, the minister stands astounded, and cries out, I am only a practical man. The boat floats, but the crew is on short commons, they are in a wretched state, and all call out for the port, the port; the helmsman cannot make the port; but do not despair, Sir Robert, "there is a little cherub above;" listen to his voice, and perhaps he will point out to you a plan, which shall be to your overburthened machine, what the safety valve proved to the steam engine.

The remedy is the judicious removal of the procreating portions of the people. Supposing it possible, it must stop the excess—all admit this, but cry out that it is impossible. They cannot be persuaded to move—like a penguin they will not budge, but prefer starving on the spot—willing to be knocked on the head rather than move, and even, if willing, no funds can be found to pay for their removal. He is a shallow man who makes such an assertion—if he is not shallow, at any rate he is ignorant; but there is always one in the Parliament who, like the clown in the pantomime, laughs at what he says, and glories at being laughed at—such were Jack Fuller, and Sir Frederick Flood, who followed him, and "common report is a great liar" if the present Parliament is without one. He helps the leader to manage the house; he draws off attention from serious subjects. Such a one perhaps may rise, and putting the forefinger to his right ear, something like a huntsman when he makes a view hollah, and say, "Excess of population, I have it. I was born to out-Herod Malthus. That philosopher spoke tamely; he called not having children moral restraint. Was this English? It was only meant to smooth down facts. I move, Mr. Speaker, that you have orders to prepare a figure in imitation of that cursed felon Dr. Jenner, to whom parliament was so foolish as to vote 20,000l for a reward for his discovery, indeed, and we will proceed in solemn procession to hang and burn him in effigy, in Palace-yard, together with all acts of parliament in favour of vaccination; and then the small pox may run riot in our alleys and bye-ways, but we will not let it rest here. All in it cry out, "the boat is overloaded, a raft is in sight, drifting fast to America." "Avast," calls out the second master, "here is relief." He addresses those in his quarter, "you are all the same to me. I have no wish to get rid of any in particular, but some of you must go, determining amongst yourselves who it shall be; but as there is no provisions on board the raft, I will apply to the helmsman to put some of the government stores on it, and then, if you refuse to go, I shall have no hesitation in clearing my quarters by putting as many of you overboard as I think right." "Well said," replied an Irishman. "This is the way that their honours reform estates in my own dear country." Ah, ah; sings the cherub above, there is not much wisdom in all this clearing and reforming, it is turning the weakness of England into the strength of the United States. It is enabling that rival power to apply the fund arising from land sales to administering her government; all the cost of passage is a tax on the mother country. It makes no return, and if excess of population is the evil, in many respects it is a useless expenditure. Very few of your emigrants are breeding women,—if, instead of sending away old people, your cargo consisted of child-bearing females, it would be very different; the women of a young age who remain behind, produce a child not only this year but the next, and the year afterwards, and the year after that, and so on. Let us see how this will act. Lord Stanley this session, 1842, spoke with much more sense than Mr. Stanley, in 1829. He ought to be praised for a great deal which he said. Perhaps, as Lord Lyndhurst said of himself, when he supported that Catholic Relief Bill which he had with great eloquence, as Mr. Copley, opposed in the Commons; "He had retired to his closet and read." So my Lord Stanley, no doubt, has had his closet, and he has read Mr. Wakefield's farewell letter of the 28th of November, 1841, for he has in many respects exactly adopted his recommendations—but to examine the removal of the procreative portion of the people. Lord Stanley stated that 106,000 persons had emigrated in one year; suppose that of these there had been 100,000 pair of young people, just married, who had never had a child; one woman with another, starting at 20 years of age, produces 6 children. It may, therefore, be considered that you removed from the mother country,

	People,
Not merely the 50,000 pair of young people,	100,000
but of what would have been born the first year,	50,000
The second year an equal number 50,000 pair,	100,000
But this year the produce which occurs elsewhere, and which would have been born in the United Kingdom, will be	100,000

\* See Mr. Stanley's evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in the year 1829.

The third year 50,000 pair of emigrants	People	100,000
The produce which if the parents had not emigrated would have been born at home, will be		150,000
The fourth year		100,000
The produce in like manner will be		200,000
The fifth year		100,000
But the produce will be		250,000
The sixth year		100,000
But the produce will be		300,000
		*1,650,000

And thus, in six years, there will have been saved out of the excess of population which would have occurred, this immense number. Then arises the question as to the funds to effect their passage to a distant land. If to Canada, the bulk of those who survive will re-emigrate to the United States. That young giant power appears by the recent census to have increased in the course of the last ten years, without the least cost to itself, from twelve millions to seventeen—with an almost boundless territory. The children born generally live. The great question for the consideration of our Cabinet is, can relief be given to the distresses of the country by judicious emigration.

Can it be turned to the strength of the mother-country, rather than that of an almost leviathan rival state?

Can it be done without taxing the mother-country for the purpose?

We reply that the path is perfectly clear, that it has all been developed within the last 13 years.

Capitalists of different extent of property, will, by purchasing land, produce a fund to pay the money. The Colonial Office is far too much occupied with the administration of the old colonies to undertake the machinery which is necessary to effect all which has been described. We have in the New Zealand Company, and what it has in the course of two years effected at its settlements in New Zealand, a proof of what may be done by such means. All that the Government and the Colonial Minister has to do, is to facilitate, not check, the plans which it has adopted. There is not the slightest necessity for the expenses estimated by Captain Hobson: it is evident that his administration has been a great clog to the progress of the infant colony. The Company, its agents, and the brave settlers have, from the very first, prayed for the protection of the British flag; but what it requires is a sensible Governor, without a swarm of interested myrmidons, who, for their little gains, recommend to govern by division.† But this is a part of the subject into which we do not propose to enter. Lord Stanley is a man of too much sense to allow it for a moment; but we will proceed to answer the objections to other parts of the relief to the mother country. Can an immense number of the procreative portion of mankind be persuaded to emigrate? We reply yes; but it will very much depend upon the system pursued of colonization in the new colony. Capitalists will not lay out their money in land, if the labourers when carried to it, are to be tempted to remove from their purchases, and the price of labour raised upon them, in consequence, to an amount which will absorb the ready money they take out with them. Emigration very much depends upon the accounts which may be received at home from those who have already gone, and few things will facilitate it more than reducing the postage of letters. Every ship which quits the Australian colonies, should not be allowed to clear from the Custom House there without bringing a bag, and on entering at home, leave to make an entry should depend upon the safe delivery of the bag free of expense, and they should at once be put into the penny post. This will multiply letters. The bulk of emigrants must of course be of the labouring class—if none but young uncumbered couples can find a free passage, such as go will be sure to be of the procreative portion; but none such can be sent, unless the buyers of land are certain that, when arrived, they shall have the benefit of their labour. But let the practical Minister remember that this safety-valve will never work unless the land-buyers are so satisfied. But, when it does work, it will work double tides: it will not only be relieving society from a growing excess of its pauper population, but in the new country they will become the steady consumers of the manufactures of the home workshop. Nor is this all. Let him remember the addition which will be made to the commercial marine of the home country. It will not only take away the settlers on the land, but it will find work for thousands of sailors, and all that attach to them—ship-building, ship-chandlers, ship-husbands, &c. But some will say that the cost of passage to the United States is so much less than to the Australian Colonies, that you can never substitute the one for the other. This again depends upon the Government. There is something in an Englishman that prefers to live under his native flag. It is so similar to his native soil—so much of nationality in it, that it must work its way. The passage to America in sailing ships cannot be calculated to average at less than 37 days; but in such as carry emigrants, 40 days must

be allowed; to New Zealand it must be calculated at 120—it is therefore a voyage of three times that to America, consequently, the cost will be three-times as much. This will be lessened every year as our shipping increases; but the distance, at any rate, has its advantages. It is the means of a selection of emigrants. From Ireland, from Liverpool, persons of all ages, who can raise a small sum for the passage money, crowd as back freight to the timber ships, and land in the St. Laurence; not so a ship chartered by the New Zealand Company; to them attaches a little more than Lord Stanley's Act of Parliament, for which, by-the-by, he has our best thanks; but first there is what may be called the police of the ship—that is, the rules and regulations made between the ship-owner and the Company. Many of the Directors are nautical men. Mr. Somes is not only the largest ship owner in the world, but for many years was a practical seaman—great confidence, therefore, may be placed in the charter party between the owner and the Company. Again a system of training will probably take place during the voyage, which will disappoint many, if it does not render the immigrant a much better person than the emigrant, and be, in point of fact, four months of education for a colonist. When he arrives, he not only is welcomed, but under the regulations of the New Zealand Company, he is provided with house and work, until he can do better for himself. But the part of Lord Stanley's speech which surprises us most, is "He had not seen one scheme which would not be a great burthen to the country, and which would not, however benevolently intended, fail in advancing the permanent interest of the parties emigrating." Indeed, my lord, then you have not pursued Lord Lyndhurst's plan; you have not retired to your closet and read. There is nothing more despised than advice; but these are facts which do not rest upon theory or schemes. Read the progress in colonization in the New Zealand Company's settlements, from the sailing of the *Tory*, May 4, 1839, to the last account received, and you will learn not that a scheme but a practice has occurred, by which a noble settlement has been founded without the cost of a shilling to the mother country. Condescend to examine the letters from the settlers, which you will find in the *New Zealand Journal*, in the 55 numbers which have been published, and you will find that they completely contradict your assertion. Letter after letter, settlers of every description, all unite in writing to their relations and friends, that by emigrating they have advanced their permanent interests. As for the expence of Government, the public must not form a judgment from Governor Hobson's estimate of 50,922/ 3s 4d. The minister here no doubt will examine Governor Grey's estimate of little more than 30,000/ for Adelaide, and the revenue which will probably be raised there, and by it it may be presumed that had the expenditure on New Zealand been kept down by a prudent man, that a revenue might have been raised to have met it. And then with the means adopted by the Company—no one can deny that it is anything but a self-supporting Colony. We have dwelt upon the New Zealand Company, showing the benefits to the mother-country of employing such an instrument; the publicity given to all its proceedings is of the greatest use. It is publicity which points out any errors which may have been committed. We know from day to day, what is the conduct of its agents—it is a species of inspection which is exercised with the greatest benefit to all. We cannot close this article without saying that we think that England is fortunate in the appointment of Sir George Gipps, at Sidney—of Mr. Hutt, at Australind, and, from present appearances, of Capt. Grey, at Adelaide. No future Governor should be named who has not studied the science of colonization, and who duly appreciates the benefit of the system which has been pursued since the passing of Lord Howick's Bill.

The memory of the Colonial Minister at home cannot be too often refreshed as to the opinion of Lord Ashburton,† that New Zealand would be to the South Seas what Great Britain is to the northern, and that to make it so, he has nothing to do but to appoint a governor who is sensible of the great charge committed to his care, and who, so far from checking the brave settlers, and their enlightened leader, whose treaty with the Mauri chiefs in Cook's Straits will be recorded by Englishmen with the same pride as that of Penn with the Red man, will encourage them by his presence, and assist them in not only their endeavours to establish themselves, but in their unheard-of and marvellous progress in civilising the natives of those fine islands.

[The MSS. of the above was so illegible, that we fear we may not have corrected it in accordance with the writer's meaning. If so, he must blame himself—not us.—Ed. N.Z.J.]

WHAT DOES GOVERNMENT MEAN TO DO WITH NEW ZEALAND?

[We copy the following excellent article from the *Colonial Gazette*. It contains an accurate view of the question between the Colonists and the Government, and its calm and candid tone recommend it to the reader's careful perusal.]

The second regular colony of New Zealand—Nelson—has actually been founded; and intelligence has been received of its beginning the

\* This calculation is entirely erroneous. It supposes every pair to produce one child every year; whereas, few produce a child oftener than every eighteen months, and many, to use a common expression, put two years between them. Moreover, some couples produce no children. The truth will be, that the average of fecundity in a new country, will be about four and a half children per couple in nine years, instead of six children in six years; this would produce 1,050,000, instead of 1,650,000, a large result still.

† See the *Amherst Government Gazette* of the 22 of Oct. 1844.

\* See Colonel Wakefield's despatch, dated Wellington, July 3, 1841, and copied in the *New Zealand Journal*, of Feb. 19, No. 55, p. 40, and compare it with the medical report of the Quebec Hospital. "The constant arrival of vessels from Europe with emigrants, many of whom are obliged to be cast in the streets, and many of them dying in the streets."

† *Palman qui meruit ferat*. It was not a great lord but a Scotch minister, Dr. Laing, who first called New Zealand the Britain of the southern hemisphere.—Ed.

business of life under excellent auspices, on the shores of a commodious harbour in Blind Bay, on the Northern coast of the Middle Island.\*

Although the site selected is good, it is not the one which a perfectly free choice would have pointed out. The reason why it was selected is one which may very probably turn out to be of little practical importance as regards the mere placing of settlement, but it is of great importance in other respects. To comprehend that reason thoroughly, a little retrospection is needed.

New Zealand has been in process of an unauthorised colonization for a number of years; and in that way a settlement of some size grew up at the Bay of Islands, on the North-eastern shore of the North Island. The first colony direct from England was established on the South-eastern corner of the same island, at Port Nicholson. A body of settlers from Plymouth placed themselves on the South-western corner; and on the Southern coast of the Northern Island were to be found the great bulk of the European settlers. On the South-western corner of Middle Island is Dusky Bay, the most important of the whaling-stations.

Over the British territory, which was first planted by private enterprise, and then recognized by her Majesty's Government, a Governor was appointed. In the King's ship *Rattlesnake*, Captain William Hobson had surveyed some part of the coasts of New Zealand, and had "discovered" Waitemata, a port which may yet possess considerable importance; but it is not sufficiently open to the sea, nor so eligible in respect of neighbouring lands, as to have been thought of by any of the bodies of settlers which have already peopled the shores of New Zealand. Perhaps it was the vanity of a discoverer which induced Captain Hobson to fix the seat of his government, not where the bulk of the regular colonizers were to be found, on the Northern shore of Cook's Strait, nor even on the North-eastern coast, at the Bay of Islands, where the great body of stragglers from New South Wales had settled, but in the vicinity of Waitemata, at a spot, hitherto uninhabited, on the North-western coast. Other motives have been attributed to Captain Hobson, some of them not much to his credit; but of these we decline the investigation. Suffice it to state, that, once committed to establish the seat of government at a distance from the governed, he found himself engaged in a profitless war with circumstances. Some kind of government at the other settlements was necessary; and hence, as he persisted in maintaining a staff of Government-officers where they were not needed, other staffs of officers had to be appointed where they were needed; and a double expenditure had to be incurred, one set for the colonists, and another set for the complete maintenance of what may be called his abstract government at Auckland. But, inasmuch as a government literally without a people on the spot to be governed, was an absurdity too monstrous to be endured, Governor Hobson has found it desirable to induce some persons to come to Auckland to be governed, for the credit of his office; and high wages, opportunities of land-jobbing, and expectations of patronage, are said to have been the inducements that assembled a small number of adventurers round his person.

In the mean time had arrived a body of French settlers, charged to maintain a claim set up on the part of France to a concurrent right of occupation in New Zealand. They landed, under protest of a British officer, at Akaroa, on Banks's Peninsula, which projects from the Eastern coast of the Middle Island about half-way down. They asserted, but without hostility or vehemence, their right of occupation: a body of British settlers, equal in number to themselves, were drawn to the spot by the opportunities of trade; and the French claim was gradually expiring under the extinguishing influence of numbers and the force of events.

Such was the state of affairs in New Zealand when the second great body of colonists from England approached its shores, to found the settlement of Nelson. Before their arrival, the Company's chief Agent, Colonel William Wakefield, had caused a survey to be made of part of the coast of Middle Island, which was thought likely to suit the purpose. From the report of the surveying-party, Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., the leader of the second colony, fixed upon Port Cooper, a capacious harbour on Banks's Peninsula; and there Nelson would have been founded; but that Captain Hobson interposed his veto. There was in New Zealand no person so well fitted to select the site for the second colony as Captain Arthur Wakefield: as the Company's Agent, he had the authority to make the choice for their interests; and as a naval officer of great experience and high repute, at the receipt of the best accessible information, and a thorough master of the new theories and practice of colonizing, he was most able to form a correct judgment. Port Cooper is a fine harbour for shipping: it lies well for communication with the most distant European station, Dusky Bay: it is situated in the very midst of the widest interval on the Eastern coast (the Western coast is not so well furnished with harbours) between the British settlements; and a colony founded there would have helped to consolidate the British authority within the shores of its new territory: and even considered in reference to the neighbouring settlement of the French, the planting so large a body on the spot would have been a peaceable and an effectual way of smothering the claim of the foreigners, which is now of more importance as a possible source of future embarrassment and contention than of real danger to British rights.

Port Cooper, however, happens to be a few miles to the South of the boundary of the Company's territory; and, seizing advantage of that circumstance, Captain Hobson, instead of forwarding the sale and settlement of the land, forbade the choice. In the absence of any publicly-declared reason for so extraordinary a proceeding, we are driven to conjecture. Had another large settlement been formed so far South,

\* Middle Island used sometimes to be called South Island; but since the discovery of Foveaux Strait, it has been called Middle, to distinguish it from its Southernmost appendage, Stewart's Island. Among his many vagaries, Captain Hobson has given to the three islands the names of *New Ulster*, *New Munster*, and *New Leinster*,—a bad set, with no useful analogy of origin; adding to the tiresome list of Colonial names beginning with "New," and likely to clash with the "New Ireland" already laid down in Polynesia. Native names constitute a good basis for the vocabulary of our extending geography. *Poenamu* would be a very fit appellation for Middle Island; and the two other divisions of the groupe might also be made, as British possessions, to commemorate their early people in their names.

Governor Hobson's position at Auckland would have become more untenable than ever; if the *New Zealand Gazette* is right, he has confessed, that if the second colony were placed in the Middle Island, either he must move the seat of Government to Cook's Strait, or there must be a second government specially for the Middle Island. It is even asserted that he has so far forgot his station as an officer of the British Crown, and his duty as the paternal guardian of the infant dependency, as to set up the claim of a French company in bar of British occupation! It is consistent with this view of his conduct, that he endeavoured to persuade the leader of the Nelson colony, to take up a position in the neighbourhood of Auckland, where the numbers of the new comers would swell the population of his own peculiar plantation. A portion of the Middle Island, however, had been recognized by the Home Government as belonging to the New Zealand Company; and within the bounds a suitable place was found for the location of Nelson. Thus the British colonization of the second island, in spite of every obstacle, has actually commenced. And, no thanks to Captain Hobson, the haven upon which Nelson is pitched proves to be, though less than the great harbour of Port Cooper, by no means the worst in a country which is among the richest in the world in fine harbours; while its position in regard to the older settlements of Port Nicholson and New Plymouth, with which it forms a triangle, will probably turn out to be for the immediate advantage of all the settlers.

There are a few facts in this short history, which we have endeavoured to set forth with as much calmness as possible, worth the attention of the home politician and the statesman. The great value of the islands—their prospective importance to the British empire—is admitted on all hands. By a lucky chance, the British Government did not miss the opportunity of establishing priority of occupation; partly, to give him his due, through the activity of this very Captain Hobson, who strained his instructions, to cut some difficulty at the moment, by declaring the British sovereignty over the whole of the New Zealand groupe. To consolidate our authority there—to have it established in the smoothest manner possible—to make the uninterrupted course of our colonization compensate for the short time of our occupation—should all be paramount objects with the representative of the British Crown. That person, however, has a crocheted of his own, to which those great objects give place. Instead of taking a central position, to extend the power of the Crown over the widest practicable area, he buries the government in an obscure and remote corner of the land. In a country only just born to the civilized world, as yet destitute of a revenue, he launches into heavy expenditure in pursuit of his unauthorized object; counting upon the indulgence of the Home Government, and upon the rising trade of the very settlers whom he wrongs, to supply him with a customs-revenue. Other resources failing, he actually addresses himself to training up, as it were, a dispute with France; encouraging an alien occupation of the larger half of New Zealand, in order to drive the settlers, who are extending the British race over its shores, back within the boundary of the little settlement which he patronizes. The great act of Captain Hobson's administration was to assert British sovereignty over the islands: that sovereignty he himself now seeks to undermine.

This plain unvarnished tale of Captain Hobson's deeds has two morals. He may be a skillful sea-captain: until a recent attack of palsy, he may have had a clearer understanding: but at all events he now labours under a total misapprehension of the use and duties of a Governor. Every day that he manages the affairs of New Zealand, there is imminent risk to weighty interests: he should be removed to some post more suited to his capacity. But here a rule of the Colonial Office in Downing Street intervenes: whatever the complaint against a Governor—however glaring the proofs—whatever the distance—it is an official punctilio of Mr. Mothercountry, that the complaint must be transmitted through the accused himself, accompanied with his own gloss, before it can be listened to at home. That rule may be fair enough in a particular case of insubordination, where individual interests alone are at stake, and where individual evidence alone supports the charge: but where accumulated testimony proves the utter unfitness of a man for the exercise of a high discretion remote from the guardianship of the Imperial Government, no individual considerations should prevail. A mere defeat, unexplained, will cause a military commander to be superseded, though some special success alone has been missed; but in the case of a Colonial Governor, the welfare, perhaps the existence, of an entire country is involved. New Zealand is many thousands of miles off—the most distant of all the British possessions: we now, in March, learn misdeeds performed in October and November: it will be July, August, or September, before the earliest admonition can be given to the erring Governor; and, supposing that admonition to be of the clearest, most complete, and most peremptory nature, what mischief may not have been added in the interval? It is really time that the Government should begin to appoint Governors of colonies, as well as Consuls at foreign ports, with some view to their qualifications for the office. As to the former, Sir Robert Peel has declared himself with sufficient explicitness; but what is Lord Stanley about?

**VOLCANIC ERUPTION.**—Captain Cummins, of the *Sally Anne*, reports, that when off Palliser Bay a few nights since, he saw a burning mass in the direction of Middle Island. He at first thought it was a ship on fire, and called the attention of his crew; when all agreed that it must be a volcano in action upon Lookers-on. The second night smoke only was emitted. In mentioning this statement to a gentleman residing here, he assured us that, a few nights since, he saw lighted bodies ascending in the air in the same direction, and supposed that some vessel in the Straits was firing rockets. Another gentleman to whom he immediately mentioned the circumstance, states that, upon looking in the same direction, he observed the sky to be illuminated, as if a large mass of some description were on fire. The confirmation of this statement by so many parties, leads us to believe there must be truth in the statement.

**INFORMATION RESPECTING NEW PLYMOUTH.**—We understand that Smith, Elder, and Co., of Cornhill, have in the press a pamphlet containing the most recent information respecting New Plymouth. It is enriched with a large number of settlers' lectures, and has a lithographic sketch of the site of the town and adjacent coasts.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEE-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, April 30, 1846.

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## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1846.

We are in daily expectation of receiving later intelligence by the Arrow, which was to sail a short time after the Ballej. In the meantime, its want is well supplied by the numerous extracts we are enabled to make from private journals and letters, all of which bear testimony to the prosperity and advancement of the colony.

THE TIMES.—The course pursued by the Times newspaper towards New Zealand is disingenuous and dishonourable in the extreme. About once a month, since the colony was first established, the Times has been in the habit of giving admission to some sweeping assertion to the disadvantage of the colony. At one time the settlement is swept away by a flood; at another it is destroyed by a hurricane; at a third, it is the victim of famine. These statements are usually made on the authority of "recent letters;" but they are always anonymous, and in no one case have they been confirmed by a single fact: on the contrary nearly every letter that arrives contains abundant evidence of their falsehood and utter worthlessness. If the Times were desirous of rightly informing its readers, it would at all events state that there is a great mass of evidence against the unfavourable statement. One of these calumnies has just appeared in the Times, and has gone the round of the papers. It represents the colony as utterly unfit for agriculture! The editor of the Times is a well-informed man, and he knows as well as we do that the paragraph is utterly false; but for some unexplained reason he has set his face against the colony, and he has the meanness to promote his views in the unfair manner we have pointed out. More good faith towards his readers ought to beget candour, and candour would prompt him to admit that there is a mass of disinterested evidence against the statement he has advanced. We repeat, there is not a word of truth in the statement of the Times that the colony is in no degree fit for agriculture. At the date of the latest advices, the Company's settlements were in a most flourishing condition.

## CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEFIELD'S DIARY.

(Continued from our last.)

NELSON HAVEN, Friday, November 5th, 1841.—A fresh N. W. wind set in, causing the tide to rise very high. Lightened the Whitty, and have her off at half-past one p. m.; and at a quarter before two anchored in the stream in seven fathoms, not being able to reach our berth, as the flood had done and the wind was still strong from the N. W. She has got off without any damage, I believe, except perhaps some of her copper rubbed. I observed to day for the first time anything like a breeze blowing home at the bottom of this Bay; it caused considerable sea on the flats up to the entrance of the harbour, but I am still unconvinced that ships cannot lie safely outside the flats while waiting for the tide. To lighten the Whitty, we commenced clearing her instead of the Arrow, which will give more time for an account of the plate, and some plans of the harbour, to be sent by the latter. I hear a bad account from the natives of the Motuaka, of the quantity of fresh water to be procured here during summer time; but I presume they have never used any other means but that of going to the river, nor have any that I can learn ever resided here except for the purpose of fishing.

Sunday, November 7th.—Read divine service on shore in a tent. In the afternoon the people on shore walking over the country.

Monday, November 8th.—Commenced unloading the Arrow, and continued with the Whitty: found great facility in discharging during the neap-tide, from the convenience of the beach: some very heavy packages caused a little delay from having no crane up.

Tuesday, 9th.—Sailed the Eliza, for Port Nicholson. Set six men about getting up the barracks. Found some of the pieces at the bottom of the Will Watch's cargo. Cleared the Whitty, with the exception of a few bricks; and the Arrow, excepting of some heavy casks which are not easily landed. Purchased two tons of coals from the master of the Whitty for the use of the forge. Intend clearing the Will Watch tomorrow, in order to get at the pieces of the houses.

Wednesday, November 10th.—Employed discharging the Will Watch and Arrow. Commenced boring for water in the westernmost well, and discontinued the others. Surveyors engaged in completing the coast line, surveying and sounding the harbour, and preparing for surveying the town. Set the blacksmiths' forge up; the smith, William Blundell, promises well as a workman. Found the timber-devil very useful as a substitute for a crane, by lashing a spar along the shaft, chooked up 18 inches, and projecting several feet beyond the wheels, and raising the inner end until the outer reached the cask, which was slung to it, and hoisted out of the boat by weighing down on the inner end and drawing the wheels up the beach. Arrived a canoe from the Motuaka with several of our friends the natives, Etonga, Etui, and others. E Piko and and Eiti seem to have decided upon moving over here.

Thursday, November 11th.—Finished clearing the Arrow, but delayed with the Will Watch in consequence of parts of the barracks being stowed under her tanks. Got the frame of one wing of the barracks up, and clearing and levelling for the other. Bored to twenty-four feet from the surface, and now working in brick earth. Found a few specimens of coal in the cliff a few hundred yards from the landing place, which gives hopes that we may have profitable veins in the neighbourhood. Arrived, E Manu and Ekaro from Pepin's Island. I perceived their object was to get two or three other chiefs included in the list of those who received presents upon our settling in the country. There was a native korero (parley); and after some trouble I think they understood the principles of the Company's reserves for them, and they pronounced it good. There were about thirty natives present. All our goods are on the beach, without any attempt on their part at pilfering; and, indeed, it seems extraordinary that such people should be so honest: but hitherto they have been treated with the most unbounded confidence, and we have had no instance of any breach of that trust, even among the children. Promised to teach one of the sons of E Manu the trade of a carpenter: he is to go to work with our carpenters in putting up the houses. Turned up a small quantity of land, and put some seeds in, which appear to be in excellent condition, having adopted Mr. Gowen's recommendation to hang them up in my cabin in a thin bag. Many of the natives busily employed making "warries" for different people.

Friday 12th.—Employed clearing the Will Watch, and getting some coals and the remainder of the bricks out of the Whitty: proceeding with barracks, but not so quickly as I could wish, many parts of the framing not being filled.

Saturday 13th.—Went a mile and a half up the valley to the southward, on the surveyors' base line, and found a road quite practicable from the beach over the hill, and up the valley of the Waikatu, to join that of the Waimesa.

Monday Nov. 15th.—Sent a part of one of the barracks up the valley, to form the Surveyors Camp, to be pitched upon a spot to be selected by the Chief Surveyor. Proceeding finally with the barracks here: got the roof on, and the building levelled.

Tuesday, 16th.—Commenced roofing the barracks, and put the other wing up in frame. The surveyors moving their things up to the valley, and transporting the other set of barracks. The boats go up very well at high-water, within a short distance of the flat land which will form part of the town.

[Here the Journal terminates for the present, the Arrow having sailed on the following day for Port Nicholson.]

## PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

WHARFAGE AT PORT NICHOLSON.—We are happy to see that Messrs. Waitt and Tyser have completed their wharf. This is the third wharf run out at the head of the bay, where the wholesale commerce will evidently concentrate. These wharves will add greatly to the facility of discharging vessels resorting to the port, as boats of a large tonnage can discharge now with the greatest facility.—Nov. 10.

The schooner Kate, 70 tons, hauled alongside Messrs. Waitt and Tyser's wharf yesterday, to discharge her cargo of maize. This is the largest vessel which has yet been at a wharf in Port Nicholson. The drawback of this place is its capability. This is paradoxical, but it is the fact. When shipping are sufficiently numerous to justify the recovery of about fifty acres of the most valuable land in the harbour, we shall have wharves in this port equal to any conceivable trade for which the place is destined.—Nov. 24.

SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.—It seems that the Arrow may be daily expected from Port Nicholson. The following is from the Gazette of Nov. 24:—The Arrow was only fifteen hours from the Astrolabe Roads to the heads of Port Nicholson. We believe she will sail in ten days for London, with a cargo of oil. The following is also, in all probability, destined for England:—The Matilda was at Kapiti on Sunday last, preparing to take in oil.—Nov. 24. There is also an advertisement in the New Zealand Gazette for a ship to succeed the Ballej.

SHIP-BUILDING.—Messrs. Wade have a very fine schooner, of about 53 tons burthen, on the stocks at Wade's town. She is expected to be launched in a few weeks.—Oct. 13.

COUNTRY LAND.—The demand for land is gradually on the increase, and prices are steadily improving here. Messrs. Wade have sold by auction considerable portions of the first section out of town called Wade's Town, in small suitable quantities. The section of 100 acres, situated in the valley of the Hutt, and belonging to Mr. Partridge, was sold by Messrs. Wade at auction on Saturday last, in small farms of from five to twelve acres. The extreme prices paid were 3*l* and 20*l* per acre. The whole hundred acres realized between 900*l* and 1,000*l*. We are much pleased to see this steady progress in the price of land; it is far more to the advantage of the place, than the wild land-jobbing which has brought down an amount of misery upon many in the neighbouring colonies that the largest conceivable fortune would fail to recompense. While we look forward to gradual improvement in the value of estates, we do hope one and all will offer every possible discouragement to anything having the character of unwarranted speculation.

ARRIVAL OF CATTLE.—The barque Winwick arrived yesterday, having made her passage in fourteen days, from Twofold Bay. Her cargo consists of 74 cows and 18 bullocks. Only 13 head of cattle were lost on the voyage. The cattle belonging to Messrs. Imlay of Twofold Bay, are being landed in the best condition that cattle have yet been put on shore here. The Messrs. Imlay are immense proprietors of stock, and keep three vessels constantly employed in conveying stock to Sydney and the neighbouring colonies. If they meet with encouragement, it is their intention to send cattle equal to the growing wants of these settlements.

**SALE OF CATTLE.**—We understand that forty heifers, about 18 months old, the property of Dr. Imlay, of Twofold Bay, have been purchased, at about 8l. 10s a head. They were a fine lot of young cattle, and the price of the kind of stock in New South Wales is under 2l per head. We rather think they are about the best kind of stock to send down to New Zealand, as they are, while so young, very hardy, and therefore almost certain to arrive without loss or injury. We have not yet heard of further sales by this ship, but there is evidently a growing inclination to become proprietors of stock, which we suspect will continue on the increase, and make a ready market for the sale of large herds and flocks.—Oct. 16.

We find we are wrong in the price we stated the young heifers were sold, last week, imported by the Winwick from Twofold Bay. Instead of 8l. 10s., it should have been 12l per head. The purchaser has since sold some of them at 15l, and refused 18l for one of them.—October 20.

On Thursday last, Messrs. Wade offered for sale the bullocks and cows brought by the Winwick, and the whole lot, consisting of fifteen of the former and thirty of the latter, were purchased by one buyer, at 19l. per head. We should think the result of the sale will encourage Dr. Imlay to become a large shipper to our market.—October 23.

Messrs. Wade disposed of the cows and other cattle, the property of Mr. Harrison, by auction, in conformity with the advertisement, on Tuesday last. The bidding was spirited, and good prices obtained. We are very much pleased to observe, that there is evidently an increasing desire in our community, to become proprietors of stock. The recent sales rendered us confident that several cargoes of good cattle, from the neighbouring colonies, might be disposed of at highly remunerating prices. There is also a demand for horses, and we have no doubt that from fifty to one hundred would meet with an immediate sale, if to be had at moderate prices.—Oct. 30.

**THE POUND.**—We see that the pound is almost finished, but have not heard that any person has been appointed as pound-keeper. We hope this appointment will be made immediately, as the cattle are becoming very numerous about the town, and have already commenced their attacks upon the gardens. We should have impounded five head of cattle yesterday, for breaking through a good strong fence, had we known to whom to deliver them. We suspect the pound-keeper will receive a large amount of fees, and allowance for fodder, and that some cattle will be had cheap at cattle pound auction sales.

**CRIMPING REFUDIATED.**—It was reported that a man in the Government service, had come down in the Government brig to crimp for Auckland. Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp addressed Capt. Hobson on the subject. Subjoined is a copy of the correspondence, and it would be difficult to furnish a more explicit denial than that offered by Capt. Hobson. While publishing this correspondence as a portion of news, we consider it our duty to add, that the good understanding described as now existing between Captain Hobson and this settlement, is a creature of the imagination of Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp. Calling Mr. Earp to the Council has not driven out of the minds of the colonists the neglect they experienced for so long a period, and more especially the serious injury inflicted upon the colonization of these islands in the most beneficial manner, by selecting Auckland as the seat of Government, while in voluntary ignorance of the merits of Port Nicholson; merits which, the various expressions uttered by his Excellency, make us feel, had he known sooner, would have relieved us from our painful task of continued opposition to his Government.

"Wellington, Sept. 8, 1841.—May it please your Excellency,—Having recently observed that a vessel is about to proceed from this port to Auckland with labourers, and knowing at the same time that an impression is abroad to the effect that masters of vessels are looking forward to some reward from your Excellency's Government for any emigrants they may take thither from Port Nicholson, we consider it not less an act of justice to your Excellency than to ourselves as members of this community, to make your Excellency acquainted with the above facts. We cannot for a moment suppose that, after the extremely conciliatory manner in which your Excellency has met the inhabitants of this settlement, and with the desire which your Excellency has expressed of benefiting the settlement by every means in your Excellency's power, of the sincerity of which desire your Excellency has already given ample proof, your Excellency would sanction any act which might tend to our injury, and more particularly an act of the above nature. Nor can we imagine that the destination of this vessel has been at all influenced by any of your Excellency's suits by your Excellency's sanction. We are, therefore, anxious that an impression so derogatory to the character of your Excellency's Government should be forthwith counteracted. We are deeply desirous also that the good understanding which, we trust, has been brought about between us as colonists under the arrangements of the New Zealand Company, and your Excellency's Government, should not again be suffered to be broken by the acts of individuals, who, for the mere sake of gain, care not what injuries they may inflict upon a community, or upon whom they may throw the responsibility. This, therefore, must be our apology to your Excellency for bringing the above matters under your Excellency's consideration. We have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servants,  
RIDGWAYS, GUYTON, and EARP.

"To his Excellency Governor Hobson, &c."  
(THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.)

"Barrett's Hotel, Wellington, September 9, 1841.—Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to convey to you his Excellency's thanks for the spirit of conciliation and goodwill in which you were pleased to inform him of a report which has obtained credence in this community; that the masters of vessels would receive some reward for carrying emigrants from this port to the seat of Government. I beg to assure you

that the whole of this statement is a gross fabrication, no inducement whatsoever having been held out by Government either directly or indirectly to shipmasters, or to emigrants, to induce a removal of any part of the population of Wellington, from this to any other place, either within the colony or beyond it. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
EDWARD SHORTLAND,  
Private Secretary.

"Messrs. Ridgways, Guyton, and Earp."  
**A VICTIM OF CRIMPING.**—Extract from the letter of a working man who left this place to settle in Van Dieman's land. Dated 7th August, 1841, near Launceston.

"I cannot recommend any one to come here. I think New Zealand to hold out far better prospects to the working man. Free men are only employed when convicts cannot be obtained. There are many free men who would go to New Zealand if they had the means of paying their passages. Several men who came from your settlement, were out of employ when I was in Launceston. Some have gone to Port Phillip. You had better stop where you are if you know when you are well off, and tell all my other friends so. I believe the land of New Zealand to be much better than the land of this island. I have not seen onions here half the size I saw them at the Bay of Islands, nor cabbages half as large as those at Port Nicholson; but the land is not near so thickly timbered as with you."

**WANGANUI.**—The following is an extract from the letter of a friend at Wanganui. It tends to confirm the opinion that vessels of a considerable size can go up that river. We have little doubt that when the days of steam arrive, steam-boats of five hundred tons will enter the Wanganui.

*Wanganui, 6th September.*—I like this place more than I did at my last visit. It certainly has a fine river, but the channel requires to be buoyed, and beacons are required at the heads; for the entrance is not easily discovered without some mark. My friend assures me that when he came in, which he did at three-quarters ebb, that there were 14 feet water on the bar; and as I am sure from what I saw on my late journey that on this part of the coast there is a rise of from 10 to 12 feet tide, there is water enough for a vessel of 120 to 150 tons, if not built too sharp, but the channel should be buoyed at least as far as the town.

A copy of the survey at Wanganui has been received here from Captain Smith. The site of the town is marked out, and appears to be well selected. It is within one mile and a half from the coast, and on the river side. One hundred and fifty country sections will be ready for delivery on the 22nd inst.; but as the Schooner Gem, in which a great many proprietors are proceeding to Wanganui, has been detained by bad weather, a messenger was despatched yesterday to delay the delivery until that vessel arrives there. The Gem is, we believe, to sail this day.—*New Zealand Gazette, September 18.*

#### NEW PLYMOUTH NEWS.

Letters and Journals have been received from New Plymouth and Wellington up to the 27th November, and we have been favoured with a file of the *New Zealand Gazette* up to that date. In the New Plymouth settlement, from the arrival of the Wm. Bryan expedition, on the 1st April, 1841, the advices state that the stores were landed at Taranaki from that vessel, and no time was lost in setting all hands to work upon the necessary buildings and other preparations. Wages were fixed at a meeting of the labourers and the Company's agents, at 7s a day for mechanics, and 5s for labourers. By the 21st of the month, a bridge was built over the river Ewatahi, for conveying the stores, &c., into the site of the town—land was turned up for the purpose of sowing wheat (the soil being described by old agriculturists as like that of a gentleman's garden—a fine rich mould)—and an experimental sowing was made by Mr. Cutfield, the agent, of turnips, onions, radishes, carrots, mustard, cress, lettuce, and cabbage. On the 5th of May, the Wm. Bryan was finally cleared, and under a mutual salute from the ship and the shore, finally left the settlement.

Rumours were now afloat of an intended descent of the Waikatos, a warlike tribe, upon the settlers, and accordingly, in a week or two, a party of that tribe did make their appearance, not however for the purpose of fighting, but of bartering some houses which they had built on speculation, for blankets, shirts, and other commodities. However, as these warriors asked too much for their houses, no bargain was struck, and they were accordingly dismissed with a present to their chief. The settlers now renewed their labours, a smithy and carpenter's work-shop were built, and forge and axe put in requisition, sawyers at work on the timber brought from the bush, boat-builders preparing wood for a new boat, carpenters making rat-traps and tables, labourers making a road for the wheels to pass over to the Enui boys cutting fern on the wheat land.

On the 23d of June, the result of the sowing on the 21st April is thus described by Mr. Cutfield (and it is to be noted that this was in the winter months of the colony):—"The radishes are very good and fit to draw,—of five plants which have met with a favourable spot, one is as large in circumference as a shilling, the others something less; but the generality of the plants are as large as any one could wish for the table; the turnips are progressing very well, and some will be fit to draw three weeks from the present time. The onions are small, but I think will stand the winter and come in early in the spring. The carrots have failed altogether, but few having made their appearance above ground. The mustard and cress having succeeded tolerably well. The ground was chosen not for the sake of the land, but the situation near the store-house, and was one of the worst for an experiment, being of too sandy a nature, and exposed to the north-west winds."

On the 27th June, the settlers received the news, per the *Speculator*, of the charter granted to the Company and of the despatch of the *Amelia Thompson*. By the middle of the next month, a fresh supply of provisions was obtained from the *Lapwing* schooner, and all hands were busily employed in cutting the lines for the town.

The *Amelia Thompson* reached the settlement on the 3d September, and, unfortunately, at the very period of the equinoctial gales, so that great difficulty was experienced in landing her cargo and passengers. On the 3d October she was followed by the *Regina*, which, owing to the continuance of the stormy weather (which is said to have been

more severe than many of the natives could remember,) was stranded on the settlement, and it was feared would hardly escape becoming a total wreck, after the discharge of her stores.

The *New Zealand Gazette* very properly observes on this, "that the misfortune may not be unattended with good to the settlement. Competent persons have stated that if good heavy moorings were laid down at the Sugar Loaf Islands, cargoes could be shipped and discharged there with little danger to vessels. When bad weather was evident, with the aid of moorings all sail might be set, and when ready, a fair start made; but while vessels have to get up their anchors, they must be drifting to leeward for a long time before they are in a condition to set sail."

The want here pointed out, has been supplied by the Company some time since, mooring chains and buoys having been forwarded to New Plymouth, in November last, by the *Timandra*; and, we are informed, another large buoy is to be shipped this week in the *Tobago*, for the same settlement.

The progress of the surveyors was very satisfactory, the town having been all given out on the 4th of November, and preparation nearly completed for the allotment of the suburban sections. A lottery has also taken place for the choice of the rural lands, purchased by the settlers.

Finally, the *Oriental* had reached the settlements cleared out, and returned to Wellington by the beginning of November, bringing from Taranaki the preceding accounts of affairs there; and the most flattering descriptions of the country, and its capabilities, have now been received by the correspondents and friends of the settlers who have proceeded by the *William Bryan*, *Amelia Thompson*, and *Oriental*, which we trust soon to see published, and which will speak for themselves.

**MOORINGS AT TARANAKI.**—The *Oriental* arrived last Friday night from Taranaki. Captain Wilson need great dispatch in landing his passengers and the goods in the vessel at New Plymouth. He had unfortunately, however, to slip his cable, and run, by which he has lost an anchor and chain. Captain Wilson reports the wreck of the schooner *Regina* at Taranaki, and it seems improbable that she will again be got off. We hope these misfortunes will not be unattended with good to New Plymouth. Competent persons have stated that if good heavy moorings were laid down at the Sugar-loaf Islands, cargo could be shipped and discharged there, with little danger to vessels. When bad weather was evident, with the aid of moorings, all sail might be set, and when ready, a fair start made; but while vessels have to get up their anchors, they must be drifting to leeward for a long time before they are in a condition to set sail—and loss of the vessels must frequently be the case. With the aid of moorings, the vessels would make sail so much sooner than without them, as the heaving up a great length of cable in a heavy sea-way represents time. If that task represents one hour, that would be the saving of the loss in question; besides which, they would then always be secure of an offing equal to the distance of the moorings from the land; a difference, in fact, upon which the fate of the vessels, in bad weather, might almost be said to depend. We have no doubt Capt. Liardet will have brought this important subject under the attention of the Directors; while the misfortunes which have befallen the shipping at Taranaki, will secure immediate attention to the matter; and we would fain hope, by this time twelve months, that which is necessary will have been done for our fellow colonists in that part of the island. While on the subject of moorings, it may be well to suggest that some of the whaling stations would be rendered much more valuable, if some aid of the kind could be extended to them in this way. We suspect that had there been moorings at Parake, we should not have had to report the loss of the *Jewess*, *Transfer*, and *Speculator* this season at that station; and had there been moorings at Hawke's Bay, the *Lapwing* would very likely not have been lost there. It was said that the crew would not heave up the anchor until they had had their supper, and the consequence was the total wreck of the vessel. Now setting sail at moorings, and heaving up an anchor, are very different in the amount of labour which they impose, and the crew that might improperly refuse the one, would very likely instantly obey the other order.—*N. Z. G.*, Nov. 24.

**PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION FROM NEW PLYMOUTH, ALONG THE COAST OF NEW ZEALAND, TO NANGOANI, FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM HARCOURT AUBREY, ESQ., DATED NEW PLYMOUTH, 26th SEPT., 1841.**

[From the *Plymouth and Despatch Weekly Journal*.]

"A short time since, I went on an expedition, accompanied by one of my brothers and a native, along the coast of Taranaki, to the south of the Sugar Loaves, for upwards of sixty miles, with the intention of procuring some pigs, of which at that time, there was a great scarcity in the colony; it took us a week to reach our destination and the same to return.

"We passed through an exceedingly level country, covered for the most part with flax, which grew in greater quantity, and attained greater perfection, than immediately surrounding our own neighbourhood. In many places, we found it so thick as to be quite impenetrable and served as a retreat for innumerable wild pigs. Our road lay chiefly along the beach, from which we were occasionally compelled to diverge, huge masses of rock interrupting our further progress in that direction. We occasionally slept in the bush, but mostly at the different paha through which we passed.

"The two most considerable of these in point of size were those of Omurafua and Winmate; the natives there received us most hospitably, and we were equally well treated at all the other settlements through which we passed.

"A little tobacco, a fish-hook, or a needle, was sufficient compensation for a night's lodging, and more fish and potatoes than we could consume. I was not, however, successful in obtaining pigs, as I had been led to expect; the natives being very troublesome to deal with. Trading with them now is not as it used to be years ago. Their increased intercourse and traffic with Europeans has taught them to place a higher value on

their pigs. The time is gone by when a pig could be purchased for a pound of tobacco; at present a blanket of the very best quality, and in many instances, not less than two, will satisfy them. Inferior ones they will scarcely look at, much less have anything to do with. I had intended on starting to visit the newly-formed settlement of Wanganui; but, in consequence of my brother scalding his foot severely at one of the paha, I abandoned the idea, and returned with the pigs I had purchased.

"They all narrowly escaped being drowned in crossing one of the numerous rivers, and I considered myself extremely fortunate in getting them at last safe and sound at New Plymouth.

"It would be difficult to find a country better watered than the Taranaki district, we could not walk half a mile distant (much to our annoyance) without coming to a river or rivulet, some of the former of considerable size, but not navigable.

"The greatest part of them, I was informed, take their source at Mount Egmont, I noted them down in returning, and found the number, including large and small, to be 54.

"These excursions are attended with too much trouble and loss of time to answer, but I am far from sorry I took the one in question. The sight of the beautiful country alone amply repaid me for the trifling hardship I endured; in all probability a few years hence we shall have a road between this and Wanganui, from what I saw of the country there would not be much difficulty attending."

#### JUDICATURE FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

The *Auckland Herald*, in an article upon the subject of the demands of the inhabitants of Port Nicholson, observed:—

"It has appeared to us that if the demand or prayer which the inhabitants of Port Nicholson are now urging upon his Excellency the Governor, for a resident Judge and fixed Court of high jurisdiction at that place, be not conceded, that the establishment of Circuit Courts cannot be long delayed."

It appears, by the following extract, that some official gentleman had taken exception to this admission, on the score of want of precedent:—

"The gentleman said, that in no New Colony could there be or has there been Circuit Courts—that, as to a resident Judge at Port Nicholson 'was out of the question, and he further said, 'What would be thought at home if the people of Liverpool made such a demand?' He uttered these as unanswerable sayings, and with admirable confidence asked us for precedent for what we wrote. If the gentleman thought anything in our paper worthy of notice and correction, and flourished among his friends in this astute way, he must have been a very *Triton among the minnows*. With regard to the words about the folks of Lancashire; they are (reader pardon the term) rubbish, they are clearly of no value—signify nothing; for the subject is in relation to a country without Circuit Courts—on the non-existence of which is grounded the prayer of the inhabitants of Port Nicholson. With respect to his barrier of precedent, we must, we fear, shock him, for we go over it *per saltum*. He must discover often in our writings what will appear wrong because of being written in default of, or violation of precedent—he may therefore be prepared to find frequently what he will deem erroneous, vague, or incomprehensible. We come lastly to the assertion that no New Colony have Circuit Courts established—this is but one of the phases of his golden rule of precedent; but supposing the gentleman infallible as an authority—that the assertion were true—we say that, as an example for guidance, or argument in point, we not only do not regard it, but we utterly repudiate it."

We are glad to find our contemporary taking this ground on the subject of precedents being necessary to justify a measure. It is almost idle to observe, that no act could ever have been warranted, had precedent been required to justify it. Adam must have starved, for he certainly had no precedent as a guide to warrant him in putting food into his mouth; and the lady, in adopting the fig-leaf, was guilty, according to this absurd doctrine, of a most unwarranted proceeding, though it has ever since been deemed decent and becoming.

But there is Colonial precedent both for Colonial Circuit Courts and for two fixed Courts of High Jurisdiction in the same Colony. Quebec and Montreal are distant only some one hundred and eighty miles from each other: there is a mail every twenty-four hours between those towns, and steam-boats frequently make the passage in fifteen hours from town to town. Though these are well known facts, it is equally well known that there is a Chief Justice for the district of Montreal, assisted by two other Judges, as well as for the district of Quebec. Further, there are also Circuit Courts in the same colony. They are held at Three Rivers, halfway between the towns already named, and also at one or two more places in the districts termed the "Eastern townships," situated on the American side of the St. Lawrence. But we feel our case would be poorly made out, if it rested on such a justification as precedent may afford. It is right in itself, or precedent would be of no avail. The claim rests upon the large number of settlers who have established themselves in Cook's Straits, and the complete denial of justice which must result from our independence upon Auckland. The expence, distance, and necessary uncertainty of the law, if we have to resort to Auckland, must cause a large number of persons to abandon claims, which believing to be just, under other circumstances, they would endeavour to maintain.

The writer makes the following judicious remarks in supporting our claim:—

"The position of this county is in all respects peculiar: several towns and settlements were projected, are being formed simultaneously, or nearly so:—the capital has acquired no prescriptive advantages—not even those which a very few years of seniority, a moderate degree of ascendancy would have conferred upon it; and for these and certain other causes, more must be hazarded than perhaps our rulers dream of, if they will not yield a little to circumstances. In proportion as Government hold in its own hand,—dispende from the centre of its sphere administrative power; so in the rival settlements will it be held re-

responsible for; so will it be exposed to the factious obloquy for every minor mal-administration; so will it be the strength of the league of jealousy against the metropolitan settlement. As Government accedes to the reasonable demands of those in the distant towns—as it delegates power, so will it be screened from the popular odium by the intervention of the imparted authority. As Government is freed from minor cases, from the labour of details, so will it be at liberty to undertake weightier business, bear with success heavier responsibilities; so may it be fortunate in regulating the more important affairs,—advancing the great interests of the country; so may be its peace, honour, and reward."

Taking into consideration the character of this country; its numerous eligible spots for settlement, and their isolated state,—be the seat of Government where it may,—it would be alike foolish and unjust to attempt to concentrate its powers. Foolish, because there is not power to accomplish the task; and unjust, because mischievous. If the prosperity of New Zealand be consulted, it will be found necessary to carry out the great principle of local self-government to the utmost possible extent.

#### COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

[We print from the columns of the *New Zealand Gazette* the proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the district of Port Nicholson, at its first sitting in October last. They seem to have been admirably conducted by their Chairman, and, as far as we can judge, will serve as a model to other similar courts. Mr. Halswell, who has been appointed Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Commissioner of the Court of Requests, is clothed with an important trust. The administration of justice, civil and criminal, is exclusively exercised by the courts over which he presides; and, from the sample now before us, we have no doubt that he will fulfil the trust with advantage to the colonists. Mr. Halswell is an English barrister, and enjoyed in this country the professional rank of Sergeant at Law, within the county palatine of Lancaster. Our own experience in the most important sessions in England has convinced us of the advantage of professional chairmen; and we have no doubt the colonies will be well satisfied with this first specimen of the administration of justice.

We have selected two cases of interest, a native being a party in both instances. In the first, the law is made subservient to the protection of a native who had been wronged; in the other, a native who had committed a wrongful act was brought within the restraining influence of the law. Both cases were well conducted; and, in the latter, the prisoner had the advantage of an able defender.

The office of Crown prosecutor is an innovation. In this country the business of prosecuting is open to the competition of the bar, and not made the object of a monopoly. In Auckland no such monopoly seems to have been created.]

The first Court for the District of Port Nicholson was held at the Court-house, Wellington, yesterday morning.

The Chairman (E. Halswell, Esq.) came into Court precisely at ten o'clock, accompanied by the following Justices:—G. F. Dawson, Esq., M. Murphy, Esq., George Hunter, Esq., W. White, Esq., G. B. Earp, Esq., and Captain W. M. Smith; together with R. D. Hanson, Esq., Crown Prosecutor, and R. R. Strang, Esq., the Clerk of the Peace.

The Chairman then offered up a prayer for her Majesty, for his Excellency the Governor, and for all that are in authority under them.

The Clerk of the Peace produced the *Government Gazette*, and read the Proclamation of the Governor, authorising the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions under the Ordinance of the 4th and 5th of her present Majesty No. 4; and also the appointment of the Chairman for the Court at Wellington, from the same official document.

The Court was opened by the crier with the usual forms; and the Proclamation against vice and immorality was read by the Clerk of the Peace.

The Chairman then delivered the following charge:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—The time has now arrived when I think it is necessary to make a few remarks upon the important duty which devolves upon you as jurors for the first time in this country, and also to offer some observations generally.

For the information of my brethren of the bar, and the other gentlemen of the legal profession, I beg to state that I have framed such rules and orders for their guidance and practice of the court, as I think are suitable to the present state of the law as it is now to be administered; they are too long to be read at this time; they have been submitted to the perusal of the Judge of the Supreme Court, and are now deposited with the Clerk of the Peace, with the approbation of the Court, for the use of any gentleman who may wish to have access to them.

The Chairman then read some extracts from the rules of court which chiefly related to the practice of the Court, and to appeals and other proceedings interesting only to the legal profession. He then proceeded to say that—

To restrain and punish the vicious, and to meet the exigencies of the Colony, his Excellency the Governor was pleased to lay two bills before the Legislative Council; the object of which was to promote (the due administration of justice, with all convenient speed—viz., one for the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions, and one for the Court of Requests, in which debts and damages might be recovered for any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

These bills were passed, and now form part of the law of the colony. In the absence of the Supreme Judge it was thought expedient that some measure, if only as a temporary nature, should be adopted to meet the wants of the public; but the Supreme Court being now established, some important alteration will probably be made, and it is not unlikely that before the period arrives for holding the next Court, an Ordinance better suited to the altered state of the Colony may come into operation.

Being one of your body, and resident at Port Nicholson, his Excel-

lency was pleased to place the important trust of presiding in the Courts to be held at Wellington, in my hands, until further arrangements can be made; and I regret that a more able person had not been selected; but as the advantages of these courts will be great to the public, I trust that an honest and zealous discharge of my duty will compensate for any want of ability; one advantage is, that the suitors will have speedy justice and prompt redress, and for this the Government, as well as the public, will be at comparatively little expense; not that cheap law is always beneficial. Another advantage is, that the trial of a prisoner will take place near the spot where the offence has been committed. The sentence in these cases has always a salutary effect upon the minds of the prisoners, as well as on their associates in arms; nor is the sense of shame in civil cases of less effect; a plaintiff will not have the hardihood to persist in a harsh or unjust claim, nor a defendant resist an honest and well-founded demand, when their friends and neighbours are looking on. The effect of the Proclamation for the Court of Requests has already been felt; I have been credibly informed, that many claims have been already settled, where formerly the creditors have been openly defied.

I congratulate you, Gentlemen, on the comparatively light state of the calendar.

The only cases to which I think it necessary to advert, are four. Two of these are indictments against natives, E'Wara and E'Tonghi. I mention these cases in particular, because I am desirous of letting the public know that the natives are in truth and in fact British subjects, and are to be treated in every respect like any of ourselves; they have the same right to the protection of the law, and they must be held equally amenable for any breach of it: but in order that they may be shielded from the consequences of their ignorance, or presumed ignorance of our laws and customs, counsel will be assigned them by the court, and a sworn interpreter will faithfully translate all that is important for them to know; this proceeding, I hope, will have the full effect of impressing them and the entire native population, with the justice, the protection, and above all, the equality of the laws under which they are now placed. The next case to which I must draw your attention is one against four prisoners charged with the foul crime of plundering a wreck. Gentlemen, this is a charge of great importance, and in the event of conviction, one which demands the most exemplary punishment, particularly in a country like this: and unless some strong mitigating circumstances are found in the case, no doubt the heaviest sentence will be passed upon all the prisoners convicted of this atrocious crime. By the statute 7th of William 4, and 1 Victoria c. 87, the convict is liable to transportation for a term of fifteen years. And I assure all that hear me, that the Court would consider it their painful duty to carry out the full extent of the law. It should also be further known that by the statute of 9th of Geo. 4, cap. 31, if any person shall merely assault a Magistrate, Officer, or other person lawfully authorised to preserve any vessel in distress, stranded, or wrecked, and being convicted thereof, he will be liable to be transported for seven years.

The only other case I shall mention is an assault with an intent to commit a detestable and abominable crime, which, as the law says, "cannot be mentioned amongst Christians." These are sometimes cases of great difficulty, and require very close attention to evidence, occasionally resting upon the oath of one principal witness; the question mostly is, what degree of credibility can be given to the witnesses? And yet such testimony is not to be rejected on slight grounds, although there may appear discrepancies in going through the whole evidence. I have known many cases of indecent assaults upon females with intent, &c.; the witnesses are seldom correct as to the duration of time, frequently asserting that the attempt lasted half an hour or even much longer, when the most undeniable evidence had been afterwards produced to show that it could not have lasted beyond a period of five or ten minutes. Nevertheless the evidence of the prosecutrix is not to be impugned; it frequently happens that a woman under such circumstances is quite incapable of judging of time, (from fright and other causes). It is easy, gentlemen, to detect such error, but it is very difficult to ascertain the truth. I say with Cicero:—

"Utinam tam facile vera invenire possim, quam falsa convincere."

There is one circumstance which I am desirous of touching upon. We are as yet but a small community, and jurors may frequently find themselves among persons interested in the issue of the trials coming before the Courts. There is an offence which in law is called embracery of jurors. Any attempt whatever to corrupt or influence, or instruct a jury is a proper act of embracery, and subjects the offender to an indictment at common law; this is clearly set down in Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, cap. 85; but it has been made more clear by a statute passed in the 6th year of Geo. IV., by which every person who shall be guilty of the offence of embracery, and any juror who shall wilfully and corruptly consent thereto, may be proceeded against by indictment or information, and be punished by fine and imprisonment.

There is, however, one offence for which the law has provided no punishment; I mean the crime of petty scandal. The law could formerly punish a scold, but an idle gossip is above all law, and is the bane of all society; it is more particularly prevalent in infant colonies and small communities. These detractors usually speak in innuendoes, mixing up some trifling fact of little amount with the tale, which gives the whole story a sort of artificial value. The parties aggrieved have no remedy.

There are many other topics which relate to our respective duties, but I have already occupied more of your time than I intended. I must reserve any further comments for each particular case as they come before the Court; and I trust we shall all of us discharge our several duties with justice to the prisoners, satisfaction to the country, and to the honour of Almighty God.

John Cullyer was charged with stealing a gun, value 11 10s., the property of E. Tuman, an aboriginal inhabitant of New Zealand. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Edward Biddell, labourer, living at Wade's Town, deposed that he knew E. Tuman, and also that he had a gun; witness was examined before the magistrates; saw a gun which was then produced, it belonged to E. Tuman; witness knew it, by having made some trifling repairs to it, and by having made a ramrod for it. Witness came into the Colony in June, and the native had the gun in his possession before he knew him; never saw it in the possession of the



prisoner. By the Jury.—Witness knew it by a particular mark; it had a split stock. John Lodge deposed that he keeps a public house at Kai-warra-worra. Recollects a gun being brought to his house by a native and Mr. Knight, to be left in his charge; saw the prisoner on the day the gun was given in his charge; does not recollect the precise day; the gun was afterwards fetched away by a constable. There were cracks about the lock of the gun.

William Telford stated that he was a constable at the time of the alleged robbery, and recollected being sent to Lodge's for the gun. Lodge gave him the gun, and he took it to the goal, where it was identified by Biddell and a native. It belonged to a Native at Kia-warra-warra.

Cross examined by the prisoner—The native said there were cracks on the *rakou* (wood).

Mr. Mastell, acting clerk to the Magistrates, was called to prove that the prisoner, when examined before the Bench of Magistrates, admitted having the gun in his possession, but said that he brought it from England; his father, however, did not know of it.

For the defence, Emma Robinson was called, who said that she had been living with the prisoner's mother about fourteen weeks, and that during the whole of that time the prisoner had had a gun; it used to hang up in the room; it was single barrelled; does not know the difference between a flint and percussion gun; thinks it was flint, but will not swear; never took notice of the ramrod; it was not a very heavy gun; the wood work was not very bright; never had the gun in her hand.

Biddell recalled.—It was a single-barrelled gun; it was not very clean, but had been brightened by the native; it had a very old stock.

The prisoner in his defence, said that he had brought the gun from England, and that it had been taken away by the natives.

Mr. Northwood, Mr. Sturgeon, and Mr. Park, gave the prisoner a most excellent character.

The jury retired, and shortly returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy from his previous good character.

The Court sentenced him to three calendar months' hard labour.

*Regina v. Pakera*, alias *E. Tonghi*.—The prisoner in this case (a native of New Zealand) was charged with having, on the 27th July last, stolen one blanket, the property of A. Hornbrook: Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Dr. Evans was named by the Court as counsel for the prisoner, and John Knox was sworn in as interpreter.

Before the jury were sworn, Dr. Evans handed in a plea to the jurisdiction. The substance of the plea was, that by the Treaty of Waitangi, all the rights of chieftainship were reserved to the New Zealanders; and that among those rights was that of administering justice among the inhabitants of their own tribe.

Mr. Hanson, the Crown prosecutor, objected to the plea, on the ground that the Court could not take cognizance of the Treaty of Waitangi, unless it was produced. That if they could take cognizance of the Treaty, and it was of the nature described by the plea, there was no evidence to show that the right of administering justice was among the rights of chieftainship; and that the present case did not belong to the class of cases described by the plea, inasmuch as the matter in dispute could not be said to be among the inhabitants of the native tribe, since it was between a native and an European.

The Court decided upon adjourning the case until the following day.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, 1841.

Before E. Halswell, Esq., (chairman), G. White, Esq., G. F. Dawson, Esq., G. B. Earp, Esq., and Capt. W. M. Smith.

*Regina v. Pakera*, alias *E. Tonghi*.—On this case being called to-day,

Dr. Evans stated that he would, by the leave of the Court, withdraw his plea to the jurisdiction, since upon reference to the Treaty, he found that it did not bear out the view he had taken. He, however, must claim for the native a jury, "*de meditate lingua*,"—composed half of natives, half of Europeans. The prisoner was not a native-born English subject; and the law had been laid down with great clearness to the effect that aliens by birth could only acquire the rights of natural born subjects, by an Act of Parliament, and even then, subject to certain restrictions. In fact, the prisoner was not even a denizen. As an alien, he was entitled to a jury composed half of his own countrymen; or if not, if it should be held that he was a British subject, then he (Dr. Evans) must challenge the array for partiality, as their was not a single native among them. The learned counsel adverted very strongly upon the circumstance that while the natives were held to be subject to British law, and to be liable to all the duties and restraints to which British subjects were liable, they were deprived of their share in this great constitutional privilege. The natives were certainly fully equal to the exercise of this franchise; and it would be felt by the whole world, that the pretences upon which their country had been settled, and their land located upon, was but a solemn farce, if the New Zealanders were excluded from the enjoyment of this right.

The Crown Prosecutor objected to the demand for a jury "*de meditate lingua*." This was to be had only when the defendant was an alien. The prisoner was, however, clearly a British subject. So soon as New Zealand became a British Colony, all the natives became *ipso facto* British subjects. With regard to the challenge for partiality, it was not needful to express any opinion as to the omission of the natives from the jury list. The present jury had been very fairly selected, and no ground existed for attributing any partiality to them. The challenge, if made at all, must be made to the poll, not to the array.

The Court decided that the jury empanelled should be sworn; which being done, and the indictment read, and the purport interpreted to the prisoner, the case was proceeded with.

A. Hornbrook sworn—I keep a store at Wellington, and have repeatedly seen the native at the bar, and therefore I know him. I was sitting at dinner, at the latter end of July last, when my shopman came in, and said that a native wanted to buy a blanket, but he had not money to pay for it, and wished to know if I would trust him 5s. As I was coming in, a boy in the store said, "the maori has stolen a blanket." Prisoner was leaning on the counter, with his blanket wrapped around him. I accused him with having stolen a blanket. Prisoner denied it, and said he had only one. I asked him to let me see; prisoner hesitated, and

then threw up his blanket; the one he had stolen was tightly wrapped up in the one he had bought; it was my property, but I could not identify it. Prisoner did not account for the possession of the blanket, but said he did not know it was there.

Cross-examined by Dr. Evans—When witness went into the store, there was no dispute or struggling whatever going on. I do not know many more than twenty maori words. Could understand what the native said in explanation of the dispute, with signs and broken English. Did not hear any high words, only heard the boy say, "the maori has stolen a blanket." Did not see him take the blanket. Did not see him take it away, because he would not let him. When the maori found his own blanket detained, he went to give information to the magistrates. The blanket the maori was wearing, was left in my possession. There was no resistance to giving up the blanket he was charged with stealing.

Re-examined—I am in the habit of bargaining with natives, and have no doubt of my interpretation.

By a Juror—The blankets were in two pieces, and I had consented to trust the native with five shillings.

John Macbeth, assistant to Mr. Hornbrook, deposed that on the 27th July last, prisoner came to the store to buy a blanket; another person was in the store? he did not take the first offered, but picked out the best; the price was 15s; he paid 10s, and it was agreed to trust him the other 5s. Prisoner did not make the bargain with witness. When he was going to enter the 5s, the boy called out that the prisoner had stolen a blanket. When he was accused with it, they were thrown up, and one fell out. Prisoner tried to get away, witness succeeded in getting hold of the blanket, and it was thrown on one side. Prisoner had bought one blanket; the one he had stolen was the property of Mr. Hornbrook.

Edmund Thomas Welsh was next examined. He said, I am eleven years of age, and live with my brother, next door to Mr. Hornbrook's; had lived there about four months. Knows the prisoner at the bar; recollects him stealing a blanket. I was in Mr. Hornbrook's shop, and the prisoner was there also. I saw him get upon the top of a tobacco-cask, and reach over his head, take a blanket, and wrap it up in one he had in his hand. Macbeth and my brother were in the shop when this was done. I told Macbeth, "I think that maori has got a blanket." Prisoner stopped a little while, and was then taken into custody.

By the Court.—By the word "got," I meant the one he had taken from over head, not the one he wore, or the one he had brought.

Cross-examined by Dr. Evans.—Had been talking about it to-day to some people. Did not think he had spoken to his brother to-day, but was not quite sure. Mr. Hornbrook talked about it yesterday; he said "you must speak up, and not be afraid." No one else was present. Did not tell Mr. Hornbrook yesterday what he meant to say to-day. Told him some time since what he meant to say. Does not know whether Mr. Hornbrook told him to say he was inside the shop. Will swear he was inside the shop, standing outside the counter, near the door. His brother and Macbeth were inside the shop. No other maori was there. It was the prisoner he saw take the blanket. Did not see any other blankets taken down besides the one in question. Does not remember the native throwing his blanket in the air; if he had done it, witness must have seen it. Witness had told his story five times, but could not say whether he had done so ten times.

Macbeth recalled.—Ten shillings which the native had paid for the blanket, were given up to the constable, together with the blanket, the next day. They were given up in consequence of something which had occurred.

The learned counsel for the defence wished to ask Macbeth whether he had been sent for to the Magistrates before the native was given in charge? This was objected to by the Crown prosecutor, and the opinion of the Court being taken, there were two for, and two against the question being asked. The learned chairman decided in favour of Dr. Evans; the question was then put, and answered in the negative.

Dr. Evans, in a powerful address to the jury, in which he pleaded with great earnestness in favour of the unfortunate native at the bar; bespeaking their merciful consideration, seeing that he laboured under the disadvantage of not understanding one word of their language or customs; and contending that the dispute had arisen through the prosecutor not being sufficiently versed in the native language to comprehend the explanation of the native in accounting for the possession of the blanket.

The jury retired for a few minutes, and then returned a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy, as he was the first native who had been tried under English law.

The Court sentenced him to seven days' hard labour. The trial lasted five hours.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### NEW ZEALAND OIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Dear Sir,—Seeing a letter about a New Zealand Oil, I thought you would like to hear what I knew about it. If it is the oil I imagine it to be, it is extracted from a small berry about the size of a dry pea, which grows in great quantities on a large shrub that is deciduous, which is not generally the case with New Zealand trees. When the berry is ripe, a great deal of oil is extracted by merely rubbing it between the fingers; your friend Mr. Partridge collected a good many, for the purpose of experiment.

I remain, yours truly,

3, Mansfield-street, April 11.

HENRY P. PETRE.

### REMISSENESS OF AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR—There being much disappointment expressed by many of the landowners of the Wellington Settlement resident in this country, that so many months after the selection of their land, and the return to England of the Brougham, Cuba, Bally, and other vessels, they are still without intelligence from their respective agents as to the character and general eligibility of the land chosen, and for the want of which information they are retarded in their original intention of sending out per-

sons of their own connection qualified by previous pursuits, and possessing means to bring such land into cultivation.

It has been suggested that an association should be formed to secure every requisite information by future arrivals from Port Nicholson, from an accredited agent to such association, and I think you would confer a great obligation to your numerous friends interested in the prosperity of New Zealand if you will give these observations insertion in your valuable journal. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A WELL-WISHER TO THE COLONY.

Cornhill, April 12th, 1842.

[We print the above letter as a hint to agents in New Zealand to keep their principals more punctually advised. We have several complaints from New Zealand land owners, resident here, that they can learn nothing of their property. One case in particular which is now before us, is one of extreme negligence. A gentleman purchased a section of land at auction no less than nineteen months since, and immediately appointed an agent—from that time to this he has heard nothing of his property. We know there are several agents in Wellington, who advise their principals with great punctuality, even if they have only to communicate that nothing has transpired since their last communication; now punctuality will in the long run secure its reward, and we have no doubt that the whole bulk of the agency business, will fall into the hands of such as faithfully perform the trust they undertake. They who are not disposed to do their duty, or who think the ordinary remuneration insufficient, should at once decline or give up the business. The formation of a Society as above proposed would secure regularity in this, as in other matters, but that society should be unconnected with any parties in this country interested in agency business, and should be composed only of land owners.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HENRY FRY, TO HIS PARENTS, AT CHARLTON, NEAR MALMESBURY.

Port Nelson, New Zealand, 15 Nov., 1841.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—I hope this will find you well and comfortable. Thank God I am as happy and as well as ever I was all my life. We arrived in Port Nicholson on the 8th of September, and staid there three weeks, then went off to look for a settlement, and in one week we landed again at Blind Bay. In this place we found a harbour for shipping, and plenty of good land; so our ships discharged their cargo, and we are settled down to make it our home. We are now living in tents of canvas, but we are going to begin building huts or houses for ourselves. We are now putting up storehouses and a large building or barracks for the emigrants to live in. We can build our houses where we like: the land is very hilly and mountainous, and a great deal of it covered with wood; but the place where we are settled is not so woody; it has some fern; it is a very pleasant country, and I think I shall do very well. I can now save a guinea a week every week of my life, and we expect more wages after a while; we get plenty of victuals and more than we can eat, and all the voyage I have done very well. We get 10lbs of beef and pork every man a week, 10lbs of flour and bread, and 1lb sugar and 3oz of tea: these we get for 7s a week; and I cannot do amiss. Potatoes and wild pigs are very plenty here. Birds, pigeons, and wild ducks are very plentiful. The natives are quiet and very well—they are about the same colour of the English people, dark brown, and go nearly naked; some of them wear mats, others blankets round them. They are very fond of me, and do not care for money; give them victuals they will do anything for you. Things are very dear at Wellington. Labour at the settlement is dear; carpenters get 10s a-day, labouring men, 6s. Tradesmen do very well here, and I think every one may do that tries to do. The weather is very fine, and I do believe it is as near the climate of England as can be. I hope more of my old friends will come out; they cannot fail to do well. I expect to see Henry Rudman out when my wife comes out, or with that expedition. Give my kind love to all my brothers and sisters. I hope they are all well. Give my kind love to my old master. Tell him I will send him every particular of the country, &c., after my wife's arrival. I look for her about the middle of January to come out. I long to see her, and I hope, if please God, that nothing will happen. Dedson and I still keep together, and agree very well. Tell Mr. Perring and his wife, the keeper, that Dodson sends his kind love to them, and wishes them well. Give my kind love to all my old acquaintances and friends, and hope you will rest contented about me; for I shall do very well. We had a very long passage, and very rough after we had rounded the Cape. The sea ran very high, and very cold blew the wind. Several snow and hail-storms we had, but as we got nearer land it got more warm. I just send you this to let you know that I am alive, and safe arrived; when my wife comes I will send you every particular, so for the present dear friends farewell.

HENRY FRY.

P.S. Let Dodson's friends see this and they will be satisfied.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, April 13, 1842, 110, Fenchurch-street.

SIR,—The following is an extract from a letter, from Port Nicholson, to me by the "Balley," if you should like to insert it in the next number of the *New Zealand Journal*:—

"I have now been some time at Port Nicholson; my opinion of it is an improving one: It is a fine harbour, but too large. When we have piers and wharves, it will become a splendid harbour; the erections of such structures will make the fetch across the bay less.

"I believe that a very large business will be carried on at Port Nicholson in the course of a few years.

"Farm lands will become very valuable in this place, and I believe the safest mode of entering into a speculation in this colony for parties in England, is to invest money in land.

"I believe that I could invest for parties at a profit varying from 10 to 100 per cent. per annum, distributed over a space of five or seven years say, remitting besides 6 per cent. half-yearly as interest on the original investment.

"Accounts have arrived to-day from the New Settlement. Nelson is to be settled at Blind Bay, in Cook's Straits, in the Southern Island. From all I have gathered, I am disposed to think favourably.

"Captain Wakefield is a man of energy."

Also,—Extract of a letter received from another House:—

"The colony is now, we are happy to say, improving very fast, and

confidence is restored. Persons are beginning to settle on their lands, and agricultural operations are going on with more spirit than before. Wanganui is being settled by the purchasers of second series land orders. It is a fine agricultural district, and has a fine river for vessels to 150 tons.

"Taranahi, or New Plymouth, is a fine agricultural district. Nelson is settled at Blind Bay, it is spoken highly of, and will go ahead. A fine district of flat country is in the immediate vicinity of the proposed town. We can boast of having the best harbour in New Zealand; and, save a few heavy gusts of wind now and then, as fine a harbour as any in the world. As regards business generally, it is fast improving; the oil and bone trade, which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Sydney merchants, is fast falling into the hands of the Wellington merchants."

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. STAYNER."

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED BY ONE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Wellington, November 11, 1841.

I have written to you by every opportunity that has occurred of sending to England, except the last (the *Theresa* via Valparaiso), when I was up the valley of the Hutt surveying. After the next selection, which takes place on the 18th November, I shall go to Wairarapa on an exploring expedition, and perhaps reach Taranahi, and return by the Valley of the Hutt. Colonel Wakefield's dispatches will inform you of the arrangement with Captain Hobson, by which the choice of the preliminary sectionists is extended to the Manawatu district: this will ensure to every section good land, if the agents take the trouble to look for it, and will wait until good land is open for selection.

The value of land is steadily increasing, and the progress of the colony is satisfactory; and I must say that an energy and high spirit is evinced on the part of the colonists, which is a sufficient guarantee that we are going on well. We want more money in the colony, and we want roads. I need not tell you that the announcement of steam-boats to be introduced by the Company has had a good effect. Send us but a few thousand pounds for roads, and the colony will be established beyond the fear of any competition and rivalry.

I am happy to inform you that by the Governor's placing the Custom House at the head of the harbour, the value of your town's section No. — on the plan is greatly increased. If you should determine to lay out 500l. in building a good store as a bonded warehouse, it would pay you 50 per cent, and make the section worth at least 2,000l.; but twelve or eighteen months hence would be time enough for this. The house on section No. — is going on very well, it will cost rather more than I stated, as I have made it larger and better than I intended; but the return will be in proportion.

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 20l. 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.

November 23d, 1841.

To-morrow I start for Wairarapa on an exploring expedition, and shall be absent about a fortnight. I cannot conclude this without stating a circumstance interesting to you, from your connection with New Zealand. Captain Wakefield has selected Taranahi's Gulf for the settlement of Nelson, where he has discovered a new harbour, having two rivers, each larger than the Hutt, extending into the interior, which is described to be for some miles an open country.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED WELLINGTON, 24 OCT. 1841.

"I am delighted to find that the letter you acknowledge has given so much satisfaction; I can only say, that if the colony does not succeed (but it must) that it will not be for want of capabilities in the country, either in soil or climate. We want capital and roads. The first want may be supplied, in some measure, by a well regulated Loan Bank; the latter by taxing the property in the different districts. Absentees should pay double at least. Unless they do contribute, and that handsomely, the colony must suffer very seriously. Colonel Wakefield had made two roads, one a very good one from this place to Petoni, the other from Kai Warra Warra to Porirua. This latter, though a great public benefit, wants breadth and metting; in its present state, being through the forest with a clayey soil, it becomes very muddy in wet weather, and from the absence of sun and air, it takes a long time to dry. Such as it is, however, it is very valuable. I wish we had three or four more roads as good. Several people are gone to settle on the Porirua road, and I was much surprised, but much more pleased, to see what had been done during my late absence from this place whilst I was returning from Wanganui, where I had been sojourning a month preparatory to the late selection of land there. I have since been to see what is going on in the Karori district, on the section of the Messrs. Yule, the only people who have had the courage to attack this fine country, with no better road than one of the surveyors cutting. I was exceedingly pleased with what I saw, but as it has been described in the Gazette, I shall refer you to the paper for an account. Many people are at work on the Hutt, and in the course of the ensuing summer there will be many more no doubt. The valley is rich and beautiful, but not so extensive as the *bird's-eye view* would have you to believe; I wish it were. We have, however, a good deal of land round this harbour which, if it were a little more accessible, would be invaluable. I feel sure that it will produce anything that man can want, not excepting oil and wine. Its present productions are woods of many varieties, and fit for all purposes. I see pieces of furniture frequently, made in this place from wood grown in the neighbourhood, which are quite beautiful, and would be thought so in London. In my trips I seldom go without a pocket sextant strapped round my waist, with this instrument I can measure heights and distances. I have measured many of the trees from 70 to 75 feet without a branch, trees of the pine tribe; when they are properly seasoned what would a plank be worth 40 feet long and five feet wide, yet such plank may be obtained, easy, and not as a rare specimen either of *Torua*, *Mie Rimu*, *Kaituma*, or *Mila*. They are steady

splendid productions. Some of the finest scenery of this country is exquisite. Though evergreen the greens are not sombre, they are gay and various. The aborescent ferns (I have measured two 50 feet high without branches, and have seen several more which I believe to be of equal altitude,) and the Nikau, a species of palm, add much to the beauty of the scene; and there are the beautiful little streams we constantly meet with, the finest water possible. I will not, however, allow you to suppose that our rambles through the bush are entirely "color de ross;" this underbrush is frequently very thick, and the struggle hard. However, it is a fine, a delightful country, and has fewer drawbacks than any country I have ever visited before.

There are many people who come out believing as I do in this respect, but their fancies carry them further; they think they can live without working, but they are soon mistaken; those, however, who believe that when they arrive here, they are still on earth, and that it is still necessary for them to get their living by the sweat of their brow, many get a very good living, and, if commonly prudent, can put something by to make old age easy. Since my last letter to you, we have passed through the winter, and my *servants* have never once, I believe, dined without two kinds of vegetables. There have been many kinds in the garden; we have had green peas till within the last eight weeks, and shall have them again in less than a fortnight. We have never been without abundance of salad, and have it still in all stages. I do not mean such salading as you have in London in the winter, little unhappy looking lettuces nearly as big as a wine-glass. Ours have seldom been thought worth cutting till they were from six to eight inches through the middle. Do not fancy from what I have said that I am a great gourmand; I wish simply to tell you what we can and do produce, and with little or no trouble. I must not forget to tell you that some of the folks here are getting up a Horticultural Society, the subscription is low, but we shall have the more subscribers. I think it will do great good. You will see in our *Gazette* a good deal about Governor Hobson's late visit, late, in every sense of the word. He made such admissions to me as to make it clear that he would have been better pleased had his visit been made earlier, he has been ill, and softened, and has been deceived (I have no doubt) into doing that which he now sorely regrets.

PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

- Nov. 2.—Schooner Black Joke, from Queen Charlotte Sound.
- Nov. 3.—Schooner Balley, Sinclair, 163, from Hawke's Bay; cargo, oil, bone, and provisions. Passengers—Messrs. F. V. Martin and Beauchamp Halswell.
- Nov. 2.—Schooner Susannah Ann, 79, Andersen, from Kapiti and the Sound; cargo, oil and bone.
- Nov. 10.—Schooner Jane, from Wanganui. Passengers—Messrs. Churton, Jackson, and Fell.
- Same day, schooner Mana, Scanlon, from Mana.
- Nov. 15.—Schooner Rhina, Ralph, from the New Zealand Company's Settlement, Nelson, at Blind Bay.
- Same day, Barque Eleanor, 496 tons, Holderness, from Sydney. Passengers—Messrs. Stiles, Masters, W. and G. F. Dawson, M. Smith, E. Jamieson, W. Conyer, R. Burns, M. Drew, Geo. Teppett, R. Lockwood, J. Hood, W. P. Castle.
- Same day, schooner Gem, 76 tons, Pearce, from Hawke's Bay; cargo, pigs, potatoes, and maize.
- Same day, schooner Look-in, Canning, from the southern ports; cargo—oil and whalebone.
- Nov. 19.—American ship Robert Pulford, 406 tons, Clough, from Boston and Hobart, Town; general cargo. Five months from the former, and left the latter, on the 9th November. Passenger—Mr. G. Pepper.
- Late last night.—Ship Oriental, Wilson, from New Plymouth. The Oriental has landed all her passengers.
- Nov. 20.—Schooner, Ariel, Mulholland, from Parake; cargo, oil and bone.
- Nov. 21.—Schooner Kate, 70, Smith, from the Thames.
- Same day.—Brigantine Vanguard, 61, Murray, from Sydney and Auckland.
- Nov. 23.—Schooner Henry, 27 tons, Daymond, from Kapiti.
- Same day.—Brig Arrow, 179 tons, Geare, from Nelson Haven; in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Heaphy and F. G. Moore.
- Same day.—Sloop Royal William, 43 tons, Lovitt, from the East Coast.
- Same day.—Brigantine Abercrombie, 180 tons, Devlin, from the Thames.

SAILED.

- Sept. 11.—Government brig Victoria, Richards, for Akaroa. Passengers—His Excellency Capt. Hobson and suite, and Mr. Guyton.
- Sept. 17.—Barque Matilda, Roberts, for Sydney; in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Lee, Burleigh, Aiken, Richards, Parkinson, and Capt. Mills, and two servants.
- Sept. 19.—Schooner Eliza, 11, Ralph, for Wanganui; general cargo.
- Sept. 22.—Schooner Gem, 76, Pearce, for Wanganui; general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. St. Hill, Wicksteed, E. J. Wakefield, Bannister, Jackson, Doughty, Campbell, Gowan, Fretby, Rees, Healy, Wathen, and Duppa.
- Sept. 24.—Schooner Ann, 22, Joss, for Akaroa; cargo, provisions for the French settlement.
- Sept. 26.—Brig Ullswater, Gibson, for Cloudy Bay; in ballast.
- Same day.—Schooner Susannah Ann, Andersen, for Kapiti.
- Sept. 27.—Schooner Regina, Browse, for New Plymouth; original cargo for that settlement. Passengers—Capt. Liardet, R.N., and Mr. James Smith.
- Sept. 28.—Schooner Look-in, Canning, for Cloudy Bay. Passengers Messrs. Machattie and Wade.
- Same day.—Barque Regia, Bruce, for Cloudy and Kapiti.
- Same day.—Schooner Mana, Scanlon, for Mana.
- Sept. 22.—Government brig Victoria, Richards, for Auckland. Passengers—His Excellency Capt. Hobson, R.N., and suite.
- Same day.—Schooner Black Joke, Creasey, for Porirua.
- Sept. 30.—Barque Bright Planet, Morrison, for Kapiti; in ballast.

- Same day.—Brig Lucy Sharpe, M'Fie, for Guam.
- Oct. 1.—Schooner Sally Anne, Cummins, for Palliser Bay.
- Oct. 2.—Barques Whitby and Will Watch (surveying ships,) and brig Arrow (store ship) for Blind Bay. These vessels convey the preliminary expedition for the settlement of Nelson.
- Same day.—Brig Caroline, Coombes, for Chatham Islands.
- Same day.—Schooner Surprise, Ferguson, for Wanganui.
- Oct. 5.—Schooner Balley, Sinclair, for Hawke's Bay.
- Oct. 7.—Schooner Jane, Lundy, for Cloudy Bay.
- Oct. 14.—Schooner Sally Ann, Cummins, for Auckland.
- Oct. 16.—Chilian brig Theresa, Fish, for Valparaiso; in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. U. Hunt and family.
- Oct. 21.—Brigantine Munford, Kyle, for Bay of Islands.
- Same day.—Brig Ullswater, Gibson, for Sydney.
- Oct. 25.—Barque Winwick, Ware, for Cloudy Bay, to load with oil.
- Oct. 26.—Brig Portenia, Fraser, for the coast.
- Oct. 27.—Schooner Jane, Lundy, for Wanganui. Passengers—Capt. Dawson, J.P., Mr. Edward Jackson, and Mrs. Nathan and children.
- Oct. 28.—Schooner Gem, Pearce, for the East Coast.
- October 30.—Schooner Harlequin, Phillips, for the Bay of Islands. Passengers—Captain Mayhew, Messrs. Lewis, Rogers, Fareweather, and Brown.
- Nov. 3.—Ship Oriental, Wilson, for Tararaki.
- November 4.—Schooner Ariel, Mulholland, for the Southern ports.
- Same day.—Brigantine St. Marie, Michell, for Akaroa.
- November 10.—Schooner Black Joke, Creasey, for Queen Charlotte's Sound.
- November 17.—Schooner Jane, Fabian, for Wanganui. Passengers—Messrs. Schroder and W. Wansey.
- Same day.—Barque Matilda, Roberts, for Kapiti.
- Same day.—Brigantine Adelaide, Hurburgh, for Hobart Town; in ballast.
- Nov. 19.—Schooner Susannah Ann, Anderson, for the coast.
- Nov. 21.—Schooner Eliza, Ralph, for Nelson; general cargo. Passengers—Mr. Wright, wife, and child, and Mr. J. Draper.
- Nov. 21.—Barque Clydeside, 230, Mathieson, for Wanganui and Nelson Haven; general cargo. Passengers—Miss Styles, two Masters Dawson and servant, Mr. Harrison and two servants, Mrs. and Mr. Lowther, Captain and Mrs. Campbell, four children, and servant, Doctor and Mrs. Rees, Mrs. and Mr. Thring, Messrs. Churton Tod, Lyon, Paterson, Mathieson, Duncan, Barton, Brown, and ten intermediates.
- November 25.—Schooner Mana, 27 tons, Barker, for Nelson Haven; general cargo.
- Same day.—Schooner Lady Leigh, 122 tons, King, for Auckland, and Sydney; general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. Fitzherbert and Wilkinson, Mr. White, wife and three children, and four in the storeroom.

IN PORT.—NOV. 27, 1841.

- Ship Arab, Sumner.
  - Barque Amelia Thompson, Dawson.
  - Brig Caroline, Coombes.
  - Barque Gertrude, Stead.
  - Schooner Balley, Sinclair.
  - Barque Eleanor, Holderness.
  - American ship, Robert Pulford, Clough.
  - Ship, Oriental, Wilson.
  - Schooner Ariel, Mulholland.
  - Kate, Smith.
  - Henry, Daymond.
  - Brig Arrow, Geare.
  - Sloop Royal William, Lovitt.
  - Brigantine Abercrombie, Devlin.
  - Vanguard, Murray.
  - Schooner Gem, Pearce.
- The barque Jane, Stobo, was advertised in the Sydney papers of 22nd September, to sail for Bay of Islands, Auckland, and Port Nicholson, in about seven days.
- The Harrington had arrived at Sydney.
- The Albatross was entered outwards at London on the 26th May, for Sydney and New Zealand.
- The Lady Lambeth, Schooner, was laid on in London for New Zealand.
- The Sally Anne, which left this port some time since for Auckland, had put into Hawke's Bay, short of provisions and water.
- The Gem was going into Hawke's Bay as the Balley left.
- The schooner Surprise, in passing the bar at Wanganui, a few days since, in consequence of becoming becalmed, got into the breakers, and has become a total wreck. We are happy to be able to state, that all the persons on board landed in safety.
- Advertized at Sydney for the North of this Island and Port Nicholson—
- The bark Jane, 356, Stobo.
  - The schooner Vanguard, 65, Murray.

NEW ZEALAND TRADER.—The barque Clydeside, Capt. Mathieson, arrived on Monday from the Clyde, having called at Adelaide, whence she sailed on the 28th September. This is the vessel, on the eve of the departure of which, a public dinner was given at Glasgow, the particulars of which we furnished some time since. Mr. Mathieson, the owner and ship builder, is, among the passengers, and we have little doubt when he has time to examine our woods, he will enter upon his profession among us with a certain prospect of profit to himself, and adding to the importance of the trade of our harbour.

AKAROA.—The French Bishop's brigantine, St. Marie, arrived from Akaroa, on Tuesday night last. Mr. Robinson, the Resident Magistrate, came among the passengers by her. The Aube was on the eve of sailing for France. The Bishop had kindly allowed the St. Marie to come to Port Nicholson, with part of the crews and masters of the vessels recently wrecked to the southward of Akaroa. The Look-in schooner had been twice on shore, and was making a great deal of water. She had a large number of the sailors of the wrecked vessels on board; and was badly supplied with provisions. The St. Marie had expected to find her here. It is uncertain to what place she has proceeded for repairs, but it was supposed, as she has not come here, that she had got into Otago. The St. Marie returns to Akaroa on Monday, with supplies for the French settlement.

**THE PETONI ROAD.**—The road from Wellington to Petoni is now nearly completed, and perfectly easy to be gone over by any vehicle. Mr. S. Phelps, with his dray and team of bullocks, has had the honour of being the first to travel over it, which he did two or three days ago, and arrived here with flying colours. The next thing we suppose we shall have to record, will be that the fast coach "Tully-ho" will start daily, passing through Kui-warra-warra and Nga-rangi, and returning the same day. Verily this is the age of improvement.

**BAY OF ISLANDS.**—The Bay is reported to be recovering from the decline which was occasioned by the establishment of the Go-

vernment town of Auckland. At a meeting, it had been resolved to establish a newspaper there, to be entitled the *Bay of Islands Observer*.—[It is always a subject of regret to us that we can obtain so little intelligence from the Bay of Islands. We should be glad to be useful to the settlers in that part of New Zealand, and we hope the establishment of a paper may put it in our power to do so.]

**MARRIED.**—At Kororarika, Bay of Islands, on Saturday, 30th October, by the Rev. Robert Burrows, Charles Habington Brewer, Esq., of Auckland, Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of Captain G. T. Clayton, of the Bay of Islands.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SHIPS FOR NELSON.

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY** hereby gives notice, that the following ships have been chartered by the Company, for the conveyance of Emigrants from the Port of London to the settlement of Nelson in New Zealand.

**SIR CHARLES FORBES, 303 tons**—to sail 1st May.  
**THOMAS HARRISON, 355 tons**—to sail 25th May.  
**OLYMPUS, 318 tons**—to sail 15th May.  
Further information may be obtained at this House.  
By order of the Board,  
**JOHN WARD, Sec.**

**FOR SYDNEY direct.**—A Regular Trader.—The superior fast-sailing British-built **Barque GIRAFFE, A. 1, 264 tons** register, **JOSEPH MOORE, Commander**; loading in the St. Katherine's Docks.

For terms of freight or passage, having superior accommodations for passengers, apply to **HENRY and CALVERT TOULMIN, 8, George-yard, Lombard street.**

**FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.**—Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail on the 24th May, the fast-sailing British-built ship **THOMAS HARRISON, A. 1, 400 Tons.** **C. M. SMITH, Commander**; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. Has a poop and superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, on board; or to **LACHLAN, SONS, and MACLEOD, 22, Great Alley-street, Goodman's-fields**; or **LLOYDS, N.B.—No goods can be received on board after the 21st May.**

**FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND,** Chartered by the New Zealand Company, and to sail on 30th April, the fast-sailing A. 1, British built ship **SIR CHARLES FORBES, 400 tons,** **THOMAS BACON, Commander**; lying in the West India Docks. Has two or three poop Cabins disengaged, and room for a few tons of Goods, for which immediate attention should be made to **LACHLAN, SONS, and MACLEOD, 22 Great Alley-street, Goodman's-fields, or Lloyds.**  
N. B. No Goods can be received on board after the 26th April.

**FOR NEW ZEALAND direct,** the superior British-built fast-sailing Ship **OLYMPUS, A. 1; 500 Tons** Barthen. **JOHN WHYTE, Commander.** Loading in the West India Docks. Has three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and under contract with the New Zealand Company to sail early in June. Captain Whyte has had great experience in the conveyance of passengers, and commanded the Olympus in her late voyage, viz., to New Zealand; whose kind treatment to the passengers, and all on board, is expressed in an article in the "New Zealand Gazette," as well as by letters from gentlemen residing in the colony.

For terms of Freight or Passage (having very excellent accommodations for Passengers), apply to Captain **JOHN WHYTE,** on board; to **ANTHONY RIDLEY, Esq., Jerusalem Coffee House;** or to **HENRY and CALVERT TOULMIN, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street.**

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**A REGULAR LINE** of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the **EMMA** (which sailed on the 7th of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendence of **AUGUSTUS COLLINGRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander.** In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

The present price of Town Land is 6s. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intends returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25s.; Second Cabin, 12s.; Steerage, 8s.

For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and further particulars, apply to **SHAW & CO., 29, Throgmorton-street;** and for Freight and Passage, to Captain **COLLINGRIDGE,** on board; or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or **FILBY & Co., Brokers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London.**

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

**NEW ZEALAND.**—**J. STAYNER, Ship Insurance Broker** of 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, insurance effected, consignments forwarded, goods shipped, &c. 110, Fenchurch-street.

**THE DIRECTORS** of the **NEW ZEALAND COMPANY** hereby give Notice, that Despatches having been received from Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., reporting that the Nelson Settlement has been successfully planted on the South-Eastern Coast of Tasman's Gulf, Cook's Straits, New Zealand, Preliminary Allotments of Land in the said settlement are now on Sale to intending Colonists and others. The district is described as containing an abundance of good fertile Land, available at once for agriculture and pasture, the country being less thickly wooded than in other parts of New Zealand. The Haven of Nelson forms a natural basin, in which ships may be in good shelter close to the shore.

Applications from intending Colonists, and from persons of the labouring class, desiring a free passage, are received daily at the Company's House, where full information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.—By Order of the Court,  
**JOHN WARD, Sec.,**  
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,  
March 24th, 1842.

**IMPORTANT TO PERSONS OF LIMITED CAPITAL.**

**ONE** of the two following sections of an allotment of Land at the Nelson Settlement in New Zealand, is to be SOLD, viz., the 150 acres of Country Land for 150l; or the 50 acres of Substantial Land for 100l. The purchases to take which he pleases, and to be entitled to an allowance of 25 per cent. towards his passage, if he proceeds to the Colony within a limited time. Also, to be sold, a section of an acre in the Town of Nelson, price 50l. Apply free, to Mr. Haythorn, New Zealand office, Nottingham.

### LANDS AT NELSON.

**PURSUANT** to former announcements **Messrs. PATCHETT and WHITE** have proceeded with the first settlers to Nelson as Land Agents, to select and manage Land. They will be happy to receive commissions from other purchasers, and will use every effort to promote the interest of their constituents.

Information can be obtained, or communications made through **EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co.,** Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Bond-street, London.

### NELSON SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

**THE undersigned** (recognized by the New Zealand Company, as Agents for Purchasers,) invite the attention of buyers of Colonial Lands, and of intending Settlers in New Zealand, to the Company's second Colony of Nelson, which has been successfully settled in Tasman's Gulf, having a good Harbour, and a contiguous district of fertile land; 70,000 acres fit for immediate cultivation, being in a block, close to the town. The Allotments comprise, 1 town, 50 suburban, and 150 rural acres, at a price of 390l. for the 201 acres, and an allowance of 25 per cent is made towards the passage money of actual Colonists. Parties can apply to the undersigned, who will, on receipt of the purchase money, complete the form, and effect the purchase free of extra cost. To accommodate smaller buyers, applications will be received for portions of one third or one half of a 390l lot, and on registry of purchasers, equivalent to an entire allotment, the joint purchase will be effected on their behalf. The Company despatch ships for Nelson, on the 1st and 26th May, and 15th June, to be followed by others. Information upon the above, or New Zealand generally, can be obtained from the undersigned, who also arrange passages, allotments, insurances &c., and transact all kinds of Colonial business for any of the British Settlements. Edmund J. Wheeler and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Bond-street, London.

### NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription 2l. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight insurance, Outfit, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Copper and Cole, as above.

### OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

**J. and E. MONNERY** beg to call the attention of the public to their **OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street,** and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

**EMIGRANTS TO NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA** are invited to apply for apply for information and assistance, in making their arrangements, to **JOHN W. M'LAREN and CO.,** Colonial and Shipping Agents, 12, Mark-lane, London.

**COLONIZATION AND NEW ZEALAND.** By **WILLIAM FOX, Esq.,** of the Inner-Temple.  
"This delicious place, where thy abundance wants partakers, and uncropp'd falls to the ground."  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 43, Cornhill: Now Ready. Price 6d sewed.

**TWO SHIPPERS and EMIGRANTS TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PORT-PHILIP, NEW ZEALAND, &c. &c.**

**J. VALENTINE and SON, 60, Wych-street, Strand,** four doors from Drury-lane; beg to inform the above, that they have always on hand every description of article suitable to the Colonies, of the best description, and at a very considerable price under the cheapest wholesale rate. J. V. and SON solicit a comparison of their prices and goods with those of any other person. The following are the Prices of a few Articles, viz.

Large Bell Tents complete, at 42s each; New Sets of Ballock Harness, consisting of Collar, Harness, and Traces, at 6s 6d per set; Saddles, Cruppers, and Back Bands, 6s 6d per set; Bushel Bags 24s 6d per 100, Felling Axes, weighing 64 lbs, 1s 1d each; Bill Hooks, 1s each; Rakes and Hoes from 9s to 12s per dozen; Spades and Shovels, 17s per ditto; Shingle and other Nails, in boxes assorted, 20s per cwt; New Screws, sorted sizes, 3d per lb or 40s per cwt; Sheep shears, 1s 3d each; Shot, 23s 5d per cwt; Gunpowder, 1s per lb; Percussion Caps, 1s per box; new striped Cotton Jackets, 1s each; Ploughs, Tarpaulins, 4s 3d each, &c.

J. V. would particularly call the attention of parties Emigrating to the quality of his Gunpowder, which he warrants equal to that usually charged three times the price. Every article of the best description.

Information given respecting the Colonies of South Australia, New Zealand, &c. 50, Wych-street, Strand, four doors from Drury-lane.

**TWO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.**

**CHARLES WOOD and Co., SHEPHERD'S STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY** for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Thrashing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 Gougeon's "South Australia," page 130.

### 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, Store, 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.**

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand.

**THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE,** was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s 6d for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons, in the West,** by **HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS,** of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editor," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, April 16, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 60.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The present inefficient state of the administration of justice in New Zealand, demands, and we trust will receive, the immediate attention of the Colonial Department. For a long time after the assumption of the sovereignty on the part of her Majesty, the only step taken for the security of person and property, was the appointment of a few magistrates here and there. More might have been done under New South Wales Acts, had the governor been really desirous of promoting the welfare of the colonists; but with regard to the Government at home there is first the excuse that the sovereignty of New Zealand was, in a manner, forced upon them, whilst the subsequent changes, and the necessity of attending to the various important measures recently before the legislature, operated in diverting the attention of Lord Stanley from the wants and desires of a distant colony. But the case is becoming urgent. At least ten thousand Englishmen have established themselves in the various settlements of New Zealand, and nearly three years having elapsed since Captain Hobson sailed from England, as the representative of her Majesty, and we venture to suggest to Lord Stanley that the administration of justice in the colony should now be placed in a thoroughly efficient state.

In the first place, let us note the extent of the several settlements, together with what has already been done. In round numbers the population of the several settlements is as follows:—

Port Nicholson.....	4500.
Port Nelson.....	1500.
New Plymouth.....	1000.
Auckland.....	1500.
Bay of Islands.....	1000.

In Wellington, Auckland, and the Bay of Islands, two tribunals have been established, namely a Court of Quarter-Sessions, for the trial of offences, and, we presume, of appeals from the orders and convictions of Justices acting in petty sessions, and out of sessions; and a Court of requests for the determining of civil actions where the sum claimed is under 50*l*. We will assume that Captain Hobson will fulfil his duty by establishing similar courts for Nelson and Port Elliot, New Plymouth, so soon as he is informed of the extent and character of those settlements, so that all the good which such tribunals are capable of affording, will be equally shared by all the settlements, without any of those unjust and arbitrary distinctions in favour of Auckland, which Captain Hobson has permitted himself to make in other cases.

Besides these inferior courts, Auckland enjoys the presence of a single Supreme Judge, of an Attorney-General, and of all the machinery necessary for the establishment of a Supreme Court for the trial of such offences as the Court of Quarter Sessions either cannot or does not usually take cognizance of,\* and of issues not within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Request. It seems, therefore, that for all purposes Auckland is amply provided with the machinery necessary for the efficient administration of justice, and as there is reason to believe the appointments have been properly filled up, we have no doubt that the Supreme Court of Auckland will give satisfaction within its immediate jurisdiction.

But, supposing the inferior courts to fulfil their functions most perfectly and satisfactorily, admitting, moreover, that the Supreme Court of Auckland is as perfect an instrument for the administration of justice as could be desired, the question still remains, how is a similar purpose to be effected for Wellington and its district—for Nelson and for New Plymouth. Let it never be forgotten that at Wellington and its neighbourhood is located about half of the whole population of New Zealand; that on the shores of Cook's Straits, within one hundred and fifty miles of Wellington, a population of nearly 8,000 souls is established; and that by the close of the current year, that number will be increased to ten or eleven thousand. We repeat, then, that it is high time to consider how the administration of justice in cases in which the inferior tribunals have no jurisdiction is to be provided for, and we respectfully but earnestly press the subject upon Lord Stanley's consideration.

It seems to us that three modes of fulfilling the object in question present themselves—

- 1st. By the establishment of circuits, as in this country.
- 2d. By the institution of a separate jurisdiction, with one Judge for each settlement.

\* The sessions have no jurisdiction in high treason, in forgery, or in perjury; but in all other cases, including murder, the sessions legally have jurisdiction, though it is not usual to try heavy offences where the facts are complicated, the witnesses numerous, and where points of law are likely to arise. In such cases the Counsel applies to have them sent over to the Assizes.

3d. By an union of the two methods.

1. To the first plan of circuits there are many strong objections. In the first place, for years to come, the state of internal communication will be extremely uncertain; and as assize courts should be held at least once a quarter, the Judge or Judges would be perpetually on the move. Circuit courts could not be conducted without the appointment of many more Judges; and, indeed, as the time occupied in travelling would be so much time lost to the time assigned to the appropriate business of the Judge, it would, in fact, amount to the necessity for the appointment of an additional Judge, or—what is much worse—to a delay, and, *pro tanto*, a denial of justice. In a country, circumstanced as New Zealand is, it must be obvious that to conduct the business of circuits properly, would require a corps of judges at least twice as numerous as would be required to assign one local judge to each settlement.

2. It seems to us, therefore, that the most economical mode of administering justice, and at the same time that which would be most efficient and speedy, and therefore most satisfactory to the colonists, would be to appoint a single judge for each settlement, exceeding a certain amount of population, say two or three thousand, as might be deemed most expedient. The justice shop might then be always open, or at all events, might be open at short intervals, and the attention of the chief judge not being distracted by the continual recurrence of circuit duties, might be concentrated, so to speak, to that general supervision of the administration of justice which his office entitles the settlers to expect at his hands. From the circumstance that Mr. Justice Martin is called "chief judge" there is some reason to believe that the appointment of other judges was contemplated by the late Government. Such an intention, however, is consistent with either system under contemplation, but what we suggest is that the *chief judge* system would require at least one more judge than that which we shall take leave to call, by way of distinction, the local system.

3. If the population necessary to entitle a locality to have a local judge be fixed rather high it might be necessary to combine the two systems. Indeed, if New Zealand be settled, as we apprehend it must be, not from one centre but from a considerable number of independent nuclei, each local judge must have jurisdiction over the localities in his immediate neighbourhood, and suitors must either be compelled to go to his tribunal or he must make his circuit around the several localities. Thus the judge of Auckland might, without much inconvenience, hold quarterly courts of oyer and terminer, at the Bay of Islands, Hokianga and Kaipara; whilst the future judge of Port Nicholson might, in like manner, make his circuit to Wanganui, to New Plymouth, and to other settlements on Cook's Straits, until Nelson has a population sufficient to warrant the appointment of a judge and the existence of an independent jurisdiction.

It has been remarked by the editor of the *New Zealand Gazette*,\* that in Canada, Quebec and Montreal, although only one hundred and eighty miles apart, have their separate district courts, with a Chief Justice and two puisne Judges respectively, and that they hold circuits at Trois Rivières and St. Francis—intermediate districts. This was the case formerly, but the circuit system was found to work so ill, that in addition to the judges of the larger districts of Quebec and Montreal, a single resident judge for each of the inferior districts of Trois Rivières, St. Francis, and Gaspe, respectively, was appointed, so that each district in Canada now comprises a separate and independent jurisdiction.

The least that can be done to render the administration of justice even tolerably efficient in New Zealand, is the erection of a supreme court at Wellington for the district of Port Nicholson. If such a court be necessary at Auckland, it is so in a much greater degree at Wellington. Wellington is the metropolis of four considerable settlements, having a population of nearly 8,000 souls; Auckland of two settlements, having a population of about 2,500 souls. The transactions likely to give rise to litigation in the neighbourhood of Wellington are infinitely more numerous than those which arise at and near Auckland. Without disputing the title of Auckland to be a separate jurisdiction, but rather supporting and enforcing it, we yet claim a similar advantage for Wellington, on the stronger ground of its superior population and commercial importance.

In the course of a series of articles on representative government for New Zealand, when alluding incidentally to the administration of justice, we urged the necessity of appointing a Recorder for each municipality. This recommendation has been virtually fulfilled at Wellington, by the appointment of a professional Chairman to the

\* See *New Zealand Journal*, No. 59, p. 91.

Court of Quarter Sessions. In all cases the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions, as well as the Chief Commissioners of the Courts of Requests, should be members of the bar, and to secure that efficiency which is alone derived from active experience, they should, if possible, be practising barristers. We are not aware whether the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Auckland is a gentleman of legal education and acquirements, but judging from the first proceedings in October last, we imagine he is not. The proceedings in an indictment for false pretences were most irregularly conducted, the proofs were extremely doubtful, and yet on conviction the offender was sentenced to the extreme penalty of seven years transportation—a heavier punishment than we ever witnessed in this country for a similar first offence.

But little then remains to be done to provide for the due administration of justice in New Zealand. The Governor should be instructed to keep a watchful eye over the inferior courts, so as to secure their perfect efficiency, and a judge should be at once sent out from this country to Wellington to preside over the administration of justice on the shores of Cook's Straits. We regret that our space does not permit us to enter more into detail, but we trust we have said enough to direct the attention of the right honorable the Secretary for the Colonies, to the subject. The Colonists of Port Nicholson have long suffered under a sense of neglect—what so calculated to remove that impression as a measure of justice, having for its object the furtherance of justice.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

##### AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

MR. P. M. STEWART wished to put a question to the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Stanley), on a subject of great importance to this country as well as to our different colonies—that of emigration. He was intrusted with petitions from many hundreds, he might say thousands of persons, who were unable to obtain employment in this country, and who were extremely anxious to seek employment in our colonies, if they could gain the means of transporting themselves to those colonies. Those persons had heard that the demand for labour in the colonies was very extensive, and that the rate of remuneration was at a tempting height, compared with that which they had any chance of obtaining at home. He hoped his noble friend would give explicit answers to two questions which he would propose. He wished to know, first, whether it was true that there was in the colonies a great demand for labour, and that high remunerating wages were given? and whether there was an intention on the part of the Government to afford any facilities in the means of transport to persons desirous of emigrating from this country to our colonies?

Lord STANLEY said, no one could entertain a higher sense than he did of the importance of the questions which had been proposed by the hon. gentleman; and he trusted he would obtain the indulgence of the house, if he gave a somewhat detailed reply to those questions. The first inquiry of the hon. gentleman was, whether there now prevailed in our various colonies an extensive demand for a number of emigrants who might obtain high remunerating wages? Although he (Lord Stanley) was aware that it was a delicate matter for a member of the Government to state his opinion as to the comparative demand for labour which existed at any particular time in different possessions of the Crown, he thought it was right that no misunderstanding should be allowed to prevail on a subject of such high importance, especially at this season of the year, to a large portion of the labouring population of the country. He would, in replying to the question of the hon. gentleman, leave out of consideration our West India colonies, and confine his remarks to our Australian and North American colonies. For the last few years the rule had been to apply very considerable portions of the sums derived from the sale of land in the colonies to the encouragement of emigration. In some cases these sums were applied under the direction of the Government at home, and in other cases under the direction of the local Governments of the colonies, tickets being issued to shipowners for the conveyance of emigrants, on whose arrival in the colonies a stipulated sum was granted. He had been informed by his noble friend who preceded him in the Colonial Office (Lord J. Russell), that there were outstanding bounty orders for the conveyance of emigrants to the colony of New South Wales, available for two years from November, 1840, applying to from 40,000 to 50,000 emigrants, and involving an expense—supposing they were all acted upon—of from 800,000l. to 900,000l. He had felt it his duty to adopt stringent regulations for checking this system. He had received a communication from the Governor of New South Wales, stating, that in consequence of the great number of immigrants introduced, a heavy amount of debt had been entailed upon the colony, and entreating that steps might be taken to prevent an enormous influx of immigrants, which might be productive of most serious results. During last year the number of emigrants to New South Wales was 22,750. When communications were received from the governor, 12,760 of those emigrants had arrived in the colony, and 10,000 were on their passage. This influx of immigrants would involve the colony in debt to the amount of 111,000l. The Governor stated that, even before the 10,000 emigrants had arrived in the colony, there was a difficulty in obtaining employment. He (Lord Stanley) thought it right to make this statement publicly, that the labouring classes might be aware of the true state of the case; for if capital did not emigrate in proportion to labour, those who sought employment in the colonies might involve themselves in more calamitous distress than that which they suffered here. He believed the state of things to which he had referred as existing in New South Wales was not permanent; it was probably only temporary. It arose from the almost entire cessation of the land sales within a short time back, which had produced embarrassment in the colony; and he believed that emigration to that country might be very efficiently conducted, if its amount was duly regulated. The Governor had stated that he considered that the colony—the population of which was 130,000—was capable of receiving annually from 8,000 to 10,000 immigrants with great advan-

tage. During last year, however, as he (Lord Stanley) had stated, the number of immigrants into that colony was nearly 23,000, more than double the number which the governor considered ought to be introduced. He could not, therefore, on the part of the Government—even if they had funds at their disposal, which they had not—recommend the encouragement of extensive emigration on the part of the labouring classes. Emigration to Van Diemen's Land was now conducted to a considerable extent; and during the last year about 1,500 immigrants had entered that colony. The colony of Western Australia possessed very limited capacity for receiving immigrants, though he believed it was in a prosperous state. The demand for labour was to the amount of 150 or 200 emigrants; and preparations were already made for sending out that number. He need scarcely say, that South Australia had during the last year been in a very disastrous condition; the land sales had ceased, and the financial affairs of the colony were in a deplorable state. The population was 13,000 or 15,000; and owing to the abandonment of Government works, and the enormous expenditure which had been indulged for some time and had given a false appearance of prosperity having ceased, 1,200 persons in that colony were actually living as paupers, maintained at the public expense. He could not speak with confidence of the colony of New Zealand. He believed that if a sum of 10,000l. or 12,000l. was available for the transport of emigrants, New Zealand offered a better prospect than any of our colonies in that quarter of the globe of affording employment to the labouring classes; but he spoke only of present appearances, and gave no opinion as to its permanent prosperity. He abstained from expressing any opinion as to those settlements in New Zealand which were under the management of the New Zealand Company. He had recently been led to think that a greater number of immigrants had been introduced into some of those settlements than was warranted by the amount of capital employed, and the consequent means of labour afforded. The case of the North American colonies differed entirely from that of those to which he had been alluding. In the North American colonies the Government had not any funds, nor means of raising funds, which could be applied to the purposes of emigration. The proceeds of the land sales were paid over to the local legislatures, and it rested with the local legislatures alone to decide whether any portion of those proceeds should be devoted to the purposes of emigration. He believed, that at this time those colonies exhibited a very favourable prospect of affording employment to great numbers of the labouring class of emigrants. The result of experience proved that the least extent of hardship and difficulty was sustained by emigrants who went out to those colonies early in the year, and who had thus an opportunity of obtaining employment during the summer, and of establishing themselves in the colonies. He would recommend emigrants to apply for advice and assistance to the Government emigration agent at the port at which they arrived, for though the agent could not afford them any pecuniary aid, he would be enabled to give them information as to the best means of obtaining employment, and on other subjects which might prove extremely useful, especially as emigrants of the labouring class, who arrived late in the summer or autumn, were frequently quite unprepared to encounter the severity of a Canadian winter, and consequently suffered great distress. He thought it right, while alluding to emigration to Canada, to inform his hon. friend (Mr. P. Stewart) that, though the general condition and prospects of the emigrants who went out last year had been favourable, the class which had suffered the greatest hardships and privations was the weavers from Paisley and Glasgow, who were not accustomed to out-door labour. Although such persons were, in the end, likely to be most valuable settlers, they were in the first instance exposed to great hardships. He hoped he had given a full answer to the questions proposed by the hon. gentleman.

MR. P. STEWART thanked the noble lord for the information he had afforded the house on the subject of emigration. With respect to the observation of the noble lord in allusion to the weavers of Glasgow and Paisley, he could assure the noble lord that many of those persons were accustomed to out-door employment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Lord STANLEY said, he was accidentally absent on the previous night when the order of the day was read for going into committee on this bill, and he should now propose to postpone it until Thursday next, if it could be then brought on. As there could be but one object in passing this bill, he should be personally obliged to any hon. member who might have any objections to it in its present shape to state them to him out of the house, so that all difficulty in the way of its passing might be prevented.

MR. MANGLES, seeing the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies in his place, begged to ask him whether he had used the language attributed to him in the *Morning Herald* of yesterday! It was as follows:—"With respect to the colony of New Zealand he could not speak with the same confidence in point of information, because he had not the same means of judging with respect to the demand for labour in that colony; but 10,000, or 12,000 persons had emigrated thither, and as there were some funds still applicable to other purposes in the hands of the Government, New Zealand, of all the Australian colonies, offered for the moment the most favourable prospects to emigrate. He did not speak of the New Zealand Company's settlements, or offer any opinion as to the stability of that colony, for he had reason to believe in this place that the emigration had already overtaken the wants of the colonists, as far as human labour was concerned, for the rate of wages there very low, and many of the unemployed labouring classes were supported by the contributions of private benevolence."

Lord STANLEY had no hesitation in saying, that what had fallen from him had been misunderstood; the paragraph which had been read by the hon. member was entirely wrong, and misrepresented what he had said. What he said was, that with respect to New Zealand he could not speak with the same confidence; but that in the Government settlement of Auckland there was a considerable demand for labour. He had also stated that there was still the sum of 1,000l. in the hands of Government, applicable to the encouragement of emigration to that colony. With respect to New Zealand, he said the company were better able to judge of the proportion which capital ought to bear to labour; but he did say, that he believed that at Port Nicholson, to a certain extent, wages had fallen, and a number of persons were employed in the public works.

## NEW ZEALAND SURVEYS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL.

Viscount Ingestre moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to order a maritime survey of the coasts and harbours of the islands of New Zealand. At this late period of the night the noble lord said he would not enter into the subject; but he believed it was generally known that the greatest necessity existed for this survey to facilitate navigation about a very valuable colony. He begged, however, to qualify his motion by the addition of the words "when vessels can be spared for that duty without inconvenience to the public service." The charts at present were most incorrect, and some wrecks had occurred already. Captain Pechell was glad the noble lord had brought this motion forward, but he thought it discreditably that no such survey had taken place before. The hydrographical department of the Admiralty was very valuable and meritorious, but shabbily paid and provided for. (Hear.) Money was well laid out in maritime surveys. The motion was then agreed to.

## COLONIAL PASSENGERS BILL.

On the question that the report on the Colonial Passengers Bill be brought up, Lord Stanley observed, that the hon. member opposite would have as good an opportunity of entering upon the discussion of the measure upon the third reading as upon the report; at the same time, he could not then press him to allow the bill to be proceeded with. Mr. Hawes said, that upon the second reading and upon the committee he had given way, and he hoped that he should not be again asked to let a further stage of the measure be taken without discussion. Lord Stanley admitted that he was quite in the power of the hon. member. Dr. Bowring thought there was a general understanding that the discussion should be taken on bringing up the report. After some conversation the report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter before 1 o'clock.

## COPY OF THE JOURNAL

OF AN OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE SURVEYING STAFF OF THE NELSON SETTLEMENT.

September 21st.—Captains Wakefield and Liarlet have been invited to a public dinner, the tickets being 25s. I am sure I shall not go. Went on shore early this morning, and wandered about to collect all the information I could respecting the town of Wellington. From what I could gather I understand there are about 300 houses, many of them very commodious residences. There is also an exchange just completed, two or three chapels, and several inns. In walking about I saw some very pretty gardens, in which many kinds of vegetables were thriving well, peas in particular. I saw some full six feet high. Considering that little more than a year has elapsed since the emigrants arrived at Wellington, it is certainly astonishing that so much has been done in so short a period of time. I trust that our colony (Nelson) will advance with equal rapidity. I passed into one of the native paha or villages this morning, it appeared to me to be a most squalid affair, and the inhabitants pretty well suited to it; but I have not yet forgotten the neatness of our English villages, and therefore, I must not speak too hastily of the abodes of savages. 22nd. On shore again. The prices of articles appear to vary much; at some stores you may purchase 20 per cent. cheaper than at others, so it is best to enquire the character of the dealer, before you enter into business with him. I spent some time to-day in enquiring the prices of provisions, &c.; since I am sure a list of such prices will interest an old housekeeper like my dearest mother. Beef is very scarce, one beast only having been killed for some time past, this was sold at 1s 2d; mutton, from 10d to 12d, is very good; veal but so-so, at about 1s 6d; pork, from 5d to 7d, is excellent—the flesh is not so white, neither is the flavour the same as English pork, it rather resembles mutton in colour. Fresh butter is from 3s 6d to 4s 6d per lb., and even at the highest price it is not easy to be got. Salt butter is 2s 6d; very fair loaf sugar at 10d; brown, or rather I should say, black sugar, 4d; bread 9d the half-quarter loaf; milk about 10d a quart. The natives sell their potatoes in baskets, containing about 14 lbs., for 1s the bushel. Greens, turnips, &c. are reasonable enough; and that is more than I can say for eggs and poultry—the former are 6d each, and the latter from 3s to 10s a-piece. I was asked 30s for a duck and a drake. Geese fetch from 1l to 30s each. Pigeons 1s each; these are much larger and finer-flavoured than the English wild pigeon. There is no fish to be had except it be ordered, and then it is far from being cheap. I had a few oysters this morning, quite equal to Colchester ones. A working ox costs about 30l; a milch cow from 20l to 30l; 30s is asked for the hire of a cart and 2 oxen a-day. A small house containing three or four rooms lets for about 1l per week, and double that sum is asked for one that would do for a family. 23d. My term for duty on board. Brown went with a party of men to cut fire-wood some way from the town. It is a great pity the beach on which the town is built shoals so much. Notwithstanding the great quantity of wood close to the town, wharfs cost a great deal of money. I wonder they do not run out hards like those at Portsmouth—they would be better than nothing, and there is plenty of the material to be got at. When we first came in there were thirteen vessels, brigs, schooners, &c., in the harbour. This speaks well for trade. Employed during the day in making a chart for Captain Liarlet. 24th. Went away this morning, with about 20 men under my orders, to cut wood. We proceeded to the place where the work was carried on yesterday. My duty was not only to see that fire-wood was cut up, but also to have stakes prepared for the purpose of marking out lines when we commence surveying. There appears to be a most extraordinary number of different kinds of trees in this country, in fact, wood may be obtained suitable to every variety of work; we cut down six beautiful trees, of a dark red colour, and very heavy wood. We were occupied all day in cutting up firewood, and rolling large logs down the hills to the sawpit. The men worked very hard, considering that for so many months they have been unused to labour. There are some desperate growers amongst them, but I find that with a little management they are just as useful as the others—it is plain they are not to be treated in a man-of-war's fashion, but a kind conversational manner goes a long way with them. During the day I did not hear or see many birds, the truth is, the shooting has been so severe round the town, that small birds, as well as pigeons and the larger

birds, have been frightened from the neighbourhood. As I was about to go off to the ship in the evening with the men, I saw two or three gentlemen walking with Captain Liarlet. The latter motioned me to him, and introduced me to the Governor, who had just arrived. I old his Excellency that I had a letter for him from his sister, and that would send it on board his brig as soon as I possibly could. I then took my leave of him. 25th. Mr. Evans paid me a visit as early as 6 A.M. this morning; went on shore to breakfast with him. The people here are remarkable late risers, few of them breakfasting until 8.30. As it was yet early when we landed, we took a walk, and paid a visit to a Herefordshire friend of Evans, a Dr. Taylor, who has, however, now practising, and employs himself more profitably in keeping a store. It is astonishing how little work there is for Doctors in this place, the principal hotel is rented by one of the faculty, and two or three more keep stores—it is no degradation to do so, as it is evident from the fact three majors and a captain or so, (all of the Spanish Legion) do so likewise. During our walk we paid a visit to a man engaged in making bricks, the same man failed last year in producing good bricks, because there was too much sand in the composition, I sincerely hope he may succeed now. At breakfast, I was introduced to Messrs. Earp and Guyton, and the largest merchants here. Party-feeling exists in New Zealand as well as elsewhere. Instead of calling the two parties Whig and Tories, we may term them Hobsonites and Anti-Hobsonites. My hosts of this morning belong to the first-named party, praising all the Governor says or does, whilst the great body of the settlers are Oppositionists. From what I could gather, the people here want Captain Hobson, (naturally enough), to fix upon Wellington as the seat of Government, this he refuses to do, and has, instead, chosen Auckland, somewhere near the Thames, for his residence, and further than that, he is using all his influence, so goes the story, to benefit Auckland to the injury of Wellington; this is resolutely denied by the Hobsonites; it is, in consequence, extremely difficult to decide which party is in the right. After breakfast I took leave of Evans, and went to the Bank, where I got my bill for 25l. changed (the sum due to me for teaching the improvers during the voyage.) They charged me 5l. per cent. discount. Now, I suppose, this is all right and proper on the part of the bank, but I think the Company ought to repay me this discount. Here I have only received 23l. 15s., when it is expressly mentioned in my agreement that the sum of 25l. is to be paid me immediately on arriving at New Zealand, however *n'importe*, I will take care not to draw any more bills until they are at a premium; or at least at par. Having made some purchases such as a lamp, frying pan, &c., &c. I called on Mr. Taylor, to whom I was introduced this morning, and had lunch with him—he is a shrewd fellow, and I obtained a good deal of information from him relative to the colony. Mr. T. wrote me down a number of maori words as they are pronounced, these I hope will prove serviceable. 26th. Sunday. Went on shore after breakfast, and called on Evans. There is no officiating clergyman of the Church of England here at present, the last was expelled for bad conduct; there is, however, a Scotch clergyman, and some Missionaries of different persuasions. Mr. E. and I went and heard a Missionary or teacher, I do not know which; I cannot say much in favour of his discourse, there was much cant about him—too great a familiarity, as it were, with holy subjects, and instead of dwelling upon mercy and the inestimable blessings we derive from Christ's intercession for us; his sermon teemed with horrors; hell and damnation being constantly in his mouth. After service we took a walk into the country to see Mr. Earp's farm, the land over which we passed is called flat here, though a Cambridgeshire farmer would not so style it, since it is certainly of an undulating character. Mr. Earp's farm consists of a few acres of cleared land, which would probably have produced turnips, potatoes, &c., had not unfortunately some cattle broke through the palisades a short time since and destroyed the crop. During our walk we paid a visit to a squatter, who had built himself a New Zealand cottage, and laid out a pretty good-sized garden. He seemed very happy and contented, and told us he should have expended more labour and money on the land, were he certain of retaining possession of it for a year or so more: he chiefly employs his time in rearing vegetables for seed. I observed some gigantic turnips, cauliflowers, and reddishes in his garden, as well as five small apple-trees about 2 inches high, which he had reared from pips taken from an apple he had purchased in Port Nicholson. His strawberry plants were likewise thriving well; in fact, as he said, things grow too fast; the fruit does not possess the fine flavour that characterises it when produced in England. I dined with Mr. Evans, and we had a pleasant chat in the evening concerning friends in England and colonial matters. 28th. Yesterday, it being my day on board, I was employed in finishing Capt. Liarlet's chart. This morning I started off with the wood party again. Our operations were much the same as when I last went. During the day I saw a good deal of New Zealand flax, growing wild. I have also seen a good deal of cordage made from it which appeared to be excellent; the whalers almost universally use it for their whale lines, which necessarily are required to be of great strength. In the morning I sent two of the men with a sack to collect greens for the emigrants, and they quickly returned with a load of wild vegetables, collected on the hill sides: these proved to be excellent eating, tasting somewhat like cabbage. The men brought a large pot with them, and a tripod having been put up at the foot of a hill, and the pot filled with pork, and the above-mentioned vegetables hung over a roaring fire, a capital mess was ready for them at twelve. The weather since our arrival has been most delightful, and to-day it was most beautiful, and fully did the men enjoy their dinner hour, laughing and jibbering with the natives, of whom we had plenty to visit us. I cannot say much for the cleanliness of the natives in general, and certainly the conduct of our visitors did not alter the opinion I had already formed of them. The emigrants themselves could not stand seeing them picking insects from each others blankets and eating them, so they managed to get rid of the greater part of them by strewing hot ashes where they were sitting. There was one old savage who remained with us nearly all day; if ever New Zealander eat human flesh, I am certain this man did, so wild and savage was the expression of his countenance. I gave him a cigar to sing me a war song, and a wild chant it was—it was delightful to see how he rolled his eyes about. Cook says never treat a New Zealander; but the people here appear to be a quiet, honest set, without to be

imposed upon, certainly, since they pretty well understand the value of money; but, on inquiry from those who have been long in the country, it appears that the great circumnavigator was right. They are deceitful at the core, and it is best to be very cautious in your dealings with them. 30th.—Yesterday was employed with the wood party again. Received an invitation along with Mr. Stephen and Brown to dine with Colonel Wakefield to-day. Went on shore early in order to make some further purchase, not having any clothes fit for bush work in this country. I bought two pair of moleskin trousers, and a fustian shooting coat. Paid a visit to Hughes, who I was sorry to hear has been turned away from the Company's service. It appears hard to dismiss a man so far from home without giving him a further trial; but Captain Wakefield says it will be impossible to restrain the men, should the officers go unpunished. Hughes talks of going to the Government Port, Auckland, and setting up as surgeon there, I sincerely hope he may succeed. Had a short walk with Captain Wakefield, who told me how matters were going on between the Governor and himself. It appears that his Excellency (who by the bye left the Port yesterday without taking the slightest notice of me), was anxious that we should proceed to the Thames, since he should thus strengthen his place, Auckland, materially. Captain W., on the other hand, wanted to go to Bank's Peninsula, in the Southern Island; there was, in consequence, a fierce contention between them; the Governor positively forbidding us to go to Bank's Peninsula, while Capt. Wakefield resolutely refused to go to the Thames. At length it was settled, though contrary to the Governor's wishes, that we should proceed to Blind Bay in the Southern Island—and fix upon a location there; thus matters remain at present. The Captain appeared excessively annoyed at the opposition of the Governor to his plans; but he is obliged to submit. A great many of the people here have sent a petition to Lord John Russell, praying that Captain Hobson may be removed; whether the same will be listened to or not it is impossible to say. At 6 p.m., Mr. Stevens and I went to the Colonel's, (Brown excused himself); besides ourselves there were only Captain W. Bell, his secretary, and a Mr. Heaphy, the artist, who came out with Col. Wakefield. 2d October.—Was occupied yesterday in making two charts of Blind Bay for the captains of the Will Watch and Arrow; got my linen on board in the evening,—it is very well washed, and cost me 3s. a dozen. Captain Wakefield came on board early this morning, accompanied by Mr. Heaphy, the artist, a Captain More, who is to act as our pilot in Blind Bay, and an interpreter of the name of Brooks, and his wife, all of whom are to accompany us. At 12.30 we got under weigh with a light wind from the north-west, which was favourable for clearing the harbour, but by no means for our future prospects through the Straits. 3d. Early this morning, the Arrow and Will Watch were visible about thirty miles to windward. Service on board as usual. The barometer has been falling all the morning, and the captain prophesies a gale from the westward. I sincerely hope he may be wrong, as I am wearied to death with pitching and tossing about. Everything is ready for anchoring should it come on. 4th. The Captain was right, we had a very heavy gale all night. I was on the poop for some time early this morning, and Captain Wakefield, I believe, was up nearly all night—it has been blowing hard also all day, so much so, as to render it advisable to come to some anchorage. We accordingly beat about all day until sun-set, when we came to anchor in a well sheltered inlet in Cloudy Bay. Since leaving Port Nicholson we have gained no ground whatever on account of this continued unfavourable wind. The duration of it is very remarkable, having continued now without intermission for more than ten days. The usual duration of N.W. winds is about three days. Commenced another chart of Blind Bay for Captain Wakefield. 6th. We lay at anchor all day—worked at chart. Mr. Heaphy and Captain More having seen a good deal of the country, they prove to be great additions to our mess. At ten p.m. there appeared some indications of a change of wind, so we weighed anchor immediately and stood out from land. 6th. During the night we made a good deal of nothing, and in the morning were near the Island of Kapiti, and as the wind still continued very violent, the Captain decided to run in and take shelter under the lee of the Island, between it and the mainland; we accordingly came to anchor about 9.30. We found there the Will Watch. Captain Wakefield immediately ordered signals to be made for Mr. Tuckett to come on board, which he accordingly did about an hour afterwards—accompanied by Captain Walker. In the course of the morning, Captain Wakefield went and paid a visit to two chiefs, Raupero and Hikoby name, at present residing in a small island close to our anchorage. This first named was once the most powerful chief in Kafir, but was some years since expelled by the tribes in the Bay of Islands, upon which he forcibly seized the coast line on each side of these straits. He was a noted cannibal, whether he is or not now it would be difficult to say. He told Colonel Wakefield some time since, that he meant to become Missionary, and discourage Cannibalism,—but he is such an old rascal, that there is no believing him. While Capt. W. was absent I took the opportunity of going with two or three others to inspect the whaling establishment on Evan's Island; this being the first time I have seen any thing of the kind, I was much interested with my visit. The establishment belongs to a Sydney merchant, and is the largest hereabouts. They have been pretty fortunate this season, having obtained about 180 tons of oil, with a corresponding quantity of whalebone. From May to the beginning of October the whalers visit the bays of New Zealand, and go to the S. E., following the tide along the shore in search of smooth water. This is the season for capturing them, since after October they seek deep water, or what is called the middle ground, between New Zealand and New South Wales. We saw the carcasses of several whales, the odour from which was far from being pleasant. There were but few white people on the Island: these are assisted by the natives, who are very expert whalers. The first pretty New Zealand woman I saw here was a half-caste, an interesting, modest-looking girl. I hear that the half-castes are generally a very fine race of people. We had a hard task to get back to the ship, as the wind and sea had got up considerably during our visit to the Island. After dinner, as it threatened to blow from the S.E., we weighed anchor and left Kapiti. 7th.—The vessel pitched a good deal during the night. Towards the afternoon the wind ceased altogether. There was a brig in sight, supposed to be the Arrow. 16th. As

we have now landed, and have much to do, it is impossible for me to keep a regular journal; so I must be content with jotting down a few hints as opportunities occur for writing. On the 8th, we anchored between Adele Island and the main land, in a very pretty situation. Soon after our anchor was down, a chief named Eronga came on board with some followers. After breakfast, Captain Wakefield accompanied him in our Deal boat on an exploring expedition, and was absent all day. On Saturday evening, the doctor, myself, and two or three more, pulled on board the Will Watch, and had tea. About 9 we attempted to return, but it was a matter easier talked of than done. We had so strong a wind and tide against us, that we were obliged to land in a small sandy cove, and remain for an hour or so, until the full tide had turned; it was a lovely night, so we strolled about, and in so doing lost sight of the doctor, whom we could not find though we sought for him high and low, so we were obliged to return to the ship without him; immediately on arriving on board we sent a boat's crew with lanterns, &c. to look for him; they soon returned having found the lost sheep snugly ensconced in some fern, which he expected would be his bed for the night, since he had completely lost his way. This day week Captain Wakefield started off on an exploring expedition, accompanied by Mr. Stevens and the interpreter. In the afternoon I went in the Will Watch boat to the Pah, near the bottom of the bay, where we landed Brown, Arnold, and Heaphy, equipped for a week's cruise. Brown's orders were to trace the course of a valley near the Pah, steering as near the south as possible; he was to ascertain as far as he could the quantity of available land in the valley, the quality of the soil, and all such other matters as he might deem necessary. After the expedition had left us, we proceeded to the Pah, which consists of some dozen very well-built English looking cottages. The natives here are very anxious indeed that the English should settle amongst them, and, indeed, expected that such would be the case some months since, when the Plymouth expedition put into this bay; and, in this expectation, they pulled down their old warrior huts, and built some substantial-looking cottages. They were very much disappointed when the Plymouth Company fixed upon Taranaki in the Northern Island; now they are equally anxious that we should choose this place as our settlement—so much so, that they will not sell us anything unless we promise to stay. We found the natives at the pah very good-tempered, quiet people—and, indeed, few of those that I have seen appear to be otherwise. In their way they are very strict in observing the Sabbath, making it a complete day of rest, or rather, I should say, of idleness. One man was very angry on being asked to sell some traiva, or potatoes:—"I, missionary," said he, which implied that he read out of good books. There are few natives that I have met who know anything about the English language; even those at Port Nicholson do not care to learn it. I rather think they find great difficulty in acquiring our language, since we have so many more letters in our language than they have. Professor Lee, in his grammar of the New Zealand tongue says, certain combinations of two vowels are pronounced like (sh); now the truth is they have no (s) in their language, and it is with the greatest difficulty that they can be made to pronounce it, as I myself know. On Monday I commenced what may be termed a running survey of the coast from opposite to where our vessel lay at anchor. Adele Island and Astrolabe Roads were well surveyed by the French in 1837; but no survey has been made of the part of Blind Bay, or Gulf, as it ought to be called, considering that it is some 40 miles across and extends inland a long way. So Captain Wakefield wished to have a sort of rough outline by compass of the coast. The following day I continued the survey. In the evening Captain Wakefield returned with his party. He appeared to be in pretty good spirits with what he had seen. On Wednesday, I transferred my work over to another gentleman, and started with Mr. Stevens, two or three improvers, and some ten men, to make a survey of a track of land about four miles to the south of Adele Island, this track having been fixed upon as the site of the town of Nelson, in case the reporting party now out report favourably. We require one thousand acres for our town sections, with as much water frontage as possible. Now, in the first place, we shall not be able to obtain one hundred acres of level land here, at least, I did not see any more during the walk I took with Mr. Stevens. In the afternoon I landed again. There does not appear to be a sufficiency of fresh water: it is true, there is not a valley in New Zealand where you cannot obtain water, and that excellent, provided you dig a foot or so, but, then, what labour it will be to convey water up these hills. Lastly, the cove is so made, that hardly one person in fifty will have water frontage. The above objections are sufficient, in my opinion, to prevent this place being chosen as the site of a town; however, it appears that all the rest, except Mr. Tuckett, think otherwise. So I suppose it will be decided that our resting-place is to be here. The land over which we walked is covered with fern and a species of shrub, from the berries of which the natives make a kind of tea. To the westward of the proposed site there are large forests of trees of every description, though there is but little wood on the track itself;—as for the land itself, some of that we turned was good, and some but so so. They tell me, however, that on fern land anything will grow. I hope it may prove to be the case. On our return we found the men had erected a pretty good sized tent on a piece of land they had previously cleared. They had also erected a warm hut for themselves, and a kitchen. During the remainder of the week we were occupied in cutting out lines, fixing up trigonometrical stations, &c., in order to make a rough calculation of how much of what they facetiously call available land there is in the neighbourhood. I used to think it hard work surveying in Cornwall, but it was mere pastime compared to the labour of surveying here. Before measuring a line we are obliged to put a road over hill and dale, through dense masses of fern, flax, and trees, the fern itself being, in many places, higher than one's head, and the heat—oh ye gods, how hot it is,—tho' only the middle of Spring, the sun appears to possess a Sierra Leone power. Already I am as brown as a berry, though I have only been out a few days, and before the end of the year I expect I will be as dark as the New Zealanders themselves—though by the by, they are only a shade darker than English gypsies. There is one evil here worse than anything I have before experienced, and that is the multitude of sand flies, whose bite only yields to that of the mis-



quitos. They tell me I shall get used to them in time, but as it is, at present I am covered with sore places from head to foot. I now no longer call the natives dirty fellows for oiling their bodies, since I find a little pork fat rubbed over one's face and hands tends to ameliorate our condition in the bush amazingly. We rough it very well in our tent, I only hope I shall never fare worse than I do at present. Yesterday Mr. Tuckett gave us a call on his way home from his expedition, he did not give us very flattering accounts of what he had seen, but then he is completely prejudiced against the place since he wishes to settle in the Northern Island. This evening, all have returned to the ship but myself and two men, and we have been left to take care of the goods. I suppose to-morrow some one will pay me a visit from the Whithy, and then I shall probably know whether we are to remain on this part of the coast or not. 24th.—Last Sunday I hardly left the tent at all since it rained very hard, and I was occupied all day in writing my journal, &c., two or three native boys paid me a visit in the afternoon, and remained some time; in the evening several of our party came off from the ship, and slept in the tent at night. On Monday morning Mr. Stevens returned accompanied by Capt. Wakefield.

WAKATOU, Nov. 20th, 1841.—I left off abruptly at the last portion of my letter, and now I have only time to say a few words. Since I last wrote we have altered the site of our town. It is now definitively settled, that we are to locate at this place, on the eastern side of Blind Bay, or Tasman's Gulf; in fact, we all leave the ship to-morrow. During the last fortnight I have been engaged night and day in making a marine survey of Nelson Haven, (as it is to be called) and this is now the third night since I have been in bed, so that you must excuse my being very minute in my description of the place, or of what I have been doing for the last few weeks. The vessel that convey this sails to-morrow so I have little time to add more. You shall hear from me regularly from this.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A LANDED PROPRIETOR IN NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA, will perhaps be kind enough to abridge his communication; the first portion is somewhat out of the scope of our journal, the latter is completely within it, and might be usefully inserted.

CONSTANT READERS.—The Company do not let or sell small portions of land, but they may be either purchased or rented of individuals. The price depends much upon situation. We have heard of one sale of 12½ acres for 25l, and we have also heard of small portions let at 5s, 6s, and 7s per annum per acre. We have also heard of some lots let free for the first three years at 3s an acre for the next four, and so on increasing up to 10s at the end of 14 years. This will show that artisans who have the means of cultivating land will experience no difficulty in obtaining such allotments. As for the French claims we doubt if any will be made, and if made they cannot be allowed; any attempt on this score is groundless.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEE-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, May 14, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1842.

SINCE our last we have no later advices from New Zealand; but we have received some interesting letters from labouring emigrants and others which will be found in another column. The accounts they afford are highly satisfactory. We recommend them to the especial attention of the Times.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

The New Zealand Company's emigrant ship Sir Charles Forbes, Captain Bacon, will sail from Gravesend to-morrow (1st May), being the day advertised for her departure. The emigrants were embarked yesterday morning, at Blackwall, after which the vessel proceeded to Gravesend. She carries in the stowage 174 souls, equal, we believe, to 132 adults; and, we are happy to say, there is an unusually large proportion of the best description of emigrants—young married couples without children, while the number of unmarried persons is very small. Several births will take place on board. Mr. Alfred Domett, Mr. F. W. Hippsley, and Mr. A. Rowe, purchasers of land in the Nelson settlement, besides the Surgeon-Superintendent, are cabin-passengers.

The Sir Charles Forbes is the first emigrant ship dispatched by the Company this season, and will proceed direct to Nelson. For her size, 370 tons old register, she has very good accommodations, with nearly seven feet height in the tween decks, the whole of which is appropriated to the Company's emigrants. This vessel is a very good sailer, having recently taken out emigrants to Port Philip in ninety-seven days. Her commander is an experienced man, and has more than once had the charge of emigrants.

We understand that some of the Directors intend visiting the ship at Gravesend to-morrow, to take leave of the passengers.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—No less than eight ships are loading or preparing to load for New Zealand. Besides the Sir Charles Forbes which sails to-morrow, two ships, the George Harrison and

the Olympus, are preparing to take passengers for Nelson. The ship Nelson will sail for Wellington about the 10th instant, the George Fyfe about the 15th June; and the Company have advertised for a ship to the same port to be followed by another. The St. George is advertised for Auckland, and the Tuscan for Port Philip, the Bay of Islands, and Auckland. The George Fyfe has several cabin passengers already engaged, and will, we believe, be quite filled.

POLICY TOWARDS THE ABORIGINES.

One of the evils arising out of Captain Hobson's feelings towards the Port Nicholson settlers and the Company, is, that nothing which has originated with them, however intrinsically excellent it may be, finds favour in his sight. Even justice herself becomes odious, if she fix her dwelling place among the objects of his Excellency's hate. We believe, with the writer of the following observations, that the system of reserves for the benefit of the natives to be that which is most likely to preserve the native race, and to lead ultimately to their civilization; at all events, all previously tried systems have utterly failed. The Company's system, moreover, has been warmly approved of, not only by that enlightened and benevolent body, the Aborigines' Protection Society, and by the late Government, but by public opinion—that is, by the opinion of so much of the public as evince any interest in the welfare of the natives: yet Captain Hobson rejects it. The misery—the prospective annihilation of the natives is in one scale—the system of reserves for their benefit in the other, but in the latter the influence of the Company is included; so that of the Governor of the Colony is thrown into the former scale—why, requires explanation.

We sincerely hope the improvement of the natives will be persevered in at Port Nicholson, both by the Company's agents and by the settlers themselves. We admit the system of reserves is an experiment; but it seems sound in principle, inasmuch as it clothes the natives with rights which are, in themselves, calculated to develop and improve the human character. Even partial success would be a glorious result compared with former plans. The following are the remarks to which we allude. They are taken from the *New Zealand Gazette*, of 6th October last, and form the conclusion of a review of the several plans for the amelioration of the condition of the natives pursued by the Missionaries, the Company, and the Governor:—

Captain Hobson, though last in the field, claims not the less to be considered the friend of the natives—but he appears to be without plan or design. He has bought land from the natives, but he does not appear to have set aside any portion for their benefit. He has created two towns—Russell and Auckland; is looking over the plans, we do not find a single town allotment devoted to furnishing a fund exclusively to be devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the native population. Yet town lands will not only prove the most valuable estates, but will yield an income at an earlier period than country lands. Instead of discouraging the maintenance of the paha, and thereby causing the natives to live in isolated buildings, he has ordered them to be fenced in, and churches to be built there. We gather from this, that he befriends the missionary system.

We believe the New Zealand Company have adopted the right system, and we should like to have seen it receive fair play; but fear it will not, so long as Captain Hobson has power in New Zealand. His jealousy of the Company may be ruinous in its consequences to the natives, and mischievous to the European population.

Two sources of great prospective evil appear to result from the missionary plan, now that New Zealand is being fast peopled with Europeans, under the sanction of British authority. They are, the maintenance of the native language, and keeping the two races apart; from which we greatly fear hereafter a war of races will ensue, if the plan be persevered in much longer. This system and Captain Hobson's views correspond in another respect; both alike disregard the advantage of securing to the natives properties intermingled with the estates of Europeans. Indeed, we suspect Captain Hobson contemplates reneting the native population a tax upon the land fund, or upon the general revenue of the Colony. If their support be so derived, they will be treated with contempt as mendicants and dependants upon Government bounty.

When we think of the mischievous relation in which the two races may be placed by the maintenance of a bad system, we contemplate the future with feelings of uneasiness. We would, therefore, urge upon the Aborigines Society—the propriety of giving the important subject their immediate attention, and having decided upon the system most conducive to the best interests of the natives, we hope they will give it publicity, and maintain it with their powerful influence.

PORT NICHOLSON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following observations on the institution of a Horticultural and Botanical Society at Port Nicholson are from the *Gardeners' 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 103; 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 that the next ships will convey to the colonists substantial proofs of the goodwill of other public bodies in this country.

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. One paragraph asserts that a township is under water, another that people are recalling their lots and abandoning the colony; a third, that the whole country is cut up into deep gullies, inclosing valleys which cannot possibly have any communication with each other; and another, that the colony, in addition to its natural barrenness, is already wasted by storms, and will soon be devastated by the barbarous natives. It is important to observe that these assertions are all anonymous, and no one is answerable for their truth. That they are either wholly false, or that they apply to certain parts of the colony which no well-advised emigrant would have settled at, is notorious to all who have any real acquaintance with New Zealand.

As an example of the misrepresentations that we allude to, take the statement some weeks since copied into all the papers, that the New Zealand Company obtained 60*l* profit upon every 80*l* they receive for land; while the fact is, that by the Company's charter and agreement with the late Secretary for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, they cannot get more than one acre of land for every 1*l* expended on emigration, and they resell it at the same price, and that their profit is in the shape of a small discount allowed them by Government.

Anonymous writers assert that all the land in New Zealand is worthless, uncultivable, or inaccessible. Against this we have the testimony of travellers who have visited the country;—of the Hon. Mr. Petre, whose word is above suspicion; of Mr. Bidwell, whom we know personally to be a good judge, and, what is no doubt important, a disinterested witness; and of the responsible officers of Her Majesty's Government. It was only the other night that the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons that there exists an enormous quantity of fertile land in New Zealand. Upon turning to Mr. Bidwell's pamphlet, we find him speaking of the country every where towards the south of the northern island as admirably adapted for cultivation, with plains suited for rearing herds of cattle; and describing Port Nicholson, the principal settlement of the New Zealand Company, as surrounded by abundance of excellent land, "sufficient for the employment of any amount of population for 20 years to come,"—as "an excellent harbour, with a navigable river, the Hutt, and a great extent of very rich land, an admirable site for a town," and so on. Let it always be remembered that these are the statements of a known writer, and that they are confirmed by other known authorities; while the statements opposed to them are anonymous.

It is no doubt true that some parts of New Zealand are sterile, rugged, and uncultivable. Such, in particular, is all the northern part, especially about the Bay of Islands, the great missionary station. In speaking of this place, Mr. Bidwell describes it thus:—

"At the Bay of Islands it is almost impossible to find a place suitable for the site even of a moderate village; and the country is so rough and broken, that there are no means of going from one part of the Bay to another by land; and the shores also of the Gulf of Hanyki are more mountainous even than those of the Bay. The country around is hilly, and may be said to be nothing but a succession of gullies, rendering the use of wheel-carriages of any kind (except perhaps on carts) almost impracticable. The soil is clay, produced by the decomposition of the lavas and other volcanic rocks of which the whole of this part of New Zealand is formed. It is bad—that is to say, as bad as any soil can be in a climate so moist and temperate as that of New Zealand. I have, it is true, notwithstanding, seen very good vegetables grown in the gardens; but as these gardens are always in the same level spots in the vicinity of the gullies, their produce is no criterion of the general goodness of the soil, as such spots receive the whole richness of the surrounding hills, and for agricultural purposes would be totally unavailable from their small size. There are but two spots about the Bay where towns could be built—one, the site of the village of Korotarikis, notorious at present for containing, I should think, a greater number of rogues than any other spot of equal size in the universe; and the other, on the opposite side of the Bay, near the missionary establishment, Pahiha (Pyha)." And elsewhere he expressly declares, that it is only in the country south of the Thames that the fine land and fine climate are to be found.

On the north of the Thames is the Bay of Islands, and the new seat of government, Auckland; to the south is the land of the New Zealand Company.

Auckland has, we understand, an extremely wet climate, and is exposed to violent gales: to that settlement, then, emigrants should not go, any more than to the Bay of Islands; for, being in the vicinity of the seat of Government, is a poor compensation for all the disadvantages arising from dangerous storms, and rugged ground unfit for agricultural purposes. But those who attempt to show that the bad quality of the Bay of Islands and Auckland is characteristic of New Zealand generally, are to be regarded in precisely the same light as men who should apply to Great Britain the description of the Shetland Islands.

We take this opportunity of recommending the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to our colonial readers. The Horticultural part is edited by Professor Lindley, and in every department it is well conducted. It forms a valuable record of the progress of horticulture, including floriculture, in this country.

#### ROAD MAKING IN THE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS.

The following observations on the advantages which would accrue to the New Zealand Company, by opening roads to connect Port Nicholson with the fertile districts in its neighbourhood, are from the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 2d October. We earnestly recommend them to the consideration of the New Zealand Company.

We paid a visit to the Karori valley a few days since, and were much gratified with the efforts being made by Mr. Yule, to clear a section there. Unaided he has, in a few months, felled the trees upon about twelve acres of finely wooded lands; in addition to which, he has brushed or destroyed all the small trees on several acres more, which now that only the large timber remains, have a most park-like appearance.

The land in the Karori valley is fertile and level, and some sixteen or twenty fine farms might, with comparative ease, be brought into cultivation. The great drawback, and possibly the only circumstance that will prevent cultivation, to a large extent there, at an early period, is the state of the road. Provide this necessary means of communication, and that valley will all be under crop at no distant date, and in the process of clearing, many thousand pounds worth of fine timber will be sent to market.

Only a small portion of this road requires to be made, and that is chiefly before the country sections are reached. The first part that must be made practicable is within the town, and is the termination of the Tinakori-road; the other part passes through the town reserve. These certainly must be made by the public, as the road and reserve are for the convenience of persons residing in Wellington. Were this portion of the road made, the remainder would not be so severe a tax upon the few who may attempt to bring their lands, in the valley, into cultivation. But the public are in no condition to perform their duty in this respect; nor can they be, until we are possessed of a Corporation, and perchance they may not then. If, after the Petoni road is completed, the Company's agent would put the road party on the Karori road, in three weeks we are sure all the difficulty would be surmounted. In that time the party would make a road to the valley fit for the use of a bullock cart, which is all that is needed at present; and we do feel that the courage and good example set by Mr. Yule entitles him to consideration. After the entrance to that valley is made practicable, it would be well to cut through the belt of land to be passed previous to getting to the country in the Ohino road. The Company will then have opened the roads in every direction to the harbour.

We will take this opportunity of offering a few remarks generally upon the important subject of making roads. The New Zealand Company commenced its operations by providing out of the sale of land the means of paying dividends on its stock; the means of surveying; and the means providing a population for its cultivation. This, however, is not sufficient; and in founding the Nelson settlement, they have advanced the price of land, with the view of thereby obtaining the means maintaining communications, as well as accomplishing several other objects.

It is as necessary to provide for the formation of roads out of the general fund, as for the survey and for the importation of labour. Unless the roads be made, there can be no farming with comfort, or with a prospect of profit; and unless they are made out of a general fund, the work will be most imperfectly performed, if, indeed, done at all, of which we have great doubt. Those acts which a man can do for his sole benefit, are best left to his own management; but duties to be performed, in which others have an interest, should always be secured by a general provision. It would be absurd, for instance, for the Company to take from the purchaser the means of clearing his land. They would neither clear it, with equal economy, nor, in all probability, to his satisfaction. In the clearing of a farm, the proprietor has the sole interest; for which reason it had better rest upon his own shoulders. But were the surveys and the supply of labour dealt with in a like manner, we may rest assured the colony could not prosper. As the benefit which ensues is common property, each would seek to avoid contributing his due proportion. In the cramping expeditions of Auckland, we have good proof that the importation of population, at the necessary outlay, from Europe, will never take place, while a smaller amount can obtain the population from nearer home; though it can be made clear to demonstration, that landing a population here, and paying a second passage to Auckland, causes the expenditure of the means of the colony to be less productive than it might otherwise be. While we say less productive to the colony, we are aware the cramping district may be benefited to a limited extent, though it can only be to a limited extent, as cramping on a large scale would effectually put an end to further importation of population from the mother country.

Though it is evidently best to leave the task of clearing and managing a farm to the proprietor, it is clearly for the general good, that the road-making should be undertaken by the Company. There is a marked distinction between road-making and keeping the roads in repair. The latter will, by law, be imposed upon the proprietors of land. The Canada Land Company, we remember, by the expenditure of £4,000 in making a road, we think, to Gualph, increased the value of their property enormously, and at once became convinced of the advantage of making the roads through their own territory. Districts, before un-saleable, were immediately settled. The New Zealand Company are in a position to adopt this step. Let them, therefore, increase the price of land for this special purpose. We should say increase the price three shillings per acre, or fifteen pounds of a section, and guarantee to every purchaser a bullock-cart road to his farm. To approach some farms no such expenditure would be required, while to enter a valley, fifteen pounds on every section might be required. Karori is a case in point; opposite many sections the cost of making the road will be a trifle, while possibly nearly the whole expense will have to be incurred opposite a single section. It would be idle to expect that such a section would be taken, or if taken, kept, upon such an expenditure becoming necessary. It is plain, therefore, the cost must fall upon the whole district, or the locality be unsettled.

The plan that should be adopted is, first, the line should be explored; then the road party should be set to work; and, finally, the land should be surveyed, after the road was made. The land already sold by the Company is but a small proportion of their whole estate; and of the

land sold, only a small portion will require roads attended with any material expense. Such being the case, we would suggest the propriety of urging on the Company at once carrying on their surveys in the way we have described they ought to be prosecuted. We know not that the Company could get all who have purchased land to pay the rate necessary to form proper roads, possibly none would contribute to the rate; but sure we are, that a bold and liberal act of the kind, while it would be only a fraction of their future outlay, would call down the warmest acknowledgment of obligation from their first settlers, who would feel, by this expenditure, they had been repaid the outlay they have incurred, while awaiting the progress of the surveys.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

Chester, 27th April, 1842.

Dear Sir,—The Plymouth Branch sent a specimen of Flax from one of their officers at Taranaki, per Bally, requesting my opinion of it. I have dressed and returned it to-day; and, as it is the best sample that I have met with, (but not the finest) I forward you a little of it with the tow.—Believe me to remain, dear sir, your's, very truly,

GEO. R. FARMER.

[The sample in question may be seen by applying to our publisher.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

## NEW ZEALAND VEGETABLE OIL.

26, Commercial-road, April 22, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—One of your Correspondents has asked about an oil sent from New Zealand. The following remarks are in a letter from Port Nicholson to me from my brother:—

"We are at present struggling with all the drawbacks of early colonies—namely, so much going out for necessities, instead of supplying ourselves; but in another year we shall be able to export to Sydney, instead of sending our money out of the place. We are not like the Adelaide people, without any article of export. We have first our whale fishery, then we have our flax, which we expect shortly to send in such quality and prices as will exclude all other. Then we have our timber which, when we have roads formed, will be both profitable to us, and a welcome shipment to England. Then we have another article in the oil way, which has very recently been discovered; it is made from the fruit of the cracker tree, and is very much superior in my opinion to the olive oil, to which it is similar; it could be produced in great quantities. We shall likewise be able to export a great quantity of salted fish to the numerous places requiring such an article. We are much in want of large capitalists."

My brother says the climate is very beautiful, and the land splendid, very different from that about Sydney, where he has been about six months. The letter is dated 25th October, 1841.—I remain, yours, very respectfully,

JAS. NORTHWOOD.

## NEW ZEALAND MISSION.

The following is an extract from the letter of a passenger (unconnected with the New Zealand Mission) on board the *Tomatin*, lat. N. 30°, long. W. 20°, and dated January 20, 1842:—

"Never shall I forget the first Sunday that we assembled after the days of sickness and suffering. We were running near Lisbon, and the air balmy as a June day. Every thing on deck was made clean and trim for the whole party. Every one was dressed in Sunday attire, and the greater number of the company attended. There are altogether seventy souls on board, and with the exception of two or three sailors, who were employed at the wheel, &c., all were assembled. The Bishop was in his full robes and the Clergy in gowns; the two chaplains, the Rev. W. C. Cotton, and the Rev. T. Whythead, wore surplices. The first Psalm sung was the 40th, and a blessed thing it was to hear those rich notes sung on such an occasion, when a band of devoted men were going to the uttermost parts of the earth, to tell the people of their Lord and Saviour! During the Bishop's sermon, one stout man a steersage passenger, covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a child. I pity the person who could go away without feeling better and wiser. The men listen to him very attentively, and seem to understand him thoroughly. The Bishop is able, in a singular manner, to be clear without becoming colloquial: He uses short short sentences, and every portion is full of meaning. The holy communion was afterwards administered, and a most affecting scene it was. It would be impossible to describe what a happy party we are, every thing goes on so delightfully. All seem to be of one heart and mind, and the day begins and ends with praise and thanksgiving. We are all engaged in some good or useful work. I never saw any person so indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge as the Bishop. I feel only thankful that such a man should have been appointed to so important a charge. All the boys on board are under some of the Clergy, and receive regular instruction. The days are so well filled up under the good Bishop's direction, and so lovingly attended to, that they seem too short."

The Bishop himself writes thus:—

"We are all well, and have had a most delightful passage to this point of our voyage. Our day is spent thus:—8 o'clock, Prayers; 10, New Zealand Lesson; 11, Greek ditto; 1, Hebrew ditto; 2, Mathematics. We have taken different departments, for the study of the New Zealand language. Mr. Cotton and Mr. Reay are making a Concordance of the native Testament. I am compiling from the Rarotonga, Tahitian, and New Zealand translations of the New Testament, a comparative grammar of those three dialects. I hope to be quite familiar with them by the end of this voyage, which will much facilitate the plan which I have conceived, and which may God give me grace to carry into effect, of extending the branches of the Church of New Zealand throughout the Southern Pacific."

"We had full service with communion on Sunday, Jan. 2; also service on the festivals of the Church; an evening service at six every Sunday."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM WILLIAM DEW, TO HIS BROTHER, JAMES DEW, GARDNER, HALL, SUDBURY.

Port Nicholson, Nov. 7, 1841.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—I have wrote to say that myself, wife, and

family all arrived safe at New Zealand on the 19th of May. We had a very good voyage; we are all in good health, and I hope that you, and your wife, and family, are the same. I hope that my dear mother is the same, and all my sisters and brothers, and families. My Charlotte is very healthy, and growing a fine child. I have plenty of employment at sawing; I have found very great difficulty, not being accustomed to it; but I am doing pretty well now; I have got a good partner, and I shall continue on with it, as it is the best work in the colony. There is very fine timber; and the houses are all made of wood. There is very little employment for gardeners or farm-labourers, as there is no ground clear. The country is tremendous hilly in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson; not fit for making farms; the soil is very rich for pasture. People coming out with a little money may do well, buying two or three cows; as there is plenty of food without expense, and great demand for milk and butter: tenpence a quart new milk, eightpence a quart skim; butter four shillings a pound; eggs threepence each. Very good opportunity for young men like Benjamin. Vegetables are very dear. James may do well coming out if he was to bring one hundred pounds with him, and plenty of seeds of all kinds. Rhubarb is a thing that is wanted, as there is no fruit. My seeds have grown pretty well. I and Howel have taken an acre of land between us, and have got a good garden. I have planted about ten rods of potatoes, and will soon be fit to dig up. My peas are now fit to gather. The land is very dear near the town. We have never seen or heard anything of Sinclair, as he is removed to the town. I have sawn out some boards, and built me a house: I do not expect to stop in the town, as the timber is all sawn up that is good; money is a very scarce thing; provisions plenty; clothes plenty; tools plenty, as cheap as in England; clothes reasonable; shoes dear; shoe-nails very dear, eightpence a hundred; fresh beef one shilling to fourpence a pound, mutton one shilling, pork eightpence, tea and sugar reasonable, bread eightpence a two-pound loaf, flour threepence to fivepence per pound. Labourers wages 1/10s a week; house-rent very dear; carpenters ten shillings a day; sawyers have one pound a hundred when delivered home, and sixteen shillings at the pit; we have to fell our own timber; it does not cut so well as at home; we are obliged to cut it where it falls, as it is too large to move; there is a great deal of rain and wind in this country, which causes us to lose a deal of time, by being obliged to work out of doors. Tell Warner that the pigeons are very fine, but they are very hard to get at. Tell Joseph Wiggins that there is plenty of pigs. Fish are very plentiful, but we are not obliged to live on them. Give my duty to Mr. Algernon; tell him that I intend to write to him further particulars about the country in a short time. Tell Anne's mother that we all send our kind love to them, all hoping that they are all well. We have not heard from John yet. Anne is growing a fine girl, and has got a very good place. Harriet is out at a little place; the boys are grown very fast; they go to school on the same terms as at home; the principal delight of the children is to learn the native language, and imitate the sailors singing. Tell mother not to make herself uncomfortable about me, for I am very comfortable, and doing much better than I should have done at home. I should be very happy to hear from you all when you have an opportunity: give my kind respects to all inquiring friends. I hope that Benjamin is successful in his undertaking. I hope that Taylor is got plenty of work. I hope, James, that you are in a good situation. I hope Robert is doing better. I hope that Louisa is doing better. Tell Stears that his trade is very prosperous. Direct your letter to William Dew, Wellington, New Zealand. No more from your affectionate brother and family, but my kind sincere love to you all.

I remain, yours for ever,

WILLIAM DEW.

[The writer of the above letter is a respectable and most industrious man, who was for some time in the employment of the Honourable F. Tollemanche, and his statements may be relied on.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

## A LETTER FROM MR. J. M. TAYLOR TO HIS SISTER IN LONDON.

Wellington, Port Nicholson, Nov. 26th, 1841.

DEAR JANE—My former letters will have conveyed to you the particulars of my voyage from England to Sydney. After a tolerably fine passage of eighteen days from Sydney, we sighted the Coast of New Zealand. We sailed down Cook's Straits with a favourable wind, and brought to about fifteen miles from the Harbour of Port Nicholson. The next morning, at day-break, we got under weigh; the day was fine, rendering the appearance of the land on each side very beautiful. On the Southern Island, mountain over mountain raise their heads above the clouds, snow covering them apparently down to the water's edge, but that was only in appearance, as they were eighty miles off, and the land bordering the straits not visible; snow was absent on the Northern Island, the hills were rugged and extremely picturesque. The wind becoming adverse, we beat into the harbour, and dropped anchor opposite the town of Wellington. Several gentlemen came alongside in a whale boat, and enquired after the state of the health on board, name, cargo, &c. The settlers appear to be very comfortable, and some of them live in good style. I dined yesterday off a capital dinner, and an English made plum-pudding, which had come out from England in excellent condition. The habitations are chiefly mud huts and wooden houses, one storey high, and there are pretty many of them. The natives are the most attractive of notice. There are a great number of them about—fine, tall, well-made men and women, with simply a blanket throw over their shoulders, and this they manage to arrange in folds of the most tasteful elegance. It is difficult to distinguish the difference of the sexes, owing to their similarity of dress; they have a very pleasing countenance, not quite brown, looking delighted to see any one, and anxious to "ring a ring," as they call shaking hands—"Tenar, gavi!" how do you do. The women are some of them very pretty—rather thick lips and flat noses, but well formed in other respects; fine eyes, and very soft feminine manner of address: you would laugh to see them in their tattoo'd faces with only a blanket or two thrown round them; they all smoke, men, women, and children. They come sometimes into our warriks, and amuse us by their odd tales. A fine handsome man gave us the war dance. The Missionaries have great power over them, and it is pretty astonishing to witness the regularity with which they perform their religious duties,—at eight o'clock every morning the bell rings, and a long file of them hurry away to prayers;

in the evening the same, and on Sundays they no more think of rocking than flying.

The house I live in is situated on the Te Aro flat, where all the merchants congregate, and where will be the docks, wharfs, &c. To the left of them is about a mile of beach, the hills coming down to the water's edge; and then commences another flat, where there are houses, and where the court-house, &c., is. The accounts we read of at home of the climate are quite hypothetical; I fancy the weather is much the same as in England, yet there is a lightness in the air which has a delightful effect on the spirits; and, but for the wind's coming over the snow-capped mountains, it would be as warm as Italy. I like the place amazingly; one gleam of sunshine seems to make ample amends for all the previous wind and rain; and although wet to the skin for a week together while landing the goods, it had no ill effect on my health, but rather improved than otherwise. My present intention is to act as a Custom-house agent, and agent for the sale of goods and for the sale and letting of lands. Money, as you may suppose, is not very plentiful—the goods I brought out with me will, I think, realize a good profit. Except the guns and pistols, they are of no use here; money would have been far more useful.

The *Balléy* is the first private ship which has been sent from hence direct from a private house with a cargo, (the *Brougham* having been in the hands of the Company) having bone and oil, the produce and chief exports at present from these islands. I call her my ship, having chartered her in my capacity of ship broker for an intimate friend of mine. The hearts and souls of the people of Port Nicholson appear bound up in the ship. She had to go on the coast and take in her cargo, and then return here to clear out, during this time every one was preparing letters to go by her, and as Mr. M— was going in her to Hawks Bay, and it was part of the coast where pigs, potatoes, &c., are abundant, I agreed to make a joint concern with him, and send some goods down to trade with the natives,—when the vessel came back, I landed my return adventure, and sold the pigs at 5d per lb.; the potatoes at 8d 10s per ton; and the maize at 9s per bushel, so that for 40l worth of goods I shall make above 100l. I want but few things to make me happy, the first is a wife, and the next is to see some of my friends about me, a man who comes out to a colony with any reasonable prospects ought to be married. You would laugh to see my store, there is something of everything in it. Cheese and stationery, piano fortes and twine, paint, blankets, and oil, pictures, tobacco, &c.

Some days ago, I made myself a landowner in the colony, and purchased a section on the River Hutt, of which I send you the plan. It is near a village which will be called Richmond: so, some two or three years hence, when you come out, I shall have my country residence about ten miles out, so as to be able to ride to business every morning.

Messrs. B. and S. are clearing some land beyond it, and it was on the strength of that I bought, for they are sure to make the neighbouring land valuable.

Tell Miss B., when she comes out, I can put her into a very nice house, so [that the fear of having no where to lay her head, need no longer be her reason for stopping in foggy England; and, foggy I dare say it is now, while here it is as fine as I could wish it. We have had news from the settlement, "*Nelson*," so good that three or four vessels were laid on at once to carry goods to the place. I am about effecting a charter with —, of a small vessel: consigned me. I also want to build a store if I can get Mr. B. to join in it.

I hope I shall have time to write to Mrs. B., if I do not, tell her how I have been prevented. Tell Mary and Ann I have some land in one of the prettiest spots in New Zealand, and if they should be disposed to come out a word will be sufficient to make me put up a good house for them, and on their arrival they would not have to sleep on the floor. I wish some one would come out, I quite long to see some old face.—Adieu, and believe me, dear sister, your affectionate brother,

J. M. TAYLOR.

OFF OF A LETTER FROM T. DODSON TO HIS FATHER, J. DODSON, BRINKWORTH, WILTS.

*Nelson Haven, New Zealand, November 14, 1841.*

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER, AND ALL FRIENDS,—By God's blessing, I sit down to write to you in good health, after a long voyage of 18,000 miles by water, but I cannot say tedious, for I never passed time away better in all my life. The whole of my voyage, after we left Tenerife, I was as happy as I could be in the best situation in England. I must tell you we had a very rough passage after we crossed the Equator, but a very fine one before that. When crossing the line, our third mate died. I was his constant attendant during his sickness, and did everything to console him. I sat up with him three nights together; he was very fond of me, and used to say he would repay me for my kindness to him. He died in a decline, and always thought himself getting better; but, on the 8th, sure death was evidently fast approaching. I spoke to him to pray to God, and Mr. Tuckett read prayers to him; but it had no effect on his mind. He was convulsed a few moments after, and spoke no more. I held his cold hand in mine a few minutes, and his spirit took its flight. The doctor, the captain, and mates, was present in the cabin, and silence reigned in the place for several minutes. I broke the silence by saying "He's gone!" "He's gone!" sighed another. I will assure you, friends, that it was a very affecting time. The day after, all hands attended the funeral, clean and in mourning, as far as we could. I was the chief mourner. The doctor read the burial service, and when the words came, "commit his body to the deep," he was let down in the water, and out of sight in a minute. I could not see many dry eyes on deck. This was on 9th June. In the evening, I was very ill with my old complaint, which continued all night very bad; but I got better on the following day, and ever since I found nothing of it, but have enjoyed my health very well indeed, and am now in good health. The doctor is a very nice young man. When we was crossing by the Cape of Good Hope the weather was very cold; this was in July, just in the winter: it was very tempestuous, and the sea ran very high. We encountered heavy snow and sleet storms: sometimes the sea broke over the ship dreadfully; at others she was on her side. The waters would wash down in our steerage, and we was obliged to have the hatches on and be shut down in the dark. When this occurred

I went into the young gentlemen's cabin, and they was glad of me to cheer their spirits, with a tale of home, &c. After we was on the coast of Africa, the magnet clouds appeared, that is, the clouds that led the children of Israel through the Red Sea. We could see them of a clear star-light night, two black ones and a white one. I will assure you it filled my mind with contemplations on the wonderful works of God. We saw whales and other large fish in great abundance, and Sep. 2d we saw land to our great delight, ahead of us; it was the lofty mountains of New Zealand. This was the first sight of land from the 22d May; until then we saw no land after we left Tenerife, until fourteen weeks had elapsed. We arrived at Port Nicholson on the 8th September, and dropped anchor in front of the town. The price of things are very dear there. Bread is 4d per lb.; butter 2s 3d salt; cheese 2s per lb. Clothing is very dear; shoes, quarter-boots, 30s a pair; top boots 5s; a pair of low shoes 10s. Beef 14d per lb.; mutton 14d lb; pork 8d lb; but we can get wild pigs of the natives very cheap, potatoes too. Porter and ale at the cheapest, and very bad, 1s per quart; at some places, 1s 6d; at Uriah Hunt's, 5d a glass: but he has made a fortune, and comes home with it in two years. Spirits and wine are very dear there. We removed from Port Nicholson on Oct. 2d, to survey the coast, and look out our settlement; and on the 30th, dropped anchor at Blind Bay. We went ashore, and the land pleased the gentlemen well; though we went out from the ships in two large boats before this to see it, and the surveyors went out in the country. But this place pleased them best; so all three of the ships anchored, and discharged their cargo. The *Brig Arrow* started from England fourteen days after us, and arrived at New Zealand fourteen days before us. The *Whitby* was eleven days after us. Now we are all three lying in a very pretty harbour, in front of some high hills. You would laugh to see us putting our goods all on shore, on a desolate place, with no house. Our provisions are out in the open air; we have five tents put up, which the Company brought out with them. Most of our men are on shore (Fry is on shore), living in tents. I am still on shore: as I have a cabin to sleep in and a cot, I am as comfortable as if I was in the best room in any house in England. I have slept in the third mate's cabin, and on his bed, since he died; and so I am to continue as long as the ship stops, which I expect will be until the arrival of our families; which I hope will not be long, for I assure you, my dear friends, my anxiety for my dear wife and children is very great. But if they safely arrive, I shall know the value of a good wife more than ever I did in England. Drinking is the devil, I assure you, or the devil's work. The natives show us a pattern in this: they will not drink, but say the beer is "no good only for the white man." If you offer them rum, they make mouths and stagger, showing it will make them drunk; and the officers employ them to go and show them the country. They at first ask them to be ready on Sunday morning to go with them, but the native chiefs refused, saying, "Me no work on Sunday, me missionary; my slaves no work." Every tribe has slaves, they take when at war; if one tribe beats the other, they make the prisoners of war serve them and work for them, but will not allow them to work on Sundays. I will allow they are very superstitious in many respects, but still they put English a better example than English put them: they are very quick and good natured: they do not want money, only barter with you for clothes, blankets, trinkets, &c., for potatoes and pigs. If you give them biscuit or rice, they are well pleased. My bald head pleases them very much: if I pull off my hat they will come and smooth-hand down my head, and say "ka-pai," (very good): they all have such monstrous heads of hair, they think it so curious for me to have none. This very day several men and women came and smoothed my head, and praised me as I have described. They are about the colour of Bill Smith, only more red than black; they are very quick, and tattooed all over the face and body, which they do with shells and charcoal. Some of the chiefs have three or four wives; there is one on board who has three wives. One of his wives was on board to-day, and told me she was Epeko's wife, and he had two more besides; she said it as unconcerned as if it was right. I will give the particulars another day. They are come to our settlement already from the bush, and are erecting paks or houses to live in; they are very glad of our arrival, and one tribe have threatened the other with war on the claim of rights to the land sold us. Twelve chiefs came on board the *Whitby*, and received blankets, tobacco, garments, trinkets, &c., no money. They wear blankets like a shawl, no other clothes, women and men all alike. Some go quite naked, there is no fear or shame in them; if you tell them to be off they will go directly, but they look very curious at you. The women are very true to their husbands; they give them no greater offence than taking liberties with them or swearing at them; they ring a bell every morning and go to prayers, and nothing hinders them from their devotions. I was on shore in Mr. Tuckett's tent, his pilot a native: when we lay down, he lay down with us, and began to sing and then to pray, and after a little while to preach. Our interpreter who was with us told him to hold his tongue, but he would not, and said the Lord Jesus Christ was in the tent. The interpreter told us you would be surprised to hear what came out of his mouth. I jumped up and sat by him! he had a very large fire outside the tent, and he pointed, and said the liar and the swearer would go in the fire, and the good man into the stars, meaning heaven. I was quite pleased to talk with him. They are not all alike, mind, some of they say Missionaries are "no good," they cheat them, and the superstitious say the stars are the eyes of people, the bright ones are the chiefs, the dim ones the common people's. They worship a post which they put up over a chief, and dress it up in blankets on certain times, to commemorate the departure of a chief. They used to eat their chiefs that were killed in battle, but that practice is all over, and they shudder if you mention it to them. To be short, I will tell you more after my wife's arrival. I cannot tell you anything of the country as yet, only it is very hilly. Snow is visible on the tops of some of the mountains; it is very warm pleasant weather, it is like June in England. Now fish is very plentiful of every kind. I am a sailor complete, for I never do anything but go out in the Company's boat. I am chosen one of the crew of six; some boatmen were brought on purpose and me. I pull an oar very well, and a pleasant life I have got I assure you at present. The

\* At the last prices 3d, or 6d the 2 lb. loaf.—Ed.

scenery is beautiful; the woods are like a shrubbery; a great many laurels and evergreens; birds plenty. Dear, father and mother, I hope you are all well and contented; do not vex for me, I shall be sure to do well if my family arrives to me safe, which I expect will be between the Christmas's, and tell Joseph all about me, I cannot send to him yet, as there is no conveyance; when I write again I will tell you all the particulars, but I cannot now, as I have experienced but little of it yet. Our hours to work is from seven in the morning to five at night, and stop an hour for dinner, and on Saturdays leave off at 12 to get paid, &c. For our 7s. a week we get from the Company 16lb pork and beef 7lb! 7lb biscuits, 3lb flour, 1lb sugar, 3½ oz tea, 3 pints rice, and potatoes we get more than we can eat. I commonly say this that people that I know in Briarworth ought to starve if they do not come and maintain their own families. Dear father-in-law, please to give my kind love to Betty and all your family, William and all his family, Robert and Sophia and all their family. God bless you all and prosper you. Give my love to Joseph and Mary and her family; when my wife arrives I will tell you all about it. Our town is named Nelson, mind, when you write. Elizabeth, I hope, is well; remember me to all my old acquaintances and friends, especially those who came to take a farewell of me, and to the primitive Methodist Society. I hope ere long to see missionaries out here from them. Remember my love to J. Sly, I will send him some account of the natives at some future time. I long to know about my house, and who lives in it. I hope if please God to enjoy that house again some future day. My dear friends, for this time farewell.

T. DODSON,

On board the Will Watch, Port Nelson.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM T. DODSON TO HIS BROTHERS AT HALIFAX.

Nelson Haven, Nov. 14, 1841.

DEAR BROTHERS,—By this time I suppose you are anxious to know whether I am arrived safe in New Zealand. We arrived on the 8th of September at Port Nicholson, after a long, and sometimes a rough voyage, but no misfortune happened to any of us. I am very happy and comfortable—more so than I was when I was in Old England, and am only waiting the arrival of my wife and family to complete my happiness. I find more friendship amongst strangers than I did amongst friends. The climate of New Zealand is much the same as in England—the country is very mountainous and irregular, most of it covered with wood and fern; the soil is very good, and when cultivated will grow almost anything. There are great quantities of greens growing wild on the mountains, and potatoes planted by the natives, which are very good. In Port Nicholson turnips are very large and plenty, and brocoli and cabbage beautiful; in short, you may grow almost anything by working and cultivating it. The natives are a curious race of people, about our stature; they disfigure themselves by tattooing. Many of them go quite naked, some of them wear mats, and some of them blankets, given them in exchange for their land. They are a very quick and intelligent race of people, and some day will make a useful community. They are fond of the English, but do not like the French or Americans—they say they are too much wi-wi (over-reaching they mean); they came and shot their pigs and stole their potatoes, and they do not like them for it. There is on the two islands about 160,000 natives; they are very expert in shooting, and use the axe very well. Their potatoes they plant in the ground with a stick, never dig it first, and poke them up again with a stick when ripe; they dig them up as they are wanted, all the winter. There is no frost scarcely at all, but very heavy rain in the winter season. Wild pigs are very plenty, and very good eating; they feed on the fern root. Birds are very plenty, and beautiful songsters.

We are settled at Nelson Haven. Our town is to be called Nelson. I shall expect you to write to me as soon as you can: there is no way of sending to you at present only through my letter, which I send home, and I enclose this, and bid mother forward it to you. I flatter myself we may meet again, with that to make us independent and comfortable in our old age. It is my intention to screw and save all I can, to insure a support in my infirmities. You have got a head of me by your industry and perseverance, and by you I intend to take example; God, I hope, will bless my endeavours. I intend to set up a store as soon as things is settled, and I catch a chance. I must wait until I see how my wife and family come out, and how things are arranged; I cannot tell you what is likely to take place. My wages are twenty-eight shillings a-week, and we pay seven shillings a-week back again for our rations, which is nearly enough to keep my family; I cannot at present consume mine. In short I cannot do amiss if I am steady, which, by God's blessing, I intend to be. By the time I have been my two years I shall be able to give you satisfaction. Uriah Hunt, brother to Mr. Hunt, at the Old Oak, Wootton Bassett, has been out here two years, and at first kept a pot-house, then kept an hotel at Port Nicholson: from one step to another he made a good fortune of several hundred pounds, and is now, since I have been here, returned to England to live upon it. He sold his spirits very dear, and his wine; very indifferent porter and ale 20 pence a quart, and 2s 6d a bottle; he made a pretty fortune by all accounts. There are a great many public-houses and hotels at Port Nicholson. At Nelson we have no grog-shops yet; our stores are all out of doors lying in the open air, no house yet put up, only a few tents. The men are busy putting up store houses and a sort of barracks. I am one of the surveyor's boat's crew. I am on the water all my time; we have two beautiful ten oared boats, and I form by appointment one of the crew, which will be easier than working on the land, and I am very fond of it too. I must now conclude by sending my kind love to Edgar, your wife and children, and the same to yourself from your affectionate brother.

THOMAS DODSON.

#### MERINO SHEEP.

The accounts of the increase of this animal on the Continent of Australia and in Van Diemen's Land is quite unparalleled. Many have already been landed in New Zealand. It may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers to have a trifling account of them in other places.

It is not half a century ago when the Merino sheep was only known in Spain, and they were sent from the flat parts of the country to graze in the mountains during summer, and the profit which attended them arose much more from their wool than their carcase. The most numerous Spanish flocks were the properties of the convents, and when the war

spread universally into Spain, these flocks were destroyed or removed into other countries. Many were purchased by large landowners in Saxony, whence they have spread throughout Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Hungary, and even into Russia, there being one proprietor in the Crimea who possesses 15,000. Some were taken to England. His Majesty George III. had some at Windsor; Lord Somerville in Somersetshire; Mr. Bennet, in Wiltshire; Sir John Sebright, in Hertfordshire; His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, at Hampton Court Park, and Mr., now Lord, Western, in Essex; but the largest number belonged to Mr Flower, in Huntingdonshire; but with the exception of Lord Western's, in Essex, the whole proved a failure. It was found impossible to increase their numbers, and a conclusion was come to, that the Merino sheep was an animal too tender for the climate of England. The wool was not considered equal to what was produced in Spain, and the carcase was hardly considered eatable by a people used to the fat sheep of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, and to the South Downs fattened in Romney Marsh, or other rich spots distant from the Downs, which is only a breeding country. Lord Western has proved an exception to all the rest. With extraordinary perseverance, and with shelter for them from large farming premises, his Lordship has succeeded in establishing a breed of sheep of such excellent quality, that his rams are now sought for, for the purpose of improving the sheep of Australia and Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Flower removed his, and went with them himself, to the Illinois in the United States; but was equally as unsuccessful as he was in England. It will appear extraordinary after this history, to hear of their success and vast increase from Dresden to Gratz, in Styria, and from Dresden Eau to the Crimea; but it must be observed that throughout this great extent they are universally housed in winter, and this is a secret, or rather a fact, which it may be unnecessary to impress upon those who are now making an attempt to introduce them into New Zealand. There are vast sheds erected for their shelter in these countries of a size of which no one dreams in England; and the greater part of the wool purchased as Saxon, from its being shipped in common with it, from Hamburg, is produced in this vast line of cold countries, and, in point of fact, it is the sale of wool which constitutes the rent of many of the great nobles of Austria, and Bohemia, and Hungary. When the spring comes, these sheep leave their sheds in the day time, but they are housed long after the lambing season is over. They are an animal particularly subject to the foot rot, but this is a disease readily cured by an English shepherd. It may not be in itself catching, but if a lame sheep is suffered to graze, the ground on which he has stepped becomes contaminated, and healthy sheep who follow it are sure to be in the same state. The day it is perceived that a sheep is lame from the foot rot, it should be removed from the rest until perfectly cured.

The grazing grounds in Van Diemen's Land are very much hilly ground, very different to mountainous, and are so extensive that the sheep naturally shelter themselves from every wind, and this answers the purpose of sheds. Mr. Joseph Archer, who is one of the most successful settlers in the colony, and a gentleman of strong natural sense, was lately in Europe, and took great pains to examine the treatment of the Merino sheep in Saxony. It would be well if some of the New Zealand colonists were to pay him a visit, as there cannot be a doubt that much useful information might be obtained from him. He has a large property near Laurens-on, and has built a fine mansion on it. He returned a few years back, carrying with him statues and pictures from Italy, and a number of the finest Merino sheep which he could purchase for the improvement of his flocks. From the facility with which the native Mauris in New Zealand build houses for the colonists, no doubt they are capable of erecting extensive sheds for the housing of sheep during winter; and New Zealand appears to have the singular advantage of producing turnips, which is not the case in the greater part of those countries which are now covered with Merino sheep. Although much colder during winter, from Leipzig to the Crimea, the heats in summer come on so early, that no turnips are cultivated. It must be the same in Australia. Every thing in New Zealand is in its infancy; its brave colonists struggling to maintain themselves against the ignorance and self-will of the Governor, impotent for good, but who, unfortunately, has been clothed with power to do harm, without sufficient knowledge of the science of colonization to redeem it by any useful acts. When the colonists are set free from this incumbrance, no doubt sheep farming will attract their attention, and these few hints are thrown out in the hope that some competent persons will emigrate either from this country or from Australia, who will pursue it, and that before long. There may be a Joseph Archer in New Zealand as well as Van Diemen's Land. These sheep are sheltered at Mr. Archer's by the undulations of his sheep pasture—by which they naturally seek to avoid the prevailing winds; but when Mr. Archer was in Europe he was himself doubtful whether it might not be better to provide them with an artificial shelter. At the end of "Cunningham's Hints for Australian Emigrants," are receipts for the cure of the diseases of sheep—"scab," "foot rot," &c., and this forms but a small portion of this most useful publication.

#### REVIEWS.

*New Zealand; a Poem (by an Estonian).* L. and G. Seeley. This little poem is designed as a tribute of respect to the first bishop of New Zealand. It is divided into three parts, the first describing the Islands of New Zealand, their productions and peculiarities; the second being a paraphrase of Bishop Selwyn's last address to his congregation; and the third, the poet's vision of the future. We subjoin a few specimens:—of the first mission, the poet says—

Upon the mountains—by the hills—  
Beside the streams, and countless rills—  
Adown the valley, o'er the lake—  
Athwart the fern-tracks, bush, and brake,  
How beautiful, O Marsden! beat  
The echoes of thy coming feet;  
The feet of him that meekly bears  
Salvation, and a God declares.

When the slant sun declines below  
Mount Edgecombe's top of blushing snow,

Or twilight fall, and mists awake  
O'er Roturoa's tepid lake,  
Shall mothers to their children tell  
The deeds that mission did so well  
The trials, dangers, sorrows sore,  
The threats and taunts their patience bore.

A sermon affords rather an untoward subject for versification, and it is this portion of the poem especially which appears laboured. From the conclusion we extract the following:—

I have preached long and yet would still delay,  
As Paul, to midnight—we have met to pray,  
Break bread, and offer alms, and may they go  
To God, memorial of his work below;  
In holy deeds and prayers has passed away  
Of this short life my saddest, happiest day:  
I linger on, unwilling to depart,  
Yet fain to utter from my inmost heart  
That benediction—still one word—I make  
But one entreaty, bear it for my sake:  
To many gracious—no—I will not speak  
Or but this once—ye strong! support my weak.

Then with uplifted hands, and heart, and eyes,  
Half in the heav'ns amid the hush of sighs  
And sacredness of tears that round him fall,  
He spoke the silent prayer and bless'd them all.

In conclusion, we may mention that the proceeds of the sale of the poem are to be given to the New Zealand Church Fund.

*The Colonization of New Zealand; by Professor Charles Ritter, of Berlin. Translated from the German. Smith, Elder, & Co.*

The distinguished author of this account of New Zealand visited England last year—and the publication itself is evidence of the great interest he took in all that relates to the colonization of the country. It moreover shows that he brought to the task of examining the various questions connected with the subject, an observant as well as a highly instructed mind; and making allowance for some few errors which are, for the most part, corrected by the intelligent translator, the work is an acceptable present even to the English reader; taken as a whole, it is a most animated account of the Islands and of the transactions of which they have been the object; and so completely has the learned professor digested the facts, that the reader might almost suppose the account of a percipient witness was before him.

As our readers are completely informed upon every topic embraced by the professor's narrative, we can find but little that is adapted for quotation. As a specimen of the author's enthusiastic manner, take the following account of New Zealand before the present period of colonization:—

"New Zealand is a section of the globe where Nature has indeed been beautiful, nay, lavish of her choicest gifts, in return for which, however, mankind has hitherto done nothing, beyond the country's first discovery, and the occurrences of the last year or two, or rather has abused those gifts in various ways. It stands yet in the childhood of its first discovery, and since the first expression of pleased astonishment at its rich construction, no smiling look of the European discoverer has fallen back upon it,—not once was the flag of actual possession-taking raised upon its soil by the nation claiming its discovery. Its Son of Nature, the being endowed with vigorous, though untutored energies of mind and body—an Anthropophagus, was allowed to revert to cannibalism, without a redeeming effort, or the slightest benevolence of guardianship, on the part of those organized thereto; who, on the contrary, arrogating to themselves a wide superiority over him, often sought, in the most arbitrary, sometimes in the most reckless and revolting way, to dispose of his life and natural inheritance. No enterprising character since Cook, the discoverer's, time (1768), has circumnavigated the 800 German miles of the island coast; no geologist, no botanist, no philanthropist, no one of the numerous tourists, whether of the investigative or merely inquisitive order, has penetrated into its interior, and it has consequently remained until lately, an unknown land, in the fullest meaning of the term. Since only the last ten years, since the teachers of the gospel in their triumphant extension into the wildernesses of the South Sea coast, (as formerly into those of our own North Sea,) have also here penetrated the hearts of many of the most savage tribes, subdued their passions, and even preserved with these Cannibals a friendly intercourse; only since then have scattered paths been opened amid the wilds of their forests homes. Nor was this effected elsewhere than along the shores of the northern islands, or in the case of other natives than those by whom they were inhabited. Numbers remained unknown, and the greater part of the interior, covered with a dense primeval forest, proved inaccessible to the missionaries. These first endeavours to humanize the Aborigines of the northern island were followed but too quickly, from the promulgation of the report of the rich provision of its natural productions, and other promising sources of profit and attraction, by the advent of speculators and adventurers. The thousand of ships of all seafaring nations in the world, which now annually plough the waters of the South Sea, the thousands which yearly resort to the neighbouring groups of harbours of New South Wales and Van Deimen's Land, as winter stations, in order to escape the ravages of the southern storms of the Antarctic hemisphere, before returning to their respective countries, or proceeding to the India and China seas to prosecute their traffic; all these supply vagabonds enough, whose well being is in no wise cared for, and who, with reckless daring, are ever ready to throw themselves into the arms of chance and trust to fortune. On a territory such as that of New Zealand, where yet there was no observer of their irregular proceedings, where yet no law obtained, no kind of order existed;—where yet, in the degraded game of chance, the wide prospect of freebootery, or riches, in every wild dominion was held out to rapacity, because no sovereign power for the benefit of the whole had been called

into existence; the intrusion of a class of persons of the character described was especially calculated to prove, as in effect it did, most baneful. The Island resembled a ship whose crew, become their own destroyers, and which, whirled about at chance, devoid of pilot, must fall a prey to barbarians. Allured by the thirst of booty, the individuals mentioned could afford at first to be indifferent on the score of bodily food; since, for a long time past, the Aborigines have raised in such abundance from their fertile soil, the native or sweet potatoe, and more recently also, the transplanted European root, that this source of nourishment, viewed in conjunction with the numerous swine, whether wild or domesticated, abounding every where along the inhabited line of coast, left but little ground for apprehension on the score of food, on the part of the sailors who might resort thither. Further, as a second and inexhaustible source of food, the great fisheries in all the rivers, creeks, and bays, lay always at their command; these shores being, for the most part, only temporarily inhabited by small groups of the wandering tribes of the Aborigines, who otherwise, never impede foreigners benefiting by such gifts of nature. The numerous shoals of colossal sea-animals, the seal and the whale, driven since the last century from the northern seas, have found in the southern ocean a longer respite from the pursuit of man, and still swarm, occasionally in considerable numbers, about the southern shores of New Zealand, with their young around them. The rich profit which their chase affords has attracted yearly, since the last century, numerous ships from the greatest distances, into these waters, as also smaller vessels, from the vicinity, particularly New South Wales. Almost every bay and creek of the double-island, especially the southern one, has already been rendered a place of settlement by seal and whale fishermen of every maritime nation, both American and European, amongst whom the Australasians and the British form the principal, although there is no deficiency, either of Frenchmen, Norwegians, or German Hanseatics.

The following is the writer's description of the physical aspect of the Islands:—

The entire west side of the Island is a monotonous line of coast, and on account of the prevalence of westerly winds, as yet little visited; but in its centre, tending towards the funnel-shaped entrance to Cook's Strait, the high pyramid of Mount Egmont rises like another Peak of Teneriffe, full ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and serving consequently as a conspicuous landmark for ships navigating thitherwards from the west. Its bold, snow-covered crest, ever shrouded in mist, has already served as a beacon to numerous Colonists: for at its wide Northern base, rich in fine undulating meadow land, the youngest Colonial City, named New Plymouth, after its elder British sister, has been established. Its base on the South-west, extends down to the Inner channel of Cook's Strait, within which, its opposite shores amply provided by nature with the most excellent shipping stations and havens, the London Company as already stated, has chosen the site of the chief Colonial City, Wellington.

Within this volcanic kind of dissection of the island, the channel of which forms a complete navigable sea branch, from twenty to thirty German miles long from west to east, and from ten to five in breadth from north to south, lies that splendid concentrated mass of haven richness, lately become of inestimable value as the centre of settlement and its concomitant activity on the grandest scale.

Here, amid these varied havens, tarried long at frequent intervals, the first discoverer, forasmuch as he here found collected all that was requisite for the recreation and invigoration of his ship's company: protection against tempests, excellent anchorages, exhaustless abundance of superior timber for masts and ship purposes, fresh salubrious water, delicious fish in plenty, potatoes, and wholesome wild, anti-scorbutic herbs, cress, celery, spoon-wort; and, although occasionally a little wind agitated—an atmosphere so genial and salubrious, that the crew, then exhausted through fatigue and sickness, while within the tropics, speedily regained the strength with which they had left their native shores, and like renovated beings, were enabled to set out again to encounter the hardships which awaited them in the Antarctic regions.

Fully answering to such description were found Tasman's Gulf\* (Blind Bay), Queen Charlotte's Sound, Admiralty Bay, Ship's Cove, and many other places in this glittering row of stations, of which, however, those only on the north-eastern outlet, particularly in Cloudy Bay, were made use of on this occasion. But the progress of discovery in our days, proves that the southern coast of the opposite northern lying shore, contains a similar natural treasure; which to a maritime nation must be regarded as the highest condition of a country's value. Hence, it is here, at Port Nicholson, where the new colonial city Wellington, has been laid out, as the future centre of the great commercial traffic which may be anticipated, and as the first sea-port of the New Colonial states.†

From the shores of Cook's Strait, southwards, the middle island stretches a hundred German miles further down towards the Polar side of the earth, with still bolder, continuous mountain chains, extending lengthwise through its entire centre. Snow-covered plains decorate the detached giant peaks which project from out the long-drawn rocky ridge. Here, steppes, of manifold gradation, sloping on either side towards the rugged coasts, are overspread with the thickest mantle of colossal primeval forests; a treasure of many millions for futures ages, but which on account of the uncommon acclivities of the formations is difficult of acquisition. In this region, are everywhere numerous bays and inlets; but nowhere wide-spreading valleys, though many, but as yet unexplored level districts lie in the interstices of the higher grounds; the narrow clefts being alike traversed by the waters of roaring mountain floods, and murmuring waterfalls. A stupendous mountain nature of the true Norwegian character, and to which even the Scottish, as well as that so esteemed of Wales and Cumberland must yield, is here predominant. But still the extreme southern end of this island has the superiority of a very mild south of England climate, where, though rain, clouds, and

\* The site lately selected for the Nelson settlement of the New Zealand Company.—Translator.

† This opinion, as to the great natural advantages of Port Nicholson, is in strict accordance with all concurrent testimony, and is a severe reflection on the strange fatuity which has suggested the plan of the sale of Government upon a remote part of the northern island.—Translator.

tempests fail not, yet the snow in severest winter, only seldom remains upon the ground beyond a few days; where the constant verdure of the forest trees and the myrtle-shrubs enshrouds the landscape in beauty, the whole year through; where both maize and potatoes thrive exceedingly.

*On the Growth of Plants in Closely Glazed Cases: By Mr. N. B. Ward, F.L.S. London: J. Van Voorst.*

This delightful little book is one of the most important contributions to practical science in an age, albeit not deficient in improvements of a similar kind. It shows how healthily plants will grow in glazed cases perpetually closed, in situations otherwise not favourable to vegetable life; and what is more important to our readers, it unfolds a mode of conveying living plants to distant parts of the globe, almost without the risk of losing a single specimen.

Every gardener must long since have been aware of the fact, that a plant will live and flourish under a bell glass, apparently entirely excluded from the influence of the external atmosphere, but Mr. Ward is the first who, by a series of successful experiments, has traced that simple fact to a large number of its consequences, and who has given it a scientific explanation, which imparts certainty to the future operations of the florist.

As our author's description of the manner in which his attention was first called to the fact is extremely interesting, we are tempted to insert it entire:—

"The science of Botany, in consequence of the perusal of the works of the immortal Linnæus, had been my recreation from my youth up; and the earliest object of my ambition was to possess an old wall covered with ferns and mosses. To obtain this end, I built up some rock-work in the yard at the back of my house, and placed a perforated pipe at the top, from water which trickled on the plants beneath; these consisted of *Pitypodium vulgare*, *Lomaria spicata*, *Lastrea dilatata*, *L. Filix-mas*, *Athyrium Filix-femina*, *Asplenium Trichomanes*, and a few other ferns, and several mosses procured from the woods in the neighbourhood of London, together with primroses, wood, sorrel, &c. &c. Being, however, surrounded by numerous manufactories and enveloped in their smoke, my plants soon began to decline, and ultimately perished, all my endeavours to keep them alive proving fruitless. When the attempt had been given up in despair, I was led to reflect a little more deeply upon the subject, in consequence of a simple incident which occurred in the summer of 1829. I had buried the chrysalis of a Sphinx in some some moist mould contained in a wide-mouthed glass bottle, covered with a lid. In watching the bottle from day to day, I observed that the moisture which during the heat of the day arose from the mould, became condensed on the internal surface of the glass, and returned whence it came; thus keeping the mould always in the same degree of humidity. About a week prior to the final change of the insect, a seedling fern and a grass made their appearance on the surface of the mould.

I could not but be struck with the circumstance of one of that very tribe of plants, which I had for years fruitlessly attempted to cultivate, coming up *sponste sua* in such a situation; and asked myself seriously what were the conditions necessary for its growth! To this the answer was,—1stly, an atmosphere free from soot; (this I well know from previous experience);—2ndly, light;—3rdly, heat;—4thly, moisture;—and lastly, change of air. It was quite evident that the plants could obtain light and heat as well in the bottle as out of it; and that the lid which retained the moisture likewise excluded the soot. The only remaining condition to be fulfilled was the change of air; and how was this to be effected? When I published my account in the 'Companion to the Botanical Magazine,' I overlooked the law respecting the diffusion of gaseous bodies, described in the preceding chapter, and stated that this change was produced by the variations of temperature causing alternate expansions and contractions in the air surrounding the plants, and which of course produced a certain but very limited effect.

Thus, then, all the conditions necessary for the growth of my little plant were apparently fulfilled, and it remained only to put it to the test of experiment. I placed the bottle outside the window of my study—a room facing the north, and to my great delight the plants continued to grow well. They turned out to be *Lastrea Filix-mas* and *Poa annua*. They required no attention, the same circulation of the water continuing; and here they remained for nearly four years, the *Poa* once flowering, and the fern producing three or four fronds annually. At the end of this time they accidentally perished, during my absence from home, in consequence of the rusting of the lid, and the admission of rain water.

From this small and simple beginning, Mr. Ward has gone on increasing the size and number of his glazed cases, until his residence, in the very heart of the city—in the midst of smoke and vitiated air, has become graced by a most beautiful collection of rare plants, hitherto deemed impossible to be reared in towns, and even out of hot-houses: is not this a wonderful triumph of art?

If we were to go on quoting according to our fancy, we really should lay ourselves open to an action on the case for pirating the whole book; as therefore we are forced to select, we choose the following for two reasons: first, because the *Trichomanes Speciosum* is a plant extremely difficult to succeed with, and second, because the growth of the *Hymenophyllum* for nine years in a closed bottle without a second watering is a remarkable proof of the success of the method.

1. *Trichomanes speciosum*; (the *T. brevistatum* of most English botanical works). This, the most lovely of our cellular plants, is the most intractable under ordinary methods of treatment. Loddiges, who have had it repeatedly, never could keep it alive; \* and Baron Fischer, the superintendent of the botanical establishment of the Emperor of Russia, when he saw the plants growing in one of my cases, took off his hat, made a low bow to it, and said—"You have been my master all the days of my life." Whence then arises the great difficulty of cultivating this plant? It is

\* Mr. Mackay, of Dublin, I believe is the only person who has succeeded in growing this plant well; and to him I am indebted for my present specimens, and for numerous other kind contributions.

simply owing to the occasional dryness of the atmosphere. Place the plant in one of my cases, and thus secure a constantly humid atmosphere around it, and it will grow as well in the most smoky part of London as on the rocks at Killarney, or in the laurel forests of Teneriffe:—

"Mirtaturque novas frondes."

This plant lived for about four years in a wide-mouthed bottle, covered with oiled silk, during which time is required no water; but having outgrown its narrow limits it was removed to some rock-work in my largest fern-house, where it now remains, covered with a bell-glass, and occasionally watered.

2. *Hymenophyllum* with one or two species of *Junger mannii* and *Mosses*. These were planted nine years since, in the bottle in which my first experimental plants sprang up and perished. The soil is a mixture of peat mould, loam and sand, with as much moisture as it would retain when water was poured through it. The same water has served for the nourishment of the plants up to the present time, nor am I at present able to assign any limit to their existence in this state. The mould appears to be as moist and the plants as fresh, as on the day they were enclosed; and when we reflect upon their independent state, we may, without any great stretch of imagination, carry our minds back to the primeval condition of vegetation, when "the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground."

The experiment may be tried with a single bottle, and it is adapted to the commonest plants, such as the primrose, the snowdrop, and the crocus. The following is Mr. Ward's description of a case filled with Spring flowers:—

9. Case with Spring Flowers. In order to have a gay assemblage of flowers, I filled a case about three feet by one with the following plants, viz., *Primula sinensis*, *P. nivalis*, *Scilla sibirica*, *Cyclamen Coum*, *Ornithogalum Sternbergii*, *Gagea lutea*, *Ganymedes pulchellus*, and three or four varieties of *Crocus*, interspersed with little patches of *Luco-podium denticulatum*. This case was placed, about the end of February, outside a window with a southern aspect. It is not, I believe, possible to see these plants to such advantages any ordinary garden. Here, undisturbed either by wind or rain, their flowers are developed in great luxuriance; and most of them continue for two or three months, realising the beautiful description of Catullus:—

"Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis  
Ignotus pecori, nullo contutus aratro  
Quem mulcent aura, firmat sol, educat imber  
Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ."

One chapter is devoted to the subject of conveying plants on ship board in glazed cases, whereby they are kept exposed to light, and consume no water—an important consideration during long voyages. We must not dwell on this subject, but content ourselves by stating that the loss of a plant, if Mr. Ward's directions be fulfilled, is rare: whilst all other methods are exposed to the risk of failure from any change of temperature, and from numerous other causes.

We must now conclude. In point of general utility this little book takes a high place among the works of the day. To our immediate readers it possesses a double attraction, for they are equally interested in both the applications of the method in question. Plants have already been conveyed to New Zealand by this method with the most perfect success, and they who are desirous of doing the same should possess themselves of a copy of the book. In the structure of the cases there is no mystery, for the conditions to success pointed out by Mr. Ward are easily fulfilled.

*An Account of the Settlements of the New Zealand Company, from personal observations during a residence there.* By the Honourable Henry William Petre. Fifth Edition. Smith Elder, and Co. This is a cheap reprint of Mr. Petre's excellent little book. The former editions were beautifully and even expensively got up, though sold at a comparatively moderate price. This edition is adapted for more general circulation, being not much more than one quarter of the price of the former editions, the steel engraving being replaced by a neat woodcut.

*Latest Information from the Settlement of New Plymouth, on the Coast of Taranaki, New Zealand.* Published under the Direction of the West of England Board of the New Zealand Company. Smith, Elder and Co.

This is a most interesting pamphlet, containing the testimony of eye witnesses as to the eligibility of New Plymouth as an agricultural settlement. We have only room for a few short extracts, but shall return to it in our next:—

TARANAKI.

The district of Taranaki in appearance much resemble a park, and when cleared of fern will be considerable improved. The land is comparatively level, the soil rich and fertile, the climate delightful (at this time the temperature ranging in our marquee from 65 to 86), and the land well watered with two rivers (the Ewatoiki and Enui), streams, and frequent rains. Governor Hobson told Capt. Listdret, on meeting him at Port Nicholson, that Taranaki was the garden of New Zealand, and that he hoped soon to see a road between it and Auckland, his seat of government, and that he should visit us the ensuing summer.

In August, the writer says:—From what I have seen of this district, I have no doubt the settlement will succeed well, particularly for agriculturists coming here; and I am glad to find some are expected in the next ship. A mill and steam-engine is to be brought out by one of the colonists, and will be a valuable acquisition. I wish you were here to see my establishment: I have quite a little farm-yard within my site—a hen-house, goat-house, and pig-stye,—and, better still, a house and a barn for them. I have been exceedingly busy fencing, building, and am now going to prepare some land for potatoes, &c.



EMIGRATION FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

On Thursday, 14th inst., a number of persons about to emigrate to New Zealand, by the Sir Charles Forbes, sat down to a good dinner of beef, mutton, &c., at the Long Rooms, provided by the Labourers' Friends' Society.

its value would increase and wages at home would rise. There was at present a great demand for labour in our colonies; but of all he had heard or read, none offered so fine a field as New Zealand.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPS FOR NELSON.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY hereby gives notice, that the following ships have been chartered by the Company, for the conveyance of Emigrants from the Port of London to the settlement of Nelson in New Zealand.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, 303 tons—to sail 1st May. THOMAS HARRISON, 355 tons—to sail 25th May. OLYMPUS, 316 tons—to sail 15th May.

SHIP FOR NEW ZEALAND WANTED. New Zealand House, April 28, 1842.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the New Zealand Company hereby gives Notice, that the Directors will be ready, on TUESDAY next, the 31 day of May, at 3 o'clock precisely, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about Eighty Storage Passengers, in a ship of about 350 tons, old register, from the Port of Plymouth to Wellington and New Plymouth, in New Zealand, to sail on the 1st day of July next.

FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail on the 24th May, the fast-sailing British-built ship THOMAS HARRISON, A 1, 400 Tons.

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, Direct The fine fast-sailing River-built Barque, ST. GEORGE, N. E. 300 tons register, Copper and Copper-fastened, J. G. SUGHRUE, Commander.

FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND direct, The superior British-built fast-sailing Ship OLYMPUS, A 1; 500 Tons Barthen. JOHN WHITE, Commander.

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.

PORT NICHOLSON.—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices: NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can be effected.

EMIGRATION, Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged. NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

EMIGRANTS' TENTS.—12 feet square made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, of 18; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Pole, &c.

AUSTRALASIA. LANDS FOR SALE, at each of the British Colonies. Apply by letter, post-paid, to Mr. S. R. EWEN, Agent by Appointment to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 16, South-place, Finsbury-square, London.

GREAT TITHES to be Let of the hamlet of Dedworth, near Windsor, county of Berks. Apply to the owner, Mr. SAMUEL R. EWEN, Agent by Appointment to Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 16, South-place, Finsbury-square, London.

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THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand. Price of THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers. ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3d for the first insertion, and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to 10 lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, April 16, 1842.





THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 61.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## CHOPPING AND LAND CLEARING IN NEW ZEALAND.

A HINT FOR AMERICAN BACK-WOODS-MEN.

In the 27th number of this Journal, we addressed a "paper to Emigrants" on "Land Clearing," and the "First Crop in New Zealand." Our object then was to correct an erroneous impression entertained by a gentleman of practical experience in this country, on the expense of clearing the land. A letter from Mr. George Duppa, published in our 17th number, contained an expression of opinion that the expense of clearing would be forty pounds per acre! Our American experience enabled us to assert that this was a gross error, and we did our best to point out wherein the fallacy lay. But Mr. Duppa being a practical agriculturist, our doctrine had little weight with persons who were familiar with his name, and we have reason to know that his statement alarmed many, made some hesitate to emigrate, and we believe even kept a few at home, who would otherwise have settled in New Zealand.

But if a mere practical view be likely to lead to error in one case, it is ultimately calculated to correct that error; and as Mr. Duppa went out with the firm determination to embark at once in active operations—to submit agriculture in New Zealand to the test of experience, we have no doubt he has, by this time, corrected his erroneous impression, (which was really what the world call theoretical, or more properly, hypothetical,) and has a considerable breadth of land under tillage. We, therefore, await his further report with extreme anxiety.

As to the nature of that report we have no misgivings. We know that he will say "I was mistaken as to the great expense of clearing land; I had not then discarded my English notions of pulling up stumps and such like ruinous expedients; I have since taken a hint from America, and can clear land for one-fourth or one-fifth of what I formerly stated." Such, we have no doubt, will be his report; we have no doubt from what we hear in other cases that Mr. Duppa's flourishing fields have been reduced to tillage at eight or ten pounds per acre, if not for less;—except perhaps his gardens and homestead, upon which the indulgence of taste would justify an additional expenditure.

The first account we have of clearing in New Zealand was at an expense of 12l per acre. That was too much, but it was a first trial conducted by inexperience; yet it is far below the sum Mr. Duppa stated. We have reason to believe that the land so cleared was over cleared, that is, the American system was neglected, and English error prevailed. But their clearing has been since done much lower—we believe at ten and even eight pounds, and it will be seen, from a quotation from a letter from New Plymouth, that land may be cleared for ten pounds, and for agricultural purposes for half that sum.

To this we have no doubt it will come. The New Zealand settlers will learn to leave the larger stumps to be disposed of by the elements, as in America, and although some loss of land is involved in that course, yet there is an enormous saving of labour, enough, indeed, to make the difference between fortune on the one hand, and utter ruin on the other.

Fortunately there are in New Zealand a few settlers of the superior class who have had the advantage of American experience. They will, we doubt not, instruct their fellow settlers in the course to be pursued; but what is really wanted, is a good supply of strong arms capable of wielding the American lumberman's axe. In experienced hands it is a noble instrument. Before the American chopper, armed with the heavy axe, the forest falls with a rapidity which an English forester will scarcely credit. An acre of dense forest chopped, logged, and piled ready for burning in one week! Will it be believed? Yet such is the fact.

We have some hope that the high wages of New Zealand will draw out of some American whaler which may visit Port Nicholson, a few Yankee choppers. Most Americans of the class habituated to honest industry can wield the axe with effect, and many sailors have been choppers before they took to the sea. On the eastern coast of America, "away down east in the state of Connecticut," as Jack Downing says, there are many choppers and sailors who might change places, without doing discredit to their respective employments, and we repeat that some assistance may be derived from the source we have named. But we desire something more, and we believe if the state of the land in New Zealand, and the consequent demand for choppers, were made known in the United States, that many active clearers would embark on the first opportunity, and by their example operate as a sort of normal school for choppers, if we may be allowed the phrase, in New Zealand.

We even think some little effort should be made to inform the backwoodsmen of America of the wants of New Zealand in this behalf. Should this paper meet the eye of any American editor,

he would do a service to his own readers, as well as to our Colony, by promulgating our present statement. A small body of American clearers might make a little fortune presently, by contracting to clear at so much per acre, and no one would grudge them that fortune; for, whilst they were getting a higher price for clearing than they had been accustomed to, the settlers would pay it cheerfully, inasmuch as, although high, it would be much lower than the price for which the work had previously been done.

But it is not in clearing only that there is error to be removed. We have reason to believe that the plough is resorted to, far too early in New Zealand. When the wood is first removed, the soil beneath is, for the most part, decayed vegetable matter, and harrowing is all that is at first necessary. Ploughing, as we stated in our former article, is quite a wasteful outlay, without doing any benefit to the land. In other smaller matters, moreover, American experience would be of the utmost use—so much so, indeed, as to secure to those who shall carry it to New Zealand a high remuneration. Earnestly, then, do we invite the American backwoodsman to visit the new and beautiful colony, which so much lacks his peculiar and valuable knowledge; there is, an ample field for his labour; that labour, we are aware, is well rewarded in his own country; but we know also that he is imbued with the spirit of active enterprise, and is well pleased, if, in the pursuit thereof, he can do good to others while doing good to himself. Throughout life, he has been the pioneer of improvement. Why not extend his operations to a distant field? We trust our hint will not be thrown out in vain, but that some few of the hardy class we are speaking of will extend the sphere of their usefulness to the new, and, as far as they are concerned, unoccupied field.

We will conclude with a few words to our own readers. If there be among them any intending emigrants who feel misgivings about the expense of clearing, let them dismiss the same at once from their minds. For several months the reports from the colony are to the effect that clearing can be done for less and less. We feel assured that it will be reduced to five or six pounds per acre, and we doubt if it will stop there. Moreover, land that requires clearing is much richer than land that is free from wood; and, generally speaking, the difference in the quality and productiveness of the soil is sufficient to cover—and even more than cover—the expenses of clearing. So well is this understood in the United States and Canada, that, excepting alluvial land which does not want clearing, is not deemed worth having. The erroneous notion which we are combating no doubt originated in Australia, where the best pastures are grassy plains free from wood. But the physical character of New Zealand is entirely different, and we have no doubt that the American criterion will be found to be more correct. New Zealand is covered with the richest vegetation, which marks the almost unparalleled fertility of the soil; and the labour of clearing will be more than repaid by the first crop. There are, no doubt, many tracts of rich land, partly alluvial on which there are but few timber trees, but these tracts, we believe, will be found to be the exception; so that the settler in New Zealand, like the settler in America, must be prepared to subdue the forest ere he can sow and reap; but when at length he does reap, great indeed will be the reward of his toil.

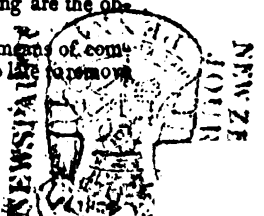
## SUGGESTIONS TO CAPITALISTS.

NO. I.

STEAM BOATS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

OUR attention has been called to the subject of steam communication between the several settlements in New Zealand by the following observations, which appeared in the *Auckland Herald* of Oct. 30th. The article is couched in a fair and liberal spirit—a proof that the hostility of the local government towards the Company's settlements is not participated in by the thinking portion of the people; and that the proceedings long since announced in this country, but which, we regret to say, have not yet ripened into substantial measures, are watched with deep interest, which shows how fully alive the people of Auckland are to the great importance of the subject,—a feeling in which the people of the other settlements participate with at least equal force. Indeed we have of late received several letters from the colony, in which, among other things, the establishment of local steam communication is recommended to capitalists, and as we intend from time to time to call attention to, and furnish information upon such undertakings as offer great advantages to that class, we have marked this "suggestion" as the first of a series—the first because in our opinion not merely the most important, but also the most certain to afford immediate profit. The following are the observations to which we have alluded:—

"The evil of scattered settlements with no regular means of communication must be sufficiently obvious: it is now too late to remove



the evil; it remains only to find a remedy. To the south the principal settlements are on the western coast and in Cook's Straits, Port Nicholson, Wanganui, and the Plymouth Company's colony at Taranaki are fast rising into importance; but for all purposes of Government and commerce they are virtually as distant from Auckland as Bourdeaux, Oporto, and Lisbon from London. The formation of an inland communication will of course be one of the very first great works of the Government; but it must necessarily be a work of time; until its completion, some means must be adopted for bringing these districts within reach of each other; the activity and energy of the New Zealand Company, our readers are aware, are at this moment directed to the making of Port Nicholson, by means of the West Indian steamers, the nearest to England of all her Australasian possessions. In the present state of our communication with that Port, Auckland will receive no advantage from that measure; Port Nicholson will be within 70 or 80 days of England: Auckland will continue to be double that distance—the administration of justice must be very irregularly carried on—there can be no free circulation or exchange of surplus produce, imports or labour. So much for the ableness of Manakoa Harbour, a steamer and a couple of fast sailing schooners, should be laid on to run regularly between Auckland and Port Nicholson, touching at Taranaki and Wanganui; this might be done by the Government, by private individuals, or by a Company; the last would probably be the most advantageous mode of effecting the object; it would not be difficult, in parliamentary phrase, to *shew traffic*, even in the present infant state of the intervening settlements. Wanganui, where thirty or forty thousand acres of land have been sold, must be supplied with all imported commodities from Port Nicholson, and the settlement at Taranaki, to a considerable extent at least, either from that place, or from Auckland the carriage of the mails would form a considerable and profitable source of revenue; a large number of passengers might be safely calculated upon; between Port Nicholson and Wanganui the inland communication will continue for some time to be difficult, while the intercourse will be considerable: with Taranaki communication inland is, for practical purposes, at present out of the question: for both those places, and for Auckland itself, Port Nicholson will frequently form the landing place; it is obvious therefore, that the project, economically carried out, might from the first be reasonably expected to turn out a profitable undertaking: to do so, however, it is necessary that the whole of the traffic should be in the hands of the Company: with this view, and to prevent competition, which would be ruinous to both parties, it would be desirable that any Company formed for the purpose should comprise as many as possible of the merchants, store-keepers, and land-owners interested in the several districts: the shares should be fairly apportioned among them, and the concurrence of the principal agents of the New Zealand Company, if possible, secured: in this way, a great object might be attained, with profit to the projectors, and with infinite advantage to the whole community. If the evil be allowed much longer to exist—if the sufficient energy, capital, or public spirit be found wanting in the Colony, our readers may be assured that New Zealand will neither deserve nor much longer enjoy that degree of interest in England with which her colonization has been hitherto regarded."

Steam communication between Auckland and the Company's settlements is necessary for the purposes of Government. We have before remarked that "Captain Hobson would require a steam boat to serve a writ," and if the machinery of Government be kept all "clean and nicely oiled," ready for use, when wanted, at Auckland, we do not see how the Government can be carried on without it. The government, no doubt, will be forced to equip a steamboat before very long; but what the Auckland paper alludes to is steam communication for commercial purposes, and if this be necessary between Auckland and the settlements on Cook's Straits, where intercourse has sometimes been carried on to the injury of Port Nicholson, as in the case of Captain Hobson's crimping system, how much more necessary and important must it be between the several settlements on Cook's Straits between which the intercourse can only be beneficial.

Wellington, in spite of all forced efforts to raise a commercial capital in another place, must, from its central situation, always be the metropolis of the trade of New Zealand. There is no royal road to the construction of a trading station, and there are instances upon record of trade removing itself from the localities assigned to it by a government—indeed Russell is itself a case in point. In this matter dame Nature will be obeyed; and we think we can discover from the above extract that even Manukao is likely to become a formidable rival to the capital in a commercial point of view. Taking Wellington, therefore, as the principal station for steam navigation, the other settlements will be found admirably situated for steam communication. Wanganui, which is fast rising into an agricultural town of importance, commensurate with the rich district of which it is the outlet, is a little more than 100 miles from Port Nicholson. New Plymouth is about forty miles further, Nelson Haven is about 120 miles by sea from Wellington. Besides these, it is probable that a small town will grow up at the mouth of the Manawatu, about half-way between Port Nicholson and Wanganui, as it is, like the latter place, the outlet of a rich district, through which the river is navigable for a very considerable distance. Between these several settlements, a very active intercourse has grown up. Within less than a week of our site of Nelson being known at Wellington, three small vessels were laid on for Nelson, and others have since followed. Small schooners are continually trading between Wanganui and Wellington, and between New Plymouth and Wellington. These have as much work as

would occupy several small steamers, and indeed so active is the intercourse, that the passengers alone passing between the several settlements, would afford ample remuneration to a couple of steamboats of moderate size but compactly built, with full power to be useful for all purposes, including the towing of vessels in and out of the several harbours. Some of the steamers employed at Liverpool for general purposes, would probably answer all the purposes for which steamboats are required in New Zealand.

There is nothing in the extent of the undertaking which would preclude private capitalists from embarking in the business. The proper course would be to send out the engines, the rigging, the copper, the fastenings, the joiners work, and fitting, and to build the mere hull at Port Nicholson, or one might be built at Wellington, and the other at Nelson simultaneously. At the former place we know, and at the latter we believe, there are builders fully competent to undertake the work, and we believe it might be effected on more reasonable terms, and on the whole more advantageously, than at any other of the Australasian ports—at all events we speak with some confidence with regard to the capabilities of Wellington, which are now abundantly conspicuous.

Let it be observed that by the terms of purchase of the Second Colony, 50,000*l.* of the whole purchase money was set apart for certain public purposes calculated to render the colony attractive. Or this sum so set apart 20,000*l.* was assigned to giving encouragement to steam navigation in the settlement by way of bounty. Any individual or body of individuals who shall establish steam communication between Nelson and the Company's other settlements will be entitled to a portion of this bounty, and any persons disposed to embark in the undertaking may ascertain from the Company the conditions on which that bounty will be given. The Company themselves cannot embark in the enterprise in question, their business is confined to the encouragement thereof; so that their appropriate function cannot be exercised until some persons are ready to enter into the business which we trust will be at no very distant day. If there be any persons desirous of entering into the undertaking but yet who hesitate to take the whole risk and responsibility upon themselves, two other modes, or rather two modifications of another mode, present themselves. Several individuals may associate together for the purpose, and these may be a few, say four, six, or eight firms, putting down 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* each, or the association may in part consist of a more numerous body of shareholders. In either case the leading men should be members of firms connected with the colony, as they would be represented by their partners or agents there.

We are not aware that we need say more. If any one active and energetic capitalist connected with New Zealand were to take the initiative step we are convinced that many persons would take a share in the undertaking; at first, a couple of steam vessels would be sufficient; but the operations of the Company might afterwards be extended to all the settlements in New Zealand, and even to the principal ports in the Australian colonies. Fuel exists in abundance, and the traffic is already sufficient, as we have shown, to give them full employment; so that even were there no bounty we believe the profit would be certain and ample.

#### MEMORANDUM

RESPECTING LAND PURCHASED IN NEW ZEALAND BY THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, OR BY THEIR MISSIONARIES ON THEIR OWN ACCOUNT.

In the course of the investigation of the select committee of the House of Commons for New Zealand in the year 1840, attention was drawn to the subject of purchases of land in New Zealand by the Church Missionary Society, when the following information was elicited (Vide Appendix to Report, Nos. 21, 21):—

1. That the Church Missionary Society had sanctioned the following arrangement:—

July 27, 1830.—"That, under the peculiar circumstances of the New Zealand Mission, the Committee are of opinion that purchases of land from the natives to a moderate extent should be authorised as a provision for their children after they are fifteen years of age; the nature and extent of each purchase to be in each case referred to the Committee for their sanction, after having been considered and approved in a meeting of the Missionaries."—Report p. 165.

2. In consequence of this resolution, the Missionaries resident in New Zealand came to the following determination (vide p. 166):—

April 9, 1833.—"That it be recommended to the present Committee that an allotment of 200 acres of land be given to each child on arriving at the age of 15."—p. 166.

Towards the close of the year 1837, reports reached the Committee that large purchases of land in New Zealand had been made by their Missionaries, which led to a resolution of the Committee expressive of regret that they had not been previously consulted upon the subject. The Committee, after declaring that the information before them is still too imperfect to enable them to pronounce an opinion either justifying or condemning these purchases, observe—

"That it appears, however, from the statements of the Missionaries, that much of the land held by them has been assigned to them by the natives, to secure it from improvident alienation by other white persons. Such land is still the property of the natives, and is held by the Missionaries as their trustees. This interposition of the Missionaries appears to the Committee, in the actual state of New Zealand, a judicious proceeding, and calculated materially to benefit the natives." (vide p. 167.)

In the next clause of the statement, the Committee resolve in substance that in regard to purchases of land by missionaries out of their private resources, while they disapprove of such transactions in general, they do not prohibit them, but require, that all such pur-

chases made by a missionary, be entered on the minutes of the Missionary Committee of the district, and forwarded to the home committee by the earliest opportunity." (Vide, page 167.)

It therefore appears that the Church Missionary Society recognises two descriptions of purchases made by the local missionaries; purchases by them on their own private account, which the society disapproves; and purchases in the name of the society of lands held in trust for the natives, which the society applauds.

In a recent file of the Auckland newspapers just arrived in this country, of the dates from 6th October to 1st December, 1841, there is contained a long series of claims made before the commissioner for lands purchased of the natives in the northern part of the island. This list is continued from newspaper to newspaper, down to the last which has reached England, and there is no evidence whatever to show that the claims are concluded, but the contrary. Amongst these claims to land the following appears on the part of the Church Missionary Society:—

#### STATEMENT OF CLAIMS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

Case, No. 299. (\*)—The Rev. Henry Williams on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situated at Kororarika, bounded by an old path road close to the east side of the swamp, at the back of the Pah; on the north by a piece of land called Onekard; thence by a line to the edge of the swamp over the hill called Matauki; on the south by a piece of land belonging to Moka, called Pukitio. The extreme breadth of the whole being 43 yards. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief Rewa, on the 26th November, 1834. Consideration given to the natives, 25 dollars. Nature of conveyance. Deed dated 26th November, 1834.

Case, No. 299. (a)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situate at Kororarika, adjoining that claimed in the former case, and bounded on the north by that land; on the west by the swamp; on the south by a line from the swamp to Matauki, containing in breadth thirty-two yards. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief, Rewa, on the 6th November, 1835. Consideration given to the natives, four pounds six shillings sterling.

Case No. 299 (b)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. An Island called Motuorangi, situate about a quarter of a mile east of the missionary settlement at Paihia, containing from 5 to 6 acres. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief, Te Koki, on the 13th September, 1823. Consideration given to the natives—carpenter's tools to the value of 12s.

Case No. 299 (c)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situated at west end of Paihia. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief, Eroto, on the 13th September, 1823. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 21 18s 6d.

Case No. 299 (d)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situated at Paihia, known by the name of Te Koki's farm, extending to the summit of the hills at the bottom of the settlement. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief Te Koki, on the 20th September, 1823. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 34 3s 6d.

Case No. 299 (e)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land, situate at Paihia, comprising all the hill immediately at the back of the houses occupied by the Europeans. Alleged to have been purchased from the Native Chief, Wata Paraua, on the 22d May, 1825. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 11 2s 6d.

Case No. 299 (f)—The Reverend Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land, situate to the West of Paihia, known by the name of Horotutu. Alleged to have been purchased from the Native Chiefs, Te Ara Piro, Pukututu, and Huaki, on the 19th November, 1827. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 19 3s.

Case No. 299 (g)—The Reverend Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. An Island, situate about a quarter of a mile N.W. of Paihia, called Motu Maeri. Alleged to have been purchased of the Native Chiefs Hinake and Reti, on the 29th October, 1828. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 11 4s 6d.

Case No. 299 (h)—The Reverend Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land called Waitara, situate to the West of Waitara, and adjoining that settlement, extending from the point called "Nihonui" to the point called "Taumatomota" on the west; bounded on the north by the sea, and on the south by a range of hills extending from Kaipatiki to Paihia. Alleged to have been purchased from the Native Chiefs Kimo Kimo, Kammora, Maropo, Te Tao, Pahiaha, Te Aro Piro, Parangi Te Wera, on the 17th September, 1830. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 37 17s.

Case No. 299 (i)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land, situate about one mile to the south-east of Paihia, commencing at a Pohutukawa tree, called Roto Pouri, on the east to the Karaka on the west, bounded on the east by the river running from Opua to Rotopouri, and on the north by the line of coast from Opua to Paihia to the Karaka. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs Tohi-Tapu, Haukau, Wakaria, Wairakau, Pamaka, and others, on the 17th January, 1831. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 33 14s.

Case No. 299 (j)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situate south-east of Paihia, called Kutu-Kutinga. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs, Tuperini and Hamer, on the 26th July, 1831. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 11 1s.

Case No. 299 (k)—The Rev. Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land called the Karaka,

situated south of Paihia about one mile. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs Ngehe, Te Ana, Hake, and Te Rapa, on the 13th August, 1831. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 51 3s 6d.

Case No. 299 (l)—The Reverend Henry Williams, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land called Otuihi, situated at the junction of the river Kawa-Kawa, and Waikara, at the Bay of Islands. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs Kiwi Kiwi, and Kawiti, on the 3d October, 1835, by William Potter, who sold to claimant for the Church Missionary Society. Consideration given to the natives, goods and money to the value of 20 10s.

Case No. 299 (m)—Richard Davison, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land situated at the Kawa-Kawa, about twelve miles S.S.E. from Korarika. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chief Te Koke, on the 8th September, 1835. Consideration given to the natives, Merchandise to the value of 8 17s.

Case No. 299 (n)—James Kemp, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land, situate near the source of the Keri Keri River, and known by the name of Keri Keri. Alleged to have been purchased in the year 1819, from certain native chiefs, whose names are not stated. Consideration given to the natives not stated. Nature of conveyance not stated.

Case No. 299 (o)—James Kemp, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. A portion of land, extent not stated, situate on the Keri Keri river, and adjoining that described in the foregoing claim. Alleged to have been purchased from certain native chiefs, names not stated, in the year 1831. Consideration given to the natives—merchandise to the value of 20 10s. Nature of conveyance not stated.

Case No. 299 (p)—R. Davis, of Waimate, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. 600 (six hundred) acres, more or less, situated about 18 miles in a northerly direction, from Kororarika, at the head of Tareha's Bay, boundaries not stated. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs of the district by the agents of the Church Missionary Society, in the year 1823. Consideration given to the natives—a quantity of tools, value not stated. Nature of conveyance—deed in favour of the Church Missionary Society.

Case No. 299 (q)—R. Davis, of Waimate, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. 1500 (one thousand five hundred) acres, more or less, situated at Kaitia, about 23 miles south-west of Runekle Point, boundaries not stated. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs of the district, by the agents of the Church Missionary Society, in the years 1834 and 1839. Consideration given to the natives—in trade principally, to the amount of 1531. Nature of conveyance—deed in favour of the Church Missionary Society.

Case No. 299 (r)—R. Davis, of Waimate, on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, claimant. 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, situated about 16 miles north-west of Runekle Point, boundaries not stated. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs of the district, names not stated, by the agents of the Church Missionary Society, in the years 1830, 1831, 1838, and 1839. Consideration given to the natives, in trade principally, to the amount of 5501. Nature of conveyance not stated.

Case No. 330.—R. Davis, of Waimate, on behalf of the children of certain missionary families resident at Waimate, claimant. 800 (eight hundred) acres, more or less, situated about two miles westerly of the Mission Station, at Waimate, boundaries not stated. Alleged to have been purchased from the native chiefs of the district by the agents of the Church Missionary Society, date not stated. Consideration given to the natives, in goods and money, to the amount of 984. Nature of conveyance not stated.

Now, here are already 29 claims made on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, principally by the Rev. Henry Williams, some of them—for instance, cases 299 (h), 299 (i)—apparently of large extent, and alleged to have been purchased for very small sums of money by this same Rev. Henry Williams, who, in a petition to the Queen, communicated to Lord John Russell, on the 9th of March, 1841, by the Church Missionary Society—(vide Parl. Pap., No. 311, May 1, 1841, page 139)—charges the New Zealand Company with purchasing wrongfully large tracts of land at low prices, from natives either not the lawful proprietors, or who were induced to sign deeds, the nature of which they did not understand. Into these accusations it is not here necessary to enter, inasmuch as they formed the subject, at the time, of a correspondence between the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and the Governor of the New Zealand Company. But we call upon the very respectable individuals who constitute the Board of Management of the Church Missionary Society to take the whole matter into their most earnest consideration; to send out authority to the distinguished individual now Bishop of New Zealand, with such other persons as they may see occasion to associate with him; in the first instance, to discharge their pledges to the children of missionaries who may have become actual settlers; and, secondly, to hand over to the trustees, about to be appointed for the purpose, all the remainder of the lands awarded in virtue of these claims, to be held by them in trust for the aborigines, in such manner, and for the same purpose, as the native reserves allotted for that purpose to the New Zealand Company.

#### THE NATIVES.

REPORT OF E. HALSWELL, ESQ., ON THE NUMBERS AND CONDITION OF THE NATIVE POPULATION

Office for the Management of Native Reserves, Wellington, Nov. 11, 1841.

Sir—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Court of Directors, the following Report relative to the native population of these Islands, and to the lands reserved for those who are living within the Company's possessions. I have lost no time or opportunity in procuring the best possible information, much of which has been derived from personal visits and observations, and the rest is collected from data upon which, I am led to believe, reliance may be placed.

Under existing circumstances, I have deemed it expedient to make a census of the entire native population, more particularly distinguishing those who are now or may be comprehended within the Company's

\* The cases brought before the Commissioners on Titles, are numbered consecutively.

\* Where the blanks occur the printing was obliterated in the *Cassette*.

territories. In doing this I have parcelled out the Islands into certain divisions, as near as possible according to the different tribes; giving the names of the principal chiefs—the amount of population—with the proportion of men to women and children.

You will perceive, by the following summary, that I make the native population amount to 107,300.

1 From North Cape to River Kenkuno, .....	5000
2 Hokianga and Bay of Islands, .....	10,800
3 Knapara to Wangeruru, .....	600
4 Hourake (Thames river), .....	4200
5 Manakou Waikato, &c., .....	18,000
6 Tauranga, Mercury Bay, &c., .....	1900
7 Roturoa and Bay of Plenty, .....	9000
8 Wakatane do. ....	2400
9 Opake do. ....	6000
10 Wawaupaunui, .....	3800
11 Waiepa, East Cape, Salega Bay, Open Bay, .....	8000
12 Poverty Bay, Turauga, Hawke's Bay, .....	10,200
13 Palliser Bay, &c., .....	900
14 Port Nicholson, .....	495
15 North-side of Cook's-straits .....	3400
16 Wanganui .....	2000
17 Taranaki .....	3000
18 Cape Egmont to Makuri river .....	3000
19 Taupo and the lakes in the interior .....	6000
20 Wre-wera, quite in the interior amongst the mountains, where no white man has penetrated .....	3000
21 South-side of Cook's-straits .....	2650
22 Banks's Peninsula .....	309
23 The remainder of middle and Steward's Island .....	1465

107,219

I shall hereafter proceed to a more minute detail, so as to give the count that particular information I have been instructed to obtain as to the name, age, sex, and rank of each native.

It is the opinion of the missionaries—and this opinion is corroborated by the coasting traders and others, that the native race has greatly diminished since the first European arrivals in the country, but that now the population is on the increase in a small ratio.

The language generally spoken on the coast where the white people resort is most barbarous—a mixture of low ship slang, scraps of French picked up amongst the French whalers, and vulgar English; this, being pronounced in the native way, leaves the unpractised ear to imagine the jargon thus spoken to be Maori, which, on the contrary, is particularly comprehensive, and often very musical, and obviously of Eastern origin, having all the niceties of the dual number, both in the pronouns and verbs. I find on enquiring amongst them, that every tree, shrub, or flower, every minute vegetable and moss, has its own expressive name. Every mountain, hill, lake, and place, every nook, has an appropriate designation. As a specimen of the copiousness of the language, I enclose the various modes of salutation, and the names of the *awake* of every line of the face. I have, at this time, some natives from the south with me, who are at work upon a map of the entire Middle and Southern Islands, giving a minute description of every bay and harbour round the entire coasts, with their native names, which generally convey a correct idea of the headlands, soil, &c. I regret I cannot get it ready to be forwarded by the present report, but there will be no difficulty in sending it with the next despatch.

The missionaries say, that to teach the English language to the natives would be prejudicial to them—I am induced to think otherwise, not only from what I hear from persons long resident amongst them, but because, in tracing the causes of the prevailing evils, I am satisfied their knowledge of our language would have prevented many fatal and mischievous consequences, and have been a restraint upon much of the vice which exists.

On the part of the natives generally there is a strong inclination to return to those places which either they themselves or their forefathers have formerly occupied; and I attribute this desire to the security and protection which the presence of the white men has afforded them, and to the order and regularity which the systematic colonisation of the country has produced. A particular instance of this occurred lately. When his Excellency the Governor visited Port Nicholson in August last, he was accompanied by Mr. Clarke, the Chief Protector of the Aborigines, who brought with him a native chief, Te Ware Ware. This chief had formerly occupied with a large tribe part of the western coast and entrance of Cook's Straits, Taranaki, and elsewhere. He visited Raupero at Kapiti, and it is said endeavoured to procure the old chief's assistance to dispossess all persons who might be found on the land held by him ten years ago. Trifling as this circumstance may appear, it caused some apprehension amongst the natives, who came from various parts to take measures for defence against a sudden attack, which, however improbable, they seriously expected.

The tribe at Pah Te Aro are always considered slaves by Warepore and its other chiefs, who gave them permission to settle in the Pah; this at least is the chief's story. The Te Aro natives have several times had it in contemplation to leave Port Nicholson altogether, and go to Teranake. Te Ware Ware threatened them with destruction if any one attempted it. Many of the natives consider that Te Ware Ware's visit was that of a spy, who intended to steal upon them afterwards and massacre them.

The natives combine extreme activity and industry with supineness and laziness. I do not think it possible that the present adult race will become to any great extent steady in civilised pursuits; there is a constant inclination to fall back and indulge in old associations, and noting short of breaking up the Pahs, and locating their inhabitants in decent huts in small villages on their own reserves, and by associating them with the white population, will render them generally fit companions for any even the lowest of the settlers. There are some bright examples amongst us where two or three natives have altogether abandoned their Pahs and mixed in common with the Europeans. An intelligent chief E Toko, never appears but in an English dress; has a deposit account with the bank, and in most things conducts him-

self as a man who was used to civilized society; and, though taking the natives as a body, they are not capable of undertaking the management of their lands, there are individual instances where the letting and renting of land are well understood. For example, Warepore, who is one of the chiefs in the Pah Popitea, applied a short time ago to the Surveyor-general to point out to him some portion of the native reserves of which he might take possession; he was referred to me, and I pointed out to him what appeared an eligible place amongst the native reserves, for his location, but I afterwards ascertained that he did not want the land for cultivation, but to underlet to white men for the purpose of building, from whom he expected to draw a constant rent. I have reason to think that the whole proceeding was his own, and that he had not been prompted by any white person, he was desirous of living upon the rent of his property; he boasts that he never carried wood nor was a common labourer—he would assist in clearing land appropriated to himself, but would not work for another. Warepore, Epuni, and other chiefs, partake of this feeling. The last named, who is principal chief on the Hutt River, is an old man of very high feeling, and has great influence; all his transactions are those of a gentleman, except his living in his leathsome pah; but I have little doubt that here the great experiment may be made with advantage, and if the Company's intentions are fairly carried out, this tribe will be the first to show what good may be effected by a regular system. The existing and principal want is medical care. The native pahs—the crying evil—being a mass of filth and vermin; disease, in various shapes, always prevails. There is a distressing complaint called *waikekeke*, a cutaneous disease, resembling the itch of the worst kind; and, as long as they herd together in these wretched holes, it is next to impossible to eradicate it. Pulmonary complaints also prevail. From the best information I can obtain, I find this disease is more prevalent than it was some years ago, though, of late, it has somewhat abated. The use of the blanket as clothing, in place of the mat, is said to be the cause; the latter being linen, and thick enough to throw off the rain, more particularly the winter mat, whilst the blanket is frequently saturated with wet; then they sit down in it before a fire within a hut, sometimes not three feet from the ground, and breathe and live in a reeking stream of corruption and dirt. They are beginning, however, to feel the truth of what has been frequently foretold to them, of the inevitable result of the practice; they see the first symptoms of disease, and expect death as the natural consequence.

I do not find that the usual complaints incident to children are common among them; but as one of the emigrant ships entered the port with small-pox on board, and reports prevail that this dreadful scourge has shown itself towards the south, I have succeeded in persuading them that they ought to take measures to prevent the spread of it. Some of them saw the disease on board the Martha Ridgway, and I have pointed out to others the scarred faces of white people who have been marked with it; nevertheless, they were very unwilling to submit to vaccination. The profession, and the white people generally, had an impression that if anything went wrong as to the result of their medical treatment, or that death followed any operation, serious consequences might ensue, but this feeling has somewhat subsided. They are now more disposed to submit to necessary medical treatment, and when it was proposed to vaccinate some of the younger people at the Pah Te Aro, the principal elders (for there are no chiefs there), made it a condition, that if I would submit to the operation first, they would allow the children to be treated as I wished. To this I consented, and fifteen of the most healthy were vaccinated the first morning; from these an abundance of virus has been obtained, and nearly the whole Pah has undergone the operation. The other Pahs in the port have partially submitted; and I trust the measures I have taken and intend to pursue will prevent the spread of the disease amongst them.

Another recent instance of their increasing confidence may be mentioned. An inferior chief of the tribe on the Hutt shattered his hand and arm by the bursting of a gun. The medical gentleman appointed by the governor to superintend the natives attended after an express had come over to us, late in the evening. He found that amputation alone could save the patient's life, as mortification had commenced. It was objected to by the whole Pah, and when explained to a leading chief, he first said, "Let him die;" but afterwards added, "No; give him some opium, and when he is stupid, cut off his arm;" but the young chief having seen a white boy at Wellington on whom the amputation of both arms had been successfully performed, consented to the operation, sat down, stretched out his arm, and refusing to be restrained, saw his limb cut off close below the elbow, without exhibiting the slightest emotion, until the amputation was performed, when, holding up the stump, and looking at it, said, with great delight, "Well done, white man." This was the first operation which had been performed upon a native, and I felt great anxiety as to the result, because in a recent instance, where the dead body of a native was found upon the Te Aro flat, serious differences took place between these people and the settlers. It was clear to the medical men that the death was by the visitation of God, either from apoplexy or some such cause; and, although the dead native belonged to the Te Aro pah, the people of which are looked upon with such contempt by the others, Warepore mustered as many of his people as he could, and made a great demonstration of anger. I was in consequence much concerned about the recovery of my young friend, E. Toko, at Petoni.

Notwithstanding my earnest entreaties that he should remain quiet, he persisted in walking about and telling the story to all his companions. Upon opening the dressings, three days after the operation, I found the flesh hard, healed over the stump, and that he was doing well. According to the native custom, a chief, who was an uncle of the patient, demanded payment for the loss of his nephew's limb; he is now convinced, however, that the payment should not come from us, if due from any one. It is remarkable, from this circumstance several natives, having merely a sore finger, have come to the medical attendant, and, in their very significant way, requested him to "make a cut," and cure them, drawing their finger across the arm at the place where the operation was made on E. Toko. This young man is rapidly recovering, and it would very much increase the favourable impression made upon the natives generally, if an artificial hand and arm were sent out from England for his use. It is my intention to have an iron hook made and

strapped on the stump as soon as he is able to bear it. We have gained greatly among the natives by the result of this affair, and every day shows we are obtaining that moral control over them which, unmixed with spiritual matters, gives the native a confidence in himself; he wishes to place the same in us, and this from a conviction that we are really interested in his temporal welfare, leaving the religious instruction to those who are best fitted for it. It is a great thing to see this poor creature of impulse restrained by real moral feeling, as well as by religious fear.

The native will labour hard for a few hours; but if his attention be taken off by any fresh object, neither threats nor entreaties will bring him back again until his capricious fit has subsided; he will at times quarrel, and appear furious with rage, threatening destruction to any one who approaches him. The next day, or, perhaps, the next hour, he is calm, subdued, and penitent; he takes a present of potatoes to the person to whom he had been opposed, declares that he is very much ashamed, and quietly returns to his occupation.

Thomas Davis, a native missionary, keeps a horse, and is now building a vessel of twelve tons. He has come to me to draw the agreement between him and the shipwright. With this vessel he intends to visit certain parts of the coast known to himself, where he can procure, at a cheap rate, potatoes and grain, which he knows he can sell at this port, at a large profit. Davis has just recovered from a severe illness occasioned by the loss of his wife, to whom he was much attached, and I was glad to pay him attention during his troubles. This man has become rich, and although living in the midst of the straggling pah of Papea, occupies a wooden building some degrees better than the mere hut. He is a good carpenter, and built the house himself, and I trust his example will be followed. Maluroa, one of the chiefs of this pah, has commenced to cultivate a small portion of a native reserve, and is willing to build himself a house upon it, and if I have the control I shall take care that it be one more calculated to preserve his health than the miserable hole he now lives in.

Building canoes is less followed than heretofore. Some of the natives are possessed of good whale boats, and manage to pull and use the steer oar with great adroitness. E. Hiko, principal chief living at Kapiti, a man as remarkable for his manly and handsome person as for his intelligence, was the owner of a boat employed in the whale fishing, having a crew of his own, and gaining considerable profit, but he has lately abandoned his occupation, and sold his boat, giving this extraordinary reason, that he has become missionary, and says, that if it be good to rest one day in the week, it must be much better to rest the whole week.

The former occupation of the native in the rude manufactures of the country is fast fading away. A new mat is less frequently to be seen amongst the natives on the coast,—it has given way to the blanket. The native mode of stripping the flax, which is a very slow process, is now no longer the constant employment of the women; and dressed flax is by no means to be procured in any quantities. This has arisen in a great measure from the native receiving, comparatively to him, high wages for his labour, and he finds he can obtain more money for a few hours work, than he could by dressing flax in a week; the mats are consequently becoming more and more rare. Many in the interior continue to work and make mats of various kinds; and it would seem that either from more pains being taken in the preparation of the raw material, or from the nature of the flax, mats are of a finer quality in the south than in the neighbourhood of the Thames, and farther northward. These are their principal manufactures: they make, however, baskets in colours, toys of various sorts, such as balls, very neatly made of black and white plait, which are wrung by a cord in a peculiar manner, whilst the performers, many in number, sing in excellent time. Most of the women excel in this, and the exact time, the regular motion and precise attitude which is observed by all the performers, are peculiarly striking. There is also great ingenuity displayed in their carving, not only in the ornamental work of their canoes, but in the calabash used for water, in their hand staffs, and various decorations for their houses. In this art I have no doubt they would soon become very efficient, and it might be made applicable to many useful and profitable purposes.

Most of the tribes in the interior are largely engaged in agriculture, producing potatoes, maize, melons, &c., and also breeding pigs; it is not possible, at present, to calculate to what amount this is carried on, but it is very considerable. The custom-house returns at Port Nicholson will in time give some insight into the question. The actual value of the labour done by the natives at Port Nicholson is estimated by a very acute mercantile man at this port as little short of 30,000*l.* since the first formation of the settlement. I do not refer to the state of agriculture at Waitamata church missionary station in the interior. The experimental farm is considerable, but is now abandoned by order of the Church Missionary Committee at home. The other farms, belonging to the missionaries and their sons, are large and productive, but less so than heretofore; because by the introduction of settlers (although remote from their location), the native has found out the value of his labour, and now demands the same price for his services which he obtains from his new friends.

The native is an excellent thatcher, and has already caught the inclination to build a better house than the one he has been in the habit of living in. Their attitude generally is remarkable, and it is obvious, with proper encouragement; they would soon not only acquire our language, but adopt our customs to a certain extent. With the rising generation there would be no difficulty, and it is much to be regretted that the adoption of the English language has been so long delayed. It cannot, however, be any further resisted, for the native is breaking through all restraint, and amongst some of the young men, to speak and read English is eagerly desired. I have known several who have spent hours by my side endeavouring to make out words and sentences from English books, asking the name and power of such letters which are not taught by the missionary, because they are not in their language. I have found them full of intelligence, of quick apprehension, and generally they are good tempered and patient, and, to use a familiar phrase, because it is most expressive, they are what may be called "wags."

From what I already know of these people, and the daily experience I acquire, I have little doubt of being able to accomplish what the Company desire for their improvement. They quite under-

stand their own interests, and really require individually little or no actual protection. So soon as they are acquainted with the value of any commodity, they at once act for themselves. They soon find the cheapest wares, and such is the rapid communication amongst them, that a cheap shop is immediately known, and the old score is abandoned to find the better bargain. They are nevertheless frequently caught by the unprincipled dealers. For land bought from the natives from the government, in the neighbourhood of Auckland, a good garment, worth 20*s.*, is, perhaps, given as part payment to some one of the tribe, this is immediately taken to the barracks, and the soldier purchases the same for 5*s.*; the money for the time being in more estimation than the trousers. The poor native is next attracted by a common red cotton handkerchief flaring from the entrance of some dealer's tent; he immediately carries off his new toy with great satisfaction. A fish hook, not worth a half-penny, will at times purchase a melon, for which he had refused a shilling; but these deceptions never occur twice, as he soon finds out the real value of the article so procured. These trifling facts serve to show in some degree their habits, characters, and manners, (and I could multiply instances without end). During the period I have lived amongst them (and I may say this in many instances, in a strictly literal sense), I have observed, they have for the most part a high sense of honour, of hospitality, much kindness of heart, and an admirable eagerness for information and improvement. To this may be added, a great capacity for all manner of instruction.

From the papers enclosed, the court will perceive that due attention has been paid to the selection of the native reserves, and in the column for remarks, the reason for making such choice are given, together with a concise notice of the sort of country. I shall attend at the ensuing meeting for giving out the land, and execute the trust reposed in me. I hope for the benefit of the natives, and to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient humble servant.  
(Signed) EDWARD HALSWELL,  
Commissioner for the Management of Native Reserves.

DIFFERENT MODES OF SALUTATION.

E ta	Sire
E hika	My good fellow
E hod	Friend (companion—messmate)
E ia	Sir (good or bad, according to the tone of voice)
E tama	My young friend
E tama ma	My young friends
E mara	Sir
E mara ma	Gentlemen
E Pa	Sir to an elder
E Kara	Sir to a superior
E Koro	Sir (familiar)
E te Koro Ke nei	Sir (familiar contempt) you follow whom I am speaking to
E tai	To a mother or a motherly woman
E Kui	To an aged woman (respectful)
E Ko	To a girl unmarried, do.
E hika	Familiar, as husband and wife, or brother and sister.

NAMES OF THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ANOKO (TATTOOING.)

Rerepehi	From the wings of the nose to the chin
Pongiangiha	At the wings of the nose
Ngu	At the summit of the nose
Kauwai	Chin
Ngutu	Lips
Hupa	Under the nose
Koroaha	On the branches of the lower maxilla
Putaringa	Flaps of the ear
Pae Pae	Upper part of the cheeks
Kokoti	Cheeks
Korotiaha	The lower spirals of the cheeks
E Rewa	Upper eyelid
Tiwana	Over the brows and temple
Titi	On the middle of the forehead
Rape	On the posterior
Rito	Outer lines of the letter
Puhoro	Upper part of the thigh.

The proceedings in the affairs at the Bay of Islands afford, as we said in our last, a subject for serious consideration—excite feelings of indignant shame and neglect; and we take this opportunity of recommending the Governor to communicate immediately with Sir George Gipps, to request most urgently that without delay, he would make such arrangements as may enable him to spare from the forces in New South Wales, for the honor of the Crown, the protection and security of Her Majesty's English subjects in this Colony, and to preserve from contempt and degradation the authority of the law, an additional number of troops; and we advise His Excellency to urge the expediency of the measure in such a way, that Sir George Gipps may perceive that strong necessity renders imperative that he should waive all formalities, and get over any difficulties or obstacles to an immediate compliance with such request.—*Auckland Herald.*

**DROWNED AT MANUKAU.**—On Tuesday, the 23d instant, William Cornwallis Symonds, Esq., eldest son of Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, Captain in H. M. 96th Regiment, Deputy Surveyor General of the Colony, late Chief Police Magistrate, and the Resident Director of the Waitamati and Manukau Company. The untimely fate of this truly estimable and highly gifted gentleman has cast a gloom over our whole community. In him were centered all the virtues which most adorn this life. As a son he was dutiful and attached, as a brother affectionate and kind, and as a friend sincere and generous. By his death the Government have been deprived of one of the ablest and most efficient officers, and society the loss of one of its highest ornaments.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H., (Norwich).—There is not the least necessity for packing clothing in tin. Packed in good chests or cases, it will receive no injury, especially if you paste paper inside the joinings, and see that the lid fits closely.

•• Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the **NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL** is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the **NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL** will be Published on Saturday, May 28, 1842.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

We have papers to the 4th of December from Auckland, but nothing from Wellington. From the *Auckland Herald*, we have made ample extracts below. The absence of further news affords us an opportunity of printing Mr. Halswell's extremely interesting report on the native reserves, and of making copious extracts from a pamphlet, exhibiting the present state of the promising colony of New Plymouth.

## AUCKLAND INTELLIGENCE.

We have received Auckland Papers to the 4th of December, bringing the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Symonds, who was drowned in Manukau Bay, whilst engaged in an act of benevolence. The following particulars of the unfortunate occurrence are from the *Auckland Herald* of the 27th of November:—

"Capt. W. Cornwallis Symonds was drowned on Tuesday, in Manukau Bay. The following particulars of this melancholy occurrence, will, we believe, be found substantially correct:—Mrs. Hamblin, wife of Mr. Hamblin, the Missionary at Manukau, (who was absent from home) being very ill, sent a message to the *Brilliant*, lying in the Bay, to request that if there were a surgeon in the ship he would attend her. Captain Symonds having heard the circumstance, and knowing there was no surgeon on board, did that which those who knew him might have calculated upon; for with the active kindness and benevolence which so distinguished him, he immediately resolved to procure medicines from the ship, and cross the Bay to Mrs. Hamblin's residence. He accordingly proceeded on board the *Brilliant*, and having made his arrangements, he, by the advice of the captain of that vessel—in consequence of the day being gusty, and there being at the time a considerable sea—took the ship's long boat, instead of his own; he was accompanied by Mr. Adam, (a gentleman who came out from Scotland in the *Brilliant*, to settle at Manukau), two European seamen, and a native. Shortly after leaving the vessel, a violent and sudden squall struck the boat, which was observed to go down head foremost, about a mile from the ship. Two boats were immediately lowered from the *Brilliant*; but we understand that, owing to the dangerous sea running, it was found impracticable to proceed to the unfortunate men, and those in the ship were compelled to witness their unhappy fate. The two seamen disappeared almost immediately. Mr. Adam swam for a long time, in company with Captain Symonds, but, at length sunk. Captain Symonds, who was an expert and powerful swimmer, was observed to make the most extraordinary exertions. He swam for more than an hour and twenty minutes, encumbered with a particularly heavy kind of nailed boots, and two thick pea-coats, (which latter he was seen attempting to take off), and had nearly gained the shore, when he disappeared. He had done much for New Zealand, and from his talents and energy much more was expected. He was public spirited and independent in the highest degree, and this event is a great calamity to the colonists of this country, as well as to the infant company of which he was so able a director. The native who accompanied them, through the interposition of Divine Providence, alone remains to relate the melancholy event."

**MURDER AT THE BAY OF ISLANDS BY A NATIVE.**—A dreadful murder had been committed at the Bay of Islands by a native, of which the following particulars appear in the *Auckland Herald* of November 27:—"Some persons on Saturday last, (we understand Mauries), visiting Robertson's Island, situated in Paroa Bay, within the Bay of Islands, discovered that the house of Mrs. Robertson was burned to the ground, and the inmates—that lady, one of her children, a European man-servant, named Thomas Bull, and a child, the grandson of the native chief Rivers,—were all murdered. The body of Mrs. Robertson was horribly mangled and mutilated; the man-servant had been decapitated; and the remains of a child were found burnt in the ashes of the house. Mrs. Robertson had two children, and as the body of one only has yet been found, it is hoped the other may have hid itself, or if carried away by the murderers, may escape the fate of its mother and the other victims. Mrs. Robertson was well known and respected at the Bay of Islands,

and her frightful fate has created there feelings of the deepest horror and a universal sadness. Her husband, the late Captain John Robertson, was drowned about twelve months ago, within view of his family, opposite to his own house, the scene of the above murders. We have been informed, that two or three Europeans have been apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this most shocking and inhuman atrocity." It appeared subsequently that the murders were committed by a native named Makutu—not in a state of exasperation—not in the way of a provoked attack which an untaught savage might justify to himself, but apparently in cold blood. This is, we believe, the first time that a serious crime has been charged against a native, and as all proceedings in this matter must necessarily be interesting, and even important, we shall watch the case to its termination. With this view we deem no apology necessary for giving the proceedings upon the inquest at length, as they appeared in the *Auckland Herald* of December 1.

**DISCONTENT IN AUCKLAND.**—It seems that Captain Hobson is even more unpopular in Auckland than he is in Port Nicholson. This we were prepared for. He belongs to a class of officials, whose starting point is to regard the people whom he governs as his natural enemies, and himself as being sent out—not to foster and protect a rising population, but rather as their appointed antagonist. This was abundantly conspicuous in his language towards the people of Wellington, and the people of Auckland are beginning to find him out. The following article exhibits the state of public opinion in that quarter respecting the local government. The concluding sentence sums up the state of feeling in a few pithy words. The people of Auckland congratulate themselves on the existence of all the elements of success around them but—"the present Government is an incubus upon the Colony."

"During the last week we have been frequently requested to make the general conduct of the Government, but particularly the non-announcement of a Sale of Town Allotments, a topic of severe and lengthened invective; but, we beg to say, that we have already written: as much as we, at present, propose to write on the subject. We have in preceding numbers, endeavoured to show that to the policy of Government in the disposal of Town Lands, may be clearly traced the slow growth of Auckland—the poverty, the languor, the want of confidence, spirit, and energy, which on every side prevail—which all but the Government, and a few of its very obedient servants and partisans admit the existence, and deplore the effects of, and we do not now intend to argue the subject further. We will not assume that it should be a matter of doubt or discussion, that to the acts or omissions of the Government with regard to the Sale of Town Lands, as also to its general supineness, incapacity, or inefficiency, is solely attributable the present depressed circumstances of this Settlement. Every natural element of success exists here in an earnest degree, BUT THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT IS AN INCUBUS UPON THE COLONY.—*Auckland Herald*, Dec. 4.

**ARRIVAL OF SETTLERS AT MANUKAU.**—The *Brilliant* had arrived at Manukau with 21 settlers from Glasgow. They had been allowed to squat until the Title of the Manukau Company could be settled. They will be dealt with on the principle recognised in the case of the New Zealand Company, and in contemplation of such arrangement, have been required to send in an account of their outlay. It will be recollected that the late Captain Symonds was agent of the Manukau and Waitamata Company, and also Deputy Surveyor-General—the link in short which connected that Company with the local Government. The following are the documents relating to the said Company; it will be seen that the word "Waitemata" is artfully dropped when designating the Company:—

No. 1.

COPY—MINUTE.

Monday, 18th October, 1841.

His Excellency the Governor laid before the Council a letter from Captain W. C. Symonds, Agent to the Manukau and Waitemata Company, of date 16th October, 1841, requesting permission to locate the emigrants which are expected to arrive in the barque *Brilliant*, on a portion of the land claimed by the Manukau Company, without any acknowledgment of the Company's right to the land. It was ordered, that as all persons are entitled to the same advantages as the New Zealand Company, Captain Symonds, as agent of the Manukau Company, must furnish a statement of all monies expended in the purchase of lands in New Zealand, from the native chiefs and others; in the taking up, chartering, and despatching ships for the conveyance of emigrants thither; in the maintenance of such emigrants, before and during the outward voyage; in the purchase and transmission of stores for the public use of settlers, collectively, on their arrival; in surveys, in the erection of buildings, or the erection of other works, dedicated exclusively to the public service of the settlement, and in other heads of expenditure, or absolute liabilities, unavoidably required or reasonably incurred for the before-mentioned purposes, prior to the date of the agreement in November, 1840.

True Copy.

(Signed) J. COATES, Clerk of Council.

No. 2.

COPY—MINUTE.

Tuesday, 19th October, 1841.

The further consideration of the letter received from Captain Symonds, was then brought before the Council, when it was ordered, that the emigrants expected in the barque *Brilliant*, be permitted to squat for a period not exceeding two years, upon lands to be pointed out by the Surveyor-General, on a portion of land on the Manukau, and that a copy of the minutes of the 18th and 19th October, be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary for the information of Captain Symonds.

True Copy.

(Signed) J. COATES, Clerk of Council.

COPY—NO. 2.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 38th Oct., 1841.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive and lay before his Excellency the Governor, your letter of the 16th inst., as agent for a company, styled the "Manukau Land Company," requesting permission to locate the emigrants daily expected to arrive in the barque Brilliant, holding land orders from that body on land within the limits claimed by the company, under the circumstances of the unsettled state of the claims to land in New Zealand. In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you, that His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, will sanction the emigrants expected in the Brilliant, holding permissive occupancy for a period not exceeding two years, upon lands to be pointed out by the surveyor-general on a portion of land on the "Manukau." I am further directed by His Excellency the Governor to request that, as all persons are entitled to the same advantages as the New Zealand Company, you will furnish a statement of all monies expended in the purchase of lands in New Zealand, from the native chiefs and others; in the taking up, chartering, and despatching ships for the conveyance of emigrants thither; in the maintenance of each emigrant before and during the outward voyage; in the purchase and transmission of stores for the public use of the settlers, collectively, on their arrival; on surveys; in the erection of buildings, or the erection of other works, dedicated exclusively to the public service of the settlement; and in other heads of expenditure, or absolute liabilities, unavoidably required, or reasonably incurred, for the before-mentioned purposes, prior to the date of the agreements in November, 1840. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

Captain W. C. Symonds, Agent for }  
the Manukau Land company. }

COPY—NO. 4.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 4th November, 1841.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, conveying to you the sanction of His Excellency the Governor to the emigrants sent out by the Manukau Land Company, being permitted to settle on the "Manukau," I do myself the honour to inform you of the terms on which the parties sent out by that Company will be permitted to hold permissive occupancy of the land mentioned. The emigrants will be allowed to locate on the "Manukau," on the express understanding, that they occupy such land on sufferance only, until the pleasure of the Secretary of State shall be known on the subject. They will also be permitted to cut firewood and timber from the land adjacent, with the reservation of trees exceeding 20 inches in diameter, and saplings under six inches. I am further directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that in the event of the land so held by the emigrants sent out by the Manukau Company, being hereafter sold by the government, the parties holding permissive occupancy of the same, will be allowed one month remove their houses.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND.

Captain W. C. Symonds, &c., &c., Auckland.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—We understand that the Legislative Council will not assemble on the 1st as was expected, but will meet on Thursday, the 9th December, when we understand a great deal of most important business is likely to be transacted.—*Auckland Herald, Dec. 1.*

We understand it is in contemplation to start, shortly, in Auckland, a new weekly paper—a regular broad sheet, equal in size to the largest published in the Australian colonies.—*Id.*

We learn from Captain Brown of the brigantine Falcon, that the schooner Rover was wrecked at Broulee, in New South Wales, when thirteen persons were drowned; also that the Star, a small craft owned by her captain, whilst endeavouring to get off of Broken Bay, in a hard gale, was capsized, and all hands, excepting the captain (who was an expert swimmer saved himself) were lost.—*Id.*

THE MURDERS AT PAROA BAY.

Apprehension and Confession of the Murderer.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

KORORARIKA, BAY OF ISLANDS, MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1841.

Dr. Davis, Coroner.

JURY.

George T. Clayton, Chairman	William Goodisson
W. Wilson	Andrew Gibson
Thomas Spicer	John Smith
Benjamin Turner	Thomas Addeman
William Christie	Hugh M'Liven
Ewen M'Lennon	Samuel A. Wood

Thomas Spicer sworn, states—I am a juryman on this inquest. I accompanied the coroner and jury to Robertson's Island, to view the body of the deceased; since then I have acquired such secret information which obliges me to request a postponement of this inquest until 10 o'clock a.m., on Wednesday next (24th inst.), in order to secure the guilty party; for which purpose I consider it necessary that I should be accompanied by an officer and two armed boat's crews from H.M. naval force at Russell, for my protection, and that I shall require their aid at 10 o'clock this night.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock a.m., of the 24th November, 1841, when Thomas Spicer was called and sworn, stated—I went on Monday evening, 22d November, to Robertson's Island, accompanied by Mr. W. Wilson. I saw the bodies of two infants, a female, and a man, which I supposed had been murdered and burnt. I was informed by four natives (who were on the island); named Eto'ou, Erai, Eriva, and Emoka, that they had in their possession the goods which had been stolen from Mrs. Robinson's house; they said, if I would keep it a secret, and would tell no more white men, they would tell no more natives. They then asked me if I would have a witness (a European) to hear what they were going to tell me; on my answering in the affirmative, they requested me to send for Mr. Wilson, when they related to him the same as they had before told me, and said, if we would come at night, they would restore the things now produced (two watches, two sheets, two white shirts, one table cover, two blankets, silk bag con-

taining sundries, two rings, and one bottle containing sweet stuff). They then told me the name of the murderer, but wished me to keep it a secret, Mr. Wilson and myself promised to go by ourselves and boats' crew, to where they stated the stolen property was. The same afternoon, after arriving at Kororarika, I gave evidence before the coroner and jury that the force which I required for my protection had not been supplied. The coroner then sent, about eight o'clock in the evening, up to Captain Beckham, P.M., and the commander of H.M. ship lying at Russell, for the force required. Mr. Wilson and myself waited for them till twelve o'clock at night, and a great number of the inhabitants endeavoured to persuade us not to go to Robertson's Island without the necessary force for our protection. I then went to bed, from which I was called up in about three quarters of an hour by Dr. Davis, who told me that a boat had arrived from H.M. ship with an officer, who wished me to explain what I wanted. After my giving him the necessary information, he stated that his commanding officer had given him orders not to act unless accompanied by a magistrate; I told him he was useless to us if he would not act. Mr. Wilson and myself having a boat's crew in readiness on Oneroa Beach, we proceeded to the Island about 6 a.m., on approaching which, we perceived a great stir amongst the natives collected on the island—one of them was shaking a lady's parasol in his hand. We landed, and they gave us up the things produced, and some other things. The natives told me that the murderer had given sixpence for his bed at Eto'ou's house, which is on the adjoining island, on Saturday night last. They then pointed the murderer out to us, where he was standing a short distance off, and told us his name (Makatu), as also the name of his father (Rube), that they lived at Punki, beyond Waimate. I walked up to the murderer and asked him several questions, but he would not then answer me; however, during the day, he told me voluntarily that he had murdered Tommy Bull, with a cooper's axe, and that he afterwards murdered Mr. Robertson and the two children; he then set fire to the house. He also stated that Mrs. Robertson's son, a lad about eight years of age, ran away up the hill before he (the murderer) set fire to the house. That he pursued and overtook him—caught hold of him, beat him with his fists, and then hurled him over a precipice, 200 feet high, into the sea. I asked him to shew us the spot from which he had thrown the boy; he then ran up the hill to do so, when three or four hundred natives jumped up and followed him, telling me that it was only a scheme, and that he wanted to drown himself; they said that if he jumped into the water they would drown him themselves. Mr. Wilson and myself not being able to run up the hill so fast as the natives, so that when we arrived we found them down at the water's edge, but they could not find the body of the boy. At first the murderer stated that there were twenty natives with him at the time the deed was committed, but afterwards said he was alone. Mr. Wilson and myself for several hours tried to get the murderer into our charge; we told the natives that if they did not give him up we should return to-morrow with an armed vessel and soldiers, and take them by force. In order to get charge of the murderer, we were obliged to promise the natives 50l in cash, a cask of tobacco, and a small keg of rum. After a long time, they consented that we should take him, and gave him into our charge. The weather was so stormy that we could not leave the island until five o'clock, when the murderer's father arrived in a canoe. The natives who gave him in charge expressed a wish that his father should see him before we took him away. I went and asked his father (immediately after talking to the others) if he was willing that we should take him away? He said yes, if allowed to go with him. I consented. About 7 p.m. when we were about to depart, on the murderer's father getting up from among the natives, I observed him make a sign to one of his chiefs, and said something which I understood was, "I will go and commit murder." He proceeded with his son to the boat, and got into it; they sat opposite each other. We were about to get into the boat, when the natives who had given us the first information, called us, and told us not to go in that boat, as the murderer's father had two tomahawks concealed under his blankets, and that he intended to kill his son, and us also. During this time, Mr. Wilson and myself were in great danger, and we fully expected assistance from the authorities, but none arriving, I was compelled to desire the murderer and his father to leave the boat. After some hesitation, they came out, jumped into their own canoe, and pulled off about fifty yards. The father called out to me, and wished to know my reason for not allowing them to go in my boat? he also asked me, was I afraid he would kill me and Mr. Wilson on the water? I told him that I was not afraid of a native, but I was afraid he would kill his own son. I then went back to the friendly natives, (i. e. the Kororarika natives,) they told me to be guarded in going home, as they were fearful for the safety of our lives, and not to mind taking the prisoner, as they would bring him to-morrow to Kororarika. We then went into the boat, and pulled off: we arrived at Oneroa beach about 10 p.m. This morning, the friendly natives came to me and said, they were glad that Mr. W. and myself were arrived alive and safe. In about ten minutes afterwards I was informed, that the murderer and his father had arrived at the watering-place here (Kororarika). Mr. Wilson and myself immediately proceeded there, and found them. We requested the father to give the murderer up, which he refused; but, after threatening to send for more white men, and taking him by force, he gave him up, on our promising the father that we would keep him (the murderer) till the inquest was over. We then brought the prisoner here, when we saw a boat with three white men in it, named Byron, Johnson, and Griffiths. The said they had been ordered off the Island by the Paroa natives, (who were friendly to them), who said they were in danger if they remained on the island.

On being questioned by the coroner, Mr. Spicer stated, that the father did not appear angry with the son for what he had done, as yesterday afternoon he shook hands with him and kissed him. He appeared to wish the son to be delivered up to the white people, instead of the natives. The reward I promised the natives is to be subscribed for by the inhabitants of Kororarika. I applied personally to Captain Beckham for a military force. He said he could not interfere; he said he could give the constables, but had nothing to do with the soldiers. The reason assigned by the murderer for perpetrating the crime is, that Thomas Bull had called him a lazy fellow, and swore at him. He says, he killed him when asleep, and that Mrs. Robertson was angry with him for killing Bull, and said cross words, he went into the house and murdered her and two children.

This concluded Mr. Spicer's evidence.

Captain John Barber deposed.—At 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, I was informed by Mrs. How, a neighbour, that Mrs. Robertson's house was on fire. I took my boat, and pulled my boat over to the Island. When I arrived, I found the house burnt down, and no one about it. I looking through the fire, I found the bodies of the persons near the kitchen fire place; they were still burning, and perfectly dead; they had the same appearance as when the jury viewed them on Monday last, with the exception that the fire was extinct. I left the island, and came to Kororarika, and reported to the chief-constable what I had seen. On Sunday morning I again visited the Island. A few minutes after my arrival, a native cried out, "Here is Tommy Bull." I and my party then went up to where the body lay; it was lying on the right side, the head was covered with a blanket and canvas, it was lying on a jacket, and, I believe, a pillow. When one of the party raised the blanket, I observed the deceased's head was out across the ear, from the nape of the neck to the upper lip and nose, and that the upper part of the ear was cut off; the gash appeared to have been inflicted by two or three blows with a tomahawk—this was on the left side of the face. It appeared to me, that he had received the blow whilst asleep, and that it caused instantaneous death, as there appeared no signs of a struggle around the body. A boot and a shoe were lying alongside the body, which I suppose deceased had taken off before he went asleep. There appeared to be no weapon near the body.

In answer to questions from the jury, Captain Barber stated—As I was pulling across from my house to the Island, I observed a canoe with four or five natives, apparently fishing. The canoe was between the Island and the mainland. I do not think the natives could see the fire from there, as the point shut out the house.

William Bartley, sworn, stated—I arrived at Robertson's Island a few minutes after Captain Barber, in another boat. I have heard Captain Barber's evidence, and have nothing further to add.

Benjamin Wood was next called and sworn—I am chief-constable of this district. About eight o'clock on Monday morning, I received a letter from the coroner directed to the chief-magistrate. I could not procure a boat till ten o'clock, when I sent it by constable Trenor. Mr. Spicer applied to me for a force. I told the police magistrate that he had done so. The reason I refused to go with Mr. Spicer was, that there was only one constable—the other being in charge of the goal. I told Mr. Spicer I should apply to the police magistrate for a military force.

In answer to questions put by the Court, Mr. Wood stated—I did apply to the police magistrate for a military force, in consequence of the Court's applying—I was aware two armed boat's crews had been applied for by the coroner.

Charles Trenor, sworn, deposed—I am a constable; on Monday evening between nine and ten o'clock, I received orders from the chief constable to take a letter to Captain Beckham; I could not procure a boat before ten o'clock; I then proceeded to Russell, and delivered the letter personally to Captain Beckham, about ten o'clock, he opened it, and said the enclosure was addressed to the commanding officer of the naval forces, which he gave to me and kept the envelope; he said he did not know the commanding officer of the naval forces; I then proceeded on board H.M.S. Favorite, and reported myself to the officer of the watch as a constable; that I had a letter for the commanding officer; he went to the captain, and on returning he requested the letter to give to the captain; it was returned to me opened; I got into the boat, and was shoving off, when I was called back by the watch, and ordered into the cabin; one of the officers asked me what the letter meant—I told him that the coroner and jury required a naval force to capture the murderer, and that the inhabitants of Kororarika were afraid of the natives. I was then told to get into the boat and go on board H.M.S. Erebus, their own boat followed me with four seamen, two marines and one officer; I went on board the Erebus and was called into the cabin, where the officer of the Favorite had preceded me; I saw, I believe, the captain, who asked me the same question that was put to me on board the Favorite; I made the same reply; I was then ordered into my own boat, a boat from the Erebus followed, and took me on board, and asked me to show them where Dr. Davis lived, which I did.

Wm. Wilson sworn—I corroborate all Mr. Spicer's evidence. Yesterday morning, as soon as we came in sight of the natives on the island, I observed about 300 natives rise from their seats and run to the other end of the island, some of them throwing their upper garments off as they ran, with tomahawks in their hands. I remarked to Mr. Spicer that we were now in a serious situation: we consulted together as to our further movements, whether to keep off or land; we then came to the determination, that as we were so close we would land. When we landed, the natives told us that they were afraid on the arrival of the other natives we should be hurt or killed. In about half an hour, two large canoes arrived, containing upwards of 120 maories, who came towards us in a body, shouting and dancing. I remarked to Mr. Spicer that I was afraid some harm would come to us. After a short time, we gained confidence in the natives and they in us, and began a parley for the delivering up Makutu; we offered them, as before stated by Mr. Spicer, 50*s* in cash, a cask of tobacco, and a keg of rum. When the natives were threatened by us with boats and soldiers from the men-of-war, one of them turned round and laughed, and said, "The three men-of-war had just gone out." (The remainder of Mr. Wilson's evidence confirms that given by Mr. Spicer, with regard to the trouble they had and the dangerous hazards they run in attempting to bring off the murderer from the island.) On concluding his statement, Mr. Wilson said that he considered one armed boat's crew would have been sufficient to have protected them in carrying out their purpose for which they went. He was aware there was an armed boat's crew here (Kororarika) before they started, and he was also aware why the boat did not proceed to the island; it was because the officer did not consider himself justified without being accompanied by a magistrate on such an occasion.

John L'Court, M.D., sworn—I went over to Robertson's Island in company with the jury, on Monday last. I saw the body of a man about thirty-five yards from the house. I saw the body lying then covered with a blanket: there was an incision in the blanket about eight inches long, and the blanket saturated with blood where the incision was made.

When the blanket was removed, I saw the body of a man lying on the right side, in the attitude of a man asleep; the limbs slightly bent, the eyes closed, and observed marks of violence upon him, a large wound which had divided the lower jaw—this wound corresponded with another wound which was much deeper, dividing the vertebræ column. I felt assured that wound was sufficient to cause instantaneous death. An axe shewn to me of a large size, corresponded with the two wounds on the left side of the head. There were marks of blood on the axe, there had been splashes of blood on it, and although it had been in the fire, the marks were perfectly evident. He examined the body all over, and found no other external wounds. The body was in a rapid state of decomposition when I examined it, and in my mind he was killed whilst sleeping. The axe produced is the one I saw on the island, and with which I suppose the deed to have been committed.

John W. King, sworn to interpret truly and to the best of his ability what Makutu should say.—The native voluntarily says, he murdered Tommy Bull himself—he will not say if any person assisted him—he says no other person accompanied him to the Island, and that there were no natives on the island when he arrived, nor did any arrive whilst he was there—he went to the Island for nothing, remained there two days, immediately after committing the deed he departed. At the time the house was burning, he saw two boats coming to the Island. He did not know that it was the child of Emao Waka that he killed. He states that the axe produced was the one with which he killed the man, and also Mr. Robertson—the axe he found on the Island—he had no knife. The boy he threw alive over the precipice, and the two children he killed before they were burnt. He further states, that he went with Tommy Bull to clean corn, they quarrelled, and he killed him.

This concluded the evidence, and the jury returned the following verdict, "That Thomas Bull died of wilful murder committed by a native man, called Makutu, the son of Ruko, of Pakune, in the district of Waimate.

The Court was then adjourned till next day.

### THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The same jury as of the former day, sat on the body of Isabella Brind, the daughter of Captain Brind, and a native girl, the daughter of chief Ewa.

Thomas Spicer, sworn, states—I saw the bodies of two children on Monday last, they appeared to be about eighteen months or two years old; they were so dreadfully burnt I could not recognise them; I observed the skull dreadfully broken, and from the appearance of the head I should suppose half the skull was cut away. The prisoner told me voluntarily that he had killed two children, and I am sure he alluded to Isabella Brind; he told me he committed the act with a Cooper's axe.

Captain Thomas Darby Brind, sworn—I was at Robertson's Island, on Monday last, and recognised the body of Isabella Brind by a band made of jean round the body of the child; I took a button off the band, which Mrs. Brind, who had made the band, recognised; the child was nearly three years old.

Philip Hannon King, sworn to interpret to the best of his ability what the witnesses say that appear before the Court.

The witnesses called were Erewa, a native chief, Tuahu, a native, (commonly called Charley Punny) and Etohu, a native chief, whose evidence fully corroborated that given by former witnesses in identifying the body of the child, and the person of the murderer.

John L'Court, sworn—I saw four dead bodies at Robertson's Island, on Monday last, two of these were children one between two and three years old; at the back part of the neck I observed a wound about an inch deep, and about three-and-a-half-inches long; I consider this wound sufficient to cause death; I do not think this wound was inflicted by the carpenter's axe, but by a common Tomahawk.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder, committed on the body of Isabella Brind, by a native called Makutu.

On the body of Elizabeth Robertson:—

Thomas Spicer, sworn—I went down to the Island with the jury, and I am quite satisfied the remains I saw were those of Mrs. Robertson; the natives told Mr. Wilson and myself that the reason Makutu committed the murder was, that two or three years ago a robbery was committed by the tribe he belongs to, on an American, an officer of a ship, and the inhabitants of the Bay of Islands, along with people belonging to ships in harbour, went in armed boats and took away by force, part or all of the property stolen, and made them fly into the bush; this is the reason alleged for Makutu committing the deed.

John L'Court sworn, states, I saw the body of a grown female on Robertson's Island on Monday. The body was much burnt, there being only the trunk remaining; there was a mark of a wound on the back of the neck, about an inch and a half in diameter; it was a circular wound. The instrument which had caused the wound must have divided the carotid artery, and caused immediate death. There was the appearance of a large wound on the left side of the neck, extending across the breast—the penetrating wound at the back of the neck must have been done with an instrument, in the shape of a knife, and the other wound with an axe.

Same verdict as in the other cases.

### ON THE BODY OF ASKINA ROBERTSON.

Thomas Spicer, swears to same evidence, as in the case of Elizabeth Robertson.

John L'Court sworn, states, I have seen the bodies of two children. One of them is about eighteen months old; the body was very much burnt—there is a large cut about 3½ inches long, and above 1½ inches in depth across the occiput or back part of the head; this wound was sufficient to cause death. I think the wound was inflicted with a tomahawk.

Same verdict as in the other case.

When the Court was about to be closed, the Foreman addressed the Coroner to the following effect:—"Mr. Coroner, I am desired by my brother jurymen to express in this most public manner, their sincere thanks to Messrs. Wilson and Spicer, for their intrepid conduct in proceeding to the Island at a time when the natives were in such a state of excitement; the able manner in which they took possession of the murderer proves how worthy they are of the thanks which I am desired to



present to them. Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure in being the instrument employed in doing so."

**ARRIVAL IN AUCKLAND OF THE MURDERER MAKUTO.**—The Government brig Victoria, arrived on Monday morning, having on board, under the charge of Shaw, the constable, the native who committed the inhuman murders recorded in our last, and detailed in our columns to-day. The murderer, we understand, was conveyed secretly on board the Victoria on Saturday, by the police boat. The whole proceedings at the Bay of Islands in this dreadful affair affords a subject for the most serious consideration.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. A. PERRY, OF THE FIRM OF MATHIESON AND PERRY, WELLINGTON.  
(From the Glasgow Herald.)

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR,—Twelve months ago there appeared in your paper an account of a dinner given to Messrs. Mathieson and Perry, on the eve of their departure for New Zealand, by a few of their friends, which account went the round of the newspapers. Numerous inquiries have since been made of me, and are daily making, if any, and what, accounts have been received from my son, and what his opinions and statements are respecting the prospects of that colony? the accounts from settlers being hitherto considered both meagre and contradictory. As I find so many taking a deep interest in the colony, and not a few looking towards it as a place where they may better their circumstances, and those to whom my son was known have been pleased to express the perfect reliance they would place on his statements, I have been induced to offer the following extracts from his letters for publication in your widely circulated journal, promising that they were not written nor intended by him for publication.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

ROBERT PERRY.

Port Nicholson, New Zealand, November, 1841.

We arrived here on the evening of the 10th of last month, and being unacquainted with the harbour, and it being too dark to see any vessels, came to an anchor three or four miles farther down the harbour than where the vessels generally lie, right opposite the pah or village of Warepori, one of the head chiefs, and who, before the settlers came here, was the chief warrior of the tribes in this neighbourhood, but since the whites came here, his occupation, like Othello's, is gone, and he has now turned Missionary, or Christian, and although his profession may be a mere form, and his knowledge of the truths of the Christian religion very imperfect, they have had a most beneficial effect on him. He used formerly to be a drunkard, and a grog seller. He has given up both the drinking and selling of grog, and although he may not literally have beat his sword into a ploughshare, or his spear into a pruning hook, seeing they were made of wood, or green talkstone, yet he has ceased to learn war any more, and is, I suppose, at this time, like the rest of his countrymen, engaged in planting potatoes and other vegetables, in sufficient quantities both for his own support, and to leave a large surplus to sell the settlers at a very good price. The native can now sow without fear, as formerly, of what he sowed being reaped by his enemy, and in exchange for his produce he gets blankets, bread, sugar, and many luxuries to which he was formerly a stranger. If the settlers are good customers to the natives, the natives are equally good customers to the settlers, spending all the money they have with the shopkeepers, who charge a very good profit on what they sell them; instead of being a drawback or disadvantage to this part of the country, they are quite the contrary, and the Plymouth settlers at Taranaki, where this tribe originally came from, would be very happy if they would return to dwell there. I have never heard of them doing the least injury to any one since I came here, and no one is under the smallest apprehension from them. They are useful to the settlers in a variety of ways: for instance, to-day I am to dine off three pigeons which I bought from them for half-a-crown. Warepori, before whose pah we had anchored, came off to us next morning in his canoe, rowed by two of his tribe; they jumped aboard, and were the first to welcome us to New Zealand. They were fine, tall, well-made men, as indeed the most of the men are, and beautifully tattooed, and although they could speak very little English, they shook hands, and behaved with all the ease and politeness of Frenchmen.

After breakfast we lifted anchor, and sailed to the head of the bay, where the rest of the ships were lying. The harbour has never wanted a number of vessels since I came here, and at present there are in it three large ships, and six smaller ones, some larger and some smaller than the Clyde-side. We were scarcely anchored before a number of boats pulled off, and a great many Scotch people came on board, to some of whom I had letters, among the rest, Mr. Strang, with whom I went on shore.

Here we have a great deal more rain than in Australia, which however does not last long at a time, and you are seldom incommoded with the weather being either too hot or cold. Indeed it is a thing which never forces itself on your attention, as in Australia, where all the summer you have to contend against the great heat.

The climate here I would say, from all I have seen and heard, is one of the best in the world. The only thing against it is the high wind, which, however, are worse in this part, probably, than in any other part in the Islands, from its position in the narrow parts of the straits, which confine the winds as it were into a funnel, but even they are useful I am convinced in purifying the air, for I know of no country situated under the same temperature, and in which there is so many marishes, so healthy; fever and ague are not known. Those who have seen most of the country speak in the highest terms of the fertility of the soil. The crops which the natives raise with little or no cultivation show what it is fitted to produce, if properly managed, and the experiment is now making by competent people, who entertain the most sanguine hopes of success. Agriculture may be said to have only commenced within these last six months, since the people have got their land, although the land is not nearly given out yet, and many who have come out to farm, have either spent their money in the meantime, or engaged in business as the only way of getting a living.

Wanganui is said to be a fine district, much superior to this for agri-

culture. The land more level and of a greater extent; living, too, is much cheaper there than here; it is something like what it used to be here, when the first settlers arrived. A large pig would then be sold for a blanket, and a basket of potatoes for a yard of cotton, or a small piece of tobacco, but now things are much altered. Pork is 8d a pound; beef 1s. to 1s. 3d.; mutton 1s. per lb.; salt butter 2s. 6d.; fresh butter 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; cheese 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; bacon ham 1s. 4d. per lb.; tea just now 6s. per lb., and hardly any thing but green in the markets; good raw sugar 7d.; refined do. 10d. per lb.; and every other article of provision equally high, and most of them likely to continue so until we can raise sufficient within ourselves to serve us without importation.

This is the dearest season for potatoes, the winter stock being nearly done, and the natives using the greater part of what still remains for seed. They are all engaged in planting them just now. They know how to make a bargain as well as any white man, and always ask a good price for what they sell, and rather than give it any below what they consider its value, they will carry it about for hours, and generally contrive to get the price they ask for it. If you meet any of them carrying potatoes, leeks, or any thing else, and ask them what is the *hutu* or price, they stop and tell you; but if you say it is too dear, or offer them anything less, they immediately turn about and march off with it, quite independently, without deigning a reply. If you are selling to them, however, you cannot adopt such a summary manner. They examine the article most minutely, and if there is any flaw or defect in it, they are sure to detect it, when it is pronounced *hakin* or bad, and they must have a variety to choose from. They are excellent judges of blankets, which must be thick and woolly on both sides. One of them wanted me to cut him off a piece of pilot cloth for a blanket. He would have given me a pound for it readily. They have a good deal of money in their hands, and know the value of it. Although we have Spanish, French, American, and all sorts of coins current here, brought in by the whalers, which often puzzle me, I have never seen them make a mistake.

Mr. Aldred, the Wesleyan Missionary here, conducts the service in the native language. The chapel is generally full of natives, who listen with great attention. A great many of them have books, and they all join in singing the hymns with might and main. In the afternoon Mr. M'F. preaches in the court-house on Thornton Flat. Both buildings are native erections, made of poles, tied together with flax, without a nail being used, and thatched on the roof and sides. They are a good deal out of repair, and the number of the congregation depends much upon the state of the weather.

Business in this, as in the neighbouring colonies, is dull, and prices are much fallen from what they were formerly; yet still I think a good trade might be done if one kept a judiciously selected stock from the best markets. Things are by no means in such a bad state as they were in Adelaide, when we were there, although this market is as yet but limited. It will no doubt increase as people come out to this, the Plymouth, and the Nelson settlements. Even now, it is a better outlet for goods than one would suppose, judging from the Europeans here, for the natives are very good customers to the shopkeepers, paying high prices for what they buy, and ready money. Numbers of small vessels are constantly calling here, and buying articles to take round the coast to barter for pigs and potatoes. There is now a great want of small craft for that trade, as five or six belonging to this port were wrecked last winter—principally, I learn, from want of management. They are so incompetent, the colonial skippers, that a smart vessel of 70 or 80 tons, commanded by an able, cautious man, would pay well. Vessels of that kind will be more and more in demand every day to communicate with the new settlements which are springing up around the coast. A steam-boat for that purpose would answer well; and I have been speaking to some of the leading people here to see and get up a fund to guarantee a percentage on their outlay, for a twelvemonth or so, to any company that would engage to keep a steam boat running between the different settlements on the coast, but I see the directors have taken it up in London, and offered a premium for the same purpose. Where could steam vessels be got cheaper or better fitted up than in the Clyde? I think a good steam vessel would pay well here, as people are obliged to give five or six pounds for going round to Wanganui, a distance which a steam boat would run in twenty-four hours, but which, owing to contrary winds, often takes a sailing vessel eight or ten days, and a great many would go in a steam-boat who are now deterred by the danger from going in a sailing vessel; I have mentioned Wanganui as a place I know about, but New Plymouth, Nelson, Auckland, and other places, will be in the same predicament. Are we not to have an emigration from the Clyde? I am convinced, from what I have seen of the Scotch, who are here already, that if the country had sent out a greater proportion of them, the country would have been much further advanced to-day than it is. The great majority of those sent out are people from the large towns, who know nothing of country work. Artizans are not now wanted here, but country labourers. The thing which is greatly against this place, and which, if not speedily remedied, will be its ruin, as it has been to a great extent the ruin of South Australia, is people staying in the town spending their time and money, instead of engaging in agriculture, and the reason of this here is the same as it was there, the backwardness of the surveys, so that people coming over with the intention of farming are obliged to gain a livelihood, and to become the opponents, in place of the customers, of those who come out to engage in business only. The Company at home seem ignorant of the state of matters here, or they would never permit things to be managed as they have been; many will actually have been here a year before they get their lands. The land is but now ready for choice at Taranaki. It was only the other day that some 250 sections, all that are yet surveyed at Wanganui, were given out; and from the slovenly way in which the land had been surveyed, a number who had gone round to Wanganui refused to select, and those who did select, and had been on the land, declared they were choosing in the dark, as there was nothing to mark where one section commenced or where it ended; indeed, it is the same with the plan of the town. The new settlements springing up around the coast will have to come here for all their supplies of imported articles. This is one of the best, if not the very best, harbours in New Zealand, and from its central situation will be the depot for the neighbouring settlements. There are always about a dozen or more vessels lying here, many of

them of great size, and I think, had I the means of a suitable stock, I could soon get into a good business in supplying them and the sailors.

A selection of land took place a few days ago in a valley about eight or ten miles from this. I spent a day going and coming from it. It is certainly one of the loveliest spots in nature, and were a man and his family to go and settle there, and work in right earnest, they would soon have a little farm, and every kind of agricultural produce in abundance. But I see no hopes of a road, at least in my day, being made to it; and without that, which would cost more than the land is at present worth altogether, its produce could never be brought to market with any of the means we have at present the command of. A rich man is not likely to bury himself even in a paradise, and a poor man would require to support himself for eighteen months before he could clear the land, put in, and reap a crop. This is the general character and the drawback of the country in this neighbourhood. Had I power to sell, I would have selected some sections for you there, as I think they could be sold or jobbed to advantage just now; but not having that power, I have reserved this until some other districts, likelier to be settled on, are surveyed. By the next conveyance I will be able to give you more particulars. I am, dear Father, yours, &c.,

ALEX. PERRY.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM WILLIAM MURRAY TO HIS RELATIVES IN ENGLAND.

Nelson Haven, Nov. 15, 1841.

DEAR AND AFFECTIONATE FATHER, BROTHERS, AND SISTERS.—I write you these few lines with my kind love and affection to you all, hoping that this will find you in good health, as it leaves me at present—thanks be to God for all his mercies to me. Dear friends, I wrote to you when I came to a place in New Zealand called Port Nicholson, on the 2d October. At this time, the Company did not know where in New Zealand they would form the colony of Nelson; but we are settled now, and they call the place Nelson Haven. Dear friends, this place has a great deal better appearance than the place that we called in at—that is, the first colony that was formed in New Zealand. The place that we are settled in is a great deal better place for harbour and land. I will let you know more particulars when my beloved wife and children come out, which is expected from this date in four or five weeks. The Company has settled with me on this date. The 18s that my wife was drawing in Scotland, they paid it to me from the middle of September, and I am only going to commence paying for my victuals on this date. The victualling that I am going to get for my shilling a day is 7lbs. flour, 10lbs. beef, 3lbs. biscuit, in the week. They expect a great many emigrants out in six or seven weeks. The Company has paid us with cheques on the Sydney Bank in Australia, and we cannot get them cashed for some time; but they are good—they are a branch of the bank in Port Nicholson. There is no doubt but we will get them cashed in a short time. I have got a cheque on the New Zealand and Sydney Bank, and there is a branch of it in England for 211 on this date. The country appears in general very mountainous; but there is a deal of fine level tracts through the land. On the tops of the highest mountains it is covered with beautiful shrubs and streams of fine springs. Those mountains are not in general like our mountains in Scotland; those mountains have a sufficient quantity of fine like soil to bear crops, only they could not be ploughed, they must be laboured with the spade. The natives live generally on the roots of them, they roast them in the fire, and chop them between two stones, and eat them. The woods are always green. There is no winter here of any consequence. It is a most beautiful climate, and healthy as could be on the face of the earth. The mountains are mostly a clay body, and you could not go wrong for beautiful springs. Our night is your day. The natives are very harmless; they are indolent people, and do not like to put their hands to work of any kind. They are a very large sized people, all of them black curly hair; their nose much like the blacks' nose; they have a large quick eye. They are yellow skinned, and cut their faces with shells and tops of bones, and put in burnt clay, and some sort of stuff they gather in the wood to colour the place they cut. They incline very much to put large teeth of the wild boars that they catch, in ears for ear rings. There is a kind of flax that grows in this place much like seggens, but a deal larger, and they strip it with shells, and it is strong and a good colour, they used to make mats of it, but now they mostly have blankets, which the missionaries have given them for tracts of their land, and they have the Bible and the Testament printed in their language; and as they get any one of them tractable they make them teach the best, and they have civilised them very much. They are very fond of the Pakeha, that is what they call the white people, and they call the ship *Ayapakeha*. They are very fond of the white people. The English are going to establish an English Government the same as in England, and we had five or six chiefs of the place on board, and the head of all their tribes the same as king; and there was some of the chiefs got 30 pairs of blankets, 6 axes, 36lbs powder, 900 pipes, a great quantity of tobacco and bread, as money would be of no use to them the Maoris, that is the natives. For every acre they hold the Government has 10. The inhabitants of this country are very thin, they are always going to war with others, that's the reason they are so thin in the land. The emigrants that came out with us can get no land to buy. All the gentry is served first, then that come out with us, and all that are coming out in this expedition after us, they all buy land in England in one section, and draw a lottery for their choice. The town is to occupy 1,100 acres to build the city on, and according to ballot they get their land. There is in a section of land 200 acres, and one town acre, and next as convenient as possible to their town acre, they get their 200 acres. The Company is erecting barracks for us to stop in, and store houses for the cargo of the three vessels that came out on this expedition; they are building them now. They had all the barracks and storehouses put together in England, and they had nothing to do but to put them up when they came here. We will get liberty to build a house and labour as much as you like; but when the owners come to their land you must leave it, but they may be a long time. I think this will be a comfortable place to live in. Do not neglect writing to me, and I will not neglect. I hope that I shall have the pleasure of seeing my fathers hand-writing, and it might please God that I might see him. When I wrote to you, it was when we were lying in Port Nicholson; and at that time I did not know where we were to settle, and I did direct you to send your letter to one George Byrne's

care for me, but now you can direct to myself at Port Nelson, New Zealand. I have my health well, I never was unwell on my voyage in the least: there is nothing to make me uncomfortable, but the absence from you all, which is very often a great trouble to me; but I hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you. The hours that we have to work is from seven in the morning to five in the evening, and two hours for meals out of that, and we are paid on Saturday, and leave off work at twelve. The managers appear very kind to us, and we think a great deal of Captain Wakefield. My best respects to Mr. Lightwood, and show him this letter if you please, and, if he would put you on a way to draw four or five pounds from the New Zealand Company, I should be anxious to remit it to my father each year; as he has connection with the Company; if not, I will try a way to get it myself. You may give my love to all enquiring friends, and let Robert Hannan give the direction to William and Hugh, that they may write to me. You may show this letter to Mr. Auld. No more at present from me. I remain your affectionate son and brother to death.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

## REVIEWS.

*The Australian and New Zealand Magazine. No. V.*  
Smith, Elder, and Co.

The Australian and New Zealand Magazine exhibits decided improvement as it advances; and some of the articles in the present number are of paramount usefulness. Among these we may mention "Wool Growing in Australia," and the third paper (upon the Olive Tree) of a series on "The Exotic world capable of being successfully implanted and cultivated in Australia and New Zealand." The first named article contains an interesting history of the introduction of the Merino Sheep into Australia; and we had marked the Olive Tree for extract, but the length of Mr. Halswell's report obliges us to postpone its insertion. The number contains the usual well-digested intelligence from the several colonies, and is calculated to extend the circulation of the work both here and in the several colonies.

*Map of Afghanistan, Caubul, the Punjab, Rajpootana, and the River Indus. By James Wyld.*

This is an excellent map of the seat of the late disasters; and it is rendered more valuable by a pamphlet of sixteen pages, containing descriptive notes of the country, of the routes, and of the principal places of importance. Mr. Wyld deserves great credit for the rapidity with which he administers to public convenience on all occasions, and especially on this.

*Latest Information from the settlement of New Plymouth, on the coast of Taranaki, New Zealand, comprising Letters from settlers there, &c. Smith, Elder, and Co.*

We noticed the publication of this pamphlet in our last number, but we had not space or time to give any extracts, though its pages contain much matter of interest to our readers.

All the accounts agree that the spot chosen for the New Plymouth settlement is admirably adapted for an agricultural community.

"The settlers (it is stated in the introduction) all lament the want of a harbour, but there is no difference of opinion as to the extraordinary fertility of the soil, and the great promise which is held out to agricultural settlers. The general wish expressed for moorings had been anticipated by the Directors, who sent out in the *Timandra*, in October last, two sets, capable of holding the largest ships. In a commercial point of view, the settlement will necessarily be secondary to Wellington, which, from its superior harbour, must be the great commercial entrepot. An exceedingly intelligent settler, however, writes to a friend in London, "that there is a good opening for goods, and from all appearances there will be for some time, as the parties principally coming out are agriculturists." This gentleman says that the goods he brought with him from England have averaged two hundred per cent profit. There appears to be a spirit of enterprise growing up, evidenced by the rapid erection of houses, and the clearance and cultivation of land; in addition to which, a whaling company is projected, and about to be formed.

The opinions of the labouring class are favourable, as will be seen from that portion of the work which contains extracts from their letters; and the whole will present a continuous statement of proceedings connected with the settlement, from the date of the surveyors' tour of discovery in January 1841, to the arrival of the *Oriental* at New Plymouth, on the 9th of November last."

Such is the extremely fair and candid summary with which the pamphlet opens; we shall now proceed to give a few more specific extracts. After describing the tour of discovery, we find the following statement of—

### THE FINAL CHOICE OF TARANAKI.

On a general review of the capabilities of the various districts he had thus visited, the portion of Taranaki, between the rivers *Enui* and *Ewa-toki*, was finally fixed on as the site of New Plymouth; and as far as agricultural qualities are concerned, the propriety of this choice will appear from the following quotations, in addition to the numerous testimonies which have been already published.

"If New Zealand is to prosper, this must become the granary, from its possessing such an immense extent of land fit for agriculture—many millions of acres. I looked to this, and also to its position with the Australian and other colonies; and I thought I could not do better than fix the settlement here.

"And now, after having been here some few months, I feel much pleasure in being able to assure the Directors, that I do not see that the selection could be bettered as regards the site of the town or settlement in general.

"I have made a drawing of the grounds of a great portion of the town, but cannot complete it till I have finished my cottages. By the next ship I hope to send it home, when you can have a model made from the drawing, which will at once show those unacquainted with topography

the exact formation of the land. I shall, therefore, only say that a more beautiful and promising country for agriculture is perhaps not to be found. A more healthy climate I believe there is not: myself and family lived in a native hut for five months, a great portion of the time without either door or window; the shed was so small that it was impossible to erect any kind of bedstead without taking up all the spare room; we, therefore, slept upon native mats on the ground (and occasionally a little rain), yet, for all this we were blessed with the best of health.

"A steam tug would be an invaluable acquisition to this place, as we could then discharge large ships with great facility; and during many months in the year she might be employed in many ways for the good of the colony, and in bad weather she might lie at the Waitera."—*Surveyor's Private Letter.*

The following extract from a private letter from a gentleman who has settled at New Plymouth, gives a clear

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

"We must now speak of our settlement, and of the natives. You have long since heard that it is on the western coast of the Northern Island, but the charts are all wrong which we brought with us from England. As nearly as we can ascertain, the exact position of the town, or rather the side, is in lat. 36 deg. 3 min. S., and 174 deg. 20 min. E., and about twenty-five miles north of Egmont, a mountain of great height, covered with eternal snow, at times distinctly seen, but generally lost to view in the clouds. The district of Taranaki in appearance much resembles a park, and when cleared of fern will be considerably improved. The land is comparatively level, the soil rich and fertile, the climate delightful (at this time the temperature ranging in our marquee from 65 to 86), and the land well watered with two rivers (the Ewatoki and Enui), streams, and constant rains. Governor Hobson told Captain Liardet, on meeting him at Port Nicholson, that Taranaki was the garden of New Zealand, and that he hoped soon to see a road between it and Auckland, his seat of government, and that he should visit us the ensuing summer. The want of a harbour will, at all times, be a drawback; but, as Mr. Carrington observed to us, he had three places to choose from, and he selected land without a harbour in preference to a harbour without land,—alluding to the mountainous country round Queen Charlotte's Sound; and we hope that, as art can effect many improvements in the place, the New Zealand Company, so rich in capital, will make an effort for so fine a part of New Zealand, particularly as so many have staked their interest in the success of it. We are glad that the Waiteri river, about twenty miles to the northward, is secured to us, and that the boundary of our settlement is fixed on the other side of it. The Waitera river is of great importance, as by removing some obstacles, and deepening its mouth, it will be capable of receiving vessels of small burden."

The following extracts, arranged under the several heads specified, give a pleasing view of the circumstances and progress of the Colony.

TRADE WITH THE WAICATO TRIBE.

May 7.—A Waicato chief, and some of his people, who have been here for some time, building two houses on speculation, offered them to me for a certain quantity of goods, or in New Zealand phraseology, "trade." At the appointed time, between twenty and thirty natives, men and women, assembled round the storehouse door, where, having seated themselves, they remained with great composure till the different articles were brought out and shewn them. The "trade" offered for one house consisted of two pair of blankets, a double-barrelled gun, six shirts, three red caps, two pair of trousers, and a camblet cloak. After thoroughly examining the "hentro" (price), and holding a consultation with the women, they complained of there being nothing for the females; they, however, modestly requested in addition, four pair of blankets, some iron pots, and some pieces of print. This was quite out of the question, and on its being intimated to them, five or six rose and carried the different articles into the storehouse, and the business was at an end.

As the chief Terobia was to leave the next morning, and being a man of considerable influence with his tribe, I thought it advisable to stand well with him, considering the reports which are in circulation relative to the tribe coming down "for no good." I therefore consulted with Mr. Barrett, on the propriety of making him a present. This he advised me to do, observing that it would be returned in some way or other on a future day. I accordingly made him a present of the cloak, requesting Mr. Barrett to say, that, notwithstanding we could not make a bargain, we were not to be the worse friends.

Terobia is a fine man, very quiet in his demeanour, but has been a great warrior.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND FOR WHEAT.

May 22.—Commenced turning up the ground for the wheat. The soil is rich in the extreme. Our old agricultural labourers say, there is no gentleman's garden in England anything to surpass it. It is not, however, merely this spot: every part which I have yet seen, for some miles round, is the same; there is no choice of soil, only locality.

The best tool for clearing the fern-root is what our labourers call "bittocks" or "mattocks," similar to those sent out under the name of "potatoe-axes."

PROGRESS OF VEGETABLE GROWTH IN TWO WINTER MONTHS.

June 23.—It will be remembered, that on the 21st of April, I sowed, for experiment sake, various seeds in the cleared piece of ground in front of the Store-house. I will now state what success I have met with. The radishes are very good, and fit to draw. Of fine plants which have met with a favoured spot, one is as large in circumference as a shilling, the others something less; but the generality of the plants are as large as any one could wish, for the table. The turnips are progressing very well, and some will be fit to draw in about three weeks from the present time. The onions are small, but I think will stand the winter, and come in early in the spring. The mustard and cress came tolerably well, and would have succeeded much better with a little temporary shelter from the cold winds. The lettuce plant will stand the winter, and come in early like the rest in the spring. The ground on which the Store-house stands not having been chosen for the sake of the land, but for situation, was perhaps one of the worst for the experiment, being of too sandy a nature, and open to the N.W. winds.

CAPTURE OF A WHALE.

Mr. Barrett's boats were after a whale this morning, which was killed;

but sinking, it was anchored about four miles from the land, till decomposition causes it to rise, which is generally the case in about 48 hours.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS.

In the meantime, the work of laying out the town and suburbs appears to have been forwarded briskly: the surveyor writing, on the 13th of October,—The suburban lands will, it is possible, be ready for clearing in a month or six weeks,—certainly not before. Lines now extend from two to three miles at the back or south of the town, and nearly the same distance south west. Suburbans will soon be opened for choice there, and for early numbers those will be the most desirable situations; but the undulating country to the north, will, I think, be found the best suited to those who have late choices.

The last extract we shall give, describes the climate of New Plymouth, which really leaves nothing to desire on that score, either in point of salubrity or in relation to agriculture:—

CLIMATE.

Mr. Weekes, the Colonial Surgeon, writes on November 13th, 1841:—"The following abstracts from my journal, which I have made for your inspection, will perhaps enable you to form some idea of the weather we have experienced since our arrival in this city. The first table contains the temperature and quantity of rain; the second, the state of the winds. The thermometer was kept at the south end of an apartment without a fire place. The white frosts were always dispelled with the rising sun. The winds which render the roadstead dangerous are the N. and N.W. The best winds for landing boats are from S.W. to N.E. inclusive. The months of September, October, and November, are more windy and unsettled than those at any other period of the year. As medical officer to the Company, I have merely to add that the climate is very healthy, and very little sickness has occurred, notwithstanding the damp houses we have hitherto been obliged to live in. Two deaths only have occurred, the one from the kick of a horse, and the other from excessive drinking."

Month.	Average of Thermometer		Max.	Min.	White Frosts.	Fine.	Rain.
	noon	noon					
April	52 7	64 3	75	48	—	15	15
May	47 5	58 4	65	42	2	20	11
June	48 1	59 0	61	42	1	11	19
July	46 5	55 9	60	40	5	18	13
August	51 2	60 5	66	41	3	16	14
Sept.	53 4	65 0	69	46	—	19	11
Oct.	55 3	66 8	72	47	—	16	15

WINDS.

Month.	N & N W	W & N W	S & S E	E & N E	Calm or Land and sea breeze.
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
April	2	14	3	—	11
May	4	15	7	1	4
June	7	8	6	3	6
July	3	9	8	8	3
Aug.	2	12	4	8	4
Sept.	5	6	4	4	11
Oct.	7	10	—	5	9
	30	74	32	29	48

In conclusion, we have only to say that the evidence of the eligibility of New Plymouth, as an agricultural settlement, is irresistible; and we may safely conclude that it is established on a sound basis.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF ADMIRAL DUMONT D'URVILLE, THE FRENCH CIRCUMNAVIGATOR.—The readers of the *New Zealand Journal* will learn with regret that this celebrated man to whom we are so much indebted for our knowledge of the hydrography of New Zealand, has been one of the victims of the most frightful railway accident upon record. The facts are briefly as follows:—On Sunday there was a public fete at Versailles, and the railways thence to Paris, on both sides of the Seine, were crowded with passengers. That on the Rive gauche, which started at half past five o'clock, had eighteen waggons drawn by two engines. Soon after passing Belle-vue the axle of one of the engines, on four wheels only, broke, and the second engine passing on, demolished it, and several waggons which followed were also smashed to pieces. By this shock alone many persons were killed; but the worst is yet to be told. The fire from the broken engine was precipitated upon the rail, and as the carriages had been newly painted, some of them ignited, and were immediately in flames. Now it is a regulation of the Paris railway companies, that the passengers be locked in on starting, being liberated only on reaching their destination. The shocking consequence was, that a great number of persons were roasted to death, the burned and the mutilated being mingled together in one dreadful mass, and so disfigured that the remains cannot be identified. The number of deaths ascertained up to Tuesday, was, 73, besides the wounded. Amongst the former was the ill-fated subject of this notice, as stated in the following extract from the correspondence of the *Times*.

"Among the dead is the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral Dumont D'Urville. He was seen ascending the third waggon at the station of Versailles, with his wife and son, by a servant of the house in which he resided in Paris, who having seated himself outside, was thrown off by the shock, when the accident occurred, and broke his leg. With Admiral D'Urville was an officer of the navy, who, not finding room in the vehicle occupied by his friend, placed himself in the fifth carriage, and was fortunate enough to escape with only an arm fractured. Since then all the

researches made by his mother-in-law, and by order of the minister of Marine, have been fruitless, and to-day, at noon, no accounts had been received at the Admiral's house of any of the party.

Science has sustained an irreparable loss in this able officer and amiable man, and our readers will, we are sure, participate in the regret with which we record his melancholy death.

MADAGASCAR.—Tsmoumeko, the Queen of the Saclayes has (14 July, 1840) ceded to the King of the French all her rights of sovereignty ever the country situated upon the west coast of Madagascar and upon the islands of Nos Be and Nos Cumba.

Bourbon, and appoints a commission civil and military, to take possession of the same, for the erecting of fortifications, barracks, &c. The Governor justifies this step by referring to the English settlement at Botany Bay being understood to give us a claim to the sovereignty of all Australia, and he claims for France all Madagascar.

H. M. S. Beagle.—Letter dated Port Essington, 25th August were received yesterday from H. M. S. Beagle, which had a very successful cruise, and discovered two rivers emptying themselves into the Gulf of Carpentaria, with very fine tracts of country on the banks and the climate delightful, the thermometer being as low as 52 deg.

DUBOURG'S MECHANICAL MUSEUM, WINDMILL-STREET.—Last night a private view of this interesting exhibition took place previous to its opening to the public. It consists of moveable groups of figures, the size of life, exhibiting events of past history or recent striking occurrences, and it is sufficient to say that nature is admirably imitated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 31st day of MAY instant, at One o'Clock precisely, at this House, for the Election of Directors, and other Officers of the said Company, and for the transaction of other business.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, 17th May, 1842.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND, Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail from Greenock on the 15th Inst, calling at Plymouth to embark passengers, the fast-sailing A 1 British-built Ship BLENHIM, 400 tons burthen. JOHN GREY, Commander, (who has just returned from conveying passengers to the Colony), lying in the West India Dock. Has a poop and will be fitted expressly for the comfortable accommodation of intermediate cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, under engagement to Her Majesty's Colonial and Emigration Commissioners, to sail the end of May, the fine new Greenock-built ship DUCHESSE DE ARGYLE, 607 Tons Register. D. LIVINGSTONE, Commander. Has a spacious Poop, fitted with a Shower Bath, and other superior accommodations for the comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Lying at Greenock.

FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.—Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail on the 23rd May, the fast-sailing British-built ship THOMAS HARRISON, A 1, 400 Tons. C. M. SMITH, Commander, lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. Has a poop and superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

FOR NEW ZEALAND direct.—The superior British-built fast-sailing Ship OLYMPUS, A 1, 500 Tons Burthen, JOHN WHYTE, Commander. Loading in the West India Docks. Has three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and under contract with the New Zealand Company to sail early in June.

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.

DORT NICHOLSON.—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices: NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can be effected.

EMIGRATION, Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged. NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

SHIP WANTED for AUSTRALIA.—The Directors of the Western Australian Company hereby give notice, that they will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS for the HIRE of a first-class SHIP of about 400 tons, old measurement, for the conveyance of passengers and goods to Australia, Port Leschenault, in Western Australia.

SETTLEMENT OF AUSTRALIA.—The Directors of the Western Australian Company hereby give notice, that they are now disposing of TOWN and RURAL ALLOTMENT in this Settlement, the terms and particulars of which may be had at the Company's Offices.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross. These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only obtainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies.

OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES. J. AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ladbrook and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c.

EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA. A REGULAR LINE of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will accompany the B.M.A. (which sailed on the 1st of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendance of AUGUSTUS GOOLINGRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander.

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TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c. CHARLES WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 115 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Wagons, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., made as used in the Colonies.

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.

EMIGRANTS' TENTS.—12 feet square made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, 6l 10s; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Pole, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 8l extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute, 5l complete for use.

A GENTLEMAN about to proceed to the Colony of Nelson, in New Zealand, will be happy to undertake the selecting, fitting, and general management of lands in that settlement for owners of sections not intending to Emigrate.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS OWEN, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to "The Editor," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, May 14, 1842.

THE  
**New Zealand Journal**

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 62.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS.**

It will be perceived by our advertising columns that the Annual General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company will be held on Tuesday next, the 31st of May. We are led to anticipate that the Report which will be presented to the meeting by the Court of Directors will be a very interesting document; and we presume, on account of the number of topics which will necessarily come under review, that it will be of considerable length.

We understand that the report will commence by congratulating the members of the Company on the signal success which has, in spite of some difficulties and discouragement, attended its operations. The more immediate interest felt by all parties in the recent establishment of the Nelson Settlement, will no doubt make that the first subject of importance entered upon. The Directors will doubtless deem it necessary to give the Proprietors a summary of the information they have received from the Company's agents in reference to the selection of the site and its national advantages, as well as some expression of their opinion on those subjects. It will be recollected that in the third report the departure of the preliminary expedition was announced; and this will lead to a statement of the emigration which has already taken place, and that which is now contemplated, to the settlement.

It is to be expected that the state and prospects of the first settlement will be the next subject of notice. On this head, the recent arrival from Wellington of Mr. Charles Heaphy, one of the Company's officers, who went out in the *Tory* (May, 1839), will, of course, enable the Directors to give much valuable and novel information, and we have reason to believe it will be of a highly favourable description. If our anticipation be correct, the first statistical details of real importance and interest will be now presented. We must here express our hope that some intimation will be given by the Court of its views with respect to the questions of loans of capital to the settlers, and of the establishment of steam communication between the Company's settlements, which have been so urgently brought under its consideration.

We presume that the foundation of the secondary town to be named *Petre*, at Wanganui, will be briefly noticed, as well as the progress and prospects of the New Plymouth Settlement. The pamphlet just issued under the direction of the West of England Board, containing the latest intelligence from New Plymouth, appears to render unnecessary any thing more than a short summary of the proceedings there.

The appointment of Bishop Selwyn, and the arrangements made with his Lordship by the Company for the extension of religious instruction to members of the Church of England in its settlements, and for the benefit of the natives, will necessarily occupy a prominent part in the report.

The only remaining subject of leading interest and importance on which the Directors will feel it necessary to dwell, is the state of the relations between the Company and the Government, both at home and in the Colony. Unfortunately, the proceedings of Governor Hobson have hitherto been too decidedly hostile to the Company's operations to admit of a doubt as to the feelings which they must have occasioned in the administrators of its affairs; but we rejoice to learn that the Directors will have it in their power emphatically to assure the proprietors of the continuance of that friendly disposition on the part of the Queen's Government towards the Company, which must mainly insure the fulfilment of the great national objects contemplated in its recognition and incorporation by the Crown.

**WELLINGTON HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.**

In our sixtieth number we inserted some observations from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, on the formation of the Wellington Horticultural Society. We had at the same time marked the following papers from the *New Zealand Gazette* for extract, but their insertion was at that time postponed to make way for a variety of matter. We now commend to our readers attention the following resolutions, and the very excellent article by which they are accompanied. It will be seen that the article in question makes an appeal to the absentee proprietors, who, contributing but little to the advancement of the colony beyond their early example, and the labour fund they have furnished, are yet profiting greatly by every act of the colonists for their own advancement, hence we hold them bound not merely in common justice, but in common prudence and regard for their own interests, to obey this appeal, and contribute to the funds of the infant society. Nay more—a mere subscription is not all that is required of them. They may promote the success of the society by the transmission of botanical, horticultural, and floricultural works for the library;

and of plants and seeds, first for cultivation in the societies' gardens, and, when multiplied, for distribution throughout the colony. The absentee proprietors, and indeed all who are interested in the welfare of the colony, or in the welfare of any one of its inhabitants, should therefore at once enrol their names either as subscribers or as donors, or as both. To see our names upon record among the early promoters of a colony is an honourable object of ambition, and we sincerely hope the appeal in the following article will not be fruitlessly made.

In our next number we hope we shall be able to indicate where subscriptions can be paid, and donations made, in this country; in the meantime we ourselves shall be happy to become the medium of such subscriptions and donations. We take this opportunity of stating that the colony is already indebted to several gentlemen for contributions of plants and seeds, and we believe by means of these contributions, aided by the beautiful climate, the horticulture of Port Nicholson is in a much more advanced state than the extreme infancy of the Colony would lead one to expect. As no public body was in existence at the time, these contributions were forwarded to private individuals, who were known to have gardens in cultivation; but care was taken to select gentlemen of public spirit, who would take care that the benefit of their contributions should, in some way or other, reach the public.

Among the benefactors of Port Nicholson and of Nelson in this behalf, we may mention Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, who has already contributed to the horticultural riches of both settlements by the transmission of useful living plants and seeds. The mention of Sir William's name affords us an opportunity of addressing a few words to the Wellington Horticultural Society on the surest method of promoting its interests among horticulturists in this country. On a former occasion,\* we addressed a few hints to individuals on the subject, which we now reproduce:

"It will occasionally happen that the friends of New Zealand colonists, residing in this country, will receive the seeds of native plants, and perhaps the living plants themselves, which they have not the means of raising or preserving. Now, our suggestion is, that they be sent to Sir William Hooker, who has not merely the means of preserving them, but who will ascertain their utility, and it may be, discover some important addition to the resources of the Colony. We beg to impress upon our readers that, to the eyes of science, nothing is unimportant or insignificant. Let it be recollected that 'nothing is made in vain'; and we can never be certain that half a dozen minute seeds, of some apparently unimportant weed, may not be precisely those from which the botanist has been long seeking to determine the character of a class of plants, or to solve some unexplained botanical problem. We would even suggest that friends be written to—that a little trouble be taken—to place in Sir William's hands seeds and plants from such an unexplored field; and should this meet the eye of any one in the Colony whose attention has already been turned to the subject, and who must consequently have some zeal for science, we are quite sure such a one will rejoice that we have thus pointed out the way in which he may contribute thereto. To our own immediate friends we have only to say that we shall be glad to be made the channel through which contributions of the description named may be conveyed to their destination."

What we then ventured to suggest to individuals is, however, much more within the province of a society, and we are sure that if they will convey to this country living specimens of the plants and trees of New Zealand, an ample return will be made to them in the shape of English plants and seeds useful to the colony. As to the mode of transmitting specimens alive and dead, instructions have already been conveyed to the Colony, and we may refer to the Editor of the *Gazette* for full information on the subject.

We need scarcely add that we wish the infant society complete success; we shall watch its progress with extreme interest, and shall promote its welfare and the views of its founders to the extent of our ability and opportunities.

The following are the extracts alluded to above:—

On Monday evening Nov. 8, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at Barrett's Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Society. The resolutions that were passed will be found in our advertising columns, [see below] and want of space prevents us from inserting a lengthened report of the proceedings. But as we have the interests of the Society sincerely at heart, we hope to advance its objects in noticing some of the facts stated at the meeting. The objects of the Society were very ably explained by Dr. Featherstone and R. Stokes, Esq. The intention is excellent, to promote cultivation as extensively as possible

not only among the landed proprietors, and immigrant capitalists, but by offering premiums for the best and neatest cottage garden, to direct the attention and stimulate the efforts of the working classes to the formation of gardens, and to show them the value of their leisure hours in securing the blessings of independence, and in enlarging the circle of their domestic enjoyments.

Another object which the Society have in view is, the importation in considerable quantities of the flowers and fruits more commonly cultivated in England, and which it is understood may be easily obtained in the sister colonies, particularly Van Dieman's Land, and the distribution of them in small parcels among the members at cost price. The history of the formation of the Society will be interesting to those friends in England who are anxiously watching the growth of our infant Hercules, and who have heard of the difficulties that, like the fabled snakes, have surrounded its cradle. It is but ten days' since the attempt to form the Society and collect subscriptions was publicly made, in three days the amount in donations and subscriptions was forty-seven pounds, and it was stated at the meeting that the amount then subscribed was fifty-seven pounds, and the number of subscribers one hundred and three. We gladly record the gratifying fact in our columns, as an incentive to the other settlements in these islands to follow so good an example.

There were three classes of subscribers more particularly appealed to,—the working classes, the absentee proprietors, and the fair sex, and we are happy to second the appeal by its publication. We would remind the working classes that the subscription (five shillings per annum) is purposely made so small, that every labourer in the Colony may, if he pleases, become a member, and participate in the advantages of the Society. Five shillings a year! Why, it is but the price of one day's wages—the value of eight hours work; and surely they may devote eight hours to so praiseworthy an object. To the absentees we would say, your interests are inseparably connected with ours, we bear the heat and burden of the day, already by our exertions and sacrifices we have enhanced the value of your property to an unprecedented degree; surely self interest—if not a better feeling—will prompt the subscription of a few pounds to Institutions, having such aims and objects as these. But we are persuaded our friends in England will respond liberally to our call, and, in addition to Sir William Molesworth, whose name is the first on the list of absentee subscribers, we are prepared to find the number considerably augmented as soon as our applications shall have reached them. To the fair sex we are sure any appeal is unnecessary; this is peculiarly their province—at their presence the asperities of nature begin to disappear, and the wilderness to blossom with the rose. How can we suppose that they, who are forward in every good work, with withhold their countenance and support from this society?

But there are other, and, if possible, higher claims which this society has to the support of our fellow Colonists. It contains in itself the germ of other institutions. To apply the beautiful simile of the poet—

As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake,  
The centre moved, a circle straight succeeds,  
Another still and still another spreads.

Before its first anniversary may be celebrated, we may be called upon to record the formation of agricultural, and other kindred societies, having the same common object, the development of our resources and the advancement of our Colonial prosperity.

In conclusion we offer the Society our best wishes for its success, and we may be permitted to observe, that the formation of a Horticultural Society in so early a stage of the existence of the Colony, before two years have elapsed since the arrival of the first emigrant vessel in our harbour, is an occurrence unprecedented in the history of colonisation, and offers the best possible promise of what may be expected from the energy and perseverance of the colonists of "the first and principal settlement."

"Macte nova virtute,—sic itur ad astra."

**WELLINGTON HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.**—At a public meeting of the Subscribers and Friends of the Wellington Horticultural and Botanical Society, held at Barrett's hotel, on Monday, Nov. 8th,—Col. Wakefield in the chair,—the following laws and regulations of the Society were carried unanimously:—

It was moved by Dr. Featherstone, seconded by A. d'B. Brandon, Esq., 1. That a Society be formed for the promotion of horticulture in all its branches, and that it be called "the Wellington Horticultural and Botanical Society."

It was moved by Robert Stokes, Esq., and seconded by E. Johnson, Esq., 2. That every person subscribing 5s. annually, be considered a member, and be entitled to free admission to all the exhibitions, and also to compete for all the prizes given by the Society—the subscription to be paid in advance to the treasurer for the time being; and no member whose subscription shall be in arrear to be entitled to the privileges of the Society.

It was moved by George Duppe, Esq., seconded by G. Moore, Esq., 3. That the affairs of the Society be managed by a president, four Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee, to be chosen at the annual meeting of the Society, five to be a quorum; and that the Committee shall have full power to frame the bye-laws and regulations of the Society.

It was moved by George Duppe, Esq., seconded by W. V. Brewer, Esq., 4. That the following persons be appointed officers of the Society for the present year. President—Colonel Wakefield. Vice-Presidents—R. D. Hansen, Esq., P. A. Molesworth, Esq., M. Murphy, Esq., J. T. Wicksteed, Esq. Treasurer—R. Stokes, Esq. Secretary—Dr. Featherstone. Committee—C. E. Von Anders, R. Barton, Esq., Major Baker, Captain Daniell, Dr. Evans, Rev. J. M'Farlane, H. St. Hill, Esq., Mr. Hurst, Mr. Henry, E. Johnston, Esq., A. Ludlam, Esq., Captain Smith; B.A. Dr. Stokes, W. Swainson, Esq., J. Watt, Esq., J. Wade, Esq., Mr. D. Wilkinson. And that the committee have power to add to their number.

It was moved by H. Moreing, Esq., seconded by Major Baker, 5. That the Committee shall appoint three of their number to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and that a report of the affairs of the Society be laid before the general annual meeting of subscribers.

It was moved by T. M. Partridge, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Johnson, 6. That the Committee shall appoint three or five Judges to award the

prizes at each exhibition; the Judges to have no interest in the competition, nor knowledge to whom the respective articles competing belong; and their decision to be final and without appeal.

It was moved by John Wade, Esq., and seconded by Capt. May, 7. That all new laws, or alterations of the foregoing laws, must, before being adopted, be submitted to the Committee at least fourteen days prior to, and be approved of by the general annual meeting of the Society.

Col. Wakefield having left the chair, it was filled by Capt. Smith, R.A., when it was moved by R. Stokes, Esq., seconded by W. Fitzherbert, Esq., and unanimously resolved—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Col. Wakefield for his able conduct in the chair.

NOTE.—Subscribers are earnestly requested to pay their subscriptions as early as possible, in order that a correct list of subscriptions may be made out.

#### MR. WARD'S ACCOUNT OF THE GROWTH OF PLANTS IN CLOSELY-GLAZED CASES.

In addition to your review of this ingenious and useful little book, I now subjoin the recent discovery of a French horticulturist of La Cornuailles in the department of the Maine and Loire, namely, that blue and violet coloured glass promotes vegetation in a most extraordinary manner, and that plants and conservatories, or forcing-houses, should be covered with one of these colours, and not with red, yellow, or white glass; inasmuch as blue and violet glass admits none but the chemical rays of light, while the red passes only the caloric, and the yellow and green only the luminous particles. The caloric and luminous particles alone, without the chemical, he states, will kill the plants, as azote without oxygen destroys human life. The white glass, he adds, has no influence at all. It is to be hoped that these glazed cases will be used in conveying plants and fruit trees by every ship to the Botanic Garden at Wellington. Gentlemen who take an interest in the new colony, should put their gardens into requisition, for the purpose of forwarding a supply. The excellent Earl of Devon has one of the finest gardens in the world at Powderham, and no doubt, from the great interest which he takes in New Zealand, as soon as he knows that fruit trees are scarce there, that a Botanical Garden and Horticultural Society has been formed at Wellington, where care would be taken of anything which he chose to bestow on the colony, he no doubt will forward some of these glazed cases, with choice trees, shrubs, and plants, from Powderham. I mention the Earl of Devon and Powderham, from the conspicuous part which he has taken in founding the new colony, and from the celebrity of his superb gardens, but I by no means want to confine public request to his lordship, but trust, as was hinted in a sensible letter from Wellington, dated 11th of Nov. 1841, that many others besides those mentioned in this letter, "Lord Petre, Mr. Baring, and others," (p. 94 of your Journal, No. 59, printed April 16,) will do the same, but more than all I hope for the practical assistance of Dr. Lindley—his reputation as a scientific botanist is European—and since he has noticed the formation of the Wellington Horticultural and Botanical Society in that part of the *Gardener's Chronicle* which he edits, I feel confident from his known liberality that he will follow it up, by forwarding European seeds and plants to be tried at the Antipodes. Many of these plants when flourishing at Wellington, will bear the name of their donors. W.

#### PHORMIUM TENAX.

This plant does not belong to the same class as the *Linum usitatissimum*, or European flax. It is a plant with a bulbous root, which has not yet been acclimated to Europe—it is indigenous to New Zealand, and for any thing at present known, grows only in the islands.\* It will, no doubt, be ultimately cultivated by seed, but the rapid extension of it will at first take place, as in the other bulbous-rooted plants, by the roots. There are few of them that do not degenerate if kept all the year in the ground. To preserve the beauty of tulips, &c., the roots are always taken out after they have flowered, and are replanted in the spring; and when the cultivation of the Phormium Tenax is pursued in its native soil, it is probable that a great improvement will take place from purifying this system.

Mr. Petre, in his most useful little work, speaks of different species of the Phormium Tenax; he is, no doubt, correct, and this may arise from the distribution of the seed, which, like other bulbous rooted plants, will throw out different varieties;—this is the case with potatoes—new varieties of which, from time to time, are procured from seed; so it is with the Dalia and the Tulip, and whenever the Wellington Horticultural Society has established its Botanical Garden, great improvements, no doubt, will occur in the cultivation of this important plant.

It is to be hoped that the transactions of this Society will be printed and accompanied with coloured engravings of the plants at our Antipodes; few works will more interest the scientific European public than this, and on this account it is that we hail with delight the announcement in the Wellington Gazette, of the 6th Nov. 1841, of the meeting of the Wellington Horticultural Society, Colonel Wakefield in the chair—and Dr. Featherstone and R. Stokes, Esq., as secretaries; and we trust that before very long a prospectus will be issued, by which the Fellows of the Horticultural Society in England may become members of that at Wellington, and by their subscriptions assist this infant but interesting Society in the necessary expenses of informing the Botanists and Florists of Europe of the occurrences of nature at these distant settlements.

It is not merely the expense of the Botanic Gardens, but that also of employing properly qualified persons to make the drawings, engraving, and colouring them, of the indigenous plants of the country, the first of which, no doubt, will be the Phormium Tenax. W.

\* It grows also in Norfolk Island.—[Ed. N. Z. J.]

## OYSTERS IN NEW ZEALAND.

In the *New Zealand Journal*, page 99, No. 60, of May 1, in a letter from "an officer attached to the surveying staff of the Nelson Settlement," he says, "I had a few oysters this morning, quite equal to Colchester ones." This statement of good oysters at Port Nicholson renders it necessary to say something about them. The goodness of the Colchester and Milton oyster arises entirely from the beds on which they lie being individual property. The seed, or very young oysters, are brought from the Channel Islands—Guernsey, Jersey, and laid down on what is called technically "Beds," that is, in shallows of rivers which empty themselves from the north shore of Kent into the Thames, or in the Crouch, Blackwater Coln, or on the banks close to the coast of Essex and Kent. These beds are known by poles set up on shore, so that the ownership of them is accurately defined. They are generally hired from their proprietors, being for the most part appendages to the inland estates; still there are many farmed, as this species of fishery is called by their owners. The persons who farm them are called Oyster Dredgers, who employ labourers who work these beds. The seed being brought from the Channel Islands, as already stated, it is laid down on a bed from which the last year's seed has been just removed, and are thus continually changed for five successive years before they are fit for market.

If they remained in the same bed until they were of a size to eat, they would taste of the mud; but being raised every year, they remain on the surface. They are raised with a dredge, being an iron scraper to which a net is attached, and this instrument is fastened to a line like a small cable, which at the other end is fastened to the boat, which as it moves over the bed, scrapes the oysters into the net, which, when full, is pulled up, emptied into the boat, and at the end of the day, they are distributed on the second bed: and so from year to year. The greatest enemy to the oyster is the Star Fish—a fish with five fingers or toes from a centre. These creep over the beds, and bury the oyster in the mud. These are taken up with the oyster in the dredge, brought on shore, and soon die out of water. The oysters cannot be stolen; but by men in a boat with a dredge; to guard against robbery, these beds are under the care of watchmen absent; but the enemy which at times is most fatal to them is severe frost, which in these shallow waters kills them.

During their breeding season, they are sickly and not eatable. It is in August that the season for them begins. They are then taken up and packed in small tubs for market.

From the account of climate at New Zealand, it would appear that they are exempt from their great enemy frost; but this short account is written for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of a clear title being given to the shoals on which they are now found. If these are permitted to remain common property at New Zealand, as population increases they will soon be without oysters: this has occurred some years back on the coast of Essex, and unless the ownership is defined, oyster dredging will never be pursued as a business; large fortunes have been made in it. The late Mr. James Hawkins, of the village of Burnham, on the banks of the Crouch River, in Essex, arrived there in early life a common sailor; worked as a dredger; by degrees became a master dredger; brought up a large family most respectably, and left them an inheritance of 60,000*l.* Mr. Peter Crush, a dredger, also of that village, is said to have left 100,000*l.* behind him. Oysters may not be found in all parts of the seas surrounding New Zealand—or may be in water too deep to get at them. The spit of land which forms Nelson Haven is described as a spot well fitted to pursue the Milton or Colchester system of rearing oysters, but no one of course will attempt it who cannot have a clear title to it.

If the sittings of the New Zealand Councils were held at Wellington, and the three agents of the Company were members of it, this is a subject which would be usefully and soon arranged; but whilst the one-sided system of a legislative council some hundred miles from the population is continued, all such useful matters must remain in abeyance.

W.

## ON THE EVIL OF LARGE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following paper was printed on a half-sheet for circulation among the parties to whom it is addressed, but difficulty having been necessarily experienced in finding their addresses, the writer has requested us to give it the advantages of our circulation among the classes for whose consideration it is designed.

TO THE GOVERNORS, DIRECTORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—At the time when you first advertised the sale of the lands constituting the Nelson Settlement, I thought—and events have confirmed the thought—that the sections, viz. 201 acres were much larger than they ought to be; considering that the object of the New Zealand Company was, and is, to colonize their lands as speedily, and as profitably as possible; and also as successfully and as liberally for the colonists themselves as might be; and as I am one of the proprietors of the New Zealand Company, I am therefore desirous of expressing to you my opinion on the subject; as well as because I am a land-proprietor in your Wellington Settlement: for I hold the doctrine, that the best means of making any one of your settlements prosperous, are dependent upon those principles which shall best develop the resources of all of them; for the prosperity of the one will be advanced in a ratio proportionate to the success of the others.

I have seen, that at the time of drawing the lots for the choice of land in the Nelson Settlement, that instead of your having purchasers for the whole of the sections,—as in the case of the Wellington Settlement you had,—that you had disposed of only 371 sections to the public, out of the 1,000 sections;—and from your repeated advertisements, from that

time, up to the present, announcing sections in the Nelson Settlement still for sale,—I think the assumption is not very unfair which I take, viz. that most of the sections then unsold are still unsold; and I am afraid that those which were reserved for sale in New Zealand and Australia, will be sold at a very tardy rate:—If I am right, then your Nelson Settlement, as far as the disposal of the land is concerned, must in that respect, be considered as anything but successful: and this is a result that might be very reasonably anticipated; when you consider what the condition of those persons, generally, will most likely be, who are pressed by the state of society in England to expatriate themselves to a place,—although a finer country—which is full 11,000 miles distant—"as the crow flies,"—from the land of their nativity: it would be very unwise to suppose and unlikely to be, that they were persons of large capital—therefore the requirement of the outlay of 300*l.* for the purchase of land, seemed to me to be a condition that was not likely to be responded to; and such has proved to be the case: and I am afraid that, some of those who have managed to scrape together the 300*l.* will have, nothing left to proceed with the most important business of cultivation; and which would generate other evils, such as no one could desire.

The selling of land in such large allotments is open to many other very injurious objections,—such as dispersing the population over a large space—at great distances from one another; thus losing the great chance of success which is likely to ensue from having the population as near together as possible—a most important matter in colonizing; and when you consider the fact that vegetation never stops in New Zealand, and that land may be worked upon productively every day in the year;—and therefore that, probably, three or four times as much produce may be got from a given quantity and quality of land, as could be yielded, from the same in England—then it will be seen that 200 acres in New Zealand is equivalent to 600 or 800 acres here; and would therefore require, acre for acre, three or four times the capital that is required in England. Now in England, I believe it is reckoned, that a capital of 10*l.* an acre is necessary for its fair cultivation; therefore, the capital necessary in New Zealand, to make the most of a farm of 200 acres, would be at the least and lowest calculation 3,000*l.*—and if that is not forthcoming, then either only a portion of the farm would be cultivated,—or if the whole were cultivated—or pretended to be so—the result would be that no more produce would be got off the whole of it than might have been got off only a portion of it; with the disadvantage of the loss of time and labour consequent upon producing and gathering from a larger surface what might have been got from a smaller surface; as well as that each farmer by having more land than he can cultivate—causes himself and his neighbours to be placed at greater distances from the market—causes them and their workmen to be placed farther off from their places of employment—and thus to lose an increased portion of time in going and coming; prevents them from receiving assistance from their distant, who otherwise might be near neighbours, or of affording them assistance; besides many other great disadvantages and evils which may easily be conceived.

I therefore say, that you would most quickly, economically, wisely and profitably colonize New Zealand—and with greatly increased benefit to the settlers—by disposing of your lands, in future, in sections of 20 or 50 acres—certainly not larger than 50 acres—on no account whatever; particularly as persons who may want more than 50 acres, have the liberty of purchasing an increased number of sections, and therefore can have what number of acres they wish to have; and one of the reasons for making this proposition to you, I wish again, and most forcibly and enduringly if possible, to impress upon you, viz., the unceasing powers of vegetation in New Zealand, as well as its salubrious, genial, and equable climate, where frosts never prevail, and where the heat of summer is moderate and pleasant, and which is such that it is said, and I believe truly said, that a person can do more work there throughout the year than in any other part of the world:—it will therefore be seen from these circumstances that more—considerably more—capital may be employed there, acre for acre, than could be employed in England. I would again remind you also that the concentrating of population is a most important thing in colonizing. The selling of your lands in small sections would also add to the efficiency of your emigration fund—for the amount paid for one section would not be sufficient to provide the purchaser with a cabin passage; therefore such would go out in the steerage—and thus your emigration fund would convey a larger number of persons; and of such persons as are the bone and sinews, the life and soul, of a colony—in fact they are the producers of all that man enjoys—they are the sources of wealth:

Gentlemen, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

95, Newgate-street, April 23, 1842.

SAMUEL CORHAM.

The question of the size of allotments is not one of such easy solution as the writer of the above letter seems to assume, and, we believe, it has often anxiously occupied the attention of the Directors of the New Zealand Company. If the Company sought only a high price for their land—a very narrow policy even in relation to their own interests—they would adopt the Auckland system, and sell small allotments from five to fifty acres; but they desire to colonize as rapidly as possible, and not to make a high profit on a small quantity of land. In this, we believe, they pursue their own ultimate interest.

If the allotment be too small the effect will be that men will be induced to occupy, before they have the means of cultivating, as in Canada. The object should be to induce the labourer to labour for hire for a while until he has saved sufficient to work his land with effect. In the meantime, by guaranteeing a supply of labour, capital finds its way into the country, and the capitalist and labourer thus co-operating, production is larger, and the labourer's share, in the shape of wages, is greater than his whole produce would be if cultivating without capital. In Canada we have known labourers almost starving on their own land, from the fatal error of having become landowners and farmers before they had saved the means of cultivating. In this state some were supported by government rations for a year; and were, therefore, in fact, a body of pauper landowners. This is really a great evil, and any system which induces the labourer to work for high wages is a better system.

This is effected by putting a price upon land; but a price would soon be defeated if the allotments were very small. At the same time we agree with the writer that allotments may be unduly large; and we think that as regards rapid demand, the Nelson allotments have been so. But this must not be considered as an uncompensated evil, for it prevents undue speculation, and keeps the price of land within reach of the working population, when they have made some savings—the business of subdividing into “lots to suit purchasers,” as some advertisements have it, being cast upon private individuals, by whom we think it is likely to be better managed than by a company. The size of the towns, too, has a similar effect in keeping down speculation. At Auckland the course pursued is to put up for sale small allotments in quantities much less than the demand, by which enormous prices are secured, but settlement not promoted. By laying out the whole town at once; the demand cannot (except what has been called a “fancy” demand, i.e., a demand for particular lots) exceed the supply. Our own opinion may be said to meet Mr. Cobham half way. We should think the most advantageous way of laying out a colony would be in allotments of 80 rural acres, 20 suburban acres, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre of town land. We think this would promote rapid settlement, and fulfil the conditions necessary to render the colony sufficiently attractive both to capitalists and labourers. When the time for forming another settlement shall arrive, the New Zealand Company will be in possession of ample data to determine the question; in the mean time we find that in all the Company's settlements land is in practise infinitely subdivided, and as competition is active, it can be had at reasonable prices, varying of course with situation and other advantages, disadvantages and real and supposed—but in no cases reaching the monopoly prices kept up by forced limitation at Auckland.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In coupling the name of Mr. Perry, the author of the interesting letter printed in our last, with that of Mr. Mathieson, we find that we have been led into error, we associated their names because we found them so associated in the Glasgow papers, when a dinner was given to them on their departure, but we are now informed that not only has no partnership been formed, but Mr. Mathieson has left Wellington, whilst Mr. Perry remains, and we may add is an acquisition to the Colony. J. J.—If the Mandarin, which sailed hence on the 6th of August, has been spoken at sea, it has escaped our eye. We shall probably hear of her arrival by the next intelligence from New Zealand.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, June 11, 1842.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

SINCE our last two parcels of New Zealand papers have reached us by way of Sydney—namely, *New Zealand Gazette*, from the 27th November—the date received by the Bally—to the 11th December inclusive, and *New Zealand Herald* (Auckland), to the 1st January, together with the three first numbers of the *Auckland Chronicle*. These papers confirm in a striking manner the fact mentioned in our last of the extreme unpopularity of the governor. Both the Auckland papers are expressive of the discontent which his selfish and narrow-minded policy creates, and that these papers express the popular feeling we have abundant evidence from private letters. We are prepared to witness a change in the tone of the *Herald*, from the circumstance of the dismissal of the editor described below. That paper has of late evinced a very candid and liberal spirit towards Port Nicholson, and has exposed, with some degree of boldness, the vices of the local government; this course, it seems, is disapproved of by their high mightinesses, the Trustees of the Auckland Printing Company, and the consequence is that the honest editor is sent about his business. The proceedings of the Legislative Council are of a character to be extremely interesting to the Colonists, but they are for the most part too vaguely reported to enable us to collect the precise nature of the measures brought before that body. It is something, however, to know that a Municipal Corporation bill, a Local Courts bill, and a bill for the simplifying of conveyances, were in progress; for the rest we must refer to the extracts given below.

The little news we have of the Nelson settlement is extremely satisfactory; the site improves upon acquaintance; the harbour is

characterised as a *deck*, and the surveys are proceeding so rapidly, that the town will be surveyed and even *mapped* before the arrival of the Colonists. The error of an inadequate surveying staff, from which the first colony suffered, is thus abundantly remedied in the second. The few paragraphs which especially relate to the progress of the Port Nicholson district are very satisfactory. Experiment now shows that land may be cleared at six pounds, and we see additional reason to repeat what we stated in our last. We do not believe it will stop there.

#### PORT NICHOLSON.

The Wellington papers recently received are not rich in what is usually called news, but they indicate the state and progress of the Colony. The settlers are active, but would be better for a little more capital, which we believe we are justified in saying will shortly be furnished them, arrangements for that purpose having been for some time in progress. The continued neglect of the settlement by the Governor, and the transmission of every shilling collected at Wellington to be squandered at Auckland, is commented on with just severity by the *Gazette*. Really, Lord Stanley, in common justice, is bound to extend his protection to the settlement, from the mean—the grossly-partial conduct of the governor towards them. The people of Port Nicholson ask no favours at his lordship's hands, but they have a right to be relieved from the indecent hostility of a governor, destitute of a due sense of his own duty. The following observations of the *New Zealand Gazette* seem to have been abundantly called for by the occasion.

“The departure of the *Lady Leigh*, for Auckland, was announced last week. We understand that a considerable sum of money, collected in Port Nicholson, was remitted by her to the Government Treasury. It will often be our duty to make a similar announcement, and we shall take care to keep this community in mind of the disagreeable fact, that from their resources, the Government is mainly supported, whilst the most paltry sums for the benefit of Port Nicholson are withheld by those who control the expenditure of the colony. Not a shilling is appropriated to the improvement of our port. We have neither light-house nor buoys. The appointment of even a harbour-master is postponed, because his salary must come out of the general purse. The court-house and post-office are most inconvenient; and it is unfair to expect regularity and despatch from the post-master, until better accommodation is afforded him. But there is small hope of any improvement; for all the money that can be scraped together is needed for other purposes—chiefly bribes for parties to settle at the Gulf of Shouraki. It may be said that the buildings for public purposes at Auckland are inadequate. No doubt, they are wretched enough; but the necessities ought not to be supplied from Port Nicholson money. At least there should be a fair portion of our contributions expended for our benefit. The Legislative Council is on the point of assembling. From their proceedings we have nothing to hope; but they must be closely watched. Like all other irresponsible functionaries, they are certain to abuse their powers.

“It appears then—that large sums of money are collected in Port Nicholson, and remitted to Auckland. That these funds are imperatively required for the improvement of our port and for public buildings. That there is not the smallest chance of any portion worth mentioning of the Port Nicholson contribution ever finding its way back from Auckland here;—

“Because—the Governor is our foe, and the majority of the Legislative Council are his tools. As long, therefore, as the present men are in office, and the existing system is upheld, we must be expected to be victimised. Shall the wrong be quietly endured? Has the spirit of resistance to injury, cherished in England, become extinct in New Zealand? There is that on the pages of our journal which forbids the supposition. The constitutional right of petition for redress of grievances has been exercised, and the removal of a Governor virulently prejudiced against this settlement, has been required from the Queen. Nothing has occurred to show that the colonists acted unwisely or precipitately on the occasion referred to. On the contrary, they took a just measure of the man they had to deal with. We see the necessity of, again petitioning for the recall of Captain Hobson, and for responsible Government.”

By this time the good people of Port Nicholson will have learned that their petition to the Queen is a piece of waste paper. There is a rule that petitions and memorials from a colony can only be received if transmitted through the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies—so that if our friends be about to repeat their remonstrance, we trust his Excellency will be made the medium of communicating his own condemnation. A Petition to Parliament needs no such formality.

The following short extracts illustrate the progress of the settlement:—

COUNTY LAND.—The sale of land at Ohito—section No. 14 on the map—was effected on Saturday last. The prices were very fair, but not higher than the position and quality of the property justified. The gross amount of the sales was 393*l*. The biddings were in every instance *bona fide*, and no attempt was made in any shape or way to gull the purchaser.

PRICE OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Messrs. Hort, Mocatta, and Co., disposed of a number of cattle by auction on Monday last, at the following rates—Milk cows, 22*l*, 14*l*, 16*l*, 16*l*, 23*l*, 14*l* 10*s*; working bullocks, 50*l*, 35*l*, 37*l*, 35*l*; 400 merino wethers, at 12*s* per head.

WANGANUI.—The *Clydeside* passed the bar of the Wanganui River, without difficulty or danger, though she touched ground afterwards in going up the river. This is most satisfactory intelligence, and proves that vessels of 230 tons burden may safely trade to the flourishing settlement at Wanganui. The news of the *Clydeside's* arrival at her port was brought yesterday by the *Jane*.

WANGANUI ROAD.—The worst part of the road to Wanganui—that in the vicinity of Pakarua and Pari Pari—has been rendered



passable for horses and cattle, by a body of workmen employed for that purpose by Colonel Wakefield, and on Monday that gentleman, accompanied by Captain Daniell, Mr. Molesworth, and Mr. Duppa, took his departure from Wellington with the view of examining the districts south of the Manawatu and in the neighbourhood of Otaki. Captain Smith, the Surveyor-General, with a strong detachment of surveyors and men, started for the same districts, and probably a very large number of sections will soon be offered to the holders of preliminary orders.

**NEW WHARF AT WELLINGTON.**—The commercial wharf, abreast of the medical path, is completed, and will prove a great source of convenience to shipping. Steps have been affixed to it, and passengers from vessels can embark and disembark with facility. The wharf is well situated, and craft of 30 or 40 tons can lie alongside, and always be in smooth water. This is the fourth wharf erected at Wellington at private expense.

**OIL.**—The *Wiaiwick* has nearly completed her loading at Kapiti, with oil, and may be expected here in a few days, to clear out direct for Sydney.

#### NELSON HAVEN.

The news from Nelson Haven is scanty but satisfactory. The schooner *Kate* had arrived at Wellington from Nelson Haven. "She brings," says the *Gazette*, "favourable accounts of the progress of the new settlement. Captain Wakefield saw daily fresh grounds for satisfaction with his choice. The surveyors were actively employed, and very soon a plan of the town would be on paper. The *Kate* rode outside the flats in safety, during the heaviest northerly wind experienced since the landing of Captain Wakefield and his party. So far all is cheering."

Perhaps it may be well to insert in this place the following interesting letter.

#### COPY OF A LETTER FROM A MERCHANT OF WELLINGTON.

Cook's Straits, New Zealand, 4th December, 1841.

MY DEAR CHAPMAN.—I am writing to you on board a small schooner, becalmed off Cape Egmont. Having a week to spare, and feeling the want of change, I left Port Nicholson last Sunday, in order to visit the new settlement of Nelson in Blind Bay. We got there in twenty-four hours, with a light wind.

Nelson is at the bottom of Blind Bay, in the S.E. corner. It is a curious haven formed by a spit, and having a very narrow entrance, through which the tide runs in and out, at a rapid rate. The turn into it is also a sharp angle, nevertheless, from the experience had of the weather, I am inclined to think these obstacles will not be considered of great consequence. When inside, you are in a splendid dock, with deep water close to the shore, and excellent landing.

The situation for the town, a small part only of which can border on the haven, is very fine, extending from a fine flat up three valleys, perfectly sheltered and of good soil.

There is a showy looking shallow river, which almost loses itself in the flats to the westward of the town.

Wood is scarce in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, but abundant and fine a few miles off.

Large vessels will probably not like to venture so far up the bay, with the chance of a narrow entrance to get into, but it will depend a good deal on the chronicle of the weather.

There is plenty of fine flat land, fit for any quantity of pasturage and tillage. It rises in gentle downs, to table land, and is precisely what I described it, when I was there in June, 1840. I was within 10 miles of the haven without discovering it.

The Surveyors have out 20 miles of lines. Captain Wakefield is a pleasant person, active and liked by all the people. They have been there but three weeks, and are putting up their houses. I took them down some notions, which however did not sell.

On the whole my opinion of Nelson is very favourable, and I believe no better place or so good could have been pitched upon, and I am convinced it will sooner go ahead than most of the other places.

We want at Port Nicholson more money, there is every capacity in the place, but we are poor—we cannot whale for want of money, nor erect saw-mills for want of money. And our remarkable success has in a great measure been owing to our natural advantages, and to happy accidents.

I am quite sure a steam-boat would pay almost immediately to convey passengers and deck loads of cattle to the different settlements, where bad roads and bar-harbours are obstacles.

The oil, also, is often deposited in small bays completely exposed to wind, and the numerous losses of vessels on the coast of New Zealand have chiefly arisen from these craft attempting to take off oil from a place where no vessel should ever go. Three vessels are now lying ashore at Piraki, within half a mile of each other, having successively been tempted to take off the same lot of oil. You will see how easily a steam-boat would perform this work.

I feel confident that the whole of the oil trade will come here next year. I shall try myself also for a shipment of sulphur, which can be put on board for little more than the cost of ballast.

I sent you by the *Balley* a chart of the Middle Island, drawn by some natives of Otago; it is of course a caricature, but in many points useful.\*

There are now three French frigates at Bank's Peninsula, which looks as if they intended to hold possession, and as far as we know there is only one other good port on the east side of the Middle Island, viz. Otago.

I am much inclined to think the Middle Island will become the favourite one.

If you would promote the establishment of a New Zealand bank in London with branches here, you would be doing a great deal of good. Any monied institution would do us good and pay large profit.

On the establishment of a second colony on the Middle Island, the *Gazette* entertains enlarged views, as the following observations sufficiently testify:—

"There are persons, whose opinions are entitled to respect, who anticipate injury to Port Nicholson from the establishment of another colony in Tasman's Gulf. It has been said that the New Zealand Company ought not to have commenced another undertaking of a similar kind, until the success of the First Colony was put beyond doubt. In our opinion that period has arrived, and the first colony is firmly established. But were the result of the experiment still uncertain, it does not follow that the welfare of North Durham would be retarded by the colonisation of South Durham. For, be it remembered, in the first place, nothing has been taken from us. The New Zealand Company have not diminished the amount of capital directed towards this settlement. Concurrently with the Nelson project, they took measures for a large increase of available funds. It cannot be affirmed that the tide of emigration has been turned away from Port Nicholson. On the contrary, the number of ships and emigrants sent out during the present season, has been larger than was expected, and the supply of labour is sufficient for the wants of the colony. So far, therefore, no injury has been occasioned by the means taken for establishing the settlement at Nelson. That important advantages must accrue from the prosperity of Nelson, we hold to be as certain as any future event. It appears to render the removal of the seat of Government absolutely necessary. Capt Hobson himself admitted that had he anticipated the colonization of "Munster," he would not have fixed his residence at the Waitemata. Well, Munster will be civilized, and on a large scale too. Fortunately, a sufficient harbour, with the required quantity of available land, has been found within the undisposed boundary of the Company's possessions: and the objection which existed to the selection of Port Cooper, cannot be raised against the choice of Nelson. But Port Cooper must soon become the seat of another Colony. So fine a port, with such an extent of valuable land, must attract a population, though a "wilderness" of Hobsons were against its appropriation by Englishmen. The absurdity of attempting to govern a territory so peopled, from the Gulf of Shouraki, must every day become more glaring. It is remarkable, and a circumstance which points out Wellington for the seat of Government, that though Port Cooper and Nelson Haven are good harbours, they will not bear comparison with this magnificent Port; where the fleets of the world might ride in safety, and the entrance to which might be protected against any attack by an outlay of money quite inconsiderable in comparison with that to which the British Government is accustomed in other parts of the Queen's dominions. Port Nicholson must become the great naval station of the Southern Hemisphere, as well as the centre and capital of many towns and districts on both sides of Cook's Straits. Much of its prosperity must be derived from the multiplication of such tributaries, for rivalry is out of the question. Let a large view be taken of this subject. Mark how the prosperity of one nation hangs upon the progress of another friendly people in wealth and commerce. Apparently, and for a time, interests may clash; but soon things adjust themselves. Between England and the United States there has been, during the last twenty-five years, a constant rivalry in many articles of commerce and manufacture, co-existent with a regular increase of profitable trade. So it will be among the British Settlements in New Zealand. Each will turn its attention to the production of those articles for which it is best adapted; and there will be ample room and verge enough for all. At the same time, we are satisfied that its superior harbour, and advantageous position, must place Port Nicholson at the head of all the other Settlements, including Nelson."

#### AUCKLAND NEWS.

Auckland papers have reached us to the 1st of January. They are occupied chiefly with the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

On the 14th December, Governor Hobson opened the second session of the Legislative Council. His speech first refers to the disposal of the lands; stating that, instead of the existing law (adopted from the Sydney Legislature) respecting claims to land, by which at least a portion of the particular land demanded is ceded to the claimant, the arrangement made by the home government with the New Zealand Company will be extended to all claims, and the land will be granted to the claimants at the rate of four acres for every pound which they have actually expended.

"For the general interests of the colony it is desirable that settlements should be formed at Manakau, in the neighbourhood of the Tamaki, at the Bay of Islands, and at the Hokianga. Means will immediately be taken for completing an accurate survey of these districts, and for hastening the conclusion of the commission of inquiry. As soon as these objects can be effected, each district will be divided into town, suburban, and country allotments. A portion of the Manakau district will be set apart to satisfy the claims arising in this neighbourhood and southwards down to Stuart's Island. A portion of the Bay of Islands and Hokianga districts will be appropriated to claimants northwards of Auckland. It is proposed that the claimants of land should be allowed to select in order, according to the priority of their claims, one suburban allotment, to consist of from five to twenty acres, to which they may be found entitled; the residue they will be allowed to select from the nearest country land open for settlement. Every alternate allotment will be reserved until the selections shall be completed; when they, together with the town allotments, will be immediately offered for public competition. Population is chiefly instrumental in giving value to land. All the neighbouring colonies furnish proofs that new land rises in value in proportion as population is congregated in its vicinity. By the plan suggested for your consideration, the evils of numerous scattered settlements will be avoided; the claimants of land will, within a reasonable period, acquire an available marketable property, and the more effectual means will be taken in giving to that property a highly and rapidly increasing value."

The various mission stations, however, will be exempt from that rule. "To the several parent societies, and to the individual members of those bodies, a grant will be made of so much of the land claimed by them as they have brought into actual cultivation, or which they actually occupy: all claims beyond this will be dealt with in all respects as any other claim."

He alludes to his visit to Port Nicholson—

\* The chart here alluded to has been received. It has been presented to the New Zealand Company.

"From the zeal and vigour with which the Company have conducted their operations, the enterprising, energetic, and independent character of their settlers, and from the natural advantages of its harbour, there can be no doubt that Port Nicholson will soon become a very valuable and important settlement. From my own personal knowledge of the character of the gentlemen selected as the leaders of the Company's more recent settlements, I should anticipate with equal confidence the successful establishment of Taranaki and Blind Bay."

He promises to lay before the Council enactments suited to a really independent colony; and has reason to believe that, although the expenditure at present exceeds the revenue, no long time will elapse before New Zealand will be independent of pecuniary aid from the Mother-country. He reports well of the natives—

"I have great pleasure in being able to state, that up to the present moment, whatever settlements have been formed, the best feeling continues to prevail between the two races of her Majesties subjects. To the native population we continue to be indebted, in a great measure, for the principal elements of national prosperity—a due supply of labour. Crimes against person or property are rare among them; and when committed, the natives themselves have always rendered their active and efficient aid in furthering the ends of justice."

He laid on the table of the Council several bills; and among them one for establishing a Supreme Court. Into this bill the Council inserted a clause to the effect that criminal cases that may have occurred previously to the 20th December, 1840, should not be cognizable by that tribunal.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 1841.

The Council met this day pursuant to adjournment—present. The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, Messrs. James R. Clendon, W. F. Porter, and G. B. Earp.

The Supreme Court Bill went through a first reading, on the motion of the Attorney-General, and seconded by the Colonial Treasurer.

The Attorney-General moved, that this bill be read a second time on Tuesday next, (21st instant) at twelve o'clock.

The Governor said that the bills could be read *pro forma*, but it would be sufficient, as they could be discussed, if necessary, on the second reading.

The following bills were then read the first time, in order as follows: County Court Bill, Jury Bill, Conveyancing Bill, and the Municipal Corporation Bill.

The Governor then said, that previous to going into reading of the next bill, he wished to remark that it had been suggested to him the necessity of publishing for general information, the Conveyancing Bill, and the Municipal Corporation Bill; he did not see the necessity of publishing more than the analysis of the Conveyancing Bill, but that the legal gentlemen of the colony should be furnished with a copy, as it was so filled with technical terms that they alone could understand; but with regard to the Municipal Corporations Bill he considered that publicity should be given it previous to its being discussed, as they would then be enabled to obtain the public opinion.

The New Zealand Banking Company's Bill (private) was then read the first time, on the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Clendon.

#### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present:—The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. J. R. Clendon, Mr. W. F. Porter, and Mr. G. B. Earp;—J. Coates, Clerk of Council.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved the order of the day.

**SUPREME COURT BILL.**—The Attorney-General moved, and Mr. Earp seconded, the second reading of the Supreme Court Bill.

The Governor said, that he wished it to be understood, that the several clauses would be read, *in seriatim*, and it would be then open for the discussion of the Council when in committee.

The Attorney-General then rose and said, that for the advancement of justice, in a colony like New Zealand, considerable power was given by the Bill to the Judges on circuit, more than they had in England. He would make one observation. Previous to the Chief Justice and himself leaving England, they had been at considerable trouble in making every inquiry into the policy of, and authority for giving this power, by extensive references to Acts of Parliament; and he felt satisfied that the furtherance of the ends of justice would be obtained by the powers of this Ordinance.

From the above remarks of the Attorney-General, we infer that the Supreme Court Bill provides for circuits and assizes (we hope quarterly) for the rural settlements.

#### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1841.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Clendon, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Earp. J. Coates, Clerk of Council.

**NEW ZEALAND BANKING COMPANY'S BILL.**—(Private.)—On motion of Mr. Cooper, seconded by Mr. Porter, the "New Zealand Banking Company's Bill," read a third time and passed.

Ordered that the same be engrossed, and brought up for signature.

**JURY BILL.**—The Attorney-General moved the order of the day, for the second reading of "the Bill for Regulating the Establishment of Juries." He (the Attorney-General) said the principal features of this bill was to promote the ends of justice by substituting a more enlightened and respectable jury than was provided under the act now in force; and it is desirable, that as the Supreme Court would shortly commence its sittings, it was paramount that this act should come into immediate operation.

The Governor said that great licence had unavoidably been given under the old Act in consequence of their being but few persons in the Colony at that period, and it was difficult at that time to form a jury. Since then persons had arrived more suitable to act as jurors, and as society increases the nature and qualification will improve. Trial by jury was either a great blessing or a great curse; it was productive of good when composed of wise and respectable men, and on the contrary—the greatest evil. It therefore was imperative, as the population had considerably

increased, that qualification of persons should be defined, and not as heretofore place our liberties in the power of disqualified persons.

Bill read a second time and committed.

**COUNTY COURTS BILL.**—The Colonial Secretary moved the Order of the Day for the second reading of the County Courts Bill.

The Attorney-General rose and said, the chief features in this Bill was the delegation of extensive power to local Courts, in order, as far as possible, to carry out the principle of local self-government; it was similar to one brought before the parliament at home; it gave the means of self-government to Port Nicholson and other settlements, and he was certain it would be attended in its workings with beneficial results to the colony at large; he then moved the second reading of the Bill, which was seconded by Mr. Earp.

Bill committed.

Ordered that the further consideration of the said Bill in committee be postponed until to-morrow.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Earp, it was ordered that the said Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

**POSTAGE BILL.**—The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Treasurer seconded, that the "Bill for Regulating the Conveyance and Postage of Letters be read a second time to-morrow.

Council then adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

#### WEDNESDAY, 28th DEC. 1841.

The County Courts bill was further considered and passed a stage.

**REGISTRATION BILL.**—The Attorney-General in moving the Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Registration Bill, said, that in its object, it was similar to Bills which had been passed in almost every colony, in Ireland Scotland, and in some of the counties of England. But, as a system, he believed it was the most complete in operation, either in Great Britain and its dependencies, or in any foreign country. It had been framed, in a great measure, on the Reports of the Real Property Commissioners in England; and in their report was to be found some account of the various modes of Registration adopted in different counties. Owing to the difficulty of engraving a complete system of Registration on a complicated pre-existing legal system, all attempts to introduce one general plan in England had hitherto been unsuccessful. One important deviation had been made from the plan proposed by the English Commissioners; instead of having one General Registry Office on the centralising principle, the bill proposed for the consideration of the Council, provided that each district should have its Registry Office. He did not think it would be fair to aggrandize the capital at the expense of the other settlements. It would be most inconvenient, too, for the people of Port Nicholson, Taranaki, &c., to have to resort to Auckland, in order to complete their titles. To constitute one central system, would be at variance with the principle of local self-government, which was more especially necessary in such a colony as New Zealand. The object sought to be attained by the bill, was to render titles to real property secure—to enable a purchaser to ascertain that he was buying a good title, and a party lending money, that his security was safe. The success of the plan would greatly depend on the surveys and on the accuracy and skill of the registrars; if fairly carried out, however, he felt confident it would prove a great public benefit, and become one of the most popular institutions in the colony. He then moved the order of the day for the second reading of the "Registration Bill."

#### WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1841.

The Postage Bill was read a second time, and the house went into committee thereon.

**CONVEYANCING BILL.**—The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Treasurer seconded the order of the day, for the second reading of the "Bill for the Transfer of Real Property." The Attorney-General said, that if the government had not been especially instructed to endeavour as far as possible to render the transfer of property a simple and easy transaction, and if the Chief Justice and himself had not been directed by the Colonial Office to make the simplifying of conveyances the object of their earliest attention, they should nevertheless have deemed it their duty to recommend to the government the introduction of a bill similar to the one under their consideration. It embraced almost all the well-considered recommendations which had from time to time been made by the highest legal authorities for the amendment of the law of real property. Much that tended to render that branch of law abstruse had long since become unnecessary. Almost all its subtle rules had originally been founded in reason, but though the reason had ceased the rule remained. The subject was so technical, that without the aid of the profession, its reform was hopeless. The English lawyers still continuing to adhere to the ancient faith, that "self-preservation was the first law of nature," had hitherto successfully resisted all attempts to effect the objects of the present Bill. He feared that he should be considered to have betrayed "the secrets of the prison house," and be viewed as a traitor amongst his professional brethren, but he was satisfied, from what he had seen of them since his arrival in the Colony, they would, apart from personal considerations, be the first to acknowledge the expediency in a new Colony of facilitating the transfer of Real Property, and of simplifying the law relating thereto.

The further consideration of the Bill was then adjourned.

The Governor laid upon the table the following Bills:—Licensing Bill; "Summary Proceedings Bill;" "Police Magistrates."

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.**—The Attorney-General in moving the second reading of the Municipal Corporations' Bill, said he was sure it was no less in accordance with the views of the local government, than with the express instructions of the government at home, that a Bill for Establishing Municipal Corporations throughout the colony, should be proposed for the consideration of the Legislative Council. [We shall probably recur to the Municipal Bill in our next, but from the manner in which the proceedings are reported, it is quite impossible to collect the particular provisions of the several bills. All that we can predicate of them is, that as measures they are such as the colony requires; whether they are well ordered measures can only appear when the bills themselves, or abstracts thereof, reach us.]

**GALE OF WIND IN COOK'S STRAITS.**—We learn from the following letter which appeared in the *Auckland Herald* of the 25th Dec., that heavy gale of wind, attended with darkness, had occurred, in

Cook's Straits on the 11th of that month. The disasters are attributed to a want of beacons. Some of the money raised at Port Nicholson and squandered at Auckland might advantageously be applied to that purpose. What would the English Channel be without lights, beacons and buoys?—

Wellington, 13th Dec., 1841.

DEAR EARL,—I have to acquaint you with the most melancholy news in the loss of three vessels in our vicinity, owing mainly to there being no beacons to mark the spot. On Saturday night we were visited by one of the most awful gales from S.E., which has ever occurred since we arrived; it came on instantaneously, and continued unabated until 12 last night. The *Winwick* is on shore in Lyall's Bay—a large American ship a total wreck in Palliser Bay—and another American vessel, name unknown, on shore near Watts' Farm. Several bodies have been found, and I fear we are still unacquainted with the extent of the losses. Coghlan's boat coming from Petouai was upset, and six persons drowned, amongst whom was a Mr. Dunn, who you may recollect supplied the place of a preacher on Sundays. The captain of the vessel lost in Palliser has just arrived here, and says that had there been any land mark outside the harbour, the accident would not have occurred. Do try what can be done to remedy this want, which our neighbours will doubtless magnify, and injure us as a community. The *Middlesex*, from Sydney, with nine head of cattle, was just entering the Heads, and the gale forced her upon the reef, but she succeeded in getting in; and although in a sinking state the whole of yesterday, by relays of people from the shore, sent off at great risk, she was kept afloat, and is now anchored off our wharf, with seven feet water in her hold, and the pumps constantly going. Hort sailed in the cutter for Akaroa a few hours before the gale commenced, and had a narrow escape from shipwreck on Cape Palliser during the night; the little vessel, however, got between the Heads, and rode out the gale in safety. It is now calm. The loss of life by these disasters are yet unknown, but I fear the list will be long and melancholy. I am, in great haste, truly yours,

WILLIAM GUTTON.

DISCONTENT IN AUCKLAND.—In former papers we have given proofs of Captain Hobson's unpopularity even in Auckland. We now give further extracts on the same subject, and from the dismissal of the editor of the *Herald*, we presume, in future we may look to the *Herald* for the peculiar views of the Governor and his official, and to the *Chronicle* for the state of public opinion:—

There are symptoms in the Auckland newspapers of growing dissatisfaction with Captain Hobson, even at his pet place of Government. In a subsequent article we have adverted to some remarks in the first number of the *Auckland Chronicle*, on the mode of selling public land at the *Waiatema*. In the third number of the same paper we find urgent appeals to the public to follow the example of the Port Nicholson settlers, and state their grievances boldly to his Excellency, instead of sneaking about the Government-house, and whispering their complaints in coxeteries.

Whether it is from the circumstance of so large a number of the inhabitants having lived, for some time, under the despotic and necessarily arbitrary government of a penal settlement, certain it is, that the people of Auckland display much less of English independence of spirit than is usually met with among the Saxon race. Go where you will, dissatisfaction with the policy of the government in the disposal of the waste lands of the colony, prevails. In the streets—the stores—and in all places of public resort, but one opinion is expressed on the subject—and that subject engrosses the public attention. Individuals make no scruple of expressing their sentiments, but it is *ver et proterea nihil*: week after week passes over, and yet nothing is done. We hear of no public meeting to take into consideration the best means of effecting a change in the system. No memorials, no interviews—no deputations. In a colony without a representative government, what is to become of the people if they will not take means to make known their wants to the governing powers? How can they expect their grievances to be redressed, and their interests to be attended to, unless they take the trouble to bring them openly and distinctly before those who have the power to afford them any redress? Let the people of Auckland take a lesson from Port Nicholson. There we find a numerous and respectable body of settlers, direct from England, bringing with them, unimpaired in all its freshness, that public-spirited independence which characterises our race. They are not content with a mere gossiping discussion among themselves, of subjects deeply affecting their public and private interests. With them it was their prominent cause of complaint, that the governor of this colony did not afford them an opportunity of making him acquainted with their wants. And when his Excellency did visit Port Nicholson, there were no hole-and-corner meetings—no gathering together in small knots to talk over, in an undertone, questions both to the colony and themselves of vital importance. No! like free-bred Englishmen,—like men accustomed to freedom of thought and freedom of action,—having all their lives, enjoyed the blessings of free institutions, they took the earliest moment, openly and in a body—face to face—to bring their complaints under the notice of his Excellency. During the whole period of his visit to Port Nicholson, scarcely a day was allowed to pass without bringing forward some subject connected with the interests of the settlement, either by means of a petition, memorial, interview, committee, or deputation. These public manifestations of feeling were not without effect.

We hope that the people of Auckland will follow our example, and that they have independence enough to support the spirited journalist, who ventures thus honestly to condemn their lazy and timorous behaviour. We hope they will; but have some doubts on that point, for we observe that the Editor of the Auckland paper, the *Herald*, has received 'notice to quit' from the committee of the proprietors of that paper. Of this proceeding the following explanation is given. The cause of dissatisfaction is not expressly stated, but we have no doubt that Mr. Corbett was not sufficiently subservient to the ruling powers, and perhaps, also, the Government advertisements might have been withdrawn, had the proprietors supported their Editor.

The Editor is sorry to acquaint the readers of this paper that "the style and matter of the leading articles" which have lately appeared in

its columns, have been the subject of repeated complaints to the Trustees and that, in consequence, at the expiration of three months the Editorial department of the paper will no longer be conducted by him. The people of Auckland are aware that this Journal is the property of a Company, and that the interests of the Shareholders are confined to five of their number who are named Trustees. According to the agreement between the Editor and the Trustees, that agreement may be determined, by either party (the Editor or the Trustees) giving the other three months' notice. The Editor received, yesterday, a letter of which the following is a copy—

Auckland, Nov. 17, 1841.

William Corbett, Esq.

Sir,—It is with some little degree of regret that we beg to forward the following Minute of the Trustees of the Auckland Newspaper and General Printing Company, held this day, and have to request, therefore, that you will receive it as a notice accordingly—

Resolved, that as repeated complaints have been made to the Trustees regarding the style and matter of the leading articles of the *Auckland Herald*, it be deemed expedient to dispense with the services of Mr. Corbett at the expiration of three months from the present date, and that a notification of the decision of the Trustees be forwarded to that gentleman.—We are Sir, Your most obedient servants,

JOHN JOHNSON,  
W. MASON,  
J. I. MONTFERRIE. } Trustees.

The two Trustees whose names are not to the letter are Captain Richmond and Captain Symonds—the former, at the present at the Bay of Islands, the latter absent at Manukau."

#### THE BAY OF ISLANDS IN 1841.

The following extract from a letter, dated Kororarika, March, 1841, gives a disastrous picture of the state of the Bay of Islands at the time. Where is Captain Hobson popular?—

Never was there a more lame and impotent attempt at forming a Colony than the one we have under our eye. Never was there a set of more obstinate, weak, vacillating, ignorant men appointed as the managers of such an undertaking—never has the prosperity of any place been more completely nipped in the bud than this place, through the bungling errors, and wilful and arbitrary acts of those whose duty it was to have fostered it. When I first arrived in New Zealand, trade was in the most flourishing state; agriculture, to a certain extent, was carried on partly by the colonists, but to a much greater extent by the natives. In the Bay of Islands there were generally from thirty to forty ships; now how does the case stand? Every house of trade in the Bay is tottering, several are completely ruined, the shipping has all but left us altogether; in fact, the Colony is at least thrown back a year, and yet we have neither judge nor law-officers of the crown, no debts can be recovered, swindling to a great extent is carried on, there is no law to prevent it; the tradesmen cannot get their bills paid, there is no law. Formerly, where one man owed money to another, the inhabitants of the place formed themselves into a committee, and forced the delinquent to pay; now, that would be a breach of the peace, the magistrates would take cognizance of it,—and you would be committed to take your trial next Quarter Sessions; and then comes the rub,—when is next Quarter Sessions? I have known men who have been committed to take their trial at the next Quarter Sessions, who have been imprisoned for six months, and even eight, nine, ten, and twelve months. Indeed no Quarter Sessions can be held, there is no chairman. A native was committed to take his trial for murder. He remained eleven months in jail, and then was let out on the bail of one of the missionaries, because he was dying! Why was he kept in so long? Because there was no judge to try him. Captains of ships, sailors, travellers, committed to take their trial for alleged assaults, robberies, &c. &c. let out on bail, actually ruined in all their future prospects—losing their time in New Zealand, waiting till a judge and chairman should be appointed,—in fact, commercial confidence completely destroyed—in a new colony it is not as it is in England; credit and paper money with us are the soul of business—take away the means of enforcing payment; destroy that confidence which ought to exist amongst commercial people, and you destroy trade itself. Paid magistrates here lord it over us with impunity; they give the most unjust and partial decisions; they actually instruct the constables to use every means in their power to entrap the publicans and others, liable to general statutes, that the treasury may benefit by the fines. They always take the part of, and support the constable, however reprobate and unworthy of credit they may be; they always find the utmost extent allowed by the law; mitigation of penalties is by no means the order of the day—it would not fill the treasury, they have not the wholesome fear of the judge, or of an appeal, before their eyes.

#### LAND CLEARING IN NEW ZEALAND.

IN ALL that we have written on the subject of land clearing, we beg to repeat that we have done so from personal knowledge. We are of course glad of every confirmation of our statements, and we therefore insert with much satisfaction the following note from Dr. Perry, of Glasgow, father of the author of the valuable letter printed in our last, containing an extract from a letter from his son, to the effect that land can be cleared at six pounds per acre. We still believe it will be reduced to five pounds, but even at six pounds it will be repaid by the first crop, produced, be it remembered, without the aid of the plough.

Corroborative of your remarks upon the expense of clearing land in New Zealand, I give you the following extract of a letter received by the Bally, from my son in Wellington, to a friend here, in answer to some

Complaints have often been made to us of the negligent manner in which the Post-office business is managed in Auckland, the Bay of Islands, and Sydney, and this letter is a sample thereof. It is dated March, 1841, and arrived in May, 1842—that is, it has been fourteen months reaching its destination, of which between four and five months are occupied in transport, nine months in unnecessary delays, the result of gross negligence. The postages were all prepaid, except the inland postage here; so that there could be no detention on that ground; it is, therefore, we repeat, a case of negligence, and of nothing else.

...inquiries respecting the person spoken of:— 'I frequently see Mr. A. R.; he has been one of the most fortunate colonists here, having shortly after his landing sold his section at a high price, and bought another, which he also sold at an equal advance. These and several similar transactions, enabled him to get half a section, which he is now clearing, and expects in the course of three months to have it under crop. He speaks highly of the climate and the capabilities of the soil, and seems sanguine of being able soon to get a good return for his outlay. He calculates the expense of clearing at six pounds per acre, and seems confident of soon getting it repaid by the produce. His health is better than it ever was at home, and were it not for the loss of his wife, whose death he often feelingly regrets, he would be quite contented and happy.'

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
9, Moore Place, 21st May, 1842. ROBERT PERRY, M.D.

COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF NEW ZEALAND.

We alluded in Wednesday's paper to the composition of the Legislative Council, and the need of responsible Government. In some colonies men of great influence and deserved popularity have been elected by the Queen's representative to seats in the Council, and in such instances something approaching to practical representation of the people has been obtained. Not so in New Zealand: Of the gentlemen who have found favour in Governor Hobson's eyes, it is not our wish to speak harshly. Mr. Porter is believed to be a respectable person, and owner, or in part owner, of a trading vessel. His qualifications as a senator and law-maker are yet to be discovered. It would be absurd to expect much proficiency in statesmanship from his mercantile education. To Mr. Clendon there is this very strong objection—that he is mixed up with the Governor in a transaction of doubtful character. Of course we allude to the Russell job. It is improbable that the terms of that arrangement will be sanctioned by the Queen's commissioner, now daily expected, or by the colonial office; and in the mean while Mr. Clendon's connection with the Governor is of such a kind, as to deprive him of all claim to the reputation of independence.

Then, we have Mr. Earp, who is put forward as the representative of the Port Nicholson interests. How careful he is of them, may be inferred from the circumstance that Mr. Earp did not take his departure until Wednesday last, and unless the Abercrombie should have a favourable passage, he may not arrive before the Session of Council is closed. Mr. Earp ought to have gone in the Lady Leigh. He cannot plead the excuse of want of opportunity to reach the seat of his senatorial duties. Not, however, that we suppose much mischief will accrue from his absence; as no proposition displeasing to the official majority would in any event be carried; and the Governor is now aware that the influence which must belong to the real representative of this, the largest, wealthiest, and most flourishing community in New Zealand, is not wielded by Mr. Earp.

It is unnecessary to speak of the official members of the Council. They will go with the Governor; and Mr. Attorney-General Swainson, though he may have swallowed a good deal of speculative Radicalism in his day, will, unless we are much deceived, be the most active and subservient ally of his Excellency. If there is any check to the official career, it will be found in the integrity, tact, and firmness of Chief Justice Martin. That gentleman is trusted in Downing-street, and much depends upon his report of the behaviour of the Auckland functionaries.

The composition of the Legislative Council being such as we have described it, to expect wise and just consideration of the public interests in the pending session, would be idle. Auckland will be a nest for jobbing, and to build up the proclamation capital at the expense of the population capital, will be the tendency, more or less palpable, of nearly all that will be done under the title of Legislation.

And, for the present, we must submit. Our submission, however, needs not be patient. Here and in England there must be strenuous efforts, constant endeavour, to procure a real representation of the colonists. There is no other cure for evils which must constantly recur. Suppose Governor Hobson removed, and a successor appointed, anxious for the prosperity of the majority of his subjects, and disposed to co-operate heartily with the New Zealand Company in the work committed to them by the Government at home, of colonizing this fine country;—what security is there for the continuance of so favourable a state of things? What guarantee against another of the Hobson class? Most uncertain, careless, and capricious is the colonial policy of our English rulers. We must have a safeguard against the corruption, or the crochets, or the Parliamentary necessities, of the Russells, Stanleys, Howicks, and Gladstones. The description of "Responsible Government" which Lord Durham's "report" recommends, and which was so ably developed by Mr. Charles Buller in the *Colonial Gazette*, is the only system by which attention to the true interests of the colony can co-exist with a dependent connection with the Mother Country. For this, then, we shall strive.

It may be said that the suggestion is premature—that for an infant community the condition of a Crown Colony is most suitable. On the contrary, its very weakness renders the protection of real representation necessary or particularly desirable for the youthful and distant colony. Large and pressing interests are sure of respect; and to the influence of the New Zealand Company we owe whatever of kind consideration has at length been bestowed upon us by the Imperial Government. But the composition of that Company, including so many Tories, forbids the hope that its exertions will be directed towards improving our political condition. The settlers in New Zealand must rely upon their own exertions; and it has appeared to us that the best mode of commencing the struggle, is to point out the defects and mischiefs of the present system, and to familiarize our readers with the idea of self-government.—N. Z. G., Dec. 1.

NEW APPLICATION OF PHORMIUM TENAX.—We have received a letter from Sir George Farmer, stating that the refuse tow of the Phormium Tenax will card like wool, and that some which he mixed with wool had all the feel of wool. He also thinks that this refuse tow will make coarse and perhaps even fine hats. He has sent samples to the Liverpool Mechanic's Institution, for their approaching exhibition; we trust the manufacturers of the County who may visit the exhibition will carefully examine them.

A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open Walls. By Clement Hoare. Third Edition. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, Paternoster-row. 8vo. 1841.

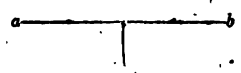
Of this excellent work we feel ourselves entitled to speak with some degree of confidence, for we have not only given it the most careful perusal, but during the growing months of the spring we have had an opportunity of watching two vines treated strictly in accordance with Mr. Hoare's recommendations, and of comparing them with other vines treated, in the ordinary manner, and the result is a thorough conviction of the soundness of Mr. Hoare's views, based as they are on the immutable principles of physical science.

It is a fact well known to all horticulturists, that the fruit-bearing powers of the vine are not unlimited. The sum of Mr. Hoare's proposal is, that care be taken that the vine be not called upon to mature more fruit than its powers are equal to, and all his means have reference to the attainment of this end.

The old mode of cultivating grape vines on open walls may be characterised as planless. The vine is left to pursue its own course, being merely supported by nails and list. A sort of faint notion being entertained that there should not be too much demand upon its sap; the vine is annually thinned, it being a mere chance whether the right or wrong branch be cut away. But Mr. Hoare shows the various offices which the sap is called upon to perform; and he so orders his operations as to take care that its influence is directed into the most advantageous and profitable channels. Let us explain this a little further.

The sap rising through the main trunk of the vine in the early spring has two duties to perform; it has to make bearing wood and leaves, and to form and mature the fruit. If it be left to pursue its course unrestrained, it will make so much wood, and form so many grapes, that its energies will be expended before the latter are ripened. To produce fine fruit, therefore, a portion of the fruit must be sacrificed, and some of the wood which might and would bear grapes must be cut away. To do all this effectually, Mr. Hoare's book teaches us.

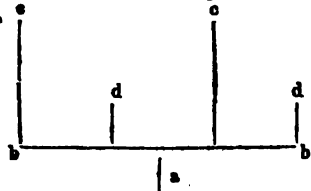
Let us suppose that the vine to be trained according to Mr. Hoare's directions consists, or has been reduced to two shoots, trained laterally, thus:—



Now, we will suppose that, along these lateral shoots, from a to b, a considerable number of buds, say 12 or 6 on each, show themselves; all these buds must be cut out except four or six, destined to form the bearing shoots of the vine. These are to be trained upwards in a serpentine form, that form being found to check the too rapid rise of the sap; and the whole of the energies of the vine being confined to the nourishment of these shoots, and the fruit they bear, the latter necessarily attains the greatest perfection. This end is further secured by thinning out, not merely the bunches, but even the grapes upon the bunches—a task for which the fullest directions are given in the work—and by pinching off the superabundant buds and tendrils.

When the season is over, and the sap descends—  
"Cut back the first and third shoots (assuming that there are four) to as many buds as may be deemed necessary to produce the quantity of fruit which the vine can mature in the next year; and the second and fourth shoots to the lowermost buds each. Cut out the lateral shoot and the stumps of the tendrils, as directed in the preceding year, and peel or scrape off all loose and decayed bark; then nail the shoots temporarily to the wall, to protect them throughout the winter." (p. 123.)

In the following spring, the alternate shoots are to be trained in a serpentine form; and those which will push from the spurs on alternate shoots of the former year, which have been cut down to the lateral stems, are, when of sufficient length, to be trained in a similar manner. Substituting serpentine for straight shoots, which we could not easily produce with metal-type rule, the following diagram will represent the alternate shoots and spurs:—



In this diagram, a represents the main trunk of the vine, b b the lateral stems, c c the bearing shoots, d d the spurs to push forth shoots to be trained for bearing wood for the following year, when the shoots c c will be cut down to furnish bearing wood for the year after:—

"The vine has now assumed the form which it is permanently to retain, and the manner in which it is trained, may be considered as the commencement of a system of alternately fruiting two shoots, and training two at full length for bearing-wood in the following year; which method may be continued every year without any alteration, until the capacity of the vine is equal to the maturation of more fruit than can possibly be borne by two single shoots; which, on an average, may be estimated at sixty pounds' weight annually. Several years must elapse before this will be the case, but when it is, the arms may be easily lengthened by the training in of a shoot at their extremities, and managing it in the same manner as when the arms of the vine were first formed. It is very advisable, however, that the vine should not be suffered to extend itself further on the wall, for in such case, the bearing-shoots emitted from the centre, are sure to decline in strength; whereas, by confining the shoot

sions of the vine to a single arm on each side of the stem, and each arm to the support and nourishment of two branches only, the very best description of bearing-shoots will never fail to be generated close at home, and these, as the vine advances in age, will become prolific almost beyond conception. I have often ripened as many as seven full-sized bunches of grapes, on two shoots which have pushed from a single bud, on vines managed in this manner. Indeed, those who have been accustomed to permit their vines to cover a large space of walling, and to possess a great number of branches, can scarcely imagine how much easier a vine is managed, and with what certainty the fruit is increased in quantity, and improved in quality, when it is kept within a small compass on the surface of the wall."

As buds push forth on the lower stems, they are rubbed off—the very essence of Mr. Hoare's system being to guard the vine from all unnecessary exhaustion.

We trust our imperfect sketch will serve to convey a conception of the course of training recommended in this work. Our readers, however, ought not to be content with this, but should possess themselves of the book. It contains admirable directions as to the aspect, soil, and manure, adapted to the growth of the vine; on the construction of walls; on propagating, pruning, training, and managing vines, the whole being followed by a weekly calendar register of what is to be done for every week of the season.

New Zealand, as we have often had occasion to state, is within the best parallels of latitude for the culture of the vine, running between 34 deg. and 46 deg. from the equator. Latitude 50 deg. is generally considered the limit of successful growth of the vine, though it will, with very careful management, ripen its fruit as far as 55 deg. of north latitude. In the latitude of Port Nicholson, 41 deg., the vine will be grown without risk of failure, and, by aid of Mr. Hoare's directions, with a certainty of success. We, therefore, recommend Mr. Hoare's book on the specific ground that it may alone determine whether New Zealand shall become a wine growing country or not. The vine has been introduced and flourishes—the book under notice is calculated to make it attain to the highest perfection of which it is capable under the most favourable circumstances.

We have stated above that we have seen Mr. Hoare's system in operation. An intelligent friend has tried it upon two vines, which had for some years had their own way, the result has been in every way successful. The quality of the fruit having been wonderfully improved, and the appearance of the vines being this year a perfect picture. In the early spring one of them was a *fac simile* of the diagram in page 106 of Mr. Hoare's book. None of the vital energy of the vines being wasted, they put forth their leaves and fruit much earlier than any other vines in the neighbourhood, thus virtually making a short summer longer by giving the vines a longer time to mature their fruit. Our friend, moreover, never loses an opportunity of endeavouring to induce his neighbours—including the cottagers—to examine his vine, and compare it with their own; and the result in many cases is a conviction of the excellence of the system pursued.

To conclude: no one who has a few square yards of wall or a house with a southern aspect, should be without a vine; and no one who has a vine should be without Mr. Hoare's book.

**A Comprehensive History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures; and the Natural and Commercial History of Sheep, from the earliest Records to the present Period.** In 2 vols. 8vo. By James Bischoff, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Although the woolen manufacture of this country was among the earliest introduced, and perhaps, in some sort, existed among the Roman colonists of Britain, the attention of modern writers has been very imperfectly directed to the subject. Upon the cotton manufactures we have some excellent treatises—other branches of manufacturing industry have met with due attention—but until Mr. Bischoff took up the pen, we are not aware of any writer who has ever attempted a comprehensive history of the progress of the manufacture in this country from the earliest to the present time. Yet there are ample materials for such a work. Smith's *Memoirs of Wool*, a most admirable book, and greatly in advance of the general state of economical science at the time he wrote, gives a minute history of the wool trade, and of our legislation respecting it, to the early part of last century. His work also contains valuable notices of the state of the cloth manufacture at different periods of our history; and he notices almost every important pamphlet on the subject up to his time. Since then, the attention of Parliament has repeatedly been directed to the subject—individuals have written on detached points thereof—and as every invention calculated for its improvement is recorded, the materials for a history are by no means scanty. Of these Mr. Bischoff has availed himself with diligence and fidelity—and the result is a work replete with the most valuable information.

We should here mention that, with the history of the wool trade during the present century, our author is himself personally mixed up. His correspondence of points affecting the prosperity of the trade, forms a conspicuous feature of the second volume, and will serve to show how zealous he has been to this branch of our commerce. His labours in this behalf have, we are glad to find, been duly appreciated, he having, as he states in the preface, repeatedly received votes of thanks from public meetings held in London, and in the manufacturing districts, having been presented in 1820, and also in 1823, with valuable pieces of plate from the merchants, manufacturers, woolstaplers, and others of Leeds and the neighbourhood, and having received similar tokens from each of the cloth halls at Leeds, as well as a very liberal and gratifying mark of attention from the committee of the wool and woollen trades in London.

The most interesting and useful portion of the work to our readers, is that which relates to the breeds of sheep, and their improvement. The low price of sheep in New South Wales has caused a considerable number to be exported to New Zealand, and by the recent papers we learn that the Colonists of Port Nicholson are stocking themselves largely with merino ewes at 12s. each. Now as the climate of New Zealand is moist compared with that of Australia, and as the pasture is much richer, we believe the colony will be found favourable both to the lengthening of the staple of the wool, and to the improvement of the carcass on the plan described in the ninth chapter of the second volume as having been put in practice by Lord Western, to whom the country is greatly indebted, for his exertions to improve the carcass of the Merino sheep, and increase the fineness of our combing wools.

It should be observed that wools are now combed of much shorter staple than formerly, so that a small addition to the length of our short and fine wools, becomes of the highest importance, as it renders them capable of being combed, and so improves our worsted manufacture to an extent formerly deemed impossible.

To this important matter Lord Western has directed his attention with great success. By crossing the long-woolled English sheep with the pure merinos, he has formed a new breed, which he calls the Anglo-merino, which unites the valuable qualities of both the original breeds. Writing to Lord Spencer, when he first made the attempt, Lord Western says:—

"There is plenty of room for the introduction of another breed of animals, without trenching upon, or superseding in any way, those which are valuable and now in existence. My object, then, may be familiarly stated to be, the placing merino wool upon a Leicester carcass; perhaps not exactly resembling the short finest clothing wool of Saxony, but a fine combing wool superior to any that has heretofore been grown. It is possible that similar attempts have been made by other persons, but they have not been carried out upon any general principle of extensive application, to my knowledge.

"The means which I use are an intermixture of various breeds of long wool sheep with the pure merino; the latter of which, by the attentive efforts of many years, I have so improved in carcass, that they have become an exceedingly different animal, in point of substance and size, to those which are generally seen. I have now a flock of about a hundred breeding ewes of this crossed species, and they certainly so closely resemble each other in their countenances, the appearance of their wools, and their relative sizes, that no very variable character can be discerned among them; certainly, I may say, quite as little as is to be found in other flocks, which are stated to be of a pure specific breed."

In a letter to Mr. Bischoff, Lord Western goes into minute detail on the history and management of his Anglo-merino flocks, and as we consider this important to the New Zealand breeder, we shall make considerable extracts.

"I am quite willing and desirous to furnish you with a full and complete account of the management of my merino flock, but I will first give you a little history of its origin, and the object I now have in view in continuing to cultivate the breed, with unabated care and attention. My flock has its origin in a gift from his Majesty George the Third, of forty ewes, accompanied by a request, through Sir Joseph Banks, that I would fairly try how far it was possible to make them into mutton sheep. He said that many years' experience in Windsor Park had proved distinctly that the English climate would not deteriorate the wool, and the object then was to see if the carcass could not be so improved as to make them a valuable article on the butcher's shambles. I was rather unwilling to undertake the work, having a very good flock of South Downs at the time, and the appearance of these Spaniards being most unpromising; I did, however, undertake it, and gave a pledge to His Majesty, through Sir Joseph Banks, that I would do my utmost to succeed in the attempt. Five hundred had been sent by the Cortes to our King, to be distributed amongst his subjects, and they were then at Portsmouth; as soon as I got the order, I went there immediately, and selected my ewes out of the five hundred; I gave them immediately the fullest attention, and redeemed the pledge to his Majesty. In a short time, I parted with the whole of my South Down flock. I have certainly enlarged and improved the carcass beyond my early hopes, and, indeed to the surprise of my brother farmers in general; I even approach the South Down, as a rival in their general appearance and quality; I knew that I can produce individuals quite equal in both respects; they will not fatten quite so early, nor come to the same weight, though even here, my Anglo-merino are a match for the South Down. I sold at last Christmas Smithfield meeting, two Anglo-merino and two pure merino wethers, to Mr. Allan, the great butcher in South Audley street; the two Anglo-merino wethers were two shear sheep, they weighed—

1st Anglo-merino	17st. 3lbs.—Fat	18½lbs.
2d ditto	19 1 .. ..	13½
1st Pure merino	11 0 .. ..	13½
2d ditto	11 1 .. ..	14½

"The pure merino were three-shear sheep, having carried their wool three years, the weight of their fleeces being from twenty-five to thirty-two pounds.

"In regard to wool, I have directed my views to the growth of a fine combing wool, and having at present little demand for the stock amongst the English farmers, I have sought a foreign market, and successfully. I breed stallion rams for the colonies, and have a sale for all I can breed of sufficient quality for that purpose. I sell, occasionally, a few maiden ewes when required, but I am unwilling to part with them; the old ewes I would sell, but the expense of the transport is so great, that it is not thought advisable to take aged sheep to the colonies. Combing wool for all sorts of stuffs increasing in demand, I resolved to try the possibility of cultivating a new breed of sheep, by crossing the merino ram with the long-wool sheep, and occasionally the long-wool ram with the merino ewe.

"I will now proceed to give you an account of the management of my flock. I have already said it differs little from that practised by every careful flock-master.

"I feed all my winter stock of food in open yards, which are constructed in so cheap a manner as to be within the means of every flock-farmer—rough posts put in the ground, with poles across and haalm to cover it, the walls made of furze or straw, worked into hurdles; these will stand some years, and are easily renewed. I have various yards of this kind for my different descriptions of sheep; I mean ewes and lambs, and fattening sheep. I begin to yard them in November; the lambs, or rather hoggets, go out a few hours in the day-time when the weather is fine; the ewes with their sucking lambs also go out in the day-time when fine; the fattening wethers never go out—the hogget rams go out when fine; these and the fattening sheep are fed highly, having some corn or cake with their turnips, hay, and mangel-wursel. All my neighbouring farmers now feed a great deal of corn and cake by sheep as well as bullocks, and find their account in it, both as respects the animals themselves and the quality of the manure to be drawn from them. The turnips and mangel are all out with the Banbury machine, and fed in troughs in the yards; the mangel-wursel is stacked up, and well protected from the weather, by haalm and straw; the Swedish turnips do not require so much care; all the hay is out.

"I keep for my own flock a certain number of stallion rams, which I have always tied up in a sheep-house, by the head like horses; they are very healthy so stabled up, and attached to their stalls, from which, when taken down to be shown or examined, they are uneasy, and run back to them when permitted, with great eagerness; I have also always in the same house nine sheep bearing their fleeces for three years, three hoggets, three shearlings, and three two-shear; when I take the third fleece, I finish them for the Christmas slaughter; I say finish, for they come very fat out of their fleeces, which weigh from twenty-five to thirty-two pounds; these are kept for exhibition of the singular powers of the animal, both in production of such a fleece of wool and ability to support it, and of growing and thriving and fattening at the same time; they are of course highly fed, but eat comparatively very little. I was first induced to adopt this experiment, from finding the fleece adhere so tenaciously to the skin at shearing-time, as at any other, which I thought was peculiar to the breed, and their ability to carry their fleeces; but I have recently seen a Leicester fleece of three years' growth, of the extraordinary length of three feet.

"I have given in my letter to Lord Spencer, the reasons which encouraged me to cultivate the new breed of sheep, and I need hardly repeat them here. The thorough Anglo should be the offspring of a ram and ewe, each having two parts merino to one of long wool, and these sheep breeding together are to constitute the flock; if the flock is found to incline a little too much to either side, a little more of the long wool or merino, as the case may be, must be thrown in: so a South Down farmer, if he finds his flock getting a little too coarse, too light in the bone, or too heavy, too black in the face, or too white, will take care to correct the fault, by throwing in blood of sheep of superior character in these objectionable points."

We shall hereafter have occasion to recur to Mr. Bischoff's valuable book: for the present we commend it to the reader's attention.

*The Vegetable Cultivator*: containing a plain and accurate description of all the different species and varieties of culinary vegetables; with the most approved method of cultivating them by natural and artificial means, and the best mode of cooking them; alphabetically arranged. Together with a description of the physical (medicinal) herbs in general use, &c. Also some recollections of the life of Philip Miller, F.R.S., gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries at Chelsea. By John Rogers, author of the *Fruit Cultivator*. London: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman.

We give the whole of the title of this little book, because it amounts to an abridged table of contents, and it must be admitted it makes out a *prima facie* case of usefulness, which is certainly not weakened by an examination of the work.

The book commences with a short essay on the formation of a kitchen garden; then follows a series of short papers on the culture of vegetables, sixty-eight in number, alphabetically arranged, beginning with Artichoke and ending with Winter-cress; and of medicinal vegetables, twenty-five in number, beginning with Angelica, and ending with Wormwood: the short biographical sketch of Miller closes the work.

As a specimen of the author's manner of dealing with his subject, we give an extract from the general introduction "on the formation of a kitchen-garden" in preference to one of the papers on a particular vegetable:

"It may not, perhaps, prove unacceptable to the amateur gardener, if, in this place, and before entering into the necessary details of the work, the author gives some general directions as to the best method of preparing and laying out a kitchen-garden, which in all cases requires much consideration; since, next to a badly designed, ill-placed house, a misplaced, ill-arranged, and unproductive kitchen-garden is the greatest evil of a country residence.

"The situation most suitable for the purpose should, if practicable, have a gentle declivity towards the south, so that it may at all times have the full advantage of the sun; it should be well sheltered by plantations, but by no means shaded or confined; nor should the trees be planted too near the wall or boundary fence, as the roots are apt to run into the garden, thereby impoverishing the soil.

"In selecting the ground, it is of considerable importance to have the soil of a good and healthy quality, being sufficiently dry, mellow, and capable of being easily worked with the spade: the best is that of a rich, friable, and dark loamy texture; the worst, that of a light, sandy, and stiff clayey description.

"Where the nature of the subsoil is retentive, great care must be taken to have it well drained; for unless this be effectually accomplished, healthy and good vegetables can never be produced.

"In forming a new kitchen garden, the first thing to be done is to have the land well trenched to the depth of two feet and a half, if the soil will admit of it. A greater depth is never necessary,—indeed, with proper management, a depth of eighteen inches has been found sufficient, and has produced excellent crops. Care and attention are necessary in trenching, as, on the proper working at first, the aftergood will chiefly depend; and whatever be the depth, whether thirteen or thirty inches, the following method may be pursued:—

"When the first trench (which is generally two feet wide) is thrown out, let the bottom be well picked up to the depth of several inches, and the top spit of the next trench thrown in upon it, breaking and levelling the whole as the work is proceeded with, and taking care that the bottom of each trench is always carefully broken up, otherwise the subsoil, if hard or much trodden upon, as it must necessarily be, will form a sort of trough for the detention of moisture.

"The too deep trenching of land, particularly if it be not good, is attended with ill consequences, as many years will elapse before the buried top spit can again be brought to the surface.

"There are many other ways of trenching land, but the author has always experienced this to be the best, and most economical in the end.

"As to the shape or figure of the garden, this is a point of little consequence, though the square, or that approaching nearest to it, is certainly the best and most convenient.

"With regard to the size of the garden, that, of course, must vary according to circumstances.

"Too much ground should not be taken up with walks; these are generally about three feet wide, quite straight, and placed at equal distances, and composed of fine red binding gravel. Little attention should be paid to ornament in a kitchen-garden, but utility should everywhere predominate.

"The succession of crops is a matter of considerable importance in culinary gardening, as the growth of wholesome and healthy vegetables in a great measure depends upon it.

"The main principle to be kept in view is that of never over-cropping the ground, or growing exhausting crops in succession; for it is well known that, under such circumstances, they become deteriorated in quality, and diminished in quantity.

"The author cannot quit this subject without cautioning the young gardener against allowing the kitchen-garden to get overrun with weeds; thereby occasioning not only much unnecessary labour to himself; but great exhaustion to the soil. It is by neatness, cleanliness, and assiduity in every department connected with the kitchen-garden, that it can be rendered alike a source of pleasure and advantage to himself or his employer, and an object of just admiration to others."

There is a little tale connected with the paper on the life of Miller, in which the reader cannot fail to take an interest. Miller, as our readers are, no doubt, aware, was the author of the celebrated *Gardener's Dictionary*, a work of great reputation in its day; and which still occupies a respectable station in horticultural libraries. Miller was born in 1691, and yet our author was acquainted with him. Speaking of this circumstance, our author says—

"Miller continued to attend to his duties and his favourite pursuits to an advanced age; but he was obliged, at length, on account of his infirmities, to resign the charge of the garden. About two years after this event, he died at Chelsea, December 18th, 1771, in the eighty-first year of his age, beloved by his friends, respected by his opponents, and honoured by his countrymen in general."

Further on, he says—

"In a work devoted to the subject of gardening, the author could not refuse to pass what he conceives to be a just eulogium on the memory of one whose acquaintance he had the honour to enjoy.

"The author was introduced to Mr. Miller by Mr. Henry Hewett, of the Brompton nursery (a very worthy man, and a particular friend of Miller's), about two years before he retired from the Chelsea gardens. The author is, perhaps, the only individual living who was personally acquainted with that distinguished character."

Miller appears to have resigned his office about the year 1769, at the age of 78; our author must, consequently, have been introduced to him about 1767. It is seldom that human recollection can boast of so extended a range. In the introduction, our author, writing in 1809, alludes to his own great age:—

"If the writer has succeeded in his purpose of imparting, in a clear and comprehensive manner, a body of useful and practical information to the amateur horticulturist, his object will have been accomplished, and he doubts not that a fair success will attend his work. Whether he shall himself survive long enough to find reason to be gratified with such success, his great age renders somewhat doubtful; but if so, it will be pleasing to him to find that he has been useful in his day and generation; and, at any rate, he may be allowed to indulge in the reflection, that this has been his object."

We sincerely trust that a mind so healthy as that which these pages disclose, is blessed with a congenial frame, and that he still survives, and will long survive, to be gratified with the success of his work. Our object in noticing it, is to enlarge the field of its utility; for we are convinced that, making due allowance for difference of climate, in which the practical gardener will find no difficulty, it is well adapted to the wants of our New Zealand and Australasian readers.

*A Catalogue of Works in all Departments of English Literature*: Classified, with a general Alphabetical Index. The full titles, sizes, prices, and dates of the last edition are given. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, Paternoster Row, 1842.

The title of this Catalogue sufficiently explains its character. It might have been entitled *The Student's or Reader's Manual*, inasmuch as, being judiciously classified, it is really a directory of works in the several departments into which the whole field of literature is divided. The alphabetical index renders it a double catalogue—as all catalogues ought to be—and it is just the book to lie upon the library table. All the works mentioned, we perceive, Messrs. Longman have for sale.

*The Landman's Log Book*: or an Emigrant's Life at Sea; with some account of South Australia. By Mr. John Hayter, late of Wilford, Wilts. Smith and Elder.

We have neither time nor space to note this little work. As it is, the record of experience, we shall recur to it in a future number.

*Elements of Practical Agriculture*; comprehending the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of the domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. By David Low, Esq., F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Third Edition. Longman and Co.; and Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.

We have been unable to find time for a perusal of this work, so as to present our readers with a view of its contents in the present number. We shall, however, do so in our next: in the mean time we have examined it sufficiently to say that it is well adapted to the purposes of the New Zealand settlers. The climate of New Zealand is sufficiently like that of the southern parts of England to create no difficulty in adopting the directions contained in English agricultural works to New Zealand practice. A New Zealand winter is an English winter of extraordinary mildness; its summer is our summer of extraordinary length, so that if for January, July be read, and *vice versa*, the business of adaptation is complete. With these observations we must defer our more particular notice of the work until our next number.

#### KIAPARA.

We have been favoured by Captain Gill with the following practical "sailing directions" for Kiapara, New Zealand, where the *Sophia Pate* was totally lost, a short time since. Captain Gill, who has been for many years in the coasting trade, and for some considerable time a resident at New Zealand, assures us that by following these directions, the dangers of Kiapara will in a great degree be obviated:—

Kiapara, in lat. 36° 30', S, long. 171° 10' E, may be known by three remarkable black patches on the North Head, and the shores on either side being rather low and sandy.

Ships bound to Kiapara from the westward if making the land in thick weather, or not being certain of their latitude, will do well to keep about 30 miles to the northward of the harbour, as the land in that direction is much higher, presenting a bold headland, with the appearance of an inlet close to it, and in most of the sailing charts now extant, Kiapara is laid down in this position. In sailing along the coast from the northward keep an offing of four or five leagues, and do not come within that distance of the north head. Cross the harbour's mouth, keeping the same distance off shore, until a black patch on the South Head bears N E distance ten or twelve miles, and the middle black patch on the north must bear N by E, then steer up N  $\frac{1}{2}$  E, and pass within a mile and a half of the North Head. Keep the north shore ahead, until a red pyramid-shaped point, comes in sight, which may be approached with safety, and anchor on either side of it in eight or ten fathoms.

The South Channel, which is about one mile wide, with from four to five fathoms water, runs very close in shore, and when a vessel is in a fair way for this channel, she will be sufficiently close in shore to shut in the harbour's mouth, her distance will not be more than two miles clear of the breakers on the beach. This channel, though small, was the only one I could find necessary in a heavy westerly gale.

The north channel sweeps pretty close round the North Head, and is not so commendable as either of the others, consequently should not be attempted until properly surveyed.

High water, full and change, 9h 50m, a.m.

Ebb four to six knots.

Kiapara is the largest and perhaps the most formidable harbour upon the whole coast of New Zealand, and as it leads to a remarkably fine fertile country, it is to be hoped the Government will lose no time in having it properly surveyed, as it is a harbour where pilots cannot tender their assistance until the vessel is, comparatively speaking, in safety.

To form an outline chart for this place, draw the line of coast north and south; place the heads north and south from each other five miles apart; two miles from the north head, and half the distance off shore run a line eight miles parallel with the coast, which will form the south, or in-shore channel, and inner bar. Let the line for the inner bar be three miles wide, with two fathoms on it, leaving four and five in the channel in shore of it. At ten miles off shore draw another line across the harbour's mouth, extending about four miles northward of the north head, and eight miles southward of the south head, which call the outer bar, which forms the middle and north channel. Mark two and three fathoms upon the outer bar, and eight and ten fathoms in the middle channel, and four fathoms in the north channel.

There is no great difficulty in entering Kiapara with moderate weather, the lead going, and a good look-out from aloft. It should be avoided in heavy weather, particularly if the wind be between north and west. With the wind off shore, the dangers are not so visible. The lead will be of most service, and every exertion should be used to reach the anchorage at Pyramid Point before dark.—*Hobart Town Advertiser*.

**ARRIVAL OF MR. COMMISSIONER SPAIN.**—Mr Spain, the Commissioner of land claims, who sailed from London in April, 1841, in the *Prince Rupert*, which was wrecked at the Cape, arrived at Port Nicholson, in the *Antilla*, on the 8th of December last, as will be seen by our shipping intelligence published this day. The *Antilla* sailed some days after for Auckland, which she reached on the 24th of December.

**BIRTH.**—Dec. 21, the lady of His Excellency Captain Hobson, was safely delivered of a daughter.

**MARRIED.**—At Wanganui, on Monday, the 29th November, by the Rev. John Mason, Gilbert Francis Dawson, Esq., Police Magistrate, to Harriott Heywood, the second daughter of William Hancock Styles, Esq., of New House Farm, Northfleet, in the County of Kent.

#### PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING LIST.

##### ARRIVED.

Nov. 28.—Schooner *Look-in*, Cannon, from Palliser Bay; cargo, oil and bone.

Nov. 30.—Schooner *Susannah Ann*, Anderson, from Kapiti; cargo, oil and bone.

Dec. 4.—Brigantine *Munford*, 169 tons, Kyle, from Auckland; in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Crawford and Ogilvie.

Dec. 6.—Schooner *Kate*, 70 tons, Smith, from Nelson Haven. Passengers—Messrs. Partridge and Webster.

Same day.—Schooner *Jane*, Lundy, from Wanganui; cargo, potatoes.

Dec. 7.—Schooner *Anne*, Jose, from Akaroa.

Dec. 8.—Brig *Antilla*, 283 tons, Capt. Burrell, from the Cape of Good Hope. Passengers—Lady White, Mr. Spain, (Commissioner of land claims), Mrs. Spain and family, Mr. Ligar, (Surveyor-General), Mr. Ligar and family, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and family, Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley, two Misses Burt, Messrs. Cass, Hughlings, Figg, Bailey, Yates, Scott, Malcott, and Burrow.

Dec. 9.—Barque *Tyne*, 400 tons, Captain Robertson, from Auckland.

##### SAILED.

Nov. 27.—Schooner *Look-in*, Cannon, for Palliser Bay.

Nov. 28.—Schooner *Balley*, 163, Sinclair, for Bandon; cargo, oil and bone. Passenger—Mr. Charles Hesphy.

Same day.—Schooner *Kate*, 70, Read, for Nelson Haven.

Same day.—Brig *Caroline*, Coomb, for Chatham Islands.

Dec. 1.—The Auckland and Wellington Packet Company's brigantine *Abercrombie*, 143 tons, Captain Derlin, for Auckland. Passenger—Mr. G. B. Earp, M.C.

Dec. 3.—Schooner *Susannah Ann*, 79, Anderson, for Sydney.

Dec. 4.—Brigantine *Vanguard*, 65 tons, Murray, for New Plymouth and Kaia. Passengers—Mrs. Birch, and Messrs. R. Barrett and W. Woods.

Same day.—Barque *Amelia Thompson*, 477 tons, Dawson, for China: in ballast.

Same day.—Schooner *Henry*, 14 tons, Daymond, for Manawatu River. Passenger—Mr. J. Jackson.

Dec. 5.—Barque *Gertrude*, 561 tons, Stead, for Calcutta.

Dec. 6.—Schooner *Ariel*, 146, Mulholland, for the Coast and Auckland. Passenger—Mr. Forsaith.

Dec. 7.—Brigantine *Munford*, 169 tons, Kyle, for Foveaux Straits.

Dec. 8.—Schooner *Kate*, 70 tons, Smith, for Mercury Bay. Passengers—Mr. W. Webster.

Dec. 9.—Brig *Arrow*, 175 tons, Gears, for Sydney; Cargo, oil and bone.

##### IN PORT.

Ship *Arab*, Summers. Sloop *Royal William*, Lovitt.

Barque *Eleanor*, Holderness. Schooner *Look-in*, Canning.

Schooner *Gem*, Pearce. — *Jane*, Lundy.

American ship, Robert Pulsford, — *Anne*, Jose.

Clough. Brig *Antilla*, Burnett.

Ship *Oriental*, Wilson. Barque *Tyne*, Robertson.

Advertised in the Sydney papers, and loading for New Zealand:—

Countess of Minto, barque, 300 tons, Wishart.

Julia, brig, 110 tons, Milne.

Margaret, brig, 196 tons, M'Kinnon.

Ocean Queen, schooner, 128 tons, R. Milne.

##### ARRIVALS AT SYDNEY.

Dec. 21.—From Port Nicholson, having left the 9th instant, the brig *Arrow*, 180 tons, Captain Gears, with black oil. Passengers—Mr. Cooke.

Dec. 22.—From the Bay of Islands, having left the 6th instant, the brig *William Wyse*, 229 tons, Captain Harwood, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Browns and child, Mr. and Mrs. Evelyn and two children; and ten in the steerage.

##### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

The *Queen Victoria*, for Auckland; the *Anita*, for Port Nicholson; the *Hero of Malown*.

The *Edward*, for Moreton Bay; the *Fairlie*, for Port Philip; and the *Jack* for London, on the 28th instant.

##### SPOKEN.

The *Eliza Kemble*, from New Zealand, on the 18th of March, lat. 25° S, long. 25, by the *Eliza Kincaid*, arrived at Liverpool.

The *Louisa Campbell*, from London to New Zealand, on the 7th of March, lat. 39° S, long. 25.

The *Amelia*, from London to Port Philip, short of provisions and water, lat. 35° S, long. 113 E.

The *Isabella*, from London to Hobart Town, on the 17th of March, lat. 25° S, long. 29, by the *Alexandrina*, arrived in the Downs.

The *Alexandrina*, from Port Philip to London, on the 16th of March, lat. 26, long. 32.

##### ARRIVALS AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The *Lady Leigh*, Dec. 26th, from Port Nicholson—*Lady Clark*, 26th, from Plymouth—*Christina*, 27th, from Port Philip—*Everetta*, 27th, from London.

##### DEPARTURES FROM SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ann, Dec. 5th, Countess of Wilton, 9th, and *Regina*, 10th, for New Zealand—*Triton*, 15th, for New Zealand.

**DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.**—The *Thomas Harrison* sailed on Wednesday, with emigrants for Nelson Haven. She will be followed by the *Olympus* on the 15th of June. The *George Fyfe* will sail about the same time for Wellington.

**AUCKLAND ANCHORAGE.**—"The anchorage at Auckland," (says the experienced sailor whose letter we quoted on Saturday,) "is most inconvenient, and will require many years and great outlay to render it favourable for shipping." Pleasant this for the Thames people. The "great outlay," they might defray with Wellington cash; if there were any probability of continuing the present system of pillage and injustice must soon terminate. There is an alternative, however, suggested by the writer—that of removing to Manakou. Another fit for the uneasy representative of Royalty! Russell, Auckland, Manakou (with a new name—Crimp-town would fit)—where next? Indeed it is time to stop this foolery.

**A CIRCUMSTANCE WORTH RECORDING.**—Doctor Jon R. Watrous, of Colchester, called at our office on Tuesday, and paid for the *Connecticut Current*, to January 1, 1843. He remarked that he had taken the paper, with the exception of about six months, for fifty-seven years, and has generally paid his subscription in advance. The doctor was a surgeon in the army of the revolution; although he is now in the eighty-eighth year of his age, he has the appearance of a person of sixty, and bids fair to live many years: we have somewhere seen it stated that those persons who take a newspaper and pay for it punctually, generally live to a good old age. The originator of this saying has in the above case a verification of his assertion.

**WHO PAYS THE PIPER.**—A private letter from Auckland men-

tions the pretty appearance of several cottages in the town. Those are the cottages? They belong to Government officers. Who have paid or must pay for the villas of Shortland and Co. Reader, the diminished contents of your breeches pocket will help your reply.

**SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.**—At an auction sale of Mr. Blackman's yesterday, 12,000 sheep of all ages and sexes were sold at the rate of 1s 6d per head, and 1,100 head of cattle at 20s per head. A lot consisting of eight drays and fifty-six working bullocks, was also sold for £50; four carts for 20s, (five shillings per cart); and fifty horses at 14£ per head. The whole amount realised, was therefore no more than £3,770, although the property thus sacrificed was worth at least £25,000.—*Sydney paper.*

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY will be holden on TUESDAY, the 31st day of MAY instant, at One o'Clock precisely, at this House, for the Election of Directors, and other Officers of the said Company, and for the transaction of other business. At the said meeting, the following Directors will go out of office, viz:—Viscount Ingestrie, M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart., Arthur Willis, Esq., John Elliker Bookout, Esq., John William Buckle, Esq., Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., M.P.; but being eligible for re-election, hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly.

By order of the Court,  
JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,  
12th May, 1842.

**SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that the following Emigrant Ships have been Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail from the ports and on the days undermentioned, viz:—

- FOR NELSON.
  - THOMAS HARRISON, A 1, 358 Tons, from London, May 20th.
  - OLYMPUS, A 1, 316 Tons from London, June 15th.
  - NEW ZEALAND, A 1, 890 Tons from Greenock, July 1st. FOR WELLINGTON.
  - GEORGE PYRE, A 1, 391 Tons, from London, June 15th.
  - FOR WELLINGTON AND NEW PLYMOUTH.
  - BLENNHEIM, A 1, 374 Tons, from Plymouth, July 1st.
- Applications for Free Passage by labouring persons duly qualified are received daily at this House.
- By order of the Court,  
JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,  
19th May 1842.

**EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND,** under the New Zealand Company, Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
GOVERNOR.  
JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.  
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—HON. FRANCIS BARRING.  
DIRECTORS.

- Lord Petre, Governor, Esq., M.P.
- John Wm. Buckle, Esq.
- Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.
- Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Bart.
- James Robt. Gowen, Esq.
- John Hise, Esq.
- Sir R. Howard, Bart. M.P.
- William West, Esq., M.P.
- William King, Esq.
- Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P.
- Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P.
- Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.
- Alexander Nairne, Esq., The Lord Mayor.
- J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
- William Thompson, Esq., Alderman, M.P.
- Hon. Frederick James Tolesmache, M.P.
- Arthur Willis, Esq.
- George Fred. Young, Esq.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that Ships will be regularly despatched on the 1st day of every Month during the present year, to one or more of the Company's Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

In the Wellington District the Sales take place by auction, and an allowance of 25 per cent is made towards the Passage-Money of Purchasers arriving from England.

Land in the Nelson Settlement are sold in this country at the price of 20s. per allotment; comprising 1/2 Town Acre, 90 Acres of Accommodation, and 150 acres of Rural Land. Purchasers receive Passage Allowances not exceeding 25 per cent upon their Purchase-Money.

Land in New Plymouth are sold in this country to actual Colonists at 7s. 6d. per allotment of 20 acres; and a Town Lot, with Passage allowances not exceeding 20 per cent.

The Company continues to offer a Free Passage to Agricultural Labourers and Mechanics of good character, and eligible according to the regulations.

Maps and Views of the Country may be seen, and full and accurate information obtained, by application at this House.

By order of the Court,  
JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 12th May.

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ledbrook and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to a reference to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expence, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Passage tickets, containing further information, can be obtained on application to  
SMYTH and EVANS,  
103, Cornhill.

**FOR WELLINGTON AND NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND,** Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail from Greenock on the 15th June, calling at Plymouth to embark passengers, the first-sailing A 1 British-built Ship BLENNHEIM, 800 tons burthen. JOHN GREY, Commander (who has just returned from conveying passengers to the Colony), lying in the West India Dock. Has a poop and will be fitted expressly for the comfortable accommodation of intermediate cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board; or to  
LACHLANS and MACLEOD,  
62, Cornhill.

**FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND,** to sail on the first of July, according to engagement with the New Zealand Company, from Greenock, the fine new ship NEW ZEALAND, coppered, 456 tons per register, Commander. This fine vessel having a spacious poop and excellent heights in her tween decks, there will be superior cabin and intermediate accommodations. An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship. For passage and freight apply to Andrew Mercer, Son, and Co., Greenock, or to John Pirie and Co., 71, Cornhill.

**FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,** under engagement to Her Majesty's Colonial and Emigration Commissioners, to sail the end of May, the fine new Greenock-built ship DUCHESS OF ARGYLL, 667 Tons Register. D. LIVINGSTONE, Commander. Has a spacious Poop, fitted with a Shower Bath, and other superior accommodations for the comfort of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Lying at Greenock. For Freight or Passage, apply to LACHLANS and MACLEOD, 62, Cornhill.

**VALUABLE COUNTY SECTION FOR SALE.**  
For sale a rural section of one hundred acres of land, situated at the mouth of the River Hutt, which empties itself into Port Nicholson. This valuable section was selected in respect of a very early order of choice. Part of it is let at a very high rent and other portions were likely to be let at the date of the last advices. It is in that part where a private town must necessarily grow up, and it might at once be laid out with advantage. For particulars apply to the Editor of the New Zealand Journal.

**TO LANDOWNERS and OTHERS INTERESTED IN NEW ZEALAND.**

**MESSRS. CLIFFORD and VAVASOUR,** who are about to proceed immediately to New Zealand, will be happy to undertake the affairs of persons desirous of purchasing land there, or having any business requiring the superintendance of Agents resident in the Colony. Particulars may be obtained by enquiry at the New Zealand House, Broad Street, City, or to Messrs. Cotton and Bennett, Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn.

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**

**A REGULAR LINE of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS,** of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the EMMA (which sailed on the 1st of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendance of AUGUSTUS COL LINGRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander. In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched under ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intends returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25l.; Second Cabin, 12l.; Steerage 8l.; For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and further particulars, apply to SHAW & CO., 29, Throgmorton-street; and Freight and Passage, to Captain COLLINGRIDGE on board; or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or FLEBY & Co., Brokers, 117, Fenchurch-street, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

**TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA**

**NEW ZEALAND, &c.**  
CHAR. DE WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 119 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes; Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Flour, Hammers, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 147, 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; and 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 156.

Now ready, in 1 vol. with numerous Plates, and a large Map by Arrowsmith,  
**NEW ZEALAND;**  
Its Advantages and Prospects as a British Colony. With a full Account of the Land Claims, Sales of Crown Lands, Aborigines, &c. &c.  
By CHARLES TERRY, F.R.S. F.S.A.

T. and W. BOONS, 20, New Road Street; OLIVER and BORD, Edinburgh; J. CUMMING, Dublin.

This day, price 1s. sewed, with a View.  
**LATEST INFORMATION** from the Settlement of NEW PLYMOUTH; on the coast of Taranaki, New Zealand; with Letters from Settlers there, and important information for Emigrants.  
London.—Smith, Elder, and Co., 45, Cornhill.

**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. 118, Fenchurch-street.

**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices: NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected. CONSIGNMENTS can be forwarded to the above Settlements. EMIGRATION, Passages, Shippings, Insurances, &c., arranged. NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

**EMIGRANTS' TENTS.**—12 Feet square, made of the thickest Canvas or Duck: 14 Yards, 6d. 18s.; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Poles, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 3l. extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute. Complete for use. Weight 20 lbs., quite sufficient for Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Sheep folding Net of strong tarred cord 3/4 feet high, 4th per yard. Rick Cloths, Tarpaulins, Tents, Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 61, Lambidge-place, corner of Judd-street, New-road.

**OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.**

**J. AND E. MONNERY** beg to call the attention of the public to their **OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES,** 105, Fenchurch-street, and 55, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms. Lists of the articles requisite with the prices affixed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

**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 assist of Mr. JAMES RUNDALL, No. 17, Throgmorton-street, London, who effects PURCHASES of LAND, free from any charge for commissions; 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 and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.**

These ROOMS were established in 1836, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription 2l. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period. Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Copper and Gole, as above.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LEECH, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons, of 6 in the West, by HENRY MORRIS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR, 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, May 29, 1842.



# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 63.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

**ERRATA.**—We have to apologise to our readers for an error in this day's paper. Page 11 has been placed by our printer in place of page 9.

## ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the New Zealand Company was held on Tuesday, 31st May, at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings. The chair was taken at one o'clock by Joseph Somes, Esq., the Governor of the Company. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—

**DIRECTORS.**—Mr. Mangles, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., Mr. Marjoribanks, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. W. King, Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart., Mr. C. Buller, M.P., Mr. R. J. Gowen.

**SHAREHOLDERS.**—Mr. I. I. Bulkley, Major Chase, Mr. Curling, Mr. Alexander Currie, Major Curphey, Mr. W. Dorset, Mr. Thomas Frederick Everingham, and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcner (Auditors of the Company), Mr. W. G. Gover, Mr. John Heath, Mr. Halpen, Mr. Joseph Somes, jun., Mr. Clement Tabor, Mr. G. Trimmer, &c.

The minutes of the last meeting, having been read and confirmed, the Secretary read the following Report:—

### FIFTH REPORT

OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

It now devolves upon your Directors to follow up their Third and Fourth Reports, severally laid before you on the 3rd May and 16th November, 1841, by submitting as full a statement as this occasion will permit of the progress that has been made, during the year that has elapsed since the first of those dates, in prosecuting the important objects for which this Company was originally associated, and was honoured at a subsequent period with a Royal Charter. During the whole of the term under review, general circumstances have been extremely unfavourable, (as the mercantile communities of this City and of the Australian Colonies are alike too well aware,) for the development of the views of your Directors upon a scale proportioned to their intrinsic capacity of effecting public benefit. But they rejoice to be able to assure you, at the same time, that notwithstanding these obstacles, your colonial operations have been eminently prosperous; and that the most sanguine of your body could scarcely have anticipated a larger measure of success, than that which has crowned the united energy and perseverance of the adventurous individuals who have undertaken, under your auspices, the honourable and useful enterprise of establishing British settlements upon the fertile shores of New Zealand.

2. In their Third Report, your Directors announced the departure from England, on the 27th April, 1841, of the preliminary expedition for the choice and survey of the site of Nelson. They have now to inform you, that (after some ineffectual negotiation with Governor Hobson, in the hope of obtaining his sanction for the establishment of the settlement in the neighbourhood of Banks Peninsula) the site of Nelson has been selected at the head of Tasman's Gulf, on the northern coast of the Middle Island. Your Directors have every reason to feel satisfied that the choice of place has been exercised with judgment; and if in some respects,—particularly as regards an immense tract of plain country,—the coast to the northward of Banks Peninsula appeared to offer a more eligible location, the site actually selected, whilst it possesses the recommendation of open and level country to an extent quite commensurate with the present wants of the settlement, has advantages of position which do not belong to the place which seemed, in the first instance, more inviting. It is nearer to this country and to the Australian colonies, and is easily accessible to vessels from both those quarters at all seasons; but its peculiar superiority consists in its vicinity to Wellington and New Plymouth, and in the facility with which, consequently, the colonists on their first arrival there will draw supplies of provisions and other bulky necessaries from the Company's older settlements. And even after such wants have ceased to be felt, great benefits must result to all the settlements from that constant intercourse which their relative positions will invite. It seems probable, from the different character of the country on the two sides of Cook's Straits, that the occupation of the colonists of the northern shore will be chiefly tillage of land, and that advantage will be taken of the open plains in the vicinity of Nelson, for the pasturage of sheep and cattle; that, consequently, flax and corn will be the staples of the former, whilst the exports of the latter may, perhaps, more nearly resemble those of Australia. Natural circumstances will, therefore, tend to impose upon the settlers on each island, that mutual dependence which must conduce most essentially to their common benefit.

3. From Captain Wakefield's reports upon Nelson Haven and the country in its vicinity, and from other sources of information, your Directors learn that it is an excellent port, affording easy access and the most complete shelter for any number of vessels, and having three fathoms of low water within thirty feet of the beach. It is described as "consisting of a large basin of water, five or six miles in length, sheltered by a boulder-bank, or spit, the whole length north and south, and bounded on the other side by undulating hills or downs, with a

wooded valley of some hundred acres and gradually sloping land from it, covered mostly with flax, grass, and fern." Captain Wakefield states, that "there is a very good site for a town, and an easy horse communication with the interior; where the whole number of suburban land may be taken in a block, if desirable, and a good portion of it is fit for pasture." On the 7th November last, that officer reported, that he had "no misgivings as to agricultural success," and that he was "inclined to think, that the mass of country sections will be more valuable than the towns; although there will be some of the town sections very valuable." Ten days afterwards, he wrote:—"I have no reason to change my opinion with respect to the harbour, or the district; but, on the contrary, I feel daily more satisfied with the choice, and convinced that it will turn out a valuable acquisition to the Company, and to all those interested in the settlement." From another letter from the same officer, your Directors learn that there are certainly 70,000 acres, in a block contiguous to the site of the town, of excellent land of all descriptions; the valleys full of fine timber, and the rising grounds, excellent pasture." The same letter adds: "I should not like to mislead anybody; but I think that you may safely recommend your friends to come out here: they must do well between agriculture and stock." There is an abundance of water. Besides two rivers, the "Metaka" and the "Waimea," the latter of which must be of considerable size, as it is stated that vessels of 200 tons can enter it—the country is intersected by numerous streams, running from a mountain range, stretching thirty miles into the interior. The nature of the country will greatly facilitate the rapid progress of the surveys; the surveying staff is very efficient, and there seems to be good reason to expect that a very considerable proportion of the suburban land, and perhaps some of the rural land, will be laid out ready for selection in anticipation of the arrival of the first colonists. There is this additional advantage in Captain Wakefield's words, that "they can commence with stock at once." The native inhabitants of the neighbouring country, who appear to be few in number, are so anxious that the English should settle amongst them, that at one place, in order to induce the party to settle there, they had built houses ready for their reception.

4. Since the date of the last Annual Report, 12 vessels, conveying 164 cabin passengers and 1948 free emigrants, have been despatched to Nelson. Four of these, the Lloyds, Mary Ann, Fifeshire, and Lord Auckland, sailed in September last, after your Directors and the principal friends of the enterprise had taken leave of the settlers at a public breakfast at Blackwall, in sight of the vessels in which they were about to embark; which H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex and other distinguished guests honoured by their presence, and where the strongest feeling was manifested, both as to the great public value of the objects contemplated by the Company, and to the manner in which they were pursued. The present season has been opened by the despatch of two vessels, on the 1st and 25th instant respectively; a third follows on the 15th of next month, and a fourth has been taken up to sail from the Clyde on the 1st of July. It has been determined to despatch others consecutively on the 1st of each month, beginning with August. This does not, of course, include the emigration to Wellington and New Plymouth, which will be noticed distinctly. Your Directors trust you will think that in this respect, the plans of the Company have been vigorously carried out.

5. You were informed in the Third Report, that less than four hundred of the allotments into which the preliminary lands of Nelson had been divided, remained to be disposed of in this country. The following statement shows the present position of your affairs in this particular:—

	Nelson allotments.
Purchased by the Company	100
Sent out for sale in the Colonies	200
Set aside as Native Reserves	100
Sold to the public in this Country	400
Remain for sale	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1100</b>

6. Your Directors are not yet in possession of any information relating to the disposal of the allotments assigned for sale in the Australian Colonies; and in this respect they apprehend that the Company cannot expect that its interests should be unaffected by those mercantile and monetary calamities, under which every other party connected with those settlements is suffering so severely. But in one of his latest despatches, Colonel Wakefield stated that it was probable several allotments would be disposed of at Wellington, as soon as it was known there that the site of Nelson had been definitively fixed. In relation to this subject, your Directors may add that they are endeavouring to establish a connection with our Eastern Empire, in the persuasion that many of the officers who annually retire from the Indian services, without those very large means which are necessary to a comfortable settlement with a large family in this country, would, from their character, habits, and resources, become most valuable and successful colonists in New Zealand.

7. Your Directors now proceed to lay before you the substance of the important and interesting information which they have lately received,

\* The depth of water over the flats at Nelson Haven is 20 feet at high water at spring tides, and 17 feet at high water at neap tides.

\* Besides the vessels enumerated in the text, the Mandarin and other ships not chartered by the Company, have sailed for Nelson in the course of the past year, with numerous cabin passengers.

in regard to the state and prospect of affairs at Wellington. They are happy to have in their power to assure you, that that settlement has advanced with extraordinary rapidity; that every anticipation concerning the excellence of the harbour, of the salubrity of the climate, and of the fertility of the soil, has been fully realised; and that Colonel Wakefield's last despatches contained his assurance, that the community was in a more prosperous and healthy condition than at any previous period of its brief existence.

8. Your Directors are happy to find that the reports of your principal agent are in entire accordance with the accounts received from other sources. They do not attach any undue importance to the high prices for which sections of Town Land may have been sold; since that circumstance may be rather an evidence of unwholesome speculation, than of the stable well-being of the community. But it appears from a body of concurrent testimony, that the recently attained security of their titles, and a practical conviction that the expense of clearing the land has been greatly overrated, and would be abundantly compensated by the immediate returns from its extreme fertility, had induced many of the settlers to betake themselves vigorously to the cultivation of their country sections.

9. Colonel Wakefield reported in a letter, dated the 7th November last, "The produce of the valley of the Hutt will this year be nearly all exported or consumed by ships visiting us, whilst the cultivation of the town land and vicinity will supply the wants of the residents. Numerous arrivals are taking country land, with a certainty of doing well with it." This statement is corroborated by the appearance of several advertisements in the *New Zealand Gazette* and *Wellington Spectator*, offering ready money for eligible sections of country land. Your Directors are informed by Mr. Heaphy, late their draftsman in the colony, (several of whose interesting views have already been published,) that when he left Wellington in November last, thirty-one individual capitalists were actually engaged in clearing and cultivating land in the valley of the Hutt, in the Porirua and Oharo districts, in the Kaveri valley, round the harbour, and Lyall Bay. It may be confidently expected, as the first fruits of this 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; and which, it is understood, is already supplied in considerable quantities to the Sydney market. In connection with this branch of their subject your Directors have sincere pleasure in informing you that two associations of working men have been formed at Wellington, for the purpose of applying their combined savings to the purchase of land, to be eventually divided amongst the subscribers.

10. Roads, connecting the agricultural districts with the market and shipping, are much needed; but this want will doubtless be soon provided for, as a general tax on uncultivated land is contemplated by the Government, for the supply of means to this end; and your Directors have offered to advance funds, on loan, in aid of this most important object, as soon as the settlers shall be qualified, by the grant of a municipal charter from the crown, to give corporate security for the same. In the meanwhile, the labourers for whom the stagnation of enterprise arising from the insecurity of titles, the Company's agent was obliged to provide, were employed in constructing a road from Wellington along the western side of the harbour to the valley of the Hutt, and another from the village of Kaiwarawara on the former line, to the harbour of Porirua.

11. Mr. Heaphy describes the first-mentioned road as an ornament to the Colony. It is nearly six miles in length, with a sufficient width to allow two carriages to pass. The distance may appear small, but the difficulties to be contended with were considerable. The road which follows the beach line is, throughout its whole extent, built far above the influence of the tide, and consequently walls of rough masonry were necessary on the side nearest to the sea; while on the other side it had to be cut out of the hills. Several protruding rocky points had also to be blasted; but the stability of the road, now once made, is a compensation for the trouble that was taken upon it.

12. The Porirua road is at present, only for the passage of cattle and milk-bodies; but is of much importance as throwing open the route to Waikauri and Taranaki. Both these roads have been made at the expense of the Company, whose pecuniary interests, however, though not consulted in the first instance, will doubtless be eventually promoted by every facility given to intercourse between the town and the country, and by the opening out of fresh agricultural tracts to the enterprise of the settlers.

13. It is scarcely necessary to dilate, at this day, on the easy access of Port Nicholson, and the security of Lambton Harbour; but as both the one and the other have been questioned by parties seeking to disperse the settlement, it may be satisfactory to you and to the public to hear Mr. Heaphy's testimony on the subject. "As the accessibility of Port Nicholson" (he observes), "during the heavy contrary gales which sometimes prevail has been questioned, I may here mention that the number of vessels that have been in against strong gales is 14, and 33 with slight winds. Out of this number 47 were strangers, and 13

Some discouragement and consequent mischief has resulted to the agricultural interest of the settlement from a cautious statement in a letter written by one of the principal colonists, and published in the newspapers in this country, that the forest land could not be cleared at a less cost than 40/ per acre. Experience has proved that the actual cost is between 10/ and 12/ per acre; and it is not doubted, that the work will eventually be done much cheaper. As a proof of what may be effected by energy and industry, Mr. Heaphy mentions the case of two young Scotchmen rearing a station in the Kaveri valley, having cleared about twenty acres of heavily timbered land and built themselves a house, in the space of six months, with no assistance but that of a native employed to bring their provisions from the town.

The passages hereafter quoted from Mr. Heaphy, have been taken from a pamphlet now in preparation for the press by that gentleman, and communicated by him to the Directors.

The greatest number of labourers employed by the Company at any time in the formation of roads, was about 60; a very small proportion of an European population alone of 3,700 souls,

entered by night. Each time that I have entered Port Nicholson has been against contrary winds, and three out of the five times have been by night. It is fortunate to be able to add, that since the formation of the Colony, no vessel has met with any serious accident, either while in the Harbour, or when entering." Of Lambton Harbour, he states:—"The anchorage is not only perfectly hand-locked, but in the direction of the prevalent winds its distance from the beach is so small as to prevent any swell arising in a gale which would affect the shipping." Four piers or jetties have been run out into the harbour to facilitate the landing of cargoes, alongside of one of which vessels of 150 tons burden can discharge.

13. The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of the vessels which have entered between the date of the Tory's arrival with the Company's first expedition, and the 7th of December last:—

Vessels	Number	Tonnage
Vessels from the Australian Colonies	57	8,611
New Zealand coasters and vessels from whaling grounds	149	13,877
Vessels from South America	3	1,000
Vessels sent out by the Company with Emigrants and Stores	41	15,001
Private vessels from England	8	2,454
Ships of War	4	2,000
Total	262	42,944

Your Directors doubt whether an equal number of ships and amount of tonnage, ever entered the port of an infant settlement in the first two years of its existence.

14. The English population of Wellington and the neighbouring villages is estimated as amounting to about 3,700 in November last. Of these, 3,469 had emigrated from England in the Company's vessels, and the remainder had come out in private vessels, or had arrived from the Australian colonies. Mr. Heaphy states, that the number of those who have left the settlement is very trifling; and that the births have greatly exceeded the deaths. He calculates the number of the white population at this moment at about 4,600. As many as two hundred of the natives are said to live so as to be completely domesticated in the families of the English, to work for them, and to deserve to be reckoned among the civilized inhabitants of the place. The number of houses in Wellington alone—besides the adjacent villages—was estimated in November last at 445, of which 195 were substantially built of brick or wood, at an aggregate cost of about 23,600/. Many of the dwellings and warehouses are stated to be excellent, and some of the former to possess much architectural beauty. Land suitable for building near the beach was letting at the close of last year, for short terms of years, for 20s per lineal foot of street frontage, and that on the beach for 1/ per foot. Commerce and trade were flourishing, as is indeed proved by the great number of vessels which have visited the port during the short period of its settlement, from the Australian colonies and the whaling grounds, those of the latter description being, of course, excellent customers for provisions. The pecuniary difficulties of New South Wales had been the means of furnishing Wellington with a large supply of live stock at very low prices. Coal has been found at several points near the settlement. When Mr. Heaphy left Wellington there were twenty vessels in the harbour, several of which were owned by merchants of the place; and one vessel of sixty tons burden was on the stocks, and nearly ready for launching. From another authentic source, your Directors have learned that the receipts of the Custom-house in the first month after it was opened amounted to 1,000/. Mr. Heaphy mentions, that up to the time of his quitting the settlement, only one failure in business had taken place, and he believes that in that instance the insolvent party paid 15s in the pound. Several scientific men had taken up their residence at Wellington, and the formation of a Horticultural Society shows the existence of a disposition to pursue objects of science as well as those of profit. There is no want of other indications that our countrymen, in undertaking the war upon the wilderness, have not forgotten, and are not inclined to neglect, the tastes and pursuits of civilized life.

15. The facts recited (which have been selected from a mass of information) are enough to show that neither the elements of wealth and social comforts, nor the energy and patient industry which qualify men to attain them, are wanting at Wellington. The success of the great experiment which it has been your honourable fortune to try, and the high merit of the colonists to carry out, on the beautiful but till now unclaimed and unprofitable shores of New Zealand, is secure:—the settlement has beyond all question taken permanent root. Nevertheless, the quickness and extent of the further growth of the community which you have founded, is dependent, in a great measure, upon aid from without. The Colonists, and your Directors, equally feel that it would conduce most essentially to the enhanced prosperity of the settlement, if means could be devised by which parties possessed of land,—to the improvement of which, in proportion to its extent, they have already devoted considerable capital,—might be able to obtain loans upon the security of such property at reasonable interest, and for longer periods than consist with the rules and practice of ordinary banks. Laid in a new colony, rapidly increasing in value, must afford the best security for such advances. If made in the first instance with a prudent regard to the fair market value of the property charged. And where, as in such communities, profits are extremely high, and capable, for a considerable time at least, of being acquired, without diminution of rate, from an extended capital, it must manifestly be the interest of the landowner to increase his means of production. Your Directors were assured of this, and of the great anxiety of the Colonists that loans of the nature in question should be available to parties of undoubted substance and character, disposed to engage *bona fide*, in agricultural or other useful operations; but yet they were unwilling that the Company should at once take upon itself the direct instrumentality of a system of advances for considerable periods upon landed security. They preferred that the actual management of such a system should be in the hands of parties making it their primary business; and they have, therefore, endeavoured to arrange the matter through the instrumentality of a Company whose general objects are well calculated to advance the prosperity of the colonies in which they are brought into action. A negotiation with that Company has been opened; and your Directors regard the object

in view as one of so much importance, as to demand that the means of effecting it should be anxiously and unceasingly sought for.

16. One other subject connected with Wellington requires notice in this place. Your Directors allude to the founding of a town at Wanganui, where the sections of the holders of the secondary series have been selected. The landowners in that district were anxious that the most eligible site in the block from which they had to make choice of their respective allotments, should be set apart by the Company for a town; and they solicited that in consideration of the inferiority of their situation to that held by parties possessed of sections in Wellington, half an acre in the new town should be granted gratuitously to each proprietor of a country section, with a consecutive right of choice, following the order in which they had taken up those allotments. But your Directors did not think it even reasonable, nor even for the interests of the parties making this request, to accede to it specifically. They accordingly instructed your principal agent to lay out a town of 500 acres into quarter-acre allotments; and then to permit the holders of the secondary sections to draw for the choice of these town lots, alternately with an officer acting on behalf of the Company; directing further that the lots so acquired for the Company should be sold by public auction, after reasonable notice in Wellington and the adjacent settlements. If by these means other parties possessed of capital are brought to settle in the town, your Directors are persuaded that the parts of it which shall fall to the lot of the holders of the secondary sections will be more valuable than if they had been permitted to appropriate the whole of the town, or at least all the most eligible sites in it, to themselves. In order to commemorate their grateful sense of the great services which a noble member of their body has rendered to the settlements of the Company, your Directors have instructed Colonel Wakefield to give to the town founded as above described the name of "Petra."

17. The length to which this Report has already extended, and the necessity of adverting, before they close it, to other subjects of great importance, compel your Directors to notice more briefly than they should otherwise desire to do, the state and prospects of New Plymouth. The site of that settlement was finally chosen in March, 1841, at Taranaké, between the rivers Enui and Ewatoiki, in a district which is stated to be of eminent fertility, generally level, and free from timber, the plains being covered with the luxuriant ferns which attain to such an enormous size in that soil and climate. The great, indeed the only want, is that of a harbour, such accommodation for shipping being seldom found in New Zealand in the immediate vicinity of any considerable quantity of level land; and the rivers above-named having bars, which prevent any but small coasters from entering them. But a wind blowing on shore is stated to be unrequent, and to last but for a short time; the anchorage in the roadstead is good; and your Directors have sent out several sets of moorings for ships, in order to facilitate the landing of cargoes. The coast holds out great inducements for adventures in whaling; and by the latest accounts, the settlers were about to form a Company to fit out a number of boats for what is called the "shore fishery." But the primary avocations of the colonists of New Plymouth will be agricultural, Wellington being indicated by nature as the commercial entrepot for all the northern shores of Cook's Strait. The surveys were advancing satisfactorily. The town allotments were given out on the 10th November; and it was expected that the suburban sections would be ready for distribution about the middle of December. The total English population at New Plymouth is now about 800 souls, of whom the Company has sent out 755.

18. To turn from the particular affairs of the several settlements to concerns of general importance, your Directors conceive that they have great cause to congratulate you upon the constitution of a bishoprick of the Church of England in New Zealand; and on the appointment of the Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, a gentleman distinguished alike by zealous philanthropy, and by energy of character to that office. You are aware that this measure was originally suggested and strongly urged upon the Government by the Association of 1837, in which this Company had its origin; and your Directors have always asserted the great importance of furnishing the settlers with the means of religious instruction and worship, *subject to the fundamental principle, that the Company will show no partial favour to persons of any one religious denomination, but that the numbers, and consequent wants, of each class, shall be the measure of the proportion of any grant for these purposes which the Company may make.* In several interviews which your Directors had with Bishop Selwyn, they could not fail to recognise, with extreme satisfaction, the enlightened views, and the earnest desire to promote the temporal as well as the spiritual welfare of the whole community inhabiting New Zealand, without distinction of race, colour, or creed, by which the Bishop appeared to be actuated in undertaking his arduous and responsible functions. The Bishop having expressed his readiness to cover with an equal sum any contribution which the Committee or its friends might be disposed to make, with a view to secure to those of the inhabitants of Wellington and New Plymouth who are in communion with the Church of England, the blessings of spiritual instruction through the instrumentality of a fixed and permanent ministry, your Directors thought that they could not better evince the sincerity of the Company's desire to promote the religious and moral welfare, as well as the temporal advantage of the colonists who have connected themselves with it, than by making a liberal grant for the object above-stated, thereby securing to the settlements the benefit of double the sum bestowed. They gave to Wellington 3,000l, and to New Plymouth 500l. Your Directors desire to call public attention to a committee which is on the point of being formed, with a view to raise additional subscriptions to these church funds; and they beg you to bear in mind, that the Bishop has pledged himself, on behalf of the great societies of the Church of England, that a sum equal to any amount that may be thus raised, shall be applied to the exclusive benefit of the settlement above-named. From the funds subscribed by the colonists at Nelson, in the shape of an enhanced price of land, for purposes of religious ministrations, your Directors have appropriated 5,000l (which they deem a fair proportion, in relation to the number of the members of the Church of England engaged in that enterprise), to the endowment of an episcopal ministry in that settlement. This sum, also, the Bishop has undertaken to meet with an equivalent; so that this portion of the Nelson fund has in effect been doubled by the mode of its application.

19. The Bishop having displayed in his conferences with your Directors a great anxiety for the improvement of the aborigines, and that the scheme of Native Reserves, upon which the Company has proceeded, should be made conducive to that end, your Directors stated to him, that the Company was willing to advance a moderate sum on loan, on the security of those reserves, upon the condition that the land in question, and the administration of the money advanced for the benefit of the native population, should be placed by the Government in the hands of trustees, in whom, from their high station in the colony and their character, your Directors and the public might feel confidence. By these means it appeared that a double end might be secured, in the preservation and honest management of the reserved lands, and in the simultaneous education and social advancement of the aborigines. The Bishop cordially concurred in these views, and your Directors are now engaged in a correspondence with the Colonial Department upon the subject. They will not fail to use their best endeavours to ensure to the native inhabitants of New Zealand the greatest possible amount of benefit from the lands which have been set apart for their use and enjoyment, in the midst of the civilized community which has settled on their shores.

20. Your Directors have not failed to give their attention, in the course of the year under review, to the important subject of steam navigation between your settlements. They beg to refer you, for an exposition of their present views upon this matter, to their despatch to Colonel Wakefield, of the 24th instant, printed in the Appendix.

21. Your Directors have to report, that in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of Incorporation, the additional capital of 200,000l was duly subscribed, and one moiety thereof—namely, 100,000l duly paid up, previous to the expiration of twelve months from the date of the Charter.

22. Your Directors lay before you the usual statements of receipts and payments, and of assets and liabilities. It could not reasonably be expected that the affairs of this Company should enjoy an exclusive exemption from the operation of those depressing causes which have affected, during the last twelvemonths, every interest connected with the shipping, the commerce, the manufactures, and the general domestic industry of this country. The universal stagnation of enterprise, accompanied by an unparalleled scarcity of money, has, of course, limited your sales of land in this country, whilst the still more calamitous state of things throughout the Australian Colonies has interfered with these local sales, from which, under more favourable circumstances, your Directors should have looked with confidence for a considerable accession to the income of the Company. On the other hand, they have laid before you ample proof in the course of this report, that the Colonies which have been founded through your instrumentality are eminently flourishing; and that the prospects of the settlers are as bright as they, or their best friends in this country, could expect or desire.

23. In conclusion, your Directors are happy to be able to report that although some important questions, having reference both to the policy of the Home Government and to the conduct of the Lord Governor, remain to be finally adjusted, and it may perhaps be necessary to address you specially upon these questions on a future occasion, yet your Directors are willing to believe that her Majesty's Government is actuated by friendly sentiments towards the Company, which is recognised as having made great and successful exertions in promoting the settlement of New Zealand. And it is with great gratification that they can add, that they have been recently assured by the noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department, that he has enjoined the Governor of New Zealand to give, on all occasions, the most favourable consideration to representations which the Company's Agent may make to him on public matters; and in the discharge of his legislative and administrative functions, to afford the simplest protection, encouragement, and countenance to those who may settle upon the land of the Company.

24. In the course of the last year, Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq., Sir George Sinclair, Bart., Russell Eliée, Esq., and Wm. Taylor Copeland, Esq. and Ald., M.P., have retired from the direction of your affairs. Their places have been respectively filled by the following gentlemen, viz.:—Charles Buller, Esq., M.P., William King, Esq., Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., and Sir Isaac Lyon Gildsmid, Bart.

25. The following Directors retire by rotation at the present meeting, viz.:—Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Sir William Moldsworth, Bart., Arthur Willis, Esq., John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq., John William Buckle, Esq., and Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., M.P. And being eligible, your Directors respectfully recommend them for re-election.

26. Your Directors also recommend that the Auditors of the Company, viz.:—Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Thomas Frederick Everingham, Esq., and Wm. Corling, Esq., should be re-elected for the year ending New Zealand House, 31st May, 1843.

## APPENDIX A.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,  
24th May, 1843.

Srs.—The Court of Directors having taken the subject of steam navigation for the benefit of the settlements which the New Zealand Company has founded, into that serious consideration which, on account both of its intrinsic importance and of the strong interest with which it is regarded by the intelligent body of colonists, it so well deserves, I am desired to transmit the result of the court's deliberations thereon for your information and guidance, and for communication as you may deem advisable, to the public.

1. You are aware, that the only fund at the disposal of the court which is available for the purpose in question, is derived from that sixth part of the price paid for the land sold by the Company to form the settlement of Nelson, which was appropriated to public purposes, two-fifths of that amount having been specially set apart for "the encouragement of steam navigation for the benefit of that settlement by way of bounty." Only a part of the whole intended area of Nelson having as yet been sold, the sum at present in hand as applicable to that bounty does not exceed 10,000l; in respect to which the Directors are trustees on behalf of the Settlers.

2. In that capacity, it of course behoves the Court to employ the fund at its command, for the attainment of an object most essential, to the rapid development of the resources of Nelson and to the prosperity of its inhabitants, with the most careful consideration. That fund does

not, indeed, belong to the Company; but that circumstance only renders it, if possible, more imperative on the Court than it would otherwise have been, to proceed with the utmost caution, in order that the greatest practical benefit may be secured to the colonists (who have relied in this instance, not less upon the discretion than the good faith of the Court) from the expenditure of a sum which, however considerable in the abstract, is but small—as all those acquainted with the cost of steam navigation must be well aware—in relation to the expense of such adventures.

4. Under these impressions, the Court considers it indispensable to feel its way with caution to the measures proper to be taken for giving practical effect to the purposes of the trust with which it is invested. The Court acted in this spirit in June last, when it issued the advertisement dated 10th June, 1841 (of which a copy is annexed), in the hope that parties in this country, possessed of competent capital, might be induced by the prospect of advantages over and above the ordinary returns of such speculations, to enter upon a contract to run steamers from Nelson. In this expectation the Court was disappointed: only one answer was given to the advertisement, and that from a party who merely solicited more specific information as to the mode in which, and the extent to which the Company was prepared to afford the encouragement referred to. From this result, and the Court's general knowledge of the state of public feeling, at the present moment, in regard to enterprises of the nature in question, the Directors conclude that any renewed attempt to draw attention to the matter in this country with a view to practical measures, would issue in disappointment.

5. The Court is, therefore, persuaded that no time will be lost by referring the matter to you for consideration and report. This Court requests that you will place yourself immediately in communication with Captain Wakefield on the subject, directing him to take the most effectual steps that occur to him, to ascertain the sentiments of the Colonists at Nelson (whose interests must be primarily consulted) on this important question; and that after collating this and all other available information, you will report your joint opinions as to the means by which the object in view may be most effectually realised, so as to secure the largest benefit to the settlement, and the greatest satisfaction to the Colonists by whose subscriptions—in the shape of an enhanced price paid for land—the fund in hand for the encouragement of steam navigation has been raised. If this primary object can be gained by measures which will conduce at the same time to the advantage of the settlers at Wellington and New Plymouth, that circumstance will, of course, greatly add to the merits of any proposed plan in the judgment of the Court; a sentiment which the Court trusts it holds in common with all the colonists, whose interests it is its duty and pleasure to advance. You will understand, also, that the Court would be very unwilling to expend the fund of which it is the trustee for any purpose of a merely temporary nature. It is manifestly most desirable that a permanent communication by steam should be established and maintained between Nelson and Wellington; and I am to request that your attention may be chiefly directed to that object.

6. The Court will await your report, in conformity with these instructions, before it will take or sanction any measures involving the outlay of the great bulk of the fund available for the encouragement of steam navigation radiating from Nelson. But as the Directors deem it possible that circumstances may occur under which you and Captain Wakefield, in the exercise of a sound discretion, might consider it desirable to have authority for the expenditure of a moderate sum for the object above-mentioned, you are hereby authorised to draw upon the Court, under such circumstances, for a sum not exceeding £2,000, bearing carefully in mind that even that sum is too large a part of the whole fund at command for a most important purpose, to be wisely expended for the attainment of any object of merely transitory interest. With this caution, the Court refers the matter to your judgment and responsibility.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) JOHN WARD, Secretary.

#### THE ADVERTISEMENT REFERRED TO.

The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, being anxious to extend to the enterprising individuals who have already settled in New Zealand, and to those who contemplate emigrating to that colony, the utmost facilities for communication between their several settlements, and having received despatches announcing the existence of an extensive field of coal within a moderate distance of Port Nicholson, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive and consider proposals from such persons as may be willing to undertake the establishment of steam navigation in New Zealand, on the principle of receiving encouragement from the Company, either by a limited engagement, or by the payment of direct premium, as may be agreed.—By order of the Court,

(Signed) F. DILLON-BELL, Secretary pro. tem.  
New Zealand House,  
June 10, 1841.

#### APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY,  
From the 6th of April 1841, to the 5th of April 1842, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash at the Bankers on the 6th of April, 1841,		12,664	15	7			
ditto in the House,			7	10	3		
Investments for which the Company held Securities,	ditto,	121,148	9	4			
Cash received from the West of England Board at the time of the Union,		1506	4	8			
<b>Total</b>		<b>135,400</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>135,400</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>
Capital paid by Holders of New Shares		100,000	0	0			
Purchase monies of Lands in the Nelson Settlements since the last annual Report		109,050	0	0			

Purchase monies of Lands in the Plymouth Settlement.	ditto,	1275	0	0			
Passage money and Freight by sundry ships,		7952	14	1			
Insurance, &c. on ship Tory which was lost,		7824	5	10			
Interest on Investments—Forfeited deposits for land, and sundries,		5533	17	7			
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>231,635</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>231,635</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>367,036</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>

PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passage of Emigrants, their maintenance previous to Embarkation, and incidental expenses connected therewith		68,591	17	8			
Provisions, Stores, Surveying instruments, and other Stores shipped for the Colony		9,194	18	0			
Outfit of Colonial Officers—Salaries (Colonial and Home Establishments) and allowances for services		10,127	6	9			
Commission on Sale of Land		3,201	10	0			
Bills Drawn from New Zealand, and expenses incidental to the Colony		9,984	15	1			
New Zealand Company of 1825, as per Agreement		10,000	0	0			
Furniture		136	7	10			
Advertising, Printing, Books, and Stationery		2,602	3	7			
Rent, Taxes, Law Charges, Postages, House and incidental Expenses		3,471	17	11			
Returns of Deposits paid conditionally for Shares and Land		1,155	2	6			
Dividends to Proprietors		15,842	10	0			
<b>Total Payments</b>		<b>134,308</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>			
Cash in the House at London and Plymouth		58	19	6			
Ditto at the Bankers ditto ditto		19,678	10	4			
Investments, including those transferred by the Plymouth Company		212,990	18	2			
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>367,036</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>367,036</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>

(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, } Auditors of the  
T. F. EVERINGHAM, } Company.  
WILLIAM CURLING, }

New Zealand House, 21st May, 1842.

#### APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, ON THE 5TH OF APRIL, 1842.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in the hands of the Bankers at London and Plymouth		19,678	10	4			
Cash in the House, ditto ditto		58	19	6			
Estimated value of Furniture and Fixtures ditto ditto		1,100	0	0			
Investments, including those transferred by the Plymouth Company, and also claims of the Company on the Government		222,446	2	11			
Lands in New Zealand at cost price*		306,284	0	0			
<b>Total of Assets</b>		<b>£549,567</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>549,567</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
LIABILITIES.							
Emigration portion of Lands sold after deducting the cost of Emigration, and including the contingent Liabilities of the Plymouth Company for Emigration		68,390	6	5			
Fund for Colonial and Public purposes at Nelson, and for selecting the site		49,300	0	0			
Freight of ships already despatched		30,602	11	4			
Home and Colonial Establishments, Advertising, Printing, Rent, and Sundries to this date		23,180	4	10			
Unclaimed Dividends		805	0	0			
Paid up Capital		300,000	0	0			
<b>Total of Liabilities</b>		<b>372,378</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>372,378</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Surplus in favour of the Company</b>					<b>177,289</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

(Signed) JOSEPH JACKSON, Accountant.

(Signed) JEREMIAH PILCHER, } Auditors of the  
T. F. EVERINGHAM, } Company.  
WILLIAM CURLING, }

New Zealand House, 23rd May, 1842.

\* The further Claims of the Company against the Government for Land, in addition to those comprised under the head of "Investments," are very considerable, and, when fully brought to account, will greatly augment the quantity of Land to which the Company is entitled.



APPENDIX D.

A Statement of Ships despatched by the New Zealand Company, up to the 31st May, 1842.

Date of Departure.	From what Port.	Ship.	Master.	Tonnage.	To which Settlement.	Rate of Hire of Ship.	Cabin Passengers, First Class.		Cabin Passengers, Second Class.		Stowage Passengers, Labouring Class.		Grand Total of Passengers.													
							Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.												
Dec. 18 1841.	London.	Clifford.	Sharpe.	461.	Nelson.	£1,400. for the voyage.	348	106	64	53	568	54	17	9	12	99	1,748	1,516	1,287	1,146	5,697	3,508	2,850	6,358		
Dec. 18 1841.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Altwood.	612.	Wellington.	£18. 10s. per adult.	3	5	4	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	41	40	29	38	148.	77	84	161.		
Jan. 1 1842.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Bacon.	368.	Nelson.	ditto	6	3	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	69	68	68	34	259	153	131	288.		
May 1 1842.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Smith.	368.	Nelson.	ditto	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	59	56	24	30	169	86	86	172.		
May 25 1842.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Smith.	368.	Nelson.	ditto	6	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	55	50	46	24	185	107	85	292.		
Total to the 16th November, 1841, as per Statement in the Fourth Report.						19,738	£1,400.	348	106	64	53	568	54	17	9	12	99	1,748	1,516	1,287	1,146	5,697	3,508	2,850	6,358	
ABSTRACT.								348	106	64	53	568	54	17	9	12	99	1,748	1,516	1,287	1,146	5,697	3,508	2,850	6,358	
Wellington.						14,023		387	145	456	3,057	1,779	3,836	4,578	1,984	1,984	4,502									
Nelson.						5,664		189	41	161	994	948	1,942	1,114	989	2,103										
New Plymouth.						1,636		57	18	73	505	505	680	432	323	755										
Total.						21,323		493	204	709	3,456	3,032	6,488	3,934	3,226	7,160										

lands had continued to progress.—(Hear, hear.) In a speech made by the Colonial Minister not long since, in the House of Commons, it was stated that the land sales in New South Wales and in South Australia had been entirely suspended. He mentioned that fact to show that they were greatly indebted to the management of the Directors during the past year.—(Hear, hear.) He must state, however, his belief that still more might have been done by making the sections of land less in the Nelson settlement. There were at present eleven hundred allotments, at 800l., in the settlement. He 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 would be expected to advance. Having thrown out this suggestion he begged to move. "That the report now read be adopted. That Viscount Ingestrie, M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart., John Ellerker Boulcott, Esq., John William Buckle, Esq., Arthur Willis, Esq., and Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., M.P., be re-elected Directors; and that Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., Thomas Frederick Everingham, Esq., and William Curling, Esq., be re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year."

Mr. Dorset having seconded the resolution, it was put from the chair and carried unanimously.  
Mr. J. Heath, after a speech in which he complimented the Directors for the energy, talent, and perseverance which they had displayed in promoting the objects of the Company moved:—  
"That the grateful thanks of the proprietors of this Company are due to the Directors, who, in the most disinterested manner, have hitherto conducted the Company's affairs without any remuneration whatever for their own services:—and that in the opinion of this meeting it is not right, in the present advanced and prosperous state of the Company, that the labours of the Directors should remain any longer unrequited by the proprietors.  
That a sum not exceeding 1,500l per annum be therefore placed at the disposal of the Directors, for the yearly remuneration of themselves and the Auditors; commencing from the 21st of October last, being the date of the Directors' Standing Regulations for the transaction of business."  
Mr. Christopher Dowson seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said he wished to state, in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Currie, that the high price of the sales of lands in Nelson was to be brought under the consideration of the Board in a few weeks, and if any satisfactory alteration could be proposed; the Directors would have great pleasure in acceding to the proposal.  
Mr. G. F. Young said, it ought to be stated that the plan of the Nelson settlement was not originally drawn out by the New Zealand Company, but by other parties, whose plan had been adopted by the Company. (Hear.) The plan proposed involved the making the sections of the present size, as well as the price of 30s. per acre. The principle then adopted was, that all beyond 1l. per acre should constitute a fund, to be vested in the Directors, for the purpose of being expended on certain objects, which were thought to be essential to the prosperity of the colony. Amongst other objects contemplated were, the providing the means of spiritual instruction, the establishment of a college, and the encouragement of steam navigation. These were objects for which specific sums were to be set aside. The price of land in that settlement, therefore, could not be regarded as a simple investment, as in the case of Wellington and New Plymouth. 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.  
A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

SAFETY VALVE. No. II.

The great object of the *New Zealand Journal* is twofold:—  
1st. To give information of all which is occurring in the New Zealand Islands, not from the observations or the official accounts of any one person, but by printing the letters—not written for publication—of persons of every grade, that the people of England may be able to form an impartial and true judgment of the value of the new colony.  
2d. To insert in its columns all which can be useful to the settlers there; in which is comprehended—the acts of the colonial minister—of the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company, and all others, connected with the colony.  
Thus, although the *New Zealand Journal* is published once a fortnight, if bound up in volumes it will become the faithful record of the formation and proceedings of the new colony; and far be it from the writer of the Safety Valve to intrude upon its editor by asking the insertion of the essays which are proposed to be written under this title, by inserting any of them, at the expense of excluding matter which can be inserted in furtherance of its two leading objects. Subject to this observation, it is proposed to treat of the following subjects:—  
1. Of the relief to the United Kingdom by removing a portion of the procreating class of its people, and of the necessity of doing so in consequence of the excess of population and reduction of wages, which has produced misery and vice.  
2. To shew, that when removed, that they will become extensive customers to the home workshop.  
3. To examine whether emigration to America is not far worse than useless.  
4. That removal to Canada is but the stepping stone to the United States.

Mr. Alexander Currie said he believed all the Proprietors would agree with him in approving of the report which had been read of the affairs of the Company. It appeared to him from that report, that notwithstanding the unparralleled difficulties of the past year, the sale of

5. That the West and East Indies are not countries for Europeans to settle in.

6. That as a counterpoise to the power of the former English colonists, which, under the name of an independent federal Republic, is progressing in power with a gigantic growth, that must before many years prove the rival State, not merely to England, but to the civilized States in the West of Europe, it is not, absolutely necessary to create a powerful empire in the Southern Ocean.

7. That of the whole Australian groupe, that New Zealand is the most valuable and important.

8. That the New Zealand Company is the instrument by which this great change in the policy of the world can be effected.

It will be necessary to look as far back as the revolt of the British colonies in North America. They were composed of different states, founded at different times, and no two of them alike, none of which it will be necessary to describe. The laws were not uniform, but different in the different colonies, all of which were administered by the Home government. Through the imprudence and tyrannical spirit of the minister of the crown, an outbreak was created by the attempt to tax the colonists without the consent of their representatives, and thus the spirit of Hampden once more burst forth on the western shores of the Atlantic, the outbreak swelled into rebellion, rebellion became revolution, and the colonies, governed by different laws, united in forming a federal government under the celebrated act of independence, and although the elder Pitt declared that "the sun of England's glory was, in consequence, set," yet Englishmen now are apt to praise that act as a proof of the independent and energetic spirit of English blood. The younger Pitt attacked the Minister who had provoked the war, calling it "a war against the holy cause of liberty—one which was conceived in injustice and nurtured by folly—one which was marked by blood and devastation, and which had wasted the best blood and treasure of the mother country"—a reference is made to this first flower of his eloquence, only to show that, at the birth of the young giant, its power was able to grasp with that of Great Britain. But to pursue the short history of the last fifty or sixty years: Canada had previously been added by conquest to the British Crown: contrary to the opinion of one who had served in its conquest, for Jervis foresaw, and stated in writing to his friend Lord Shelburne, "that, in the treaty by which it was surrendered, it would prove a burthen to England: and these his views in early life he never forsook, for it was the subject of a conversation between the writer of this article and Lord St. Vincent but a few days before his death; in which he said, with that firmness and decision for which he was so remarkable, "the sooner we get rid of it the better." This, also, was about the period when the peninsula of Hindostan also was, through the exertions of those remarkable men, Clive and Hastings, made dependent upon the British flag. This, also, was nearly the period when a man inferior to neither of them, although brought up in a collier brig—being the apprentice of the Messrs Walker, shipowners, of Shields—opened the Southern Ocean; and in his accurate descriptions of its plants, and their people, in all probability will have added more to the British Crown than any man who has ever lived. It was Cook who foresaw the value of New Zealand—it was he who, on its shores, in the Straits which bear his name, proclaimed the sovereignty of England—and on the very spot where Cook bivouacked, Wakefield and his brave companions drank success to the new town of Wellington, and where the treaty was made with the Maori Chieftains for permission to colonise the Island: Australia, and Van Diemen's Land, and Norfolk Island, became penal settlements; but there is something in British blood, that, although saturated with crime, as were these settlers, and there against their will, their descendants formed a colony which, through the intelligence of Macarthur, began to give symptoms of not merely prosperity, but that there was a field within our dominions which would outrival Europe in the production of fine wool. It was soon after this that a Peel asked his cousin, and that cousin did apply to the Colonial Minister of the day, and the minister granted a great tract of country in Western Australia, which has been a beacon to all future Colonists to avoid. Peel was charged in the House of Commons with jobbing in obtaining this grant for his relative, and Brougham defended him. There is nothing in all this, but the ordinary routine of all Ministers; these three men—all able men in their way—were at that time utterly ignorant of the science of Colonisation, and but for Brougham's work upon the subject in early life, and Murray being the Colonial Minister, one would imagine that they were too much absorbed in the fierce contention of party politics to have ever given the subject a thought. But it was while Murray was Colonial Minister, that Mr. Wakefield addressed a series of letters, under the colour of an arrangement at Sydney, in order to develop the principle of concentrating land, labour, and capital. These letters were re-printed without his name, but edited by Mr. Robert Gouger, and they form a remarkable circumstance, being the seed of what it is now evident will be the extension of the British race and power. The coincidence of these two events is a little remarkable, the Swan river settlement has deeply injured its projector, the support which it received from the political leaders on both sides has failed; whilst the publication, anonymously, of what is now called "The Wakefield Principle," is deserving to a degree which will probably establish the reputation of its author in the faithful page of history, as one of the remarkable men of the age in which he lived. The administration was changed—

the letters from Sydney had gone forth—the attention of our public men, without distinction of party, was excited, and Lord Howick introduced the principle to Parliament, in an act which has put an end for ever to similar grants as Peel had procured for his relative; and although Goderich was the Colonial Minister at the time, and he might have introduced it in the Lords, where it received his approbation; still the young nobleman who has proposed it has all the credit for a grant which now bears his name. About this time a number of respectable individuals, amongst whom may be found the names of W. Wolryche Whitmore, Dominic Brown, H. Lytton Bulwer, W. J. Campbell, Heary Drummond, Samuel Hoare, William Hutt, C. Shaw Levevre, Lord Lumley, W. A. Mackinnon, J. A. S. Mackenzie, Samuel Mills, Sir R. Musgrave, Richard Norman, Geo. Ward Norman, J. E. Strickland, George Trade, R. Throckmorton, Sir H. Williamson, C. Buller, A. W. Borradaile, W. Clay, Raikes Currie, Wm. Gowan, F. Grote, B. Hawes, J. H. Hawkins, Rowland Hill, M. D. Hill, John Melville, Sir W. Molesworth, G. Poulett Scrope, J. Montefiore, E. Strutt, H. G. Ward, H. Warburton, J. Wilks, J. Ashlon Yates, Robert Gouger, and many others, attempted to found a Colony in the Southern shores of Australia; but the Minister, Lord Goderich, through his official Secretary, R. W. Hay, on the 30th of May, 1832, "withheld the sanction of his Majesty's Government to the undertaking." Undismayed, these parties continued to associate, and, like the snow-ball, increased, not in size but in numbers, as the association progressed, and finally carried their object through Parliament, and in the Lords; under the sanction of no less a man than the Duke of Wellington; but in its treaty at the Colonial Office the plans of its originators were mutilated; and, although the names which have been given are but a small part of those who associated, we have given them to show how much, as a matter of course, a Colonial Minister thinks it right to place his individual opinion in opposition to numbers of men equally intelligent as himself, and some of them: whom the world rate, perhaps, a little higher; at any rate, when the Duke of Wellington became Prime Minister, and superseded Lord Goderich, this opinion was not at all confined to the British Isles. It will be unnecessary in this place to enlarge upon Port Phillip, Australia, or New Zealand; but it is of first-rate importance to call the reader's serious attention to the changed position of the British Isles—within the last sixty years.

1. The Anglo-American colonists changed from being the subjects of Great Britain to be those of their own national flag—rivals who have waived their "piece of striped beating" over many an ocean, in defiance of the British union-jack.
2. To the conquest of Canada; to retain possession of which an army of 20,000 men are required.
3. The peninsula of Hindostan, forming the grave of thousands of British subjects, and its only utility the commerce it creates for Great Britain, and its employment of a commercial marine. This will be enlarged upon in due time.
4. The increased population of the united empire.
5. The increased intelligence of the people.

The persons to whom this paper is particularly addressed are—1st. Our legislators and all public men, not as a complete compendium of the subject, but without being so, it will, by its references, lead any one, desirous of understanding the true state of the British empire, to form a correct judgment upon it.

2. To philanthropists. These form a vast body of excellent persons of both sexes, and should embrace the clergy of every church, the whole subject being as much worth the attention of Mrs. Fry and her associates as Lord Ashley and his adherents, of the Archbishop of Dublin and the humblest curate of the smallest parish, of Dr. Murray or Mr. Chalmers; for, if taken up largely, they must all and individually determine that the true principle of relieving thousands—ays, hundreds of thousands—is by removing the procreating class of mankind, which is attended at our antipodes by changing the cannibal into civilized man, and turning the Pagan into the Christian.

And all which we have described in these two preliminary essays, we will prove can be done, and not merely that it can be, but that it has been done, without the expense, in the way of tax or loan, of a single shilling to the mother country, and that all which it is necessary for the home government to do, is to facilitate, and not thwart, the principles which are now putting into practice by the New Zealand Company. W.

EMIGRATION MADE EASY.—Emigration is now so much a part of the custom of the country, that trades have grown up for the special service of the out-wanderers. Mahning or Thompson build houses for those who would sail, spread awnings as they would an umbrellas; or put up a church as expeditiously as a four-post bedstead. The same ingenious artificers construct "portable furniture," which may be put up on trial, so that a great man may give his first official dinner here, and his next in New Zealand. Edgington or Richardson supply tents to those who intend to trust to the Galaxy for more permanent dwellings, whilst Rippon, Valentine, Martin, and a host of others, provide hardware, from a sawdell to a kitchen range. Monney and Abbott clothe the emigrant from top to toe; whilst, if agriculture be his object, Richards, Wood, and Co., of Bishopsgate-street, and Deans, of Moamouth-yard, now make implements of the best construction, so portable, that as a friend of ours observed, while inspecting their stock, "You may almost put a plough into a pencil case."

A faithful account of this mutilation, and an able exposure of the mischievous interference of the Colonial-office, is set forth in the leader of the Colonial Gazette, No. 165, of the 19th of January, 1844. This able essay on Colonization is respectfully recommended to our public men.

\* This will be found in Boscawen's Life of Earl St. Vincent.  
† See the Life of our great circumnavigator.

1. See "Supplementary Information relating to New Zealand"—being a second volume to "Ward's New Zealand," p. 56—for an account of this interesting event.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The length of the Report of the Directors of the New Zealand Company compels us to omit some few letters and articles which will appear in our next.

S. D.—We are not aware that either The London or The Clifford has been spoken at as.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the New Zealand Journal is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the New Zealand Journal will be Published on Saturday, June 25, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

THERE are no arrivals, either direct or indirect, from New Zealand since our last, so that our latest specific intelligence is the 1st of January. By the Overland Mail we have received the *Bombay Times* monthly supplement for April, from a short paragraph in which we learn that the Colony was in a satisfactory state on the 12th of March. In reference to the subject of the letter from the Bay of Islands, which has been copied into many of the London papers, from the *Patriot*, our readers will be pleased to perceive that the cause of alarm stated in that letter is wholly groundless. The following is the paragraph in question:—"NEW ZEALAND.—We have received New Zealand papers to the 12th ultimo, but they do not contain any extractable matter of importance. The Council was engaged in the discussion of the measures to which we have formerly alluded, and a question had arisen upon the Corporation Bill, similar to the one which was advanced upon a measure of the same kind in this Colony, viz. whether or not the government would allow the Corporation some land to raise a revenue on. This question had been reserved for the decision of the Home Government.—Mr. F. Matthew had been appointed police magistrate of Auckland. The apprehensions of a collision with the natives had been ascertained to be entirely groundless, and everything seemed to present an encouraging appearance. A newspaper was about to be established under the auspices of government, entitled the *New Zealand Messenger*, printed in the native language; it was to be published monthly, and circulated gratis among the native population, with a view to their social improvement.—*Bombay Monthly Times, April.*"

MISREPRESENTATION.—The *Emigration Gazette* of Saturday last has an article headed "Auckland, the capital of New Zealand," which is filled with the grossest misrepresentations of the Company's settlements. The writer belongs to that vulgar-minded class which knows no better way of recommending one settlement than by calumniating all others. He repeats the falsehood, so often refuted, that Port Nicholson is a bad harbour, difficult of access, against the testimony of nautical men of character without number, such as Captains Chaffers, Shuttleworth, Robertson, and others. He deceives his readers by assuring them that the people are abandoning the Company's settlements for the capital—a statement in which there is not a word of truth; and he has the simplicity to believe that his unsupported statement that "things are as bad as they can be," will be credited, against the evidence of several hundred letters from the colony, describing a state of unexampled prosperity. Further, finding that the total of the Company's receipts (including their capital) to be 367,000*l.*, and that 101,000*l.* has been expended on emigration, the sapient writer asks how the Company has kept faith with the public, pledged as it is to spend 75 per cent. of its receipts in emigration. This is a mere stupid blunder. The Company was pledged to spend 15s per acre of its receipts for land sold; and this pledge it has more than fulfilled in respect of Port Nicholson, and is proceeding to fulfil with at least sufficient rapidity in respect of the Nelson Land Fund. The article is a compound of ignorance and ill-nature, and defeats its object—namely, to exalt Auckland—by its clumsy absurdity.

REEF OFF POVERTY BAY, NEW ZEALAND.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct the republication, from the *New Zealand Government Gazette*, of the following notice respecting the bearings of a reef, off Poverty Bay, New Zealand, furnished by Capt. Wing, of the brigantine Deborah:—"From the centre of the reef—Table Cape bears S.S.W.; Young Nick's Head, by S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.; Tuahine bears W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S.; Gable Foreland bearing N. by W.; extreme northern land, about three miles south of Sporing's Head, either N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. or W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W.—doubtful—these bearings (magnetic) were taken in a boat, and therefore can only be considered as an approximation to the truth. The reef runs about north and south, and is from two to three miles in length, but narrow, having a short elbow at the south end turning towards Young Nick's Head. The soundings (taken about high water) vary irregularly from three to seven fathoms, with patches of long kelp. The sea breaks in on it only in bad weather, and most so when the wind is from the northward to the eastward. I have passed very close to it with a strong wind from the S.E. and a very high sea, without observing any appearance of breakers, consequently a vessel may pass very close to the reef a number of times without its being seen. The soundings along the reef in-shore were found to vary very regularly from fifteen to twenty-five fathoms, between the distances of about three

quarters of a mile and one mile and a quarter respectively. The brig Martha struck on this reef in June 1834, and lost part of her false keel. N.B.—High water at Poverty Bay, on the full and change of the moon, at 6 a.m., with a rise of six feet at spring, and of five feet at neap tides.—*Government Gazette.—Sydney Herald.*

NEGLIGENCE OF AGENTS.

WE have received several private notes complaining of the negligence of agents. Many who accept that office may have for excuse, that the orders of choice which they hold are high numbers, and that therefore the lands are not yet, or were not at the date of the last advices, ready for selection, but this is a circumstance of which principals wish to be informed, and agents would only fulfil their duties by giving information on the point. In many cases, as in the following, the selection has been long since made, and the parties can obtain no account of what their land is worth, where it is situated, whether it is in the direction which population is taking, or whether it is fertile, a desert, or a swamp. We suggest that if the business of agency be not worth the acceptance of persons who themselves hold land, or who have other pursuits, they should transfer it to some one of those who make land agency their business. We would further remark, that the appeals which are sometimes made to absentee land owners, are ineffectual for the sole reason that they are kept ignorant of all that they should be informed of. We select the following note for publication, in the hope that the hint may be taken:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

"Will you be so kind as advert again shortly to the gross inattention of many of our agents.

"The people of Wellington are just now coming upon us for aid and assistance in several undertakings, and their appeal is directed more especially to the absentees; but if their agents are too idle, or too much occupied with business more profitable, or absorbed in the cares of office, to inform them what sort of land they have chosen, and its whereabouts;—nay, whether they have acted or selected for them at all, it is scarcely probable that the landlords will give much towards any undertaking, however laudable.

"It is now getting on for three years since I bought a land order in Wellington, appointed an agent, and sent him a power-of-attorney, and a letter or two since, yet I have never heard a syllable from him.

"I have managed to get the information from a second hand, that my town acre is chosen, and that it stands so and so on the map; but I am by no means confident that the information is correct.

"As the order of choice was an early one, the country land must have been selected long ago. You need not mention my name at present; but if the matter be not remedied soon, I shall both expose the case publicly and change my agent.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"A LANDHOLDER IN NEW ZEALAND."

NEW PLYMOUTH.

WE quote from the *Plymouth Journal* a letter addressed to the editor of that paper, in reply to a correspondent, desiring important information as to the best mode of investing a small capital in New Plymouth.

The question is an important one, and is involved in the rationale of the "mode of sale," which forms one of the seven points touched on in Mr. Wakefield's recent letter to the editor of the *Colonial Gazette*. We call our readers' attention, therefore, to the inquiry, in the hope that it may receive yet further consideration from competent intending colonists and others.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLYMOUTH JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having bestowed some attention on the subject of colonial undertakings, I presume to offer some remarks, in reply to the letter of your correspondent J. S., jun., who makes inquiry as to the most eligible mode of investment, in the New Zealand colony, which has been founded from this town and neighbourhood. As the subject is one of local, as well as of general importance, I trust that I shall be excused for entering somewhat into detail.

The question is submitted whether it is better to purchase land at a fixed price, in England, or by auction in the colony; it occurs to me that an answer will readily suggest itself, on a consideration of the terms and mode of sale adopted for the settlement. Both systems have their advantages as well as evils;—at a fixed price, the choice of land must, in justice, be determined by a lottery, which will not suit the views of those who demand to see precisely what they are purchasing; while the system of auction, on the other hand, too often engenders an unwholesome spirit of speculation and competition.

Of the three settlements established by the New Zealand Company, that of Wellington is now entirely disposed of. A subsidiary town named "Petre," has, we perceive, just been founded for the benefit of the holders of country lands, at some distance from Wellington; and the sections, unappropriated to them, are to be sold by auction, in the colony. In the settlements of Nelson, blocks of land consisting of 150 acres rural, 50 suburban, and one town, are offered at 300*l.*, and a separate lottery determines the order of choice, in each class of land.

In New Plymouth, country lands are, at present, disposed of in England in 50-acre lots, at a fixed price of 30*l.* an acre, and also by auction in the colony. The choice, in the former case, is determined by the order of reaching the settlement. Those who first come will be first served; and as, in this manner, a range of selection is at present offered over near 40,000 acres, the early colonist, who purchases here, has really every possible advantage of choice which he could require, without being exposed to the competition and vexation of the hammer. As far as regards the country lands of New Plymouth; therefore, the advantage is in favour of a purchase in England. The town lands again are, in England, sold in conjunction with the country sections, but the choice is, in this case, determined by lot: in purchasing town land, therefore, with any particular object, the advantage will be in favour of the system of auction, even at the enhanced price resulting from competition, but, as the sections attached to the country land, sold in England, consist but of a quarter of an acre, the disadvantage of drawing lots, for this small quantity, is well counterbalanced by the

benefit of the minimum price, both for that and the country portion. The opportunity of making a particular choice of town land in New Plymouth is, moreover, of less importance, because that settlement will be an agricultural, not a commercial one, and, therefore, the ordinary advantages of water frontage will not be so much sought after. In Nelson, the choice both of country and town land sold in England, is determined by lot; so that the reasoning, used here, in regard to the Plymouth town lands, applies to both descriptions of land in Nelson.

But, again, the mode of purchase to be recommended must be considered also in relation to the amount of capital at command. Supposing that an actual farmer, with a wife and two adult children possesses £1,000 which he will embark in colonial operations, let us see, first, how this could be best disposed of, were he to purchase in England. With £900, he might purchase 200 acres of country land and 1 acre of town land in New Plymouth; or, with the same sum, 150 acres of country, 50 of suburban, and 1 of town land, in Nelson. As 75s is, in either case, allowed towards a cabin passage, the sum to be paid in account of the passage of himself and his family, at the rate of 40s per head, would be 125s. A sum equal to his purchase, or 900l, would be amply sufficient for agricultural implements, stock and outfit, and he would then have expended 725l out of his 1,000l, leaving 175l for wages and preliminary expenses, in clearing and cultivation, which we believe would be amply returned in the course of a year or two. The same calculation of expenses may, indeed, be formed, with regard to a purchase by auction, with this difference, that the extent of land, to be obtained for 900l, will of course depend on the state of the market, and the selection made by the purchaser; while, after all, he may be disappointed of the land he has fixed his mind upon, by the higher bidding of the land jobber or speculator.

As the allowance, for passage money, is 25 per cent. on whatever amount, above 300l, is laid out in land, of course the party, before supposed to possess 1,000l, might by purchasing more land, get the whole of his family taken free to the colony. I am disposed, however, to think, that a person so circumstanced, would act judiciously, by commencing operations on a small scale, and so husbanding his capital, which could be laid out at 10 per cent. interest on the most eligible securities, until wanted for purposes of agriculture.

In order to meet the views of the smaller agricultural capitalists, I am told that the Company allows to purchasers of a less amount of land than 300l, certain sums towards a free passage, but in this case, I apprehend that the purchaser would be obliged to show that he possessed such amount of capital as would fairly enable him to cultivate his land.

I am Sir, your very obedient servant,

A. W. G. S.

#### THE BAY OF ISLANDS NATIVES.

The *Patriot* publishes a letter from Mr. Quaife, who went out to New Zealand in the twofold capacity of a newspaper editor and a minister of religion, and settled at the Bay of Islands. He complains strongly of unjust conduct pursued by Captain Hobson in favour of Auckland at the expense of Kororarika; and he charges the Governor with mismanagement so gross as to endanger a general rising of the natives in the Northern part of the North Island. His letter is very long, occupying three columns and a half of the *Morning Chronicle*, into which we find it copied. We extract several passages. Mr. Quaife appears to ascribe the assumption of British sovereignty as the primary origin of the dangerous state of affairs; he regards it as a breach of the treaty by which the natives ceded portions of the territory to the British Crown, and he says that in their present temper they never will cede the residue; while the Local Government has no power to maintain the position it has assumed—

"It has some four or five police-stations in the whole country. At this, which, excepting Auckland, is the principal one, it has one police magistrate, with some four or five constables. A number of justices are scattered over the country; but almost all without a single constable at command. There is a single man-of-war sometimes here, sometimes not; and I do not think there are one hundred soldiers in the whole of New Zealand. With such a force to fall back upon, the preposterous threat is thrown out, that if any person cut Kari timber (and no distinction is made between natives and Europeans) he shall be transported. I enclose you a copy of the notification in which that threat is contained, leaving you to remark upon its absurdity and illogical statements as you may see fit. Now, let it not be forgotten that almost every chief can bring several hundred stout men into the field at any moment he may judge proper: and that, although greatly divided among themselves by petty differences, a common point of imagined oppression would be perfectly capable of uniting their forces, and of inducing them to make a universal and desperate effort to throw off the incubus. The very possibility of this would make a wise Governor start.

Nearly the whole of the natives of this Northern district are at this very moment in a state of such excitement as to cause a universal alarm among the white people. I will succinctly relate to you the facts. It has been known for a long time past that the quality of Government proceedings has inspired the natives with suspicion of the intentions of the Governor, and a contempt for his authority in the whole of this part of the island. They have contrasted the condition of Europeans with their own, in their own favour; saying that the English are *trorika rikas* (slaves) to the Queen, and could no longer, since the Governor's arrival, do as they would; while they themselves were still free. They have felt greatly annoyed at the impediments thrown in their way to sell their land, by which means they have had less money in circulation among them; and they have declared that they were totally deceived as to the nature of the treaty, when they, as many of them did so, signed it. The effect of the foolish timber-notice above referred to, and similar things, has been to increase the irritation thus produced."

Mr. Quaife alludes to the murder of the Robertson family, on the 20th November, by Makatu, a young chief; and he says that Makatu stated after the inquest at Auckland, that he had been induced to commit the crime by his father, who had a claim upon the island. "There is every reason to conclude that the murder was plotted, and that far more than one person was concerned in it. At least there is no decisive testimony against this conclusion; while the admission of Makatu himself, corroborated by a variety of considerations, implies that the thought did not originate with him." There was a reward offered for the discovery of

the murderer; "but it appears that the real cause of their readiness to make the disclosure was the murder of the little half-caste, who was the granddaughter of the great chief E. Rewa (Rivers). This circumstance seems most providentially to have interested him; and he has not expressed regret, as far as I am informed, for any other part of the massacre." Two settlers, Mr. Spicer and Mr. Wilson, went in search of the murderer; and Mr. Quaife accuses various persons of having withheld assistance from those gentlemen in their somewhat perilous enterprise—

"They would not have gone unprotected, but the police magistrate peremptorily refused to act or give orders, and without those orders the constables would not proceed to the island. The *Favourite*, a British frigate, lying in the harbour at Russell, with two of her Majesty's discovery-ships, was applied to by the Governor for boats-crews to aid in capturing the murderer or murderers, but refused to take any part in the affair without the magistrate's orders."

The man was, however, taken into custody, and, as we already stated, he had been convicted of the murder by a coroner's jury; Mr. Quaife represents the most dangerous result as yet to come—

"If the government hang the man in execution of English law, there is every reason to expect an extensive rising of the natives against the white settlers. That point has been a subject of almost universal conversation (discussion), during the last three weeks, and is still. Several hundreds have congregated at a time, in different places, for this purpose; and there are only a few who profess to stand neutral to this determination. We have, indeed, been threatened with immediate vengeance; and Kororarika has been in a state of great alarm. This threat, however, is suspended, till it be seen what will be done with Makatu. On the other hand, if he be proved guilty, as he must be, and not hanged, the ancient régime will return, and the claims of the Crown will be virtually given up. The natives must resume their sovereignty; the white people must be under their protection and customs; and there will be an end of the whole of this magnificent bubble. Either way, it is difficult to conceive how bloodshed can be prevented.

"Now, there is every reason—I speak deliberately, and from a twelve-month's observation—to believe that this miserable state of things arises out of the absurd endeavour of Captain Hobson to set up British authority in these islands, without being furnished with physical means or intellectual capacity to do so. Trade has been everywhere crushed; prosperous settlements have been ruined; his own capital is perishing; British law cannot be enforced; the native mind is roused to a most dangerous state of irritation; the missionaries themselves are full of apprehensions; and all, I believe, attribute the crisis to the Government follies. And it may be safely affirmed that Captain Hobson and his Colonial secretary have not a single friend, native, English, or foreign, in the whole country. The gloom which rests both on public and private affairs is appalling; and where the scene will end, I do not know."

The inhabitants of Kororarika were indebted to foreigners for a protection—

"The inhabitants of the Bay of Islands are at the present moment indebted for their safety to a most providential and singular occurrence. One day last week, the tribe to which Makatu belonged had taken a threatening position at Waitangi, or Matarua, on the side of the bay opposite Kororarika. These they express their determination to be avenged on the white people for the detention of the young chief. And I am particularly informed by a gentleman, who says that he can bring native evidence to prove the fact, that on one evening there was a decided plan to make an immediate rush upon Kororarika, to kill, plunder, burn, and destroy. That very evening the French frigate *L'Aube*, Commandant Lavaud, 22 guns, came in with a distressed and damaged whaler; and the sight of that ship has operated so favourably upon the native fears to permit them to put their plot into execution. Most kindly, as soon as Captain Lavaud heard of our situation, he offered to remain for our protection as long as we deemed it necessary for our security, although he had no other object in remaining here. An address was sent him, acknowledging our sense of his kindness; to which we have received a most courteous reply."

Governor Hobson's incapacity is explained—

"We see very well aware that Captain Hobson cannot do much; he has not the understanding necessary for the management of a state of things so difficult as that which he has created. And since his inability, which appeared to him soon after his arrival, he has manifested all the irresponsibility of a child, combined with all the despotism of the commander of a ship of war; and these are the only qualities which he exhibits to govern this nation at the present time. It cannot be wondered at that everything should become disturbed. It is clearly imperative that he should be immediately recalled, and a really wise, intelligent, and conciliatory person sent to take his place."

A very necessary limitation is given to these statements—

"You will bear in mind that I write with regard to the northern part of the island only; which, as far as my knowledge extends, has fallen under the influence of the present excitement. The people at Port Nicholson have their own causes of complaint, and do not hesitate most bitterly to express them. But they have still the aid of a powerful company. We are six hundred miles distant from them. But the whole country, not within their territory, is properly represented by the sentiments of this letter; and the reasoning applies thus extensively."

In the earlier portion of the letter, touching upon matters more within the writer's province, he complains of the injury which has been done to his ministry at Kororarika—

"For a short time a weekly subscription was raised to support the cause: but it lasted but a little while, and is now extinct. The failure of it has been owing to the injury done to the place by the Governor's hostility to Kororarika, and the erection of his town of Auckland at the Waitemata. From the first moment of his arrival at New Zealand, he fell under the influence of a strange prejudice with regard to this place, and adopted a solitary spot, every way unsuited for his purposes, as the capital of the Bay of Islands, which he denominated Russell. With all his efforts, however, that place remains in statu quo, except that it is the station of the Bay of Islands police magistrate and a few soldiers. With regard to Auckland, he has been more successful in attracting settlers to it; and in this manner he has drawn away money to a large amount, and settlers in considerable numbers, from this quarter."



that great indeed must be the energy of those men who can bear up against its influence. These are the main features, under whose combined operations the colony is now labouring; and a most paradoxical aspect is the result, for, strange to say, notwithstanding the prevalent distress and difficulty, there is no more inviting settlement at the present for the intending emigrant than New South Wales, arising from this circumstance, that the deteriorated value of land and labour effected by the colonial panic affords opportunity for investing capital in the safest undertakings, at such advantageous rates as almost to appear incredible: a little reflection will, however, prove the validity of this assertion, and afford a satisfactory conclusion that it is drawn from right principles."

Just so. An emigrant with ready money can buy property at half, and, in some cases, at one-fourth of its value—and many are doing so. Moreover, purchases are being made for New Zealand account to a considerable extent; and we have before remarked, that the New Zealand Colonists were laying in their sheep and cattle at very low prices. Now, this is just the way that the New South Wales embarrassment will work itself right—just as the result of overtrading does in other countries. The commerce and speculation of New South Wales have been at high-pressure; but, we have no doubt, in a short time, gradual recovery will become apparent.

Under the head of South Australia we find the following estimate, compiled by Edward Stevens, Esq., Manager of the Bank of South Australia. It is a statement of the capital invested in that Colony in September, 1841:—

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL.	VALU.	£	s.	d.
220,000 sheep at 20s each, including drop of lambs up to this date	220,000	0	0	0
2,000 horses at 20l per head	40,000	0	0	0
20,000 cattle at 7l per head	140,000	0	0	0
Pigs, goats, and sundry stock	10,000	0	0	0
Houses, stores, chapels, churches, public buildings, Government house, &c., &c. in Adelaide	380,000	0	0	0
Town land in Adelaide—total freeholds	250,000	0	0	0
Value of town land at Port Lincoln and country districts. Homesteads, and dairy and farm stations throughout the colony, and the settlements at Bahannah, Rapid Bay, Kangaroo Island, Nairne, Willunga, Onkaparinga, No-ortunga, Para, Gawler, Mitcham, Kensington, Klemzig, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Albert, Glenelg, Walkerville, Goodwood, Hansdorf, Encounter Bay, Mount Barker, Strathalbyn, &c. &c., including the value of the freeholds	500,000	0	0	0
Paid-up capital of the two banks, say	300,000	0	0	0
Expenditure by the Company, Government, and private parties at the Port	150,000	0	0	0
Paid-up capital of the Insurance Company and Auction Company	10,000	0	0	0
Moveable property of the colonists, consisting of furniture, plate, jewels, &c.	88,000	0	0	0
Stock-in-trade of inhabitants, consisting of all descriptions of merchandise, implements of husbandry, &c.	300,000	0	0	0
Value of shipping registered in the colony, the property of the colonists	50,000	0	0	0
Land selected and paid for, up to this date, about 180,000 acres	180,000	0	0	0
Expense of surveying land, not at present selected—about 350,000 acres, at 3s 6d per acre	43,750	0	0	0
Land fenced in, in the whole colony, say 30,000 acres, at 2l per acre	60,000	0	0	0
Land now preparing for the reception of crops, or actually under cultivation, say 30,000 acres, at 6l per acre	180,000	0	0	0
Expenditure on roads, expeditions into the interior, &c., &c.	30,000	0	0	0
Carrriages of every description	10,250	0	0	0
Government property and stores, &c.	50,000	0	0	0
Cash in small sums in the hands of the colonists, and deposits in banks	50,000	0	0	0
Estimated value of Exports for 1841-2	110,000	0	0	0
<b>Total Estimate</b>	<b>£3,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

In another place we are told that cattle is succeeding so well at Adelaide, that if the Colonists get three-pence per pound for their salt beef in England, it will pay them well!

We conclude by wishing the "Australian and New Zealand Magazine" continued success.

*Trifolium incarnatum* is greatly cultivated in the south of France, and in Italy. It is found very superior to clover or saintfoin, and horses work with it without corn. The seeds of this and lucern should both be forwarded to the Company's settlements.

Gorge or Furze, mentioned by Lord Western for lining the walls of his sheep yards, would prove a plant of great value to New Zealand. It is greatly cultivated in Devonshire, particularly on the sides of the hills—there used to be a very steep hill on the eastern side of the Dart, directly opposite the town of Dartmouth, which was under furze, and produced a rent of 3l. an acre. If cut young, like lucern, it will upon good ground bear cutting three times a year, and when carried to the homestead for use, must be passed through a common chaff cutter, when it is most excellent food for horses as well as cattle. One great advantage at New Zealand would be its requiring no labour beyond the first planting; that done it will last for years. It is nothing but when young to cut it with a common hook, and carry it home for use. In Norfolk it is planted as a defence for new planted quickset edges as used by Lord Western, it is cut at the end of the season after it has flowered, and as he has pointed out, makes excellent shelter for stock. Proprietors of sections in England cannot do better than send the seed of it to their agents in New Zealand.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

This is a subject which merits attention, for "as you sow, so shall you reap." The extraordinary energy with which the Colonists in the Company's settlements in New Zealand have established the rising town of Wellington, merits that their children should not merely be supplied with good and useful books, but that all miscellaneous ones should be withheld. The announcement in the *Wellington Gazette* of the 1st and 4th of December last, has, therefore, been observed with no small surprise and regret, of the sale of such works as "History of the Faries," "The Lives and Actions of the most notorious Highwaymen," "History of Baron Munchausen," "Memoirs of Amoranda; or, the Reformed Coquet," "Mother-Bunch's Fairy Tales," "History of Graciosa and Percinal, a fairy tale," "Obi; or, Three-fingered Jack," "Blue Beard," "Ali Baba; or, the Forty Thieves"—all this must be the rubbish of some old stock of fifty year's standing.

It was to be hoped that society "was going a-head" in the infant Colony; and yet all this trash is advertised, years after the Society for Useful Knowledge has issued thousands of excellent books; and whilst the works for children and young persons, written by Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Marcet, Mrs. Trimmer, Priscilla Wakefield, Mrs. Hall, and all the little useful books, under the title of "Peter Parley," may be had in any number. This is a change which has taken place in the course of the last fifty years, greatly to the credit of the times; and why can the new Colony go back to fifty years, and gratify the morbid taste which engenders the worst passions.

It might be thought that the confession of the wretched Couvoisier—that the reading of Jack Sheppard had led to the murdering of his master, might have acted as a warning against the vending of similar stuff in New Zealand.

LONDON PRICES CURRENT.

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 3d of June, with the total Deliveries each Year, to the same date.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Deliv- very in April
Hemp, St. Petersburg clean	960	939	1426	2086	1940	333
—Riga & Do. outshot	346	373	793	651	656	88
—clean and Pass	738	286	1187	946	532	138
—Polish, and Riga Rhine.	160	109	528	284	398	79
—Codilla, Italian, &c.	61	476	337	292	366	51
—East India	3354	3101	4924	2467	920	357
Tons.....	5619	5286	9195	6676	4812	1655
Flax, St. Pet. 12 and 9hd.	52	186	68	93	56	25
—Riga.....	64	616	871	569	418	142
—Other sorts.....	507	419	207	584	369	96
Tons.....	623	1221	1146	1246	843	258

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842
Price of Clear Hemp..	29 5	44 43	36 0	38 10	39 33

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flax Riga PTR	42	0	0	48	0	0
Ditto D C	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Petersburg 12 head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 9 head	34	0	0	34	10	0
Ditto 6 head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp —St. Petersburg Clean	35	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ..... Outshot	31	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto ..... Half clean, old	29	10	0	0	0	0
Riga Rhine	35	10	0	0	0	0
East India	15	0	0	16	0	0
Jute	16	10	0	19	0	0
Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manilla	24	0	0	25	0	0

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.

	In 1842 to last Week.	Same time in 1841.
Spanish.....	205,842	500,419
Australian 2,156,580	.....	2,625,680
Other sorts 467,277	.....	4,861,441
Liverpool 2,353,407	.....	4,664,878
Bristol .... 19,523	.....	16,300
Hull .. 2,000,133	.....	3,961,301
June 3, 1842.		MARSH and EDENBOROUGH.

	£	s.	£	s.
Fish Oils, Sperm Oil, on the sperm.....	76	0	77	0
Headmatter .....	85	0	86	0
Southern Whale, pale .....	33	0	33	10
Do. yellow .....	32	0	32	10
Do. brown .....	29	10	29	0
Greenland or Davis' Straits Whale, without caaks .....	None:			
Whale fins, Greenland and Davis' Straits sizeable .....	310	0	315	0
Southern, all round .....	135	0	190	0

may serve as a model to every part of this kingdom, the stiffest soils are managed by two-horse teams. Whilst I must admit, then, the exceptions which exist in the case of certain tracts of country, as the London clay, the weak clay, and other very tenacious soils, I maintain that the system of farm-labour here described, is capable of being reduced to practice over nearly nine-tenths of England: and to the whole of Ireland it is applicable in its minutest details. The greatest obstacle to the progress of agricultural improvement, is the prejudice of habit. Throughout all England there is a multitude of agriculturists surpassed by none in the world for intelligence and spirit, and many things in the agriculture of the country are deserving of the highest praise; but it cannot be concealed, that, in the simplifying and economising of labour, there is much to be learned and effected. It is in this respect, that the methods of English tillage, and especially in the southern counties, admit of the greatest improvements. By a more efficient application of the means of labour, a wide field of beneficial improvement is open over a great part of this rich and beautiful country; and one of the most useful services that can be rendered to the farmers of many of the finest districts of England, is to show them how the operations of the field can be more cheaply performed. It is undeniable, that, in the parts of this kingdom which are the least favoured by nature, the art of tillage has become more perfect by being rendered more simple; and the result is shown in the greater revenue derived from land under all the disadvantages of a colder, moister, and more changeable climate. The agriculturists in the south of England are surprised at the high rents paid from the poorer soils in the northern parts of the kingdom. This doubtless arises from a combination of causes; but not the least important of these is a simpler and cheaper system of farm labour."

In a work like that of Professor Low, it is of course extremely difficult to find matter for quotation, calculated to do justice both to author and reader, we shall, therefore, best fulfil our two-fold duty by characterising and describing it as faithfully as we are able. The book commences with an admirable classification and description of soils. Then follows a chapter on manures, animal vegetables, minerals and their combinations. These two chapters embrace the modern discoveries embraced by the modern science, called Agricultural Chemistry. We have then a long chapter on implements, illustrated by neat cuts, and comprising the latest improvements for the abridgement, or more properly speaking, for the improvement of the productive powers of labour. These chapters are followed by others on all the operations of husbandry—elementary operations, such as ploughing, &c., preparation of the land, succession of crops, cultivation of all the known agricultural plants classed according to the purposes for which they are grown, and the management of grass land. We have then a chapter on the rearing and feeding of animals, and lastly, one on the general economy of the farm. This statement will give our readers a conception of the completeness of the work—a feature which especially recommends it for colonial use.

From the chapter on the breeding of animals we extract a portion of the section on the hog, because, as will be seen, the professor alludes particularly to its adaptation to our Colonies. Speaking of methods of management, he says:—

"Another method of management may be adopted. This is to take only one litter of pigs from each sow, to sell the pigs, as soon as they are weaned, and immediately afterwards to feed the sows. This will be a very profitable species of management, provided there is a sufficient demand in the district for so many pigs when weaned.

"Mr. Henderson, in his Treatise on Swine, recommends this system. He calculates that 1 sow for every 7½ acres upon a farm, may be reared and fattened in this manner. He proposes that the breeder shall purchase, in the first place, 20 sow pigs and 1 bear pig, which had been born the beginning of June. In the following June all the females will have had pigs. These they are to suckle for about two months. The pigs are then to be sold just when weaned, except 21, namely, 20 sow pigs and 1 bear pig; these being selected from those which are of the handsomest shape, so that the subsequent stock may be kept good and uniform. The farmer will now be in a situation to go on without further outlay of money for stock. In a month after the pigs are weaned and sold, the sows themselves are to be put up to fatten. This will be about the beginning of September. The males must be then admitted to them, so as to render them quiet and apt to feed, and in two months they will be fat and of large size.

"Pigs, it has been said, may either be used for pork, fresh, salted, or pickled, when they will be ready in 6 or 8 months, or for bacon, when they will be ready in 10 or 12 months.

"In the case of pickling pork, the carcas is to be cut in pieces, and may be packed in kits containing from 1 to 2 cwt. Salt is then dissolved in water, so as to form a strong brine, and this being boiled, is cooled again and poured upon the pork so as to cover it. This simple process prepares the pork for market, so that the preparation of it may be carried on with the greatest facility upon the premises of the farmer.

"When the animals are designed for bacon, the operation is performed by cutting the body so as to separate the hams or legs from the fitches or sides, the body for this purpose being cut first along the back-bone and then transversely. The hams and fitches are then laid on boards, sprinkled with saltpetre, and covered with salt. They are then separately salted again, and at length put in a chimney or smoke-house to dry. The proper period for carrying bacon is in the cold months, namely, from the middle of September to the middle of April.

Private families in the country may supply themselves with fresh or pickled pork by very easy means:—Let a good sow be procured of the early feeding kind, as the Berkshire or Chinese cross. This sow will produce from 15 to 20 pigs every year, and these pigs may be rendered sufficiently fat for domestic use when 4 or 5 months old. It is unnecessary to keep a male if one amongst the neighbouring farmers of the same breed is to be found. Let a small house be formed sufficient to hold 3 pigs at once, and for convenience as near the kitchen as possible. Let a pig be killed every three weeks, the oldest being taken first, and his place being supplied by another. With attention the animal will be ready, in six weeks after being put up. In this manner a family may be

supplied with fresh and pickled pork plentifully throughout the whole year, and at a very small expense. During the hot months the pork may be pickled in a cold cellar, in a manner sufficient for household use; or a portion, if wished, may be converted into small hams like those of Westphalia."

"When we regard the number of mankind fed upon the flesh of this animal, it must be seen that he occupies an important place in the domestic economy of countries. His flesh is perfectly nutritive, and from its ready reception of salt, it is better fitted for preservation than that of any other animal. It is thus eminently adapted for sea-voyages, for which purpose it is largely used. It forms a great part of the animal food of the labouring classes of Europe. The hog is truly the poor man's stock, since it may be raised by the cottager as well as by the breeder on the larger scale. There is no animal which, in proportion to the food consumed, yields so great a quantity of muscle and fat. His flesh indeed may not be so profitable as that of the sheep and the ox, but this arises from the facility of production, and the consequent tendency of the market to be overstocked.

"To the settler in a new country, the hog is the most valuable of all the larger domestic animals used as food. He is beyond every other quickly multiplied, reared, and brought to the required maturity. The clearers of land in the American forests could hardly subsist during their first year of labour and danger without this creature.

"And in our own country it is a great error for a farmer, however extended his concerns may be, to disregard this branch of farm-stock: it is to him a source of household economy and comfort. He can raise the most delicate pork for use at all times, and with the greatest facility, and will always derive a sufficient profit by the sale of the remainder, to repay him for his feeding, and induce him to give attention to this branch of economy."

Professor Low is the author of other works of great reputation, especially a most extensive and magnificent work on the breeds of the domestic animals of the British Isles, which no agricultural society should be without. It is too expensive for private purchasers in general.

*The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine. No. VI.*  
Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS Magazine, which has, from its commencement, been distinguished for an accurate and even minute knowledge of the wants and capabilities of the Australasian Colonies, continues its career of usefulness by several articles of very general interest, besides the usual special matter of intelligence from the several colonies. The first article, "On the Causes of the Embarrassments in New South Wales," is one of peculiar, and, we may add, painful interest at this moment; and although we think the author omits one very prominent cause of the present difficulties—we mean the loss of convict labour—yet the others which he enumerates certainly deserve a place in the list.

The indiscriminate distribution of bounty orders is shown to be a great source of the disastrous depression under which New South Wales now labours:—

"Generally things done rashly are done wrongly, and in the foregoing we have an ample illustration. No sooner was this extended bounty system determined upon, than, with all the enthusiasm of tyros, we discover the officials of the colony busily engaged scattering bounty orders to the winds, trusting for good effects, but not calculating upon their own proceedings. In March this policy was agreed to; at the end of the year, like a penitent squire, we find the governor rather susceptible upon the score of the liabilities for which he had made the government responsible; and well he might be, absurdly calculating as he did upon a settled revenue of 300,000l per annum from the land sales (which he himself admits as unprecedented), he issues bounty orders to the amount of near half a million of money; if reflection upon such a proceeding did not afford grounds for uneasiness, we must confess we hardly know what would. Surely no man of ordinary sense, possessing an estate of 300l per annum, would expend 500l in one year, without being uneasy as to the forthcoming season; if such, then, be the feeling with a settled income, what sort of sentiment ought to be entertained when liabilities are incurred upon a purely hypothetical revenue? There is an old adage, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and here was a taste of it. For two years this revenue from land sales was about 300,000l per annum, but the home executive, possibly not being aware of the ordinal calculations and contemplated disbursements, sent out such orders relative to the disposal of lands in the Port Phillip and other districts, that the land sales of New South Wales, for eleven months in 1841, was only 84,145l 5s 7d, instead of 300,000l."

It might have been foreseen that the demand for land in 1837 and 1840 was, to a great extent, speculative—that it was a case of over-trading, and that a cessation of demand must follow. Yet Sir George Gipps seems to have lost sight of this, and to have issued bounty orders as if the sale of land would continue unchecked.

As to the other causes, and the eligibility of New South Wales for settlement, the writer says:—

"The other causes, independent of the bounty system, which have held their due weight in the embarrassments of New South Wales, and to which we shall refer upon another occasion, are, more particularly, the land jobbing by agents, who, in their transactions similar to the same class in South Australia, have found other persons' capital more convenient to speculate with than their own; in some few instances, the chances have been favourable, but mostly the reverse; and their employers have found, when too late, the folly of trusting their money to the keeping of others. Again, the credit system, which we noticed at some length in the Magazine of February last, has operated most prejudicially to the interests of the colony, and is now working certain ruin, from the insidious approach it has made on those who hitherto considered themselves as responsible men; added to this last, the want of specie lays such a heavy interest upon business transactions for credit,

Henderson on Swine.

Mr. Quaife instituted inquiries as to the expediency of following the stream to Auckland, but he found it more prudent to remain where he was—

“Auckland is, politically speaking, built on the sand; and it cannot prosper till it has been first ruined. This was one strong reason for caution. The Bay of Islands will inevitably revive, when Government opposition is removed; for it will always be the natural resort of shipping; its harbours being confessedly the best in New Zealand.”

In the midst of censure on the natives, the Missionary bears testimony to that sagacity which distinguishes the New Zealander from other savages, and is the real ground of hope that the race may be preserved from extinction—

“Alas! the vices imparted to the Maoris, in addition to the original ones, are such as to place them, for the present, without the pale of spiritual influence. It is not possible to estimate the Maori character without an actual acquaintance with it. Shrewd and intelligent far beyond the mass of English peasantry, their speech and actions alike indicate a tortuous habit of looking at everything. Selfishness is their grand characteristic; and it displays itself in every act of their lives, and in every word they utter. They seem not to have the idea of gratitude or of generosity among them. Nothing can be done without the *utu* (pay).”

## CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. C. L. H. PELICHER TO HIS PARENTS.

MY DEAREST PARENTS.—We are now about 110 miles from Cape Farewell (September 1st, 1841), in New Zealand, and expect to see it to-morrow at daybreak. We have had a very pleasant passage from England, and a quick one from the Cape. We have experienced frequent gales of wind. The other day I saw a very large whale of the spermaceti species. Before we rounded the Cape of Good Hope we had a calm, and the boat was lowered, and Mr. Becks, the surgeon, and I, with a few more, went into the boat with our fowling pieces, to shoot albatrosses. We have had a few men (sailors) ill, so that I have taken a watch for a few weeks until they are well again, and I steer the ship and keep a watch as before. Thursday, September 2.—To-day we saw the land of New Zealand, at about 30 miles distance, a calm and very fine day. Mr. Tuckett gave us leave to have the boat lowered, and, after breakfast, we took our guns, and rowed from the ship in search of some immensely large albatrosses, about 16 feet from wing to wing; I shot at one, and drove the whole charge, a very heavy one, into him, but he opened his beak very wide, and flew away. The other day I shot three large ones, and got them on board. I can hardly believe that we are so near New Zealand. To-day we saw several porpoises, and I struck at one with a harpoon, but unsuccessfully; saw also two whales. I hope that to-morrow we shall be in Cook's Straits. We have been very busy getting our cannon out of the hold, and have painted the boats and guns and bent cables, and are making preparations for anchoring. Friday, September 8.—I got up this morning at four o'clock, and saw New Zealand about 25 miles distant; saw several trees floating about; we sounded, and found bottom at 65 fathoms. We are now getting some lines ready for fishing. We saw some fish this morning, but caught none. It is most lovely weather! If the climate of New Zealand is like this, it must be delightful, indeed. We have just got a pretty little breeze, standing in towards the land. I hope to go to church at Port Nicholson on Sunday. The prospect of the land is very grand indeed! Hills and dales beautifully diversified! I wish you all would see it. Saturday morning, 4th September.—Foul wind. We are now beating about without any chance of getting into Port Nicholson yet; saw a water spout twice; it is very tantalising and vexations to see the land, and not to be able to reach it. I am a very poor letter writer, and wonder how I have managed to fill this sheet. I shall now give you two or three extracts from the log book of my messmates. “Thursday, 26th August.—In the morning an immense number of bottle-nosed whales were seen rolling about in all directions round our ship, close under the stern: we were very short of oil, and we thought we might get one; they are about 25 feet long. As Mr. Becks, our surgeon, and Mr. Pelichet, with rifles, were in readiness to shoot one which came up close to our ship, when Mr. Pelichet, who is an excellent shot, shot him right through the head! a capital shot, as there was a heavy swell at the time, and the wind was freshening, or we should have lowered the boat and picked him up. Thursday, 29th July.—A lovely day, with a strong breeze, the wind on the quarter starboard stern-sail set at 12 o'clock: the foretop mast stern-sail broke, and was hauled on board, we were then running more than eleven knots an hour. Saturday, 31st.—This morning when I went on deck, it was blowing a gale, with a very heavy sea; a barque was seen ahead, at about two miles distance, we supposed it to be the *Whitby*, but did not get near enough to signal her. Tuesday, 1st June.—This morning a calm, and extremely hot; the Captain gave leave for a lower stern-sail to be lowered into the water for the bathers, when several of us were soon overboard, and soon saw who were the swimmers on board—Mr. Pelichet beat all hands. After we had been a short time in the water, a cry of ‘three sharks ahead,’ was given; and it was laughable to see the rapidity with which the bathers got on board: but the sharks turned out to be three porpoises, basking in the sun on the surface of the sea. Thursday, 3d June.—In the morning, a dead calm. The Captain and Mr. Pelichet, and two sailors, rowed away from the ship, and had a swim; returned on board to breakfast, but they were stung by some Portuguese men-of-war, a little blue insect. In the afternoon a large bull whale, of the spermaceti kind, was seen playing about the ship: our steward, who had been whaling, told us that it would be well worth 1000*l.* in England. I struck, this morning, four porpoises with a harpoon, and they are now boiling the blubber for oil, of which we are very short. Sunday, 29th August.—A foul wind; but towards evening a fresh breeze sprung up, and we are now in the Straits of New Zealand.”

September 7th.—We are at the mouth of Port Nicholson harbour, and I will give you an account of this day's proceeding; at day-break we had a light breeze, we asked leave for the boat to go fishing; I picked a crew of the emigrants, took some lines, and pulled from the ship, rowed about six miles; after fishing some time, and caught twenty cod-fish, we saw a New Zealander walking on the shore, and heard him fire his gun,

which he had no sooner done than about twenty natives came round him and began launching a canoe, and came off to us. Mr. Tuckett had warned us not to go too near the shore for fear there might be any row with the natives; so that when we saw them preparing to approach us, we pulled as hard as we could for the ship, when they immediately stopped: when we were got some distance further we stopped, and began again to fish, when they came after us again, and we pulled on again towards the ship, which hoisted her ensign, and fired two shots from the cannon; we pulled a few miles further and got on board, with plenty of fine fish for dinner. We saw many wild geese and ducks; the land appears very hilly; we have not seen any flat land yet. The Captain (who is a very amiable man, and a good sailor) has just come on board, having been in the boat sounding the harbour. Our cannon are all loaded, but there appears to be no occasion for firing them. I fired a salute of four guns yesterday, to let them see and hear that we were near. Thursday morning.—We are now at anchor at Port Nicholson. Our friend E. J. Wakefield is here; I have not been on shore yet, but hope to do so soon, when I will give you a description of the town of Wellington, which appears very large for the time. Wednesday, September 15th.—We have been in Port Nicholson a week, to-day, and I shall now proceed to give you a description of the town, which is situated in a hollow with high mountains on either side; along the beach is a row of large shops, made of leaves and wood, called stores, which are kept by all sorts of people; there are majors, doctors, &c., all keeping shops. I breakfasted with E. J. Wakefield, at Colonel Wakefield's, who has got a very nice house, on an eminence, commanding a view of the whole harbour. He has got a very good horse, and plenty of poultry, with a good garden. He looks just the same as he did when you last saw him. Edward Wakefield is grown stouter, and is quite a man of business; is one of the justices of peace. He sails to-day for Wanganui, about 150 miles up the coast. I called upon Mary Oliveira, now Mrs. Taine, who was very pleased to see me, and was much obliged to you for your little present. I walked with her and her husband (who is a very nice man) the other day, and went to Dr. Evans, who enquired much about you all. Colonel Wakefield is extremely kind to Mrs. Taine, as she told me. They keep a store of all kinds of things for sale, and are getting on exceedingly well, they told me that in a few years, they expect to come to England with a fortune. I called upon Burcham, who, you will recollect was Mr. E. G. Wakefield's valet de chambre. He and his wife are getting on uncommonly well, they made upwards of 100*l.* sterling by two hens! They told me that they wrote several letters to Mr. Wakefield, but received no answer. The country, close to Burcham's place, is beautiful, a fine river runs through some beautiful land and looks like some fairy garden; the land hereabouts yields 58 bushels of wheat per acre! Last night I slept in a *marae*, or native hut, made of dried grass, and to-day walked back to Wellington, about twelve miles. The *Whitby* came in yesterday morning, all well, I have seen them all, they are very pleasant people. I am not much on shore, it is very tiresome, as there is nothing going on but shooting, which soon tires one. I shall be heartily glad when we are at work, we are to leave this place next Saturday. Now, dear parents, excuse this badly written letter. God bless you, and let me hear from you, and how is our dear friend, Mr. E. G. Wakefield, to whom I beg to be most kindly remembered. I shall soon write to him. Adieu, adieu.—Your affectionate and dutiful son,  
C. L. H. PELICHER.

## REVIEWS.

*Elements of Practical Agriculture*; comprehending the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. By David Low, Esq., F.R.S.E., Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, &c. &c. &c. Third Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. Longman, London, and A. and C. Black, Edinburgh.

In the ordinary course of human operations art necessarily precedes science. Men find themselves compelled to act before even philosophy has its birth, and it is not until a long course of practice hath generated habits and begotten prejudices that science steps in and begins to exercise her corrective function. This is especially the case with agriculture. In the early stages of society a few rude operations constitute all the husbandry which the people have any knowledge of. The New Zealander, for instance, plants the whole potatoe in the ground, and has no conception of any other mode of providing for a future crop but by leaving one potatoe in the earth at the time he digs the crop. The Europeans have taught him, however, that one potatoe contains the germs of many future plants, and that by separating these germs from each other he may produce a very large number of flourishing plants from a single potatoe. They have also taught him that the earth yields more abundantly from being broken up after having borne its crops. These simple pieces of information constitute the New Zealander's first science, and we have evidence that he receives it with avidity.

Now, between the New Zealander's rude customs, and the practical knowledge of ordinary agriculturists, there is not a greater distance than there is between the latter and the existing state of the science of agriculture. From the agricultural philosopher, so to speak, the practical agriculturist of this country has not more to learn than has the poor New Zealander from the agricultural settlers who have so happily become his teachers.

The work before us exhibits both the science and the art of agriculture—for it considers agriculture in both points of view—in its present state. It is a work which ought to be carefully and perpetually studied by the practical farmer, and, as we have already stated, it requires the smallest possible allowance to render its admirable directions applicable to the temperate latitudes of the Southern hemisphere.

“The system of agriculture here explained, in so far as it regards the methods of farm labour, has been long established in the north of England, and over all the better districts of Scotland. In the county of Northumberland, where a system of cultivation is pursued which

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED OUTWARD MAY THE 30TH.—Paragon for New Zealand. The Tuscan, which sailed at the end of May for Auckland, has been spotted in long. 9 deg. West, by the Whelan; arrived at Cowes.

ARRIVALS AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. The Sir John Byng, January 22d, from Hobart Town. Mamford, 24, from Port Nicholson. Margaret, 25th, from Greenock. Countess of Wilton, 27th, from Auckland. Matilda from Port Nicholson. Tanner, 28th, from Lancaster. Gilmore from Port Phillip. Carthagena, 29th; William Sharples, and Hope, 28th, all from Liverpool. Alfred, Dawson, and Fanny, 28th, all from London. Mattheis from Dundee and Rio. Rafaela, 31st, from Manila.

DEPARTURES FROM SYDNEY. The William Wyse, January 25th, to Port Philip. Guinare, 26th, to China. Sea Horse, 27th, to Port Philip. Jane to Whaling. Tropic to Batavia. Bristolian, 29th, to Auckland. Alfred to Guam. Gilbert to London. Doyet to Adelaide. Piscator, 31st, to New Zealand. The Hamlet was to sail on the 8th of February. Henry, 8th, Cumberland, 10th, and William Jardine, 10th of March, all to London.

LOADING FOR NEW ZEALAND. The Geo. Fyfe for Wellington. The New Zealand at Greenock, for Nelson. The Paragon to succeed the Olympus. The Blenheim for Plymouth, and the Montey for Auckland.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Emigrant Ships have been Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail from the ports and on the days undermentioned, viz—

- FOR NELSON. THOMAS HARRISON, A 1, 246 Tons, from London, May 22d. OLYMPUS, A 1, 316 Tons from London, June 15th. NEW ZEALAND, A 1, 260 Tons from Greenock, July 1st. FOR WELLINGTON. GEORGE FYFE, A 1, 291 Tons, from London, June 15th. FOR WELLINGTON AND NEW PLYMOUTH. BLENNHUR, A 1, 374 Tons, from Plymouth, July 1st. Applications for Free Passage by labouring persons duly qualified are received daily at this House. By order of the Court. JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 19th May 1842.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

under the New Zealand Company, Incorporated by Royal Charter. GOVERNOR. JOSEPH SOMES, Esq. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—HON. FRANCIS BARING. DIRECTORS. Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq. M.P. Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq. M.P. Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart. Alexander Nimmo, Esq. The Lord Mayor, J. Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. William Thompson, Esq. M.P. Hon. Frederick James Tollenear, M.P. Arthur Willis, Esq. George Fred. Young, Esq. John Hunt, Esq. M.P. William King, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ships will be regularly despatched on the 1st day of every Month during the present year: to the one or the New Zealand Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and Otago.

In the Wellington District the Sales take place by Auction, and an allowance of 25 per cent is made towards the Passage-Money of Purchasers arriving from England.

Land in the Nelson Settlement are sold in this country at the price of 1862 per allotment, comprising 2000 Acres, 20 Acres of Accommodation, and 160 acres of Rural Land. Purchasers receive Passage Allowance not exceeding 25 per cent upon their Purchase money.

Land in New Plymouth are sold in this country to actual Colonists at 70s per allotment of 50 acres; and a Town Lot, with Passage Allowance not exceeding 20 per cent.

The Company continues to offer a Free Passage to Agricultural Labourers and Mechanics of good character, and suitable according to the regulations. Orders and Visas of the Country may be seen, and all necessary information obtained, by application at this House. By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings, 19th May.

DESIRABLE DETACHED COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be Let on Lease, with 20 acres of productive land. The Cottage contains 4 rooms, 4 beds, four best bed rooms, two servants' rooms, two kitchens, &c. The outbuildings comprise a three-stall stable, coach house and barn, with extensive offices for cows, pigs, and poultry. The situation is 2 1/2 miles from London, three miles and a half from the Weybridge station of the South Western Railway, in the centre of the Queen's Hunt, within 20 miles of Ascot, Windsor, Virginia Water, and Hampton Court, and in the neighbourhood of excellent fishing. Terms, pre-paid, F. S., care of Mr. Savage, Victoria, English.

CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ledbrook and Co's, Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition a reference to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Yearbooks, Maps, Plans, &c., particularly the advertisement of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passage secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfit provided, baggage cleared, money deposited, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND, Chartered by the New Zealand Company, to sail from Greenock on the 15th June, calling at Plymouth to embark passengers, the fast-sailing A. British-built Ship BLENNHUR, 500 tons burthen. JOHN GREY, Commander (who has just returned from conveying passengers to the Colony), lying in the West India Dock. Has a poop and will be fitted expressly for the comfortable accommodation of intermediate cabin passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board; or to LACHLANS and MACLEOD, 62, Cornhill.

FOR NELSON, NEW ZEALAND, to sail on the 9th of July, according to engagement with the New Zealand Company, from Greenock, the fine new ship NEW ZEALAND, coppered, 450 tons per register, Commander. This fine vessel, having a spacious poop, and excellent heights in her two decks, there will be superior cabin and intermediate accommodations. An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship. For passage and freight apply to Andrew Mercer, Son, and Co., Greenock, or to John Pirie and Co., 71, Cornhill. In 8vo. price 7s 6d. Third Edition, improved, of THE CULTIVATION of the GRAPE VINE on OPEN WALLS, By GLEBERT HEARNE. "Mr. Hearne has thrown more light on the subject of vine culture than any British author who has written on the subject." Gardener's Magazine. "One of the best productions upon any horticultural subject which has been published for some years."—Athenaeum. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

THE Advertiser, who is Twenty-four years of age, and possesses a thorough practical knowledge of AUSTRALIAN and other WOOLS, is desirous to engage to go out to Australia. His connections amongst manufacturers are very respectable, and unimpeachable references as to character will be given and required. Apply to B. F., at Mr. Barker's, 19, Throgmorton-street.

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THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 64.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## IMPORTATION OF CAPITAL INTO NEW ZEALAND.

In a recent account of the imports into and exports from New South Wales, for the year 1841, we find one item of "value of exports to New Zealand, 247,000*l.*" In this early stage of the existence of the yet infant colony, it must be quite clear that New Zealand can make no return for this large importation. Production has, indeed, scarcely yet commenced, and we must therefore, on the principles laid down in a recent article "on the transfer of capital to new countries," consider this large sum in the light of capital to be permanently invested in New Zealand.

It may seem strange to some of our readers that at the very moment the people of New South Wales are complaining of distress, they can spare so much capital to New Zealand, yet we can easily conceive that this very transfer of capital arises out of that very state of things which is there called "distress," and that capital in certain forms which could find profitable employment so long as convict slavery existed, may begin to overflow the moment the capitalist has to bid high for labour in the market.

It may also surprise many that with the large influx of capital which is known to have taken place from the mother country as well as from the Australian colonies, the cry should be still more capital—but it may be easily shown that one lot of capital may assume such a shape as to create a demand for a further lot of capital in another shape; may more, that what enters the colony as capital may speedily lose that character as an employer of labour, by being exchanged for land, and when so, be in part consumed as revenue, and in part expended in the importation of labour.

Scarcely a paper reaches us from Port Nicholson without some account of importations of cattle and sheep from Sydney. Some of these are brought in by persons who have settled in the colony, but some have been sold, and the proceeds partly remitted home, and partly invested in the colony. As to Auckland it is almost wholly the creation of Sydney capital. We have no evidence of any considerable investments from this country, and Mr. Terry tells us that a large proportion of the lands have fallen into the hands of the Sydney jobbers. There have also, we believe, been importations of cattle at Auckland as well as at Port Nicholson, but to a much smaller amount.

Now it must be obvious that all these modes of investment, instead of quieting the demand for capital, actually render that demand still more urgent. The low price of cattle and sheep in New South Wales, would naturally induce persons intending to settle as stock-keepers and flock-owners in New Zealand to overstock themselves, hence their very possession of capital in one form, would render them distressed for capital in another form; in short, the existence of fixed capital constitutes the demand for floating capital, and the "cry for capital," whilst it affords evidence of its scarcity in one form, is a proof of its increase—of its growing abundance, in another.

Besides the 247,000*l.* exhibited by the Sydney returns, a considerable amount of money has also found its way from Sydney to New Zealand. The host of land buyers encamped at Waitemata, in April, 1841, had abundance of money, but this, as we have said, speedily lost its character of capital, passing into the hands of the Government in exchange for land; and by the Government being expended, partly for ordinary public purposes, and partly in providing for the future importation of labour.

Now, an individual having expended money or money's worth,—that is capital—in the purchase of land, may, in the ordinary sense, call his land part of his capital, but in an economical sense it has ceased to be capital. It is a field for the employment of capital and labour, but it is no more capital than it is labour. It is that which creates the demand for capital, which we now so frequently hear of.

But the money or money's worth which the government now holds in return for the land, is not that capital? No. It ceased to be capital from the moment it found its way into the public coffers. It is a value withdrawn from capital for the purpose of consumption, and has ceased to contribute to the employment of labour.

In the case of Auckland, a part of the sum received for land is to be transmitted to this country, to be employed in conveying labour to the colony. It will be exchanged for ship accommodation and for provisions for the voyage, to be consumed by the emigrants; and therefore will make its appearance in the colony, not in the shape of capital capable of employing labour, but as the actual flesh and blood—the bone and muscle—the labour itself, to join with the owner of the land in the demand for more capital. In like manner the first 100,000*l.* paid for land to form the first colony, never was

capital considered in relation to the colony. Three-fourths of the amount has been expended in conveying labour to the colony to swell the demand for capital, and of the rest a portion only has taken the form of capital to be employed in the hands of the Company's surveyor, whereby it is also speedily consumed.

Where land in the hands of individuals is exchanged for imported capital, that capital remains in its effective state only in the event of the seller of the land being a resident colonist. If the vendor be an absentee owner, the capital is, in all probability, remitted, except in those cases where one portion of land is sold to provide funds for the improvement of another portion. Again, where land is sold by one settler to another, there is no change in the supply of capital. But, in all cases, capital imported, or carried out by actual settlers, has a tendency so to fix itself as to create a demand for more capital, and hence the expediency, which we have so often pointed out, of providing a fund of floating capital for loan on mortgage to actual settlers—a fund, too, subject to increase with the increasing wants of the Colony, so as to meet that perpetual tendency which capital always has in new countries to assume the fixed or vested form, and so create a demand for fresh supplies of floating capital.

## SAFETY VALVE.—No. III.

It is intended in this essay to prove that the relief to the United Kingdom is by removing the procreative class of its people, and of the necessity of doing so, in consequence of the excess of population and reduction of wages—which has "produced misery and vice."

We are aware that it is necessary to shew that the facts exist, and, perhaps, to account how this excess has arisen.

For the fact of an increase of population, we refer to the official census which has been taken, and these are printed in the Parliamentary Reports. This will shew an excess of births over deaths in the United Kingdom of 1,000 per day. Some will say, so much the better: population is a nation's riches. There is a vast difference between increase and excess. Others will admit not merely the excess, but the evil, and state that there is a remedy—home colonization—spade husbandry—the cultivation of bogs and mountains within the British Islands—the subjecting green land to the plough. Others, the repeal of all duties upon the importation of foreign provision of every kind; whilst some, with the late Jack Fuller, will be for allowing the small-pox to run riot through the alleys and lanes of our great towns, and, by death, to counteract excess or increase; and others, equally unfeeling, assert that the male part of such excess are fit food for powder and shot, and serve to augment a nation's glory; whilst as many women are condemned to celibacy or prostitution; and a great mass, particularly of our legislators, and many of them unaware of the influence under which they are acting, will confide in the opinions of Malthus, and believe that vice and misery are the sure attendants of humanity—the certain cure of an excess of population—that to attempt to check them is useless, because it is impossible; and surrounded with their own comforts, flatter themselves that they are acting right in never considering the subject. These are the men who rely upon the wisdom of our ancestors, and who are sowing the seeds of a reign of terror in their native soil. In many countries, increase of population is national strength: with an extent of territory like the United States, what is it but strength? Not so in the United Kingdom, where it is evidently necessary in places to get rid of the plethora of its people. In a short essay like this it is impossible to go into detail. Our public men who have examined the subject, find it necessary to state the fact. Lord Ripon, in supporting the New Corn Bill, said that, during the period since passing the former bill, there had been an increase of two millions in thirteen years; and added, very significantly, "that it was necessary to do something, since it was true that production pressed too close upon the heels of population." He therefore was for lowering the duty upon the importation of foreign corn, and differed with the Anti-Corn-Law Leaguers only in the degree of lowering. His argument, however, admitted the principle; and it is evident he, for one, continues the duty only to please the landowners, who are acting with the narrow spirit of monopolists. But what says Sir Robert Peel on the 10th of May, after shewing a gradual increase of price in all the necessaries of life of late years—"Is it not a conclusive proof that comparing prices in 1835 with those of 1841, something should be done?" Something should be done, indeed! And Lord Ripon—"it was necessary to do something." And so say we; and believe that the remedy is that of removing the procreating portions of the people: and particularly when Sir Robert went on to say, speaking of the rise of prices—"Does not this state of things suggest the apprehension that the population of this country is increasing more rapidly than the sup-

See some excellent observations in last Wednesday's Colonial Gazette on the ambiguity of the word "distress," headed "Poverty at home and abroad."

ply?" This is exactly our opinion. But Sir Robert should have gone further. He should not only have stated the rise and prices of late years of the necessaries of life, but it was his duty to have shown the fall in wages—one was quite as important to state as the other;—if this is fairly done, it will be the full proof that in our country increase of population has become excess, and excess is misery, and we cannot but re-echo Sir Robert Peel's assertion—"something should be done,"—and really, if the subject is examined with common sense, the "something" is very obvious—it is at hand, and there is no difficulty in adopting it. But we will not suffer the subject to rest merely upon Sir Robert Peel's assertion, although it is perfectly satisfactory to us. We will copy the statement of an agricultural midland county, from the *Times* of the 11th of October, 1840.\* It is the condition "of 94 paupers of the parish of Bledlow, Bucks, who assert, that they are able-bodied and willing to work—disliking idleness and dependence on parochial aid; many married, with families; none convicted of crime; some have worked for years with one master, and have given satisfaction. Of these unhappy creatures, the married man are allowed seven shillings a week; for their harvest month they may obtain fifteen shillings a week? but of this sum they expend four shillings for eight quarter loaves, one shilling and ninepence for bacon, leaving one shilling and threepence for tea, sugar, soap, candles, and to say nothing of clothing, fuel, or rent, the surplus of harvest money being all absorbed by the shoemaker. The single men gets half-a-crown a week—thus expended:—two quarter loaves, one shilling and one penny; bacon, one shilling; lard, twopence, and sugar added to water without tea, threepence; rent for lodging and washing amount to tenpence a week, a debt they have but little chance of defraying honestly, and then comes clothing. Neither married nor single can afford beer, which many taste not for weeks together. On the Friday and Saturday they have little or no bread remaining; they, with their wives and children, are starving, without fuel or clothes." Col. Macqueen, after quoting this from the *Times*, remarks, "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." But it will be said, that this is the condition only of the paupers of the parish of Bledlow, but then observe, that the paupers, 94, are just so much excess in the population of that district—just so—and that is the object of this essay—to prove an excess, and that excess is an evil. But the condition of those who are not paupers is not very satisfactory, since the *Bucks Herald* has lately recommended the farmers to club together for the purpose of keeping blood hounds to trace the labourers who steal their lambs, which was becoming universal. But we cannot entirely abandon Colonel Macqueen; he is a personal friend of Lord Stanley's.—We will relate an interesting tale which he has printed, although thirteen years have since elapsed, Lord Ripon's period, during which time both his lordship and Sir Robert Peel have asserted that the state of the kingdom has grown so much worse that it is necessary "something should be done." Let it be remembered that this tale was told when Colonel Macqueen was member for the County, and chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and opposed in Parliament to Lord, then Mr. Stanley, a leading Whig. He says, "I have made it a practice, of late years, to attend our prisons at certain periods, and have generally examined the prisons a short time previous to the Assizes, and I will add some facts which forcibly struck me in the course of this experience. In January, 1829, there were ninety-six prisoners for trial in Bedford gaol, of whom seventy-six were able-bodied men, in the prime of life, and chiefly of general good character, who were driven to crime by sheer want, and would have been valuable subjects had they been placed in a situation where, by the exercise of their health and strength, they would have earned a subsistence." There were in this number eighteen poachers awaiting trial for the capital offence of using arms in self-defence when attacked by gamekeepers; of these eighteen men, one only was not a parish pauper, and he was the agent of the London poulterers, who, passing under the apparent vocation of a ratcatcher, paid these poor creatures more in one night than they could obtain from the overseer for a week's labour. I conversed with each of these men singly, and made minutes of their mode of life. The two first I will mention are two brothers—the Lilley's—in custody under a charge of firing on and wounding a keeper who endeavoured to apprehend them whilst poaching. They were two remarkably fine young men, and very respectably connected: the elder, 28 years of age, married, with two small children. When I inquired how he could lend himself to such a wretched course of life, the poor fellow replied, "Sir, I had a pregnant wife, with one infant at her knee, and another at her breast; I was anxious to obtain work; I offered myself in all directions, but without success; if I went to a distance, I was told to go back to my parish; and when I did so, I was allowed—  

 what? Why, for myself, my babes, and a wife, in a condition requiring more than common support, and unable to labour, I was allowed 7s. a week, for all; for which I was expected to work on the roads, from 10 till 10 dark, and to pay three guineas a-year for the hovel which sheltered us." The other brother, unmarried, received a day's wages. These two men were hanged at the spring assizes.

This is taken from Colonel T. Potter Macqueen's pamphlet,—"Agriculture as she is, and as she may be,"—and let it be remembered that he was formerly the Tory member for Bedfordshire, and long the chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County.

Of the others, ten were single men, their ages varying from 17 to 27. Many had never been in gaol before, and were considered of good character. Six of them were on the roads at 6d. per day; two could not obtain even this pittance. One had been refused relief, on the ground that he had shortly previous obtained a profitable piece of job work; and one had existed on 1s. 6d. during the fortnight, before he joined the gang in question. Of five married men, two with wives and two children, received 7s.; two, with wives and one child, 6s.; and one, with wife and four small children, 11s.\* This is the statement of a respectable gentleman, sitting in the House of Commons, by the side of Sir Robert Peel, and voting with him every night; and we have Sir Robert Peel's own authority since, bringing it up to the present time, that the price of the necessaries of life have been ever since rising, until he asserts, "that something should be done."

Now, we will state a recent account from Scotland:—"Emigration is an important subject: when our trade and commerce are falling off, and the towns are no longer able to absorb or employ the surplus population, they must soon become an intolerable burthen; and the large towns are already stirring to have a poor-rate established over the country, which will compel the landowner to contribute his share in supporting them. The poor in Scotland, having been hitherto supported chiefly by voluntary contributions at the church doors; this is no longer sufficient, and something must speedily be done. This, then, is a period for pushing emigration, and showing the landowners what they may expect, unless they give encouragement to a judicious and extensive system of it to our Colonies, supporting it by their purses, as well as their countenance. A number of emigrants from the Western Highlands are moving in great numbers to Canada and the United States, where they are strengthening that rival giant. Almost every day there are ships departing from the Clyde, filled with emigrants, who on their arrival, for the most part pass over into the United States, where we lose them as customers. From the Island of —,† eight hundred are preparing to depart this spring, they have themselves chartered one vessel, and are enquiring after another. These are the young and wealthiest in the Islands, leaving the poor and helpless to shift for themselves. By the failure of the Renfrewshire Bank lately, a large proportion of the small farmers in the Western Highlands have been totally ruined."

This information is received from an intelligent resident gentleman who has particular opportunities of knowing all which is occurring. Now for Ireland, an account just received by a gentleman who in addition to his own knowledge, has gleaned it from the *Limerick Reporter*, the *Londonderry Journal*, the *Galway Vindicator*, the *Dublin Evening Post*, &c. &c.; and perhaps, after all, it is but a faint account of what is going on. "The people are going—the mere Irish—in greater numbers than ever, the outports are crowding to leave their native shores for America, by the end of the year. One hundred thousand Irish will have left Ireland for the New World. The depopulation system continues, and many of the country towns are on the fair road of being pauperised, by the shoals of houseless creatures thrown upon the workhouses by the landlords. They are told of the halcyon days which are to come, but those who have limbs, and sinews, and muscles, perceive that it is better to use them, than wait for another century, when the promised relief is to arrive. No one emigrates from choice, not one in five hundred who could remain comfortably at home, would seek a domicile and location in the American wilderness. The Irish emigrant who has any thing to lose, goes abroad in order to secure his savings from the gripe of the landlord, or from the revolution which menaces landed property in these countries, and in which, if it should come, he will be engulfed. He is influenced then by that which influences all men in extreme distress—an instinct of self-preservation. He exercises a wise discretion, and prefers to struggle with the waves of the ocean, and the forests of the desert, than with a heartless or needy landlord. He seeks food by the sweat of his brow in the woods and prairies of America—where he is sure the harvest will reward his industry, than expend that industry—expend himself—in helpless efforts at home. As to the other and more numerous class—the drawers of water, and cutters of turf—there can be no question at all they must be bettered by emigration, for they cannot by any possibility be worse than they are at home. The only question with regard to them amongst rational men is this: How are you to get them out? Any of our readers who may wish for a confirmation of that part of this statement, which refers to the wretchedness of the Irish, are requested to turn to and read with attention an able essay upon the subject, published in the *Quarterly Review*, for April 1836. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Fry, and her brother, John Joseph Gurney, and Lord Ashley, may cast their eye over this, and then read the essay to which reference has been made. They will then perceive that their sympathies and exertions should not be confined to prisoners, and negroes, and factory children, and unfortunate wretches working under ground in our coal mines. There would be no difficulty in filling volumes with facts from various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to prove an excess of population, and its consequent misery. But we will leave that part of the subject, satisfied to let it rest upon the authority we have quoted, of Sir R. Peel and Lord Ripon. It is, however, necessary as succinctly as possible to shew how this excess has arisen. What we complain of in Sir Robert Peel and Lord Ripon is, that after having stated the excess, that they did not go on to their consequent misery and vice,

\* Thoughts and Suggestions on the present Condition of the Country, by T. Potter Macqueen, Esq., M.P., p. 12.

† We could not read the name.—Ed.

but contented themselves with saying, that "something should be done." We shall bye-and-bye have occasion to examine very shortly what their "something" amounts to, but in the mean time proceed to shew that the only efficient "something" is the removal of the seed of the evil of which they have justly complained.

The increase of population in the United Kingdom may be accounted for from a combination of circumstances.

1. Religious persecution in Ireland.
2. 26 years of peace.
3. Increased civilization.
4. Improvement in the science of medicine through which life is lengthened.

1. *The religious persecution* to which we allude was the political conduct that was exercised towards the Catholics of Ireland. In order to raise the Protestants as a caste above them, a fictitious principle of freehold tenure was created, and persons holding a beneficial lease, which they were willing to swear yielded them 40s a-year, were allowed, if not invited, to vote for members of parliament. It is this which led the landowner of Ireland to divide and redivide his property in the minutest portion, for the sake of making what was called technically "Freeholders." The Catholic was then a slave, had no voice in naming those who were to make the laws by which he was governed—if accused of crime—were tried by a Protestant jury. A very little enlightenment changed his position, the slave became an enemy. But a few years elapsed between the time when a Protestant parliament had its doors opened, to afford its members the opportunity of kicking his petition for the elective franchise along the floor of the House, and finally into the street, and this tame assembly granting them the power of voting; and when granted, of course they took the right upon the principle by which the Protestant yeoman had before clothed his landlord with political power—all landed proprietors, absentees, Catholics, Protestants, &c.—for human nature is alike—were from that moment actuated by the same motive, gaining political power. All were for making freeholders, and the smallest portion of land on which a cottar could exist, enabled him to swear that he had a beneficial interest of 40s a-year, and the poorest Catholic followed the direction of his landlord, and were driven to vote at the hustings with the same force as you would drive so many sheep, frequently ignorant for whom he was voting. Some hundreds of the late Lady Kingston's tenants, who were followed to the place of election by the agent and his understrappers with whips to prevent them turning back, declared, when arrived, that they voted for "my Lady," the only English they could speak. All this was occurring after the Irish Roman Catholic Church had been robbed of its possessions, which were bestowed upon the Church of England Hierarchy, who, not contented with having the property, assumed the titles. The Catholic priest became a martyr, in itself an object at all times and places of respect, but had no means of existence but upon the people, and, as far as a little money went, upon a species of voluntary Poll Tax, paid annually by every adult as Easter dues. Thus the Catholic priest felt an interest in recommending the peasantry to marry, and the two most opposite persons in the world, the Irish Protestant landlord and the Catholic priest, united in a common object in creating people faster than wealth, and this was the doing of practical ministers, certainly not of great statesmen. The 40s freehold has of late years been abolished, but the poison which had infected the land, the minute division, was not so readily extracted. The remedy is now clearing the estates, by forcing the peasantry to emigrate, and so said Mr. Stanley, as printed in the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in 1821, "I think emigration is equally desirable to landlord and tenant, as affording the means of effecting that which must precede all improvement on Irish estates, the diminution of the resident population." Mr. Stanley gave this opinion evidently under the impression that the emigration was to be to America: probably his ideas at that time upon the subject of emigration were very general, and formed without since much reflection. But the fact which has occurred is an immense emigration to England, and in particular to the great manufacturing towns, which has accelerated the reduction of wages in a frightful manner, and led to the necessity of ultimate and permanent emigration. It has become the only safety-valve; and the object of these papers is to direct it to the right point, and thus the religious persecution formerly exercised in Ireland will perhaps powerfully assist in colonising New Zealand.

2. *Twenty-six Years of Peace.*—During the long war there were 130,000 men in our ships-of-war, and at a moderate computation 100,000 employed in the army. There is a power to which all must bend—the practical Ministers—the great statesmen of all countries and ages, and the people whose government they administer—the acts of Almighty power, which in the plenitude of wisdom has created the sexes in equal numbers, and bid them "increase and multiply;" and when 230,000 men during the war were taken out of the United empire, 230,000 women were left to practice celibacy or prostitution. A quarter of a century has gone far to settle this mass of people according to the dictates of the Almighty: they are much more in pairs than they were, and there has been time for a fresh generation to arrive at an age for the exercise of the procreative power: and the practical minister may be assured that this one circumstance will explain why "the population of this country is increasing more rapidly than the supply." Malthus opposed this veto in opposition to the Bible, and clothed it under the modest title of moral restraint. But, however modestly he might thus name his remedy, he threatened those who would not adopt it, and who produced children, with the punishment of not having "a seat at

Nature's Board." Our object is just the contrary; it is to adopt the sacred principle, and prove not only where the seat is, but that, in adopting it a great addition will be made to the happiness of the people, and to the power of the United Kingdom.

3. *Increased Civilization.*—This comprises all the arts of life, and, as far as it has assisted in an increase of population, it is evident that the extension of cultivation has had an immense effect. The high prices of corn during the war, tempted landowners to permit their poor grass lands to be brought under the plough; and could a correct statistical return be procured, it would probably show that since the commencement of the century, that double the quantity of land now produces corn which were in a state of comparative waste at that period. To the landlord it was increase of rent—to the farmer it was increase of employment—and to the people an increase, for on this part of the subject Malthus was right; people will come as fast as produce.

4. *Improvement in the Science of Medicine through which life is lengthened.*—The late Mr. Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, stated this circumstance in the House of Commons, from the result of Statistical Returns of Mortality, and placing different epochs in comparison, and it is now universally admitted, that it is a part of the subject on which it is unnecessary to dwell.

Without having gone into very minute details, we think we have said enough to convince those who think it worth their while to examine the subject, that there has not only been a vast increase, but an excess of population, which has proved to the United Kingdom so extensive an evil, that the popular Prime Minister in the House of Commons declares to the world, "that something should be done." Our next essay will shortly examine, not only Sir R. Peel and Lord Ripon's "something," but we will shortly advert to remedies proposed by humbler persons. W.

#### ADVERTISING IN NEW ZEALAND.

The condition and prospects of a colony may very often be pretty accurately guessed at, from the scope of its newspaper advertisements. We there learn what is the probable demand and supply in the matter of eating and drinking, reading and writing, working and idling, buying and selling; and the various stages of progress are successively developed, in the nature of the goods imported into the market. Let us, with this view, take up the last number of the *New Zealand Gazette*, dated Wellington, 4th Dec. last.

"The Auckland and Wellington packet Abercrombie, will return within seven days after her arrival at that port, and will again be despatched from Port Nicholson, within seven days after her arrival." Very good.—Thus, in spite of their mutual recriminations, Wellington and Auckland cannot do without one another: they must have a hebdomadal exchange of civilities, and other marketable produce,—and, with similar insight into this momentous truth, the owners of "the fine clipper-built schooner, Ariel, will positively despatch" that fleet courier "in a few days, via Auckland and the Bay of Islands, for Sydney." Then again, we have the "Look-in" for Wanganui, and Nelson, and Taranaki, "with excellent accommodation for passengers;" who, doubtless, when arrived at their destination found excellent accommodation also for settlers; or, *en passant*, pretty tolerable entertainment from the hospitable fathers and bachelors of New Plymouth. From these and other similar advertisements, we may feel confident that there is some life in the New Zealand Settlements; and that, in this, the first lustre of their civilisation, the means of locomotion for man and beast have been pretty well established by British enterprise. May we not indeed anticipate that a century will do as much for the New Zealand nation, as near a millennium has done for us, since the Normans taught our Saxon fathers their first French lesson, and inflicted upon us all the blessings of the feudal system? From the spirit of activity already developed, we have no fear, but that the "Royal William, 43 tons register, with all her stores, &c. &c. &c. stowing a large cargo and making up four berths in the cabin; well adapted for trading between the various settlements on the coasts of New Zealand," was not long in finding an enterprising purchaser; and we trust moreover, that there was as little difficulty experienced in manning her with honest and industrious hands, even tho' we do perceive that Captain Holderness, of the *Eleanor*, finds it necessary to give notification that "he will not be accountable for the debts of his crew." That perfect honesty does not prevail universally in this land of promise, will, unhappily, appear from this last notice, as well as from that of Mr. George Duppa, offering a reward of 20l. to any one whose information will lead to the conviction of certain absent gentlemen, who, spite of the brand "G. D.," had mistaken his pigs for their own.

But what have we here? "Important public sale of milch cows, working bullocks, and general merchandize:—400 merino weathers; well bred cows, broken into bail,"—(wisely bound over, no doubt, in spite of their good breeding, to keep the peace,) first rate bullocks, Manilla sugar, pickles, and sauces, raisins, tripe, soap, blacking, figs, mahogany wash hand stands, sugar candy, brandy, oatmeal, liquorice, coir rope and vermicelli. Lunch immediately after the sale of the cattle." Lunch indeed, after the appetite has been sharpened by the bare imagination of such a Barmecide feast.

So much for consumables in the wholesale department: but, let us not suppose that retailers also do not abound, to distribute daily bread. Mr. A. Hornbrook, baker and flour dealer, supplies immediate as well as wholesale demands, and Mr. A. Hewitt, fishmonger, Lambton Quay, has successfully trafficked in the small way, and feels called upon "to return his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of the colony for their liberal support." Besides fresh oysters daily, he supplies fresh vegetables, in like manner, from the garden, and we dare say among others, Mr. Edward Davis, of the Wellington Tavern, Lambton Quay, occasionally caters for his customers, at Mr. Hewitt's Pandore Establishment, and is enabled to submit, along with a specimen of his "choice bottled ale and porter, and spirits and wines of first rate quality," some well-developed "natives," which Apicius might have mistaken for British.

Our classical readers will, we trust, properly apprehend us here, not imagine that by "natives" we intend any allusion to the aboriginal

inhabitants of the Islands, or propose to retaliate upon them in kind, for their (now obsolete) cannibal propensities, by serving them up, in the style of Sydney Smith's "cold man on the sideboard."

Nor are pots and pans, kettles and cooking utensils, of all sorts, wanting, wherewith Mr. Davis, or at least Mr. Watts, the tenant of Mr. Barzeta's Hotel, may exhibit his skill in the gastronomic art; for Messrs. Wallace, White and Wallace, have just provided "ex the Arab" an extensive assortment: and we may presume that, at the St. Andrew's day celebration, which, in the true Caledonian style, was held in the hotel, on the 30th Nov., as duly set forth in the *Gazette*, the New Zealand Meg Dodds was not reduced to appeal to the Company's store-keeper "to lend her the loan of a gridiron:" but that all accessories were *recherchés* as well as abundant—that due light too, was shed upon the "sumptuous entertainment," by a profusion of "Messrs. D. S. Durie and Co's very fine sperm and composition candles:"—that, aided by their effulgence, the Rev. Mr. McFarlane, of the kirk of Scotland, Captain Dawson, of the *Amelia* Thompson, and their other canny compatriots, were enabled to do full justice to the "great chieftain of the paddin' race," which, for the honour of the laird of Burns we take for granted, did then and there exhibit its noble proportions. Sorry are we to be told that the celebration was less effective than on the preceding year; that Mr. Watts, of the hotel, is a considerable loser, indeed, as all its viands were presented in the most profuse manner; and we heartily join in the spirit of the eloquent editorial exclamation, and demand if "Scotsmen, with their characteristic liberality (!) will suffer Mr. Watts to remain minus? we hope and trust not."

But, to appear, with proper dignity at Caledonian or other gatherings, Mr. Carlyle, in his wonderful treatise upon clothes, has demonstrated that even a Duke of Windlestraw must have a decent coat to his back, and here Mr. Charles Harvey, tailor, and breeches maker, and Mr. E. Stafford, of the same calling, constituting, in their two persons, all but a full third of a Wellington man, promise to make up articles in the first style of fashion.

Thus equipped, the next thing to be secured is punctuality, that the feast may not become cold, or scandal warm, in your absence, and to avoid either and both of these evils, Mr. Joseph Mc Gregor, of the Wellington Observatory, kindly offers you a chronometer, and Mr. W. Neal, a choice of unfailing "Time keepers, British, foreign, musical, and repeating."

Calling at Mr. J. M. Taylor's store, on Te Aro flat, and refreshing our optics with a pinch of his "Grimstone's Eye Snuff," our extended view now ranges over the suburbs of the destined New Zealand Metropolis; and the magic wand of the Messrs. Wade, the George Robins of Wellington, conjures up a shady "Richmond, in the creek of 'Porirua,'" and "Dairy Stations and Market Gardens, on their five acre lots at 'Ohiro.'" The modern Richmond, useful as well as ornamental, affording from its easy access, "facilities for the lucrative business of whale fishing," will give employment to the art of Messrs. Bevan and Sons, and Mr. T. D. Pratt, by whose efforts the inhabitants of the New Zealand deep, from congers and whales, to mackarel and mullet, will have the opportunity afforded them of trying every article in the line "all prepared from New Zealand flax, on the most reasonable charges." Already, in imagination, we behold a flourishing peopled haven, with industrious fishing boats and barges, alive with boatmen and picnic parties; the boats befringed and water tight, from the inexhaustible and various stores of William Wilcox, ship builder, &c., by whom "sailing vessels of any tonnage can be built, to any model," and "singly or by the dozen;" and where, on stepping ashore, there will be accommodation for man, beast, and fish, in cottages and villas, constructed in all variety of marine architecture, by Messrs. J. Harris and Co.; "who are ready to undertake the erection of every kind of building," for which, abundant bricks, costing "60s. per 1,000," may be obtained from the "Sydney Street brick and tile works, at the rear of Colonel Wakefield's residence."

But is the schoolmaster abroad and alive in New Zealand, or does he sit, lazy and unoccupied at home, smoking, quietly, at his own fireside, in one of Messrs. Anderson and Rowland's "large bowled pipes" ("uncommonly cheap and which they can with confidence recommend") a dose of their "square pig Cavendish tobacco?" Let us see. "Education." Mrs. and Miss Wakefield, for 81. 8s. per annum, offer to the rising generation, "board, washing, and instruction in English Literature," the washing wisely preceding the instruction, that the *mens sana* may be cultivated not only in a *sana* corpus, but in one, conscious also of mind, and *simplex munditiis*. And then, for the youthful and ingenious soap, just beginning to shoot its budding ideas, what varied food is to be found in the "collection just opened, and for sale at the Office of this Paper, suited for the juvenile branches of a family. Children of the Abbey, a tale, by Regina Maria Roche; Russell's seven sermons, fifth edition; the new academy of compliments, or Lover's Secretary. The lives and actions of the most notorious highwaymen; Sinbad the Sailor; the tragedy of Douglas; Ready Reckoners; Irish Wit; Budget of Wit; and song books in great variety."

Seriously, we trust soon to see something more worthy in the juvenile library department; and if the Messrs. Chambers, or the Whittakers of our own country, will not forthwith supply the desideratum, let us hope that something colonial, in this kind, will be forthwith indited, with the ample materials, likewise supplied "at the office of this paper;" pens and ink, to wit, with "500 reams of paper, consisting of printing demy, letter and note paper, white and coloured, blue wrapping, bag, Kent, hand, and imperial brown."—*Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*.

#### MERINO SHEEP.

THE account of Lord Western's management of his sheep, extracted from Bischoff's work on the subject, is corroborative of the account printed in No. 60, of May 1, p. 105.

There are many circumstances related of New Zealand to lead to a conclusion that fine wool will become a considerable article of export. Entire confidence may be placed in Lord Western's statement, and it will be well for the colonists to follow his system of management. He adverts to his sheep-yards made of furze or haulm. He "begins to yard them in November," and feeds them with "corn, cake, turnips, hay, and mangel wurzel."

In one respect New Zealand has a great advantage over all Australia. All accounts state that turnips grow there with great luxu-

riance, and most likely when it is tried, it will be found that mangel wurzel will equally flourish. Hay and corn in great quantities cannot be expected for three or four years, but this want, perhaps, may be made up by the nine months' summer, and the three months' of mild winter.

In the extract of Lord Western's management, there is nothing said of feeding his sheep with salt, which is thought essential on the continent, and as perhaps some account of the practice as to Merino sheep at Prince Esterhazy's, in Hungary, may be serviceable in New Zealand, the following is a note made at the time, on the 3d of September, 1839:—

"We left Eisenstadt at 8 o'clock, and went to the principal establishment of the Prince for breeding his best Merino sheep, at Siegen-dorf, where there is a village and church. At the Prince's sheep establishment, there are large low buildings on the ground floor, inclosing a yard or court of two or three acres, with the director's house in the centre, who has clerks under him. The principal shepherd, an intelligent man, has a house near the gate. Eighty-four rams of this breed have been lately purchased in and brought from Saxony. The Prince has on his estates in Hungary 300,000 sheep, 147,000 of which are Merino. At this place there are 51 of the best rams, kept in the house all the year round. It must be recollected that there is not here as in England the same object, viz., the making a tup fat, and showing him in a fat state in order to let him out to hire for the season at a high price, here they are kept exclusively for the Prince's use, the object being wool much more than carcase. Most of the rams, the best of them, and those prone to fighting, are kept in separate pens, there being a rack and trough to each pen. They are littered with straw, and are fed with hay—clover hay; peas and oats in the straw; potatoes and salt, at least every fifth day, of which they are remarkably fond. Pink in the face is considered a sign of true blood. We saw the ram lambs of this year which have been shorn. Inside of one ear was printed the number of the dam, and that of the ram in the other, so that the pedigree of each is registered. They were in a fold attached to one of the sheds, and amongst them were 2 two or three-year old wethers, which are called nurses, and when they go out to graze, these wethers are their leaders. The two wethers have bells on, and the lambs follow them as they would ewes that they were sucking. They only walk out in fine weather; and, when it is wet, are shut into the sheds. The ewe lambs were in an adjoining yard or fold, with sheds, and wethers in the same manner. They had all been weaned at three months old, and are not let out to graze permanently until they are a year old. Two flocks of ewes were then brought up from the pastures for our inspection—one of pure Merino blood in very good condition; I should think, if fat, weighing eight stone; much in size like the South Down which used to be in Lord Western's Park at Felix-hall. We saw many rams, which, if fattened, would weigh ten stones. The other flock of ewes was originally from Hungarian ewes, and the Prince keeps breeding in every year with rams of the pure blood. These ewes ran to the troughs with great eagerness: they are fed with corn and salt every five days. We then went to the office, where a sample of the wool of each sheep was stitched in a book and registered; a small piece being taken from the crown of the head, another from the middle of the back, and a third from the breech. Of the lambs, as well as its own number, that of the sire and dam is registered; and in this register the weight of each fleece is kept. The shepherds, as well as the director, assured us that they are washed with warm water and soap. The average of the year's clip is as follows:—

Rams,	3lbs.	3oz.
Ewes,	1½lbs.	2oz.
Lambs,		15oz.

Since making this note, we are doubtful whether the Hungarian pound and ounce is the same as the English: It must be borne in mind that these sheep are kept in a country where corn is of little value, and that the labour bestowed upon them is nearly all that of the Prince's serfs, who are not paid in money, but hold their land upon the terms of working a certain number of days in the year without payment. The management very much agrees with that of Lord Western's. We are inclined to think that the genial climate of New Zealand will go a great way in rendering corn unnecessary, but salt, we should think, indispensable. The necessary sheds will be readily built by the Mauri, and the prices quoted 12s per ewe landed at Wellington, and a yet lower price at Sydney, p. 132, are a proof that sheep, if even not already in the Company's settlements, will soon be there in great numbers. Dry leaves may be substituted for straw; this is usual in various parts of the Continent. Lord Western's instructions as to crossing should meet with strict attention, and we must own that we should be happy to hear that half a score of his Anglo-Merino maiden ewes and two rams were embarked with Mr. Petre. If that cross succeeds, it will combine carcase with fleece—a great object in New Zealand. On the immense estates of Prince Esterhazy the carcase is hardly an object. The greater part of the Prince's revenue is derived from wool, which, in the year 1839, produced 70,000l. English. All the wool from Austria, Hungary, &c., is sent by land to Hamburg. The Messrs. Hatts, the great wool staplers or merchants of Leeds and Halifax, who have an establishment at Berlin, and buy the greater part of the wool grown in Moravia, some years sent a quantity to be shipped to Trieste; but it did not answer.

1. There are no machines at Trieste to press it previous to putting

\* Four hundred were sold by auction in one day. There must now be a considerable number at Port Nicholson.—Ed. N. Z. J.

† Fern leaves make admirable fodder.—Ed. N. Z. J.



it on board; and this is essential; in all probability, such machines are in use at Sydney and Launceston, and whenever a quantity of wool will be ready for shipping at Wellington, they must be put up.

2. The voyage from Trieste is so uncertain, and requires so many winds, and the vessels were generally bound to the Thames, and not to the Humber. They found wool sent from Pesth, in Hungary, by land to Hambro', arrived at Leeds much sooner than from Trieste, for these reasons—all this Continental wool comes via Hambro', although much of it is produced not very distant from Trieste.

**ERRATUM.**—In our last number a mistake in the imposing of the pages occurred, which was rendered worse by the careless manner in which the correction was worded by the printer; it was not seen by the editor until the impression was worked off. The reader will please to observe that the pages are properly numbered, but are out of their places; the order in which they are imposed being 140, 143, 142, 141, 144. The only remedy now practicable is to read them in the order of the numbers, and not in the order of imposition.—Ed. *New Zealand Journal*.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* will be Published on Saturday, July 9, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

We received on Thursday the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 5th, 8th, and 12th of January, from which some extracts will be found below. No letters have as yet reached us. It will be seen that the accounts of the progress of the colony are highly satisfactory. There is an increased disposition to resort to the bush. Several settlers have from fifty to eighty acres cleared and in cultivation, and we believe that the acreage under tillage exceeds the whole of the land sold in and about Auckland at the first sale, according to Mr. Terry's account published in this number.

PORT NICHOLSON.

The most interesting news from New Zealand relates to production. On this subject the *Gazette* of January says: Mr. Molesworth is digging his potatoe crop, on the Hutt. He has tested the quantity produced upon an acre, and the result is most satisfactory. His calculations were made upon six tons to the acre; while the produce has been twelve tons per acre. He has sold some of them at 12l. per ton, or at the rate of 144l. per acre. This price, of course, is not looked for. At 5l. per ton, 60l. per acre would be received. The cost of clearing, fencing, putting in, hoeing up and digging this crop, will not amount to 30l. per acre. So that at 5l. per ton, one hundred per cent. profit will be the return for the first outlay. This return too is for six months. The same ground will again be planted with potatoes and the second crop in the year harvested about June. The expenses of clearing, fencing, and for seed potatoes, may be deducted from this crop. These deductions should reduce the cost of the next crop to about 16l. per acre. Supposing to yield eight tons per acre, and that they fetch 5l. per ton, 40l. will be the return for an outlay of 16l. for six months. This is pretty good proof that the often commiserated wretches of Port Nicholson will not be able to pursue agriculture with profit.

We have been informed that Messrs. Bowler and Smith have cut down the wood upon eighty-six acres of land, in the neighbourhood of the Hutt. Mr. Frank Johnson will have shortly cut down wood upon an equal quantity of land, on his section upon the Porirua Road.

We are pleased to notice the increased inclination to resort to the bush. We are anxious to furnish a correct statement of the quantity of land in cultivation, and being cleared by Europeans. We believe the quantity is ample to prove our population to have been industrious; and information of the kind would be exceedingly interesting to our friends in Europe.

We should like also to be able to state the number of cattle and sheep in the colony; and the dairy produce obtained. We believe the quantity of butter obtained here from a cow would quite astonish our Colonial detractors.

Crimping for the supply of Auckland with labourers from Port Nicholson, seems to be still attempted, but after twelve months of dishonest labourers, with all the powers Captain Hobson could exert in that behalf, we are assured that only thirty-one persons had left Port Nicholson for the government town. On this subject the *Gazette* observes:—

On the arrival of the *Abercrombie* here from Auckland, a letter was received from Mr. Montefiore, the agent of the vessel, deprecating the idea of this vessel being regarded as visiting our port with mischievous purposes. We were, however, suspicious on the subject, and therefore did not recommend that the Auckland Packet Company's vessel should be encouraged. The information we have received, leads us now to believe we were correct in our suspicions, and we are assured

she should be regarded as upon a crimping expedition. The people of this place may be perfectly indifferent about communication with Auckland. They can do without it. If they are inclined to encourage a packet, it should be between this and Sydney. We shall soon be in a condition to export the produce of the soil; and must seek our market in that direction.

The Legislative Council had been twice adjourned, in consequence of the non-arrival of Mr. Earp. Captain Hobson has a very different estimate to that entertained by the people of Port Nicholson of the value of Mr. Earp's services as a legislator. We can assure his Excellency that this community will repudiate any act done in their name by this unsteady councillor.—Jan. 5.

The *Gazette* of 8th December, declares Auckland, Bay of Islands, and Port Nicholson, to be ports of entry. Once upon a time it was the Port of Russell, but Lord John, it is confidently assumed, has long ere this ceased to distribute the Colonial leaves and fishes. Nelson is, we may add, immediately to be added to the ports of entry.—16.

The *Gazette* has part of a long report on the country between Port Nicholson and Manawatu, and thence to Rangitiki. (See the maps laying down the northern coast of Cook's Straits.) It appears that a great quantity of rich land, flat, and admirably adapted to tillage, lies in that neighbourhood, so much so, indeed, as to destroy the monopoly of Taranaki to be deemed the great corn fields of New Zealand. The part contained in the *Gazette* of the 12th of January, is a continuation of a previous portion published in a number that has not reached us. When we receive the intervening papers, we shall print the whole.

The barque *Magnet* arrived yesterday afternoon, from Akaroa, which she left on Thursday last. She saw the *Royal William*, from this port, near Akaroa. She has twenty-five tuns of oil and part of the rigging of the *Speculator* on board.

The shipping news will be found in another part of our paper.

There is to be a sale of town allotments at Auckland, on the 1st March.

The name of our fellow townsman, Mr. Guyton, is, we are informed, added to the list of Magistrates.

The *Lady Leigh*, belonging to this port, arrived at Auckland on the 6th December.

**THE PRESS OF AUCKLAND.**—Extracts from the Letters from our Auckland correspondent:—"Mr. Corbett, the able Editor of the *Herald*, has been dismissed. The Trustees want an Editor who will undertake to write up Auckland; one who will not scruple to make comparisons between it, and the towns in the Straits, Wellington and Nelson—of course, prejudicial to the latter. They say that he was a 'traitor in the camp, one secretly exerting himself to effect the transfer of the seat of Government to Wellington. This statement is proof that they have their misgivings on the subject; that in fact, they fear the transfer will take place." "I cannot refrain from alluding to a sickening piece of cant going on here. The Governor has addressed letters to the chiefs of the Bay of Islands tribes, expressing his thanks and gratitude to them, for delivering up the murderer of Mrs. Robertson and family. This proceeding, under the circumstances, is perfectly disgusting. The Governor is apprehensive of a row with the Maories, as a consequence of hanging the murderer, and this he and his advisers deem a stroke of clever diplomacy. I do not hesitate to say the Government will, if they possibly can, contrive the escape of the murderer." "Incredible as it may seem, I have good reason to believe, that it was by the influence of Government, an article appeared in a paper here called the *Auckland Chronicle*, the purport of which was to show that the murders were committed without malice prepense."

NELSON NEWS.

We have no direct news from Nelson, but the *Gazette* of 12th January, furnishes the following items of intelligence. As at this time last year we had news from the colony to the 30th January, and in 1840, news to the 1st February, announcing the arrival of the first colony—we may daily expect news of the arrival of the second colony, which sailed on the 20th September,—ten days earlier than the first colony in 1839.

The *Look-in* arrived from Nelson Haven, yesterday morning, January 11th. The *Clydeside* was going in on Friday last, as this vessel came out. The *Whitby* had sailed, we believe for Sydney. The *Look-in* passed a barque which was bound up the Straits, supposed to be the *Matilda*. The schooner *Eliza*, for the safety of which there has been some apprehension here, arrived safely at Nelson Haven, soon after the departure of the *Kate* for this Port. The weather had continued fine, with the exception of a couple of easterly breezes, but they would not have prevented a vessel going over the flats at high water.

The surveys were proceeding in a satisfactory manner. It was supposed the town would be ready for selection, as soon as a sufficient body of settlers to justify giving it out had arrived. We are informed that some indications of coal had been met with. There is abundance of good brick clay, but no lime had yet been met with. Plank and scantling are reported to be in great demand. Speculations in pigs and potatoes it is also said would be profitable; both are needed to meet the wants of the emigrants, now daily expected to arrive there. The sheep sent from this place had increased in weight from forty to sixty-eight pounds.

A plan of Nelson Haven had been forwarded by the *Will Watch* to Sydney, to be lithographed.

Dr. Imlay had been written to, by an old friend at Nelson Haven, recommending him to send sheep and cattle there. We may add, Mr. Duppa has proceeded by the *Matilda* to Sydney, with the intention of shipping a large number of sheep and cattle to that settlement.

The Nelson Haven people complain that the Port Nicholson mer-

chants do not send them sufficient supplies, and state that if they are not increased, they will have to look to Sydney. The same complaints are made by the settlers at Taranaki. We have no doubt it is a complaint that will soon cease. We understand that Captain Williams has purchased the Pickwick, with the intention of running her as a regular packet, between Port Nicholson, and Nelson Haven. We expect to hear of several other small vessels being employed in a similar way.

Grog selling is discouraged at Nelson Haven. A good many runaway folks had arrived there, but instead of being encouraged, their proceedings will be regarded with suspicion.

#### DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.

THE New Zealand Company's emigrant ships, Olympus, George Fyfe, Blenheim, and New Zealand, sailed from Gravesend on Wednesday the 15th instant, being the day advertised for their departure. The Directors visited the four ships on that day at Gravesend, and Mr. G. F. Young briefly addressed the emigrants on the occasion.

The Olympus, which has once before taken out emigrants for the Company, proceeds to Nelson Haven. She takes out 134 steerage emigrants, and four cabin passengers. The George Fyfe has been chartered for Wellington, and carries 84 emigrants, and 19 cabin and intermediate passengers. Among the former are the Hon. Constantine Dillon (brother of Lord Dillon) and lady, Mr. Fox and lady, Mr. Buckland, a relative of the eminent geologist of that name, Mr. Vavasour, son of Sir Marmaduke Vavasour, Bart, &c. The Hon. Mr. Dillon will go on to Nelson, where he has purchased land.

The Blenheim had all her cabin passengers on board, but will embark the Company's emigrants at Plymouth. Her destination is Wellington and New Plymouth; and the New Zealand will embark her emigrants at Greenock, for Nelson Haven; we have not learnt whether this vessel will take out any cabin passengers.

The following is a list of the cabin passengers in the three first named ships, viz:—

In the Olympus—Mr. Wightman, Mr. W. Wells, Mr. C. Thorp, Mr. A. Rowe, and Mr. H. Manning.

In the Blenheim—Mrs. Johnston and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Walsh; Miss Chilman, Mr. and Mrs. Knight and two children; Mr. Dallock, Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Smart, one son, and four daughters; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Paris, and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. March and child; Mr. Brooke, Mr. Turner and brother; Mr. Hughes, Mr. Prentice, Mr. Duncan, Mr. W. Meanson, Miss Lardman, Mr. Pridié, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Holroyd.

The following are the passengers in the first-class cabins in the George Fyfe:—The Hon. Mr. Dillon and Lady; Mr. William Fox and Lady; Mr. Buckland and Lady; Mr. Charles Clifford; Mr. Vavasour, Mr. and Mrs. Donald and child; Mr. and Miss Fitzgerald, and Miss Christian; Mr. Thirlwall, and Mr. Champney.

By a reference to our advertisements it will be seen the Company will despatch a ship to Nelson and Wellington on the 1st of August next. We are authorised to state that a succession of vessels will sail on the 1st of every month during the remainder of this year. The labouring emigrants in these ships will also be sent to Nelson; but in each case the vessel will proceed, after their disembarkation at Nelson, to Wellington. By this very judicious arrangement the public obtain the double advantage of a monthly opportunity to both Nelson and Wellington; and in it every one will recognise the continuance of that anxiety for the concurrent benefit of Wellington, which has always characterised the Directors' proceedings since the formation of other settlements. A ship will also follow the Blenheim, for New Plymouth, in the month of August.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

##### DEBATE ON THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Attorney General, after glancing at the provisions of the Bill, proceeded as follows:—

From the physical character of the country, it was evident that New Zealand would be colonised at various points, almost all of them virtually, at a distance from the capital. Under such circumstances, to adopt the language of the preamble of the Bill, "the inhabitants themselves are best qualified, as well by their more intimate knowledge of local affairs, as by their direct interest therein, to provide for the wants of their respective settlements." But colonised as New Zealand was, and would be, it was quite essential that each settlement of importance should be given the power of regulating its own local affairs. The central Government would thus be deprived of the power of partiality in its legislation; it would be relieved from the necessity of such petty legislation, while at the same time, the prosperity of the country at large would be promoted by the honorable rivalry which would spring up among the various settlements thus entrusted with the unobscured management of their own local affairs, every settlement would be more or less attractive to trade, capital, and commerce, in proportion as the internal regulations of its town were well managed, its harbour good, and the navigation of its ports safe, easy, and commodious. Such were the general objects and principles of the Bill. How far the provisions of the Bill were calculated to effect its object, he, the Attorney General, must leave to the determination of the Council. He felt confident, however, that when fully understood, it would be found simple and intelligible in its machinery, and unobscured by the minute regulations, which, in the English Corporation Acts, were the fertile source of litigation. The qualification was regulated on the principle, that no Burgess should have the power of taxing the inhabitants of a borough, or have any share in the management of its funds, who should not himself contribute thereto; for though elected, no property qualification was required, because unlike a Member of the Imperial Parliament, his power was confined to the affairs of the borough, and he would be the free choice of those over whose affairs he was invested with control. Though returned but by a few hundred votes, a Member of Parliament had a voice in the affairs of millions of British subjects. The mode of voting, it was proposed, should be open. By

its warmest advocates, secret voting was only preferred as the less of two evils. In all new countries where labour was scarce, it was the employer rather than the employed who required the protection of the ballot. It might excite some surprise, that so little provision had been made in the Bill, for the regulation of the affairs of Corporations, but that petty mode of legislation had been designedly avoided. It appeared to him (the Attorney-General), to be a glaring inconsistency, to grant extensive powers in few and general words, and then immediately to prescribe stringent and minute rules as to the mode in which such powers are to be exercised. If entrusted with the power of undertaking great public works, and of taxing the Borough, to any extent, for their execution, the Council ought surely be left to the exercise of their own discretion in minor details. In its character, the Bill was rather enabling, than exacting: the powers it conferred were unmeasurable and extensive, while its requirements were few. The Council or a Borough was entrusted with great powers, but was not required to exercise them. He (the Attorney-General) was induced to mention this, because, since the Bill had been before the public, he had heard that an intention was entertained of petitioning the Council to defer its operation to a future period. He hoped that there was no foundation for such a report. It would augur ill for the future prosperity of this noble country, if its occupants of the British race had become so far degenerated as to petition against what the people of England had so long struggled for—the ancient Saxon principle of local self-government. For himself, he should, if the Bill should become law, ever esteem it a privilege to have had an opportunity of taking part in the passing of a measure for the Colony, which at so early a period of its settlement was wholly unprecedented in the history of modern colonisation.

Mr. Earp then rose and said, that he could not let the Bill go to the second reading without offering some comments upon its leading principles, and although he had in Port Nicholson strongly objected to a Corporation Bill at this early stage of the colony, yet, as the majority of his fellow-colonists were in this case against him, and as the measure was deemed expedient by the colonial government, he would offer no factious opposition on this ground, and should consider himself wanting in his duty did he not do all in his power to render the Bill as useful and efficient as possible. But, on this point, as the Bill then stood, he felt sorry that he could not agree with the expression of its utility which had fallen from the honourable the Attorney-General. He would refer to the 5th clause, which provides, that "beacons, buoys, and light-houses shall be erected by the Corporate Bodies under this Bill." This would form a heavy item in the expenditure of a small community; but when it was considered that the Corporation were not empowered to levy dues upon shipping for these great public benefits, which dues, if moderate, would be cheerfully paid, he feared it looked like throwing what ought to be government expenditure upon small communities, not well able to afford these expenses, and the more so, as in other colonies the expenses were borne by the government. Again, the provisions of this clause would interfere with the private rights as far as regarded wharfs, or possessions of land under the New Zealand Company, the circumstances of which were known to several members of the Council. He did not speak as an advocate for the principle upon which that Company was founded, for he was in the habit of considering all companies of this nature injurious, inasmuch as they almost necessarily created in any colony where they might be established, an imperium in imperio, a state of things only calculated to embarrass themselves and the Government of the colony. He referred merely to the rights of those persons who had purchased lands from them under Charter of the Home Government, and though not at first, yet afterwards with their countenance and concurrence—these, in his opinion, some of the provisions in the Bill were calculated to disturb. It was understood at Port Nicholson, from what had fallen from his Excellency the Governor, that he had confirmed the Company's plan of Port Nicholson as laid down by them. This plan gave the sole right of wharfs to a certain portion of water frontage, already in the hands of private individuals, who had been induced to select their allotments with the full understanding that this would be permitted, and several persons had erected valuable wharfs upon the same understanding; taking these circumstances into consideration, it would be exceedingly hard to deprive them of the fruits of their enterprise.

The Governor said, in reply—he denied having made such an assertion as quoted by Mr. Earp, but on an occasion when an obstruction was run across the roads, he remembered speaking to a large number of the inhabitants of Port Nicholson (he believed the honourable gentleman himself was present), he then said "If it was thought necessary, he would order the police magistrate to remove the obstruction between high and low water mark, as that was the property of the Crown; he had, however, recommended to the home-government, for the water frontage to be vested in the Corporation, as he thought it would interfere with the privileges of the people, not to allow it, but it could not be conceded without the assent of the Crown; it would, therefore, be preposterous for him to make such a statement as quoted.

Mr. Earp remarked, that it was the impression at Port Nicholson, that his Excellency had confirmed the conditions upon which the town had been selected.

The Governor said, he had not interfered in any way with the New Zealand Company—he had approved of Wellington as a town—and had recommended (as he stated to the honourable member and the deputation at Port Nicholson he would do) that the water-frontage should be vested in the Corporation; but as he before stated, it would be preposterous on his part to grant that which was alone the right of the Crown.

Mr. Earp resumed. That he by no means wished that the Council should legislate especially for Port Nicholson; the inhabitants of that settlement, he was aware, had no more right to special legislation than others of her Majesty's subjects; all he asked for was, that under the peculiar circumstances of that settlement, nothing should, if possible, be introduced into any general Bill injurious to their interests. The next portion of the Bill to which he would allude was this—that although the expense of beacons, landmarks, light-houses, &c., were imposed upon Boroughs, they were not even allowed by the bill the conservatorship of their own harbours and rivers,—that is, they were to bear the expense of constructing and maintaining public works over which they had no control. Could it be reasonably expected but that they would not, if they would avoid it, construct any of these Works, and yet of their necessity,

and that too immediately, there has been recently a melancholy proof in the late shipwrecks in Cook's Straits. Even the very pilotage was taken from Corporations by that bill; no power was given them to appoint and regulate pilots, yet who so fit for this purpose as those residing in the harbour. In all sea-ports of any note it was usual to place the pilots under the direction of the corporations; why should the case be different here? By this Bill also he perceived that the Mayor of a Borough is not to be a magistrate; this he considered a positive injustice, for, on turning to another part of the Bill, he saw that the Mayor, as President of the Body Corporate, was, within six months, compelled to provide a Police-office and a gaol, for the convenience of the Police Magistrate, who was a servant of the Government. Was this right, that Corporate Bodies should be compelled to erect Courts for the Government, whilst their chief officer was to be excluded from the Bench? Again, with regard to the right of voting, notwithstanding the expression of the honourable the Attorney-General in the opening address that all persons possessing, or occupying property, might vote. On turning to the Bill itself, he perceived that the 8th clause gave neither more or less than "universal suffrage," at that rate the opinions of the respectable portion of the inhabitants of a Borough would at all times be swamped by the lowest of the people, and thus would certainly at some time or other exclude respectable men from the Corporation office. Look at the mass of undetected runaway convicts in the colony already; what is to prevent these men from voting for the office? The last thing he would notice should be the unlimited powers given to Corporations to levy rates as often and to what extent they pleased. This was one of the worst features in the Bill. The parties who would gain office, if the Bill passed as it now stood, having little to pay themselves, would conceive the more respectable parties who under this Bill would avoid office if they could, as merely their depositories for money whenever it might please them to call for it. In all other colonies in the South Seas a limit was set to expenditure of Corporations, and most assuredly there was no reason why in New Zealand the rule should be departed from.

Mr. Porter rose and said, he wished to be informed, what the space between high and low water mark in Commercial Bay, would be, and he also wished to ask, what lands would be ceded to them.

The Governor in reply said, roads, squares, market-places, burial-grounds, and all lands for public recreation.

Mr. Porter then remarked, that he should have been much better pleased, were one acre given them out of every 100, for the purpose of farming a revenue.

The Attorney-General in reply, expressed his astonishment at the observations which had been made, and the quarter from which they came. Mr. Earp was the last member of the Council from whom he should have expected any opposition to the granting of powers of self-government. The honorable member seemed to have wholly mistaken the character of the Bill. The Bill gave great powers, but made few requirements. The people of any Borough might, at their option, undertake such works as they might deem essential for the interests of the Borough. As to the expenses of criminal prosecutions, it was surely most fair that each settlement should bear the expenses of the crimes committed within its limits. Each would then have an interest in the improvement of its people.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the Council resolved themselves into committee on the "Municipal Corporation Bill."

The Attorney-General said, that it was merely nominal that the Council resolved themselves into committee on the Bill, as the further consideration of the Bill would be postponed to a future day, for the purpose of giving honorable members time to consider such amendments as were proposed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### MISREPRESENTATION CORRECTED.

MR. EARRON.—My attention having been directed, by your notice in the *Journal* of the misrepresentation of the *Emigration Gazette*, to the article in question; and being one of the last returned from the colony, I have been induced to analyse some portions of that interesting and ingenious piece of literature, and herewith furnish you with the results.

In the first place it states, that "Port Nicholson (the town of Wellington I suppose it means), is situated on the margin of a Bay difficult of access, both seaward and landward, the high mountains, at the foot of which stands the town, extend for many miles into the interior. Beyond this range we find the most fertile section of the country called the Thames district."

Now, sir, as you have observed, the accessibility of Port Nicholson seaward is already established, being no longer questioned except by those who may guess mistakes through ignorance; and even to this class the recent declaration of Captain Hobson, one of the last to admit of the prosperity of the Company's settlements, in council, that through the zeal and vigour of the Company, the enterprise and independent character of their settlers, and the natural advantages of the harbour, there could be no doubt that Port Nicholson would soon become a very valuable and important settlement, should be a final "silencer."

To disprove the existence of impediments to inland communication, I may mention the circumstance of my having walked over this "Range of mountains" (stopping on my way to notice the fine estate and clearings of a friend on either summit, and the masts which were being prepared in the forest for the emigrant ships in the harbour), in rather more than an hour, along a mountain path by which the Port Nicholson ladies now ride the distance in half that time.

If the level land, to which I descended from my friend's clearing, was

[\* We understand that Captain Hobson's despatches to the Government speak of Port Nicholson in terms of the highest praise.—Ed.]

a part of Thames district "which," it is stated, "stretches away from the base of these thickly wooded mountains," that country must certainly be of a far more fertile character than, from the nature of its soil, I had been led to expect.

I have always, sir, had an idea that the editors of *Gazettes* were either well acquainted with the subjects on which they wrote, or ought to be so; and from the circumstance of the writer of that article being a supporter of our enlightened colonial governments, am bound to suppose that he belongs to the former class. Could I then, sir, with due respect, through the medium of your humble journal (no offence), suggest that when his editorial duties do not require his pen-work, the inventor of that ably-written description would deliver a course of lectures on New Zealand topography, and the "geographical positions" of those parts which he has heard of! as it would not fail to be highly amusing, and perhaps conducive of good to those who are interested therein, as also to a few persons who have been resident in and traversed the country without, at the time, having known distinctly their whereabouts. Can I add the suggestion, that as the literary Mr. Shortland is expected soon to be in England, he would defer the instruction course until that gentleman might relieve him of a portion of the laborious duties of the *Gazette*, and give him time sufficiently to consider his subject.\*

There are two or three trifling errors in the statements that "at Port Nicholson and New Plymouth things are as bad as they can possibly be," and that "the population were abandoning those places for Auckland;" the estimate of the population of Auckland at 2,000 is also slightly erroneous. Hoping that the editor of the *Gazette* will not feel annoyed at my interference, I must state that things had not come to the worst when I left Wellington, and that I feel thoroughly convinced that the *Emigration Gazette*, having arrived at that interesting crisis, ought now to mend.

"Facts are stubborn things!" In November last the number of persons who had left Wellington for Auckland was 65, which number includes 31 soldiers and four government officials. From New Plymouth not one had removed.

The "New Zealand Banking Company" was never established at Port Nicholson, ergo, it was never removed! At Wellington, the Branch of the "Union Australian Bank" commenced business nearly a year before Auckland, the "capital," was founded.

May I, sir, remind the writer of the descriptive article (and for his excellent invention of descriptions I think he ought to take out a patent), that any opinion of the New Zealand Company's in regard to the convenience, for communication, of the site of its new colony, could not have influenced Captain Hebeon in his selection of the Auckland locality, as the Government Town was established eighteen months before the second settlement of the Company's was heard of in the country.

After some other equally true, but at the same time rather barefaced statements, follows the "extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Macfarlane, formerly of Paisley, now of the Scotch Church in Port Nicholson," who complains that the colony is getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," which he attributes to the "pathetic indifference" of Col. Wakefield, &c., &c. Now I must differ (and I have for some time differed), with the opinion of this reverend gentleman, as I do not believe that the Company's Agent has ever manifested this absence of interest in the prosperity of the colony; on the contrary, that gentleman is most unremitting in his attention to the advancement of the settlements, knowing that by being so he would best promote the success of the Company. The temper which Col. Wakefield has shown in the various trying periods of the settlement's existence, and the ability with which he has discharged his arduous duties, are alike admirable, and have not been unnoticed by even the New South Wales and Australian press, jealous as it is of the rival colony.

Perhaps the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane was thinking of his congregation when he wrote that the colony was getting "small by degrees and beautifully less," for it is a fact, that since the *New Zealand Gazette* commenced the practice of ministers appearing at, and taking a part in the proceedings of a public political meeting while in a state of intoxication, the said gentleman's congregation has peculiarly diminished.

It has occurred to me that as the editor of the *Gazette* has thought fit to dispense the Cook's Strait Settlements, to prove the superior facilities of Auckland, that I may hint that if he does favour us with a course of lectures, he will state with minuteness the rapidity of the tide in the Waitomata, or Auckland Harbour, the number of hours out of the twenty-four during which the cessation of current will allow of convenient communication between the shipping and the beach, and the length of the mud flats which extend from the town towards the anchorage; a few words in explanation of the length of the beach where boats can land at Auckland; and the general height of the cliffs which surround that town seaward, would be useful. Could he acquaint us with the precise situation of the dangers in the Thames Gulf, marked in the latest charts as "rocks even with the water's edge—position uncertain;" together with the exact breadth of the Waitomata channel, it would prove of much interest. And if he could contrive to guess the population of the "capital" at about two-thirds of what he did in his late historic article, we might believe it to be nearer the real amount.

Lastly, sir, I hope that "Bea" (with whom our friend wishes it to be understood that he is on terms of intimate communication), on his return from America will find many "fat boys" connected with the New Zealand interest; I am certain that he will find none in either the editorial or publishing departments of the office of the *Emigration Gazette*. H.

\* A course on the "Profoundness of Captain Hobson's Wisdom" would also be desirable.

† Query, Wellington? Does he mean that the Scotch gentleman and his congregation are assembled in the middle of the harbour?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—The difficulty which you imagine to exist in reference to the fixing of the size of the allotments of land in New Zealand, is very trifling, at all events; the difficulty lies on another horn, which is that of the price at which land should be sold *per acre*; and this is a difficulty that there are no means existing by which it can be got rid of: all that can be done will be but to make approaches, and to vary the price according to the geographical situation of the country to be colonized, and according to the price in which land may be sold in neighbouring colonies, and according to the numbers of persons who may reasonably be expected to give a preference or otherwise, according to the genial or ungenial nature of the climate, the fertility or sterility of its soil, the distance or proximity of the country to be colonized. My remarks, therefore, were confined entirely to the size of the allotment, because I am perfectly aware of the great difficulties which exist in the way of fixing the price of land; nor did I intend my remarks to have a retrospective application to the Nelson settlement. I merely alluded to Nelson as an illustration; for I do not see how the New Zealand Company can now easily alter the size of the Nelson allotments, even if they wished to do so, although I think I could, perhaps, propose a method if they wished it, or were at a loss for one. My remarks, therefore, I intended should apply to future settlements—therefore, I did not trouble my head about proposing a method for altering the size of the Nelson allotments. I do not say, or think, that the price of 30s an acre is too high for such a fertile country as New Zealand; and, if there were no competing colonies much nearer home, I should say that the price was far too low; because the price ought to be, at the least, as much—indeed, it ought to be a little more—per acre, than as much as would pay for the conveying of persons, by whose labour alone the land would be rendered of any value—that is, supposing one man can properly and completely cultivate by his own labour, say five acres, which is, perhaps, more than he could do, to do it most efficiently, then the price of those five acres should be, or ought to be, as much as would pay for the carrying of such men there, which, in the case of New Zealand, on account of its distance, would amount to nearly 20l—that is, 4l per acre; and, therefore, to proceed upon really sound principles (but which, I know, cannot be done on account of competition), approaches to it only being made as far as competition will allow, that ought, perhaps, to be the price, with a little beyond it to remunerate the Company for trouble and outlay; for I do not mean that the 4l per acre should remain in the hands of the Company for their benefit; no! but that it should be expended in conveying persons to the colony; as to proceed on sound principles there ought to be one man conveyed there for every five acres. I know that under one view these are comparatively abstractions, for they cannot be fully acted upon; still we shall always proceed more safely by knowing what ought to be done, and then approaching as near as we can to what ought to be done, for it may be most confidently asserted, that by aiming at perfection, we thereby are enabled most nearly to approach it. I think some of your observations are somewhat inconsistent. I believe the Company are acting to the best of their ability; but still, while it is proper to do quickly, it is equally desirable to do things well. I cannot see how selling land in large allotments, can be a reason for supposing that thereby the parties buying will have more money left for cultivation; the contrary must be the fact: and your idea of the labourer buying land of the middle man (and at an advance greatly beyond the Company's price) being the best mode, is very erroneous; because the whole of his small capital goes to the middle man in the purchase of the land; whereas, if he had been enabled to buy at the same rate as the middle man, his little capital would greatly assist his labours; besides, under any view, the more money a man sink in the purchase, the less capital he must have left with which to carry on cultivation. You allude to Canada, why it it is well known, that one of its great impediments is the scantiness of its population, in relation or proportion to the surface of land which has been sold,\* and which has been a greater drawback than even its inhospitable climate, which is such, that you may say with poor Jack, "the sun will burn your nose off, and the frost will nip your toes off." The high price at which land may be sold in Auckland is an evil, and chiefly for the reason that the money for which it is sold, is not devoted to the purpose of carrying out labour there, but is spent for the extravagant support of an almost useless government, or goes into the pockets of private individuals: now it is in some measure to prevent the money paid for land going into the pockets of private parties, and which ought to be expended in carrying out labour, that I want the New Zealand Company to act in such a manner as that any poor man who buys land may be enabled to buy it of them; and not for a large portion of his hard earnings to go into the pocket of the middle man, in the shape of an exorbitant advance or profit on the price of land. And even here there would not be much to object to, if the money were used for the procuring of labourers; at all events it must be injurious that the actual cultivator of the soil should have his capital diminished by a single shilling beyond what is absolutely necessary for the purchase. I have proposed fifty acres as the largest allotment; now that will require, if cultivated, more than 800l. capital, which is more than you can reasonably suppose will be forthcoming;† then, surely the allotments ought not to exceed that; for you must admit that it is injurious to allow a man to have land of which he can merely say that it is mine, and so compel a purchaser to go further off; the desire to be merely the possessors of land, and which is not only a folly but a great evil, will not be checked by making the allotments either large or small; for whether the price be 5s. an acre or 100l., man seems equally desirous of buying or holding as much as he can; therefore, if the poor man is desirous of holding a little land, you do but increase the evil by disabling him to purchase, except of the middleman, for the middleman is thereby additionally stimulated to buy land merely to hold until he can sell at a large profit; and in proportion to his profit so is the colony deprived of the capital which would otherwise be left for cultivation; and in the case of large sections, although a man says and wishes not to buy so much, he must either expend his whole capital

\* This arises entirely out of the cheapness of land.—Ed. N. Z. J.

† The writer is not well informed as to the amount of capital required upon land either here or in a new country. £5. 10s., is about the average per acre, and in the new countries, after clearing, it is less. As to the result of the application of capital to land in New Zealand, see the account of Mr. Molesworth's clearing, in this day's paper.

in the purchase, and perhaps even borrow to make up the sum; or he must go without purchasing any. So that the injurious desire to possess large quantities of land, instead of being discouraged and removed, is thus produced and fostered. You talk of eighty rural and twenty suburban acres for allotments; the result would be the cultivation of the twenty acres, and the possession of the eighty acres merely for the sake of possession; then, why wish so unwisely as that a man should merely be the owner of land?—thereby, perhaps, preventing others from taking it; and doing the very thing which ought to be avoided, compelling them to go further off, thus spreading, as in Canada, the population, instead of concentrating it. Hoping you may find room for this in the *New Zealand Journal*.—Sir, I am your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CORHAM.

I have more to say, but have taken up too much space already perhaps.

95, Newgate-street, 6th June, 1842.

P. S.—Although I address to you, sir, personally, it is intended, through your instrumentality, (if it should so please you) to be addressed to all persons interested in the matter, and to those who may think as you do, of whom, perhaps, there are a great number: so that I beg you will not take anything as offensively personal to yourself, because it is not so intended.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM AMY BURTON TO HER AUNT.

Wellington, Nov. 9, 1841.

DEAR AND HONOURED AUNT,—As I think it my duty to let you know that we are arrived safe in this colony, I trust it will be acceptable to you; and I hope this will find you in perfect health. You are already aware that we went on board the ship *Olympus*, at Deptford, on the 2d of December, 1840. We that day dropped down to Gravesend, where we lay until the 8th. We then sailed for the Downs, which we finally left on the 10th, and bade adieu to old England, perhaps for ever. All our family, myself excepted, were very sea-sick. In the Bay of Biscay we encountered a very heavy gale, which lasted three days; and many on board were dreadfully alarmed: but, under Providence, our ship sustained no injury. We soon got into a warm climate and smooth seas, and all the time we were on the Line it was very pleasant. We lost four children on the voyage, and we had five births. The captain of the ship behaved very well to all the emigrants, and the doctor discharged his duty faithfully. Any part of our rations which we thought proper to keep in the stores of the ship, was punctually paid to us on landing. We saw vast quantities of flying fish, in fine weather, a great many albatrosses, the porpoise, the grampus, a whale or two, and one solitary shark. We caught eight dolphins, and other fish; and the gentlemen on the poop shot a great number of those splendid aquatic birds called the albatross. We also had the pleasure of seeing a beautiful iceberg; it passed us about a mile to leeward. We were then between the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land; and it was then very cold, and often stormy. At length, after many vexatious circumstances, which serve us only to laugh at now, we, on the 20th of April, 1841, cast anchor in Port Nicholson harbour; and before us lay the superb town of Wellington. We did not land until the 23d, owing to a heavy gale of wind, which prevented the boats going out. We—I mean our family—landed all in good health. My father is in good health; he gets £2, sterling a week. Eliza is in good service. I am in good service: I have £16 per annum. Amelia is well married, and James is in service; and William works at his trade. Building has gone on rapidly since we arrived here. High winds prevail here so much that it is very unpleasant. We have been here now upwards of six months, and we have had no warm weather; but we have had neither frost nor snow, but cold wind, with now and then a lovely day—but oh! they are rare. We have also had very heavy rains. This is a very mountainous district; but I am told there is beautiful level land in the interior. Provisions are very high, and wearing apparel still higher. I have now, dear aunt, discharged a part of the duty I owe you, to the best of my ability. We all join in love to you and dear cousins; and should you condescend to answer this, please direct, James Burton, Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand.—And I remain, dear aunt, ever your affectionate niece,

AMY BURTON.

P. S. The natives of New Zealand—at least of these parts—are very mild and peaceable, and very fond of the white people; but they are greedy, and will overreach us in making a bargain. They are, upon the whole, a fine race. We have felt several slight shocks of earthquake since we came, but they never do any harm. Our houses are built with clay and sticks; some of boards, and a few of bricks and clay. New Zealand is exactly on the contrary side of the globe to England: consequently, our day is your night—our winter is your summer. This is now spring here. God bless you, dear aunt, and send you health and long life. Do write to me.

SWISS BULLS.—Sir Francis A. Mackenzie, in a communication to the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, states that he had at length succeeded, through the agency of his friend, the celebrated geologist and writer on fossil fishes, Professor Agassiz, in obtaining possession of a breeding stock, which for the last twenty-three years since his first visit to Switzerland, he had been most desirous to secure for this country, and that four of the finest bulls that Switzerland could produce were now on their way to England. Sir Francis, in describing this stock, remarks:—“I certainly never saw more beautiful cattle than the Swiss, not even in Yorkshire, and they combine both milking and fattening qualities, which is an immense advantage—the proof of the fact is their being the cows which in Lombardy are only bought for making Parmesan cheese—and I hope that the shapes of the animals now sent will, to the best judges, prove that they possess the latter quality by their perfect shapes.” Two are for Scotland, the other two Sir Francis wishes to dispose of in England.—*Dundee Courier*.

HATCHING BY STEAM.—A person employed on the Torpoint Steam Ferry Bridge, by way of experiment, deposited thirteen duck-eggs, embedded in sawdust, upon the crown of the boiler, anxiously watching them, and sprinkling them daily with warm water. After remaining the usual time of incubation, thirteen lively young ducklings burst their shells and started into existence, and are now in the possession of Mr. Cowley, of Torpoint.—*Despatch Independent*.

WOOL.

We have occasionally inserted official papers on the supply of and demand for wool, under the impression that the growth of wool ought very shortly to engage the attention of settlers. For the same reason we have given occasional statements of quantities and prices. We now give an abstract of the latest parliamentary paper on the subject, whence our readers will collect that the keeping of sheep and the growth of wool is well worthy their attention. In another part of our paper will be found a communication from a valued correspondent on Merino sheep, which we recommend to our readers notice.

An Official Account of the Quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool Imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1841; specifying the Countries from which it came, the Quantity that paid a Duty of One Penny per Pound, and the Quantity that paid a Duty of One Half-penny per Pound; of the Quantity of Foreign Wool Re-exported during the same period, and the Countries to which it was sent; and the Quantity remaining Warehoused under Bond on the 5th day of January, 1842.

Quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool imported into the United Kingdom.	Year 1841.
	Lbs.
From Russia	4,131,652
Sweden and Norway	15,424
Denmark	778,256
Prussia	165,125
Germany	20,858,775
Holland	121,061
Belgium	300,862
France	14,659
Portugal	679,071
Spain	1,088,200
Gibraltar	25,678
Italy	1,502,254
Malta	184,989
Turkey	417,563
Egypt	70
Morocco	85,250
Cape of Good Hope	1,079,910
St. Helena	990
East India Company's Territories	3,008,664
New South Wales	7,993,060
Van Diemen's Land	3,397,531
Swan River Settlement	48,590
South Australia	759,909
New Zealand	272
British North American Colonies	4,881
British West Indies	5,014
Curacao	224
United States of America	58,791
Brazil	318
States of the Rio de la Plata	5,105,637
Chili	923,832
Peru	3,144,462
Foreign Wool	56,170,974
Produce of the Isle of Man	8,667
<b>Total Quantity Imported</b>	<b>56,179,641</b>

Quantity of Foreign Sheep and Lambs' Wool retained for Home Consumption.	
Charged with a Duty at 1d per lb	22,051,796
Ditto at 3d per lb	14,495,002
Ditto at 6d per lb, being Red wool	4,306
Duty free, being the Produce of British Possessions	16,310,916
<b>Total Quantity retained for Home Consumption</b>	<b>52,862,020</b>

Quantity of Foreign Sheep and Lambs' Wool re-exported.	
To Germany	19,494
Holland	67,517
Belgium	1,094,636
France	846,460
Portugal	3,927
United States of America	520,460
Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	1,971
<b>Total Quantity re-exported</b>	<b>2,554,435</b>

Quantity of Foreign Sheep and Lambs' Wool remaining Warehoused under Bond on 5th January, 1842.	
	6,912,060

Whilst the total quantity imported exceeds fifty-six millions of pounds—of which 21,000,000 of pounds are supplied by Germany, the Australian Colonies and the Cape of Good Hope, it will be seen, present gratifying evidence of the growing importance of one of the most valuable staples—

New South Wales	7,993,060 lbs.
Van Diemen's Land	3,397,531
Cape of Good Hope	1,079,210
South Australia	759,909

Swan River Settlement	48,590
British North American Colonies	4,881
New Zealand	272

making a total from the Australasian Colonies of 12,399,090 lbs. New Zealand, it will be observed, has made a beginning; and, although our opinion is, she must always be inferior to the Australian Colonies as a wool grower, we are not without hope that she will take a share in the business of supplying this country, and perhaps supply wool of a longer staple than can be furnished by New South Wales.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.—The following is the declared value of British woollen manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1841 to the undermentioned Colonies:

British Colonies in North America	515,344
British West Indies	62,919
Settlements in Australia	91,851
Cape of Good Hope	55,185
Other parts of Africa	24,447
New Zealand	4,767

The manufactures comprehended in the foregoing exports, are designated under the respective heads, as "clothes of all sorts"—"napped coatings, duffells, &c."—"kerseymers"—"baizes of all sorts"—"stuffs, woollens, or worsted"—"flannel"—"blankets, and blanketing,"—"carpets and carpeting"—"woollens mixed with cotton"—"hosiery, viz. stockings, woollen, or worsted"—"sundries; consisting of hosiery, not otherwise described, rugs, coverlids, tapes, and small wares." With a population not much exceeding 200,000, the Australian Colonies appear to have received British woollen manufactured goods valued at 91,851; and by the account of exports, whence this statement is taken, the entire amount of similar exports from the United Kingdom, to all parts of the world, did not exceed a declared value of 5,748,673.

NEW ZEALAND RHYMES AND REASONS.

NEW PLYMOUTH—NO. 1.

Three Januaries since, in Plymouth met  
Some men of zealous mind and strenuous hand,  
Who to themselves the "work heroic" set,  
To plant another Plymouth on fresh land.\*

In January, when the old Earth had made  
Her annual round—on plains, her wild apart—  
Were the foundations of New Plymouth laid; †  
And thus a Pilgrim writes with cheerful heart:—

"A lovelier land, or a more healthy clime,  
Or likelier for corn, and wine, and oil,  
Eye hath never seen; ‡ and here, without a crime  
Man may aspire to the reward of toil; §  
And ships and steam shall hence, at no far time,  
Convey the produce of a teeming soil." ¶

EMIGRATION.—PAISLEY.—It has excited a good deal of surprise, that in a community where there are so many people unemployed, so few should have availed themselves of the Government offer of a free passage to New Zealand. Had the limits of Paisley and vicinity, within which the choice was at first confined, been adhered to, there would not have been as many applicants as would have freighted the first ship. The cause we conceive to be—first, the difficulty of raising money; enough for an outfit; and second, the fear which men accustomed to sedentary employment naturally feel in contemplating the physical exertions necessary for succeeding in a new and uncleared country. The limits, however, having been extended to the adjoining counties, the applications have greatly increased. There are now about 70 families booked for the Duchess of Argyll, and 10 or 15 more are all that will be required. This vessel will probably sail in the first week of June. For the other vessel, the Jane Gifford, a good number of applications have been lodged, and there is little doubt that her complement will be completed so as to admit of her sailing about the middle of that month. There has been almost no applications by farm servants or shepherds for passages to Van Diemen's Land, and on this account, we believe, Government has abandoned the intention of sending any vessel from the Clyde this season.—Paisley Advertiser.

\* The first public meeting in Plymouth, on the subject of colonizing New Zealand from the West of England, was held on the 25th January 1840, and on that day was formed the Plymouth Company of New Zealand.

† The surveyors completed their tour of discovery on the 17th Jan. 1841, and at the end of that month, the site of New Plymouth was finally chosen on the plains of Taranaki.

‡ "I shall, therefore, only say that a more beautiful and promising country for agriculture is perhaps not to be found. A more healthy climate, I believe, there is not. Myself and family lived in a native hut for five months, without either door or window. \* \* \* We slept on native mats on the ground, (and occasionally a little rain,) yet, for all this, we were blessed with the best of health."—Letter from Mr. Frederick Carrington, the surveyor, Sept 1841. (Latest Information from New Plymouth.)

§ "With regard to the country, I think no one can dislike it. Labour here comes very high. Labouring men work for the Company, and earn 5s a day. Go to work at half past seven, and leave off at four o'clock; therefore, the men will not leave the Company without extra wages. My brother Peter is working for the Company, and earns 7s 6d a day in the same quantity of hours."—Letter from Josiah Hoskins, an emigrant. (Ibid. p. 47.)

¶ "A steam-tug would be an invaluable acquisition to this place, as we could then discharge large ships with great facility; and during many months in the year, &c. &c."—Surveyor's Letter. (Ibid. p. 12.)  
"A mooring ought to be here, also a jetty, which I suppose we shall quickly have, and then this place will go a-head; and if a steam-tug, we shall be all right."—Surveyor's Journal. (Ibid. p. 16.)

Jan. 8th.—Barque Matilda, Roberts, for Sydney. Passengers—Messrs. Dupps, J. W. Jones, and Mrs. Cohen.  
 Jan. 9th.—Brigantine Vanguard, Murray, for New Plymouth. Passengers—Messrs. J. Wallace and Woods.  
 Jan. 10th.—Barque Regia, Bruce, for Jacob's River.  
 Same day.—Sloop Royal William, Lovett, for Akaroa, with supplies for the French settlement.

Barque Tyne, Robertson  
 — Middlesex, Salmon  
 Cutter Pickwick, Guillan  
 Ship Mandarin, Yule  
 Schooner Fidele, Salvator Comino  
 Brig Portenia, Frazier  
 Schooner Mana, Barker

IN PORT.

Brigantine Abercrombie, Devlin  
 Schooner Gem, Pearce  
 — Henry Daymond  
 — Ann, Eagon  
 — Look-in, Cannon  
 Barque Magnet.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25, Mrs. Godwin, of a daughter.—Dec. 27, Mrs. Head, of a daughter.—Jan. 1st, at Park Cottage, Wellington-terrace, Mrs. Robert Park, of a daughter.—Jan. 2, Mrs. Brown, of a daughter.—Jan. 5, Mrs. Florence, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, Mrs. Bolton, of a daughter.—Same day, the wife of Mr. Thomas Waters, of a daughter.—Same day, Mrs. Wright, of a daughter.—Jan. 7, Mrs. Watson, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, the lady of Captain Edward Daniell, of a daughter. On the 29th December, Mrs. J. M'Beth, of a son.  
 DIED.—On Sunday, the 19th inst., at Edgware House, Edgware, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Edward George, highly respected and deeply lamented by all who knew him.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP FOR NEW ZEALAND WANTED.  
 New Zealand House, 23rd June, 1842.  
**T**HE Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company do hereby give notice that they will be ready on Tuesday, the 28th day of June, at 3 o'clock precisely, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 100 Steerage Passengers, in a ship of about 300 tons, old register, from the Port of London to Nelson and Wellington, in New Zealand, to sail on the first day of August next.  
 The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had on application at the Company's House.  
 The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender.  
 By order of the Court.  
 JOHN WARD, Sec.

**CHURCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.**  
 The Bishop of New Zealand having pledged himself, previous to his departure from England, to meet with an equal sum any sum that may be subscribed by the New Zealand Company, or those connected with it, or by the Settlers at Wellington and New Plymouth, for the support of the Church of England and its Clergy in these settlements; and the Earl of Devon, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, and the Reverend Dr. Hinds, having consented to act as the trustees of all funds to be thus raised; the undersigned gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to receive subscriptions for the purposes above stated. The friends of the Established Church who may subscribe on this occasion, are requested to observe that they will thereby further the objects in view to double the amount of their respective subscriptions.  
 COMMITTEE.  
 Hon. Fred. J. Tollemache, M.P.  
 Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache  
 Hon. Francis Baring  
 Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P.  
 Ross De Mangles, Esq., M.P.  
 Rev. Charles Doreau.  
 SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.  
 New Zealand Company (for Wellington) - £2,000  
 New Zealand Company (for New Plymouth) - 500  
 Joseph Somes, Esq. (Governor of the New Zealand Company) - 25  
 Hon. Francis Baring (Deputy Governor) - 25  
 Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache (for Wellington) 100  
 Hon. Fred. Tollemache, M.P. (for ditto) - 50  
 Miss Jane Beauchamp (for ditto) - 50  
 Subscriptions will be received by any Member of the Committee; by the Secretary, New Zealand-house, Broad-street-buildings; or by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, bankers, Lombard-street.

**FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.**  
 NEW ZEALAND, sailing at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The well-known fast-sailing British-built ship, THOMAS SPARKS, A 1 for Twelve Years, 407 Tons Register—Coppered and Copper-fastened. JOHN SPARKS, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Will sail the 10th July.  
 This Ship has a splendid poop and elegant accommodations for Passengers, both in the Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage, and is well known for her quick passage. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth.  
 She presents an eligible opportunity for passengers and Emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope.  
 For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, on board; to Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., Liverpool; or to Phillips and Tiplady, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard-street.

**TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA**  
 NEW ZEALAND, &c.  
 CHAR. DE. WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, OF IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Thrashing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.  
 "I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 147, 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.

**VIEWS RECENTLY TAKEN IN NEW ZEALAND.**  
 Just published, on a scale of 21 by 14 inches, price 2s 6d tinted; and 5s beautifully coloured after nature.  
**A VIEW OF NELSON HAVEN, IN TASMAN'S GULF,** including part of the site of the intended Town of Nelson.  
 Also, uniform with the above.  
**A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON,** looking towards the South East, and comprising one-third of the water frontage.  
 "These splendid views are exquisitely drawn on stone, by J. Allom, from the original paintings made in November last, by C. Heaphy, draftsman to the New Zealand Company, and convey a most faithful and complete idea of the general scenery of this very beautiful and interesting country."—London Review.  
 London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**A LADY** wishes to procure a SITUATION for a young person, 17 years of age, as attendant on a family going to Wellington, NEW ZEALAND, this Summer. She is an excellent needlewoman, very fond of children, and an experienced nurse in illness. Address, pre-paid, to Mrs. W. Richardson, 12, Bentlack Terrace, Regent's Park.  
**TO LANDOWNERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN NEW ZEALAND.**

**MESSRS. CLIFFORD and VAVASOUR,** who are about to proceed immediately to New Zealand, will be happy to undertake the affairs of persons desirous of purchasing land there, or having any business requiring the superintendance of Agents resident in the Colony.  
 Particulars may be obtained by enquiry at the New Zealand House, Broad Street, City, or to Messrs. Cotton and Benett, Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn.

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**  
**A REGULAR LINE** of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the EMMA (which sailed on the 1st of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendance of AUGUSTUS COLLINGRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander. In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.  
 The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.  
 A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intends returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.  
 Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25l.; Second Cabin, 12l.; Steerage 8l.;  
 For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and further particulars apply to SHAW & Co. 6, Barge-yard, Back-lane; and for Freight and Passage, to Captain COLLINGRIDGE, on board; or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or FILBY & Co., Brokers, 187, Fenchurch-street, London.  
 The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ladbrook and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.  
 Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to  
 SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

**MILK.**—Kirchoff, a Russian chemist, who discovered the process of converting starch into sugar, has made several experiments on milk, by which it appears that that fluid may be preserved for use for an indefinite time. Fresh milk is slowly evaporated by a very gentle heat, till it is reduced to dry powder—which is to be kept perfectly dry in a bottle well stoppered for use. It need only be diluted with a sufficient quantity of water—the mixture will then have all the taste and properties of new milk. This powder must form a valuable addition to a sea stock.

**EMIGRATION.**—A parliamentary return has just been published of the number of emigrants who embarked from the United Kingdom last year, and the quantity of crown land sold in each of the colonies. Referring to the statement concerning emigration, we find that the result is, that there left England 72,104, Scotland 14,060, and Ireland 22,428 persons; or in all 118,592 persons; of whom 45,017 proceeded to the United States, 46 to Texas, 106 to Central America, 38,164 to British North America, 2,130 to the West Indies, 27 to the Falkland Islands, 65 to Western Africa, 368 to the Cape of Good Hope, 40 to the Mauritius, 4 to Moulmain, 28,724 to Australia, and 3,901 to New Zealand. The commissioners of colonial lands and emigration last year afforded pecuniary assistance to the following number of persons, from the proceeds of land sales, the deposit money for which has been paid in this country. To New South Wales 16,917, to Van Diemen's Land 331, to New Zealand 2,006, total 18,554. The naval and military grants have been rather extensive for some time past, but we fear that the system of charging so high for lands as 1l per acre, or sometimes 2l and 3l when put up to auction, must prevent the small capitalist from emigrating, since by the time his voyage expenses are paid, he has little or nothing left wherewith to cultivate the tracts he may have purchased.

**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.

**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices of NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.  
 CONSIGNMENTS can be forwarded to the above Settlements.  
 EMIGRATION, Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged.  
 NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

**EMIGRANTS' TENTS.**—12 feet square made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, of 10s complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Pole, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 3l extra. They are 8 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute, &c. complete for use. Weight 20lbs., quite water-proof. Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Sheep folding Net of strong tarred cord 24 feet high, 4 1/2 per yard. Rick Cloths, Tarps, Tents, Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tunbridge-place, corner of Judd-street, New-road.

**OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.**  
**J. AND E. MONNERY** beg to call the attention of the public to their **OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES**, 165, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.  
 Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices annexed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

**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 sight see 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 and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.**  
 These ROOMS were established in 1836, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information, hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of the world. Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies, Annual Subscription List. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.  
 \* Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight, Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. GIBBS and GIBBS, as above.  
 Printed and Published at the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons, in the County of Middlesex, by GIBBS and GIBBS, Printers and Stationers, at the British Empire Office, No. 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, June 25, 1842.

RHODES  
\*COT  
LIBR

# THE New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 65.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## REPORT UPON THE COUNTRY LYING BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND MANEWATU.

About a month since we joined the Surveyor-General's party, and proceeded with them to visit the country between this port and the Manewatu. From this trip we have just returned, and now offer our readers the following as the result of our journey:—

With the country between Port Nicholson and Thom's whaling station at Porirua, distant seventeen miles, most of the settlers are familiar; the ground throughout that distance is hilly, and is not only known but universally admitted to be of excellent quality, generally covered with large trees of various valuable descriptions of wood.

Leaving Thom's at Porirua, after a journey of eight miles, through country of the description above stated, the traveller finds himself upon the sea coast. This block of land will afford, we should think, at least one hundred desirable sections, and a road may be obtained through their centre, commencing at the place on Porirua Harbour called Taupo Valley, and falling out on the sea coast at Puki-rua. This will be a road made purposely to open the block in question, and will be traversed in the early stage of the Colony by horsemen and foot passengers generally proceeding to the north, but the great north road we have no doubt will continue up the Porirua Valley, and fall out at Waikanai or Otaki.

At Puki-rua the sand beach commences, but is at a short distance separated from the sand beach which continues all the way to Wanganui—by a space of about three miles, which from its character has derived the name of the Rocky Settlement. This portion of the beach is further distinguished by the steep hills overhanging the road. From Puki-rua to Pari Pari is generally considered the worst piece of the road between Port Nicholson and Wanganui.

At Pari Pari the first change in the character of the country is commenced. From Port Nicholson to that place the distance is 28 miles, and from the latter to the Manewatu the distance is 43 miles. Throughout the last named distance the beach continues to run almost due north, while the hills commencing at Pari Pari to trend to the east bear by the time they approach the Manewatu about north-east. They also gradually lose their elevation, and terminate at Manewatu. There is consequently a large three sided piece of land, having the hills, Manewatu, and the beach, for its boundaries.

At Waikanai, distant further from Pari Pari about 10 miles, the breadth of the level land described is between 3 and 4 miles. At Otaki further to the north 13 miles, the distance to the hills has increased 6 miles; and at Manewatu, the distance between the hills and the sea has increased to 20 miles. At this place, a large open country presents itself with all the appearance of extending far distant into the interior.

From Waikanai to Manewatu the distance is 34 miles, and, as already been stated, the level land which at the former is three, has at the latter increased to 20 miles in breadth; it is not however all available. There is a broad and increasing belt of sand on the seaside. At the former place it is between one and a half and two miles, and at the latter place between four or five miles broad. Deducting the maximums of the belt stated; a breadth of land, all supposed to be of excellent quality is left, commencing with one mile, and terminating with 15 miles in breadth.

At Waikanai and Otaki the vegetation is most luxuriant. At the latter there is a large quantity of wild oats measuring six feet in height, and wild wheat having ears six inches long. At Waikanai there is excellent Cape barley in considerable quantities. A circumstance which affords good proof of the productive powers of the climate of this island may be witnessed at Waikanai. At that place a large quantity of potatoes are growing in mere sand. On enquiry, Mr. Jenkins, who has lived there five years, stated that during his residence good crops had been obtained from the same soil annually by the natives. Would any person in England venture to take five successive crops of potatoes from the same piece of ground without the aid of an abundant supply of manure?

All along the coast there are numerous streams of excellent water, but a sufficient quantity of water does not enter the sea from any one of them, between this and Manewatu to keep even a boat channel open. The most important of these streams are the Waikanai, Otaki, and Ohou. A peculiarity of these rivers is, that they generally run parallel to the coast for some distance. This circumstance, the number of these streams, the level character of the country and its freedom from rocks, suggest the idea, that at some future day they may be united, and thereby a canal formed which might have its outlet in the Manewatu. This work for the above reasons would be accomplished at a small expense, and the additional quantity of water thrown into the Manewatu, would add to its usefulness by deepening its channel. Similar useful work might be accomplished on the other side of the Manewatu, by collecting the waters of the Rangiteke and other rivers.

On both sides of the mouth of the Manewatu the sand hills continue, and as the sand hills near the beach are sufficiently high, the whole distance from Pari Pari, to intercept a view of the good level land in this belt, the whole coast presents a dreary and most discouraging appearance. At Manewatu, on the south bank, the belt of sand due east is less than five miles broad—but by the windings of the river the sand is on the left hand for nine miles as it is descended.

By a sketch of the river which the Surveyor-General has made, it

appears that after proceeding up the river 40 miles from its mouth, the river is not more than 10 miles distant from the sea. This is partly owing to the northerly course it takes thus far. A few miles further up it is stated to run rapidly towards the east.

At the mouth of the Manewatu, on the right bank, the natives have a path nine miles in length, running nearly due east; which leads to a part on the river about 38 miles from its outlet. After passing over the belt of sand this path enters some fine grass land, then a belt of wood; it then returns to the sand hills, which continue nearly to the river side, but gradually improving their vegetation till the most luxuriant is attained. Between this path and the river, near its mouth, there is a large marsh; but from its elevation it appears as if it could be reclaimed at a very small expense. Indeed, this may be observed also of several large marshes we saw on the other side of the river.

The river throughout the distance visited varied from 70 to 100 yards in breadth; and was wholly free from mud-flats, which are so often seen in rivers when the tide is out. It appeared by the soundings taken, that there were from three to four fathoms of water in the river. The channel near the sea has not yet been sounded, but the natives assert that there are three fathoms at low water; and a whaling man stated that he had on one occasion sounded, and found three and a half fathoms, but did not mention the time of tide. From some experiments made, it was concluded that the rise of tide was from six to nine feet. The banks of the river are from seven to 15 feet high.

At about nine miles from the mouth of the river, timber begins to clothe its banks. On the right bank there is only a narrow belt of forest land, in the rear of which the large swamp is seen stretching away to the maori path already mentioned. On the left bank, the forest land commencing with a narrow belt, appears to continue to the hills. It would be difficult to speak in exaggerated terms of the scenery on this beautiful river.

The land is a fine white soil, with the proportion of sand regularly diminishing as the river proceeds inland. It is described as highly productive, and several agricultural gentlemen of competent knowledge, expressed the highest opinion of the capability of the soil. One remarked that nothing more could be desired. From appearances, the land in the whole district may be cleared at a very moderate expense. In those parts visited, the timber does not much exceed the quantity required for fencing, building, and fire-wood.

The river has been stated to maintain its depth and breadth for a great distance; for fully fifty miles further than the extent visited. From its source, it is said, is said, the East Cape may be seen. While there, a native arrived from that place in nine days; and overland trips of the kind are constantly made. It is said the soil continues to improve, and judging by the immense totara trees brought down by the freshes, it is probable that this statement is correct. All the forest on the banks for 50 miles appear to be kaikaita, and of moderate circumference; while all, or nearly all the trees which are brought down the river by the current, are totara trees, and generally of immense circumference.

While there, the water in the river was of a sandy colour, owing it was said to the heavy rains; the natives and white people declared it was generally as clear as crystal.

Neither stone nor brick clay was at first seen, the latter, however, was said to be in abundance some distance up the river, and subsequent information led to the belief that it would be generally found on the banks of the river a few feet below the surface.

The flax on the river is in great abundance, and of a remarkable size. When a flax machine shall be brought into use, few districts will afford a larger supply of this valuable article, than that which is dependent upon the Manewatu.

It is stated, that there is a downward current in this river, throughout the year. Though the wind constantly sets inland, owing to the winding course of the river, the apparently fair wind for ascending, is foul for two thirds of the distance visited. In consequence, it is not to be expected that vessels from the Straits will attempt to ascend beyond the distance they can proceed ordinarily conveniently by the aid of wind and tide. Though steam will doubtless resort to this river at an early period, still almost the whole of its trade will be carried on by sailing craft. This is the case all over the world. Even on the Housdon river, where steamers swarm for the use of passengers, the goods are nearly all carried by sailing vessels. Sailing vessels intended for the sea, are rigged and fitted at a much greater expense than is required for vessels navigating rivers, which is the reason of the former so rarely performing the work which can be undertaken by the latter. The upper part of the Manewatu must be navigated by a class of vessels peculiarly adapted to contend with contrary currents. They are long, shallow, and narrow, and may carry 60 tons without inconvenience. They have one sail, and a mast, that can be lowered. They are half decked, with stepping boards on both sides of the vessel—by aid of which, and long poles, a small crew is enabled to force a vessel of the kind against a strong current many miles in the day.

We returned by a maori path, which leaves the left bank of the river about nine miles from its mouth. The path proceeds in an almost south direction, to a pretty lake called Orewenua, distant from the Manewatu about nine miles. On starting, it was our belief that we were to pass through a valueless piece of country, but to our surprise we found our-

selves in a district of from five to six miles broad, of excellent food for cattle. After passing the lake, the road takes a more westerly direction; but we continued to pass through land covered with grass, fern, and flax, until we arrived within a very short distance of the sea beach. It is now evident, that there is excellent food for thousands of cattle between the Manawatu and the sea beach: and there is every reason to believe that the same remark applies to the sea-beach district between the Manawatu and Wanganui.

The information to be derived from the Surveyor-General's report upon Manawatu, and that which has appeared from the pen of Mr. Stokes respecting the Wyderop country, must place beyond doubt that we are surrounded by immense districts of highly available land, which can be approached with great facility.

A certain district will bring its produce directly to Wellington; another district will depend upon Porirua harbour; a third, that which is near to Waikanai, can send its produce to be shipped from Kapiti. Under the sea of that island, Jenkins assured us boats could go from the main shore almost every day in the year. From Otaki the produce must be forwarded to the Manawatu—so for 20 miles on the other side of that river must the country depend upon it—beyond that distance, the produce will be carried to Wanganui. The country between the Wanganui and Patea, must depend respectively upon those two rivers for their outlet. At first it was said a vessel of 30 tons could enter the Wanganui river with safety, than one of 70 tons entered at low water, and recently the Clyde of 230 tons has been there. It is said Patea will admit craft of about 30 tons; possibly it will be found ere long that Patea has a far greater capacity.

Though heavy gales have taken place here during the last month, nothing of the kind was known at Manawatu. During the severe south-east gale, all that was felt there, was a strong steady wind from the south.

We should think the Manawatu district will be deemed the most eligible for small capitalists, determined to improve their condition. Though lands in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson must ever be more valuable than lands up the coast, yet those who seek some immediate return for their outlay will resort to that favoured district, where we have great hope, from the character of the country, the Surveyor-General will be enabled at an early period to offer for selection a large number of sections.

The natives all the way to the Manawatu, showed by their acts how desirous they were to have the colonists of Port Nicholson settle among them. They complained that all the benefit they derived from the shipping at present, was the amusement of seeing it pass through the straits. When we arrived at the Ohou River, at the first a most unreasonable price was asked for carrying our large party across that stream. The belief was, that we were proceeding to Wanganui; but when it was ascertained that we were proceeding to examine the Manawatu, orders were immediately given to take all over free of expense. At the Manawatu, we were feasted at every potatoe ground at which we made a call, and canoes were provided, and we were taken to examine the land in the neighbourhood of the river, without payment being required. Some of the chiefs journeyed with us, and took the greatest pains to give us every information alike respecting the land, its productions, and the river. The desire to know our opinion was unceasing, and as often as we answered them that the country was approved, and would be occupied by the white men, so often did we afford them the highest satisfaction.

During this trip, we met with several white men who had resided in the straits for several years. They were members of a numerous band. In the season they whale from Kapiti, and the remainder of the year cross to the main land, and reside on small properties they have had granted them, by the relations of the females with whom they cohabit. From conversation with these men, and their general bearing, though there are scamps among them, we have been led, if not to form a good opinion of the class, at least to feel, that they have been stigmatised to a most unwarranted extent. They are all living with native women, to whom they appear attached, and as far as we had opportunity for judging, we should say they were generally kind to them. We were glad to hear that three of these men at Otaki, had applied to the Rev. Mr. Hatfield to marry them to the women with whom they had long lived. We were informed, for some reason with which we are not acquainted, that Mr. Hatfield did not feel warranted in uniting these parties, until he had received the Bishop's sanction to do so.

We were struck with the strong attachment these white men exhibited to the few acres of land, which until now they considered their property. Most of them have improved their small farms, and we doubt if any compensation, likely to be deemed sufficient, would create the inclination necessary willingly to yield up their estates. We confess we should like to find these men confirmed in the small properties they have now for several years believed to be their own. It could not affect the general plan upon which the district is being settled, and a useful class would continue attached to the locality. But we have a more important reason than this. It is the interest of the native women with whom they have so long cohabited. If these men were displaced from their small properties, they would very likely desert these women, and leave the district.

In these islands there are a large number of Europeans cohabit with native women, and we have been surprised to find how few children are the result of this connexion. Enquiries have, we think, accounted for the fact; but the information obtained is both startling and painful. We have been assured that the children are destroyed by the mothers, sometimes before, but most frequently after birth. Several persons have assured us that this is the case, and a white man at Waikanai told us that he knew a native woman who had smothered five of her offspring, the father of whom was a white man. We were induced to ask the cause of this most unnatural of acts. Though the disregard for life among savages is notorious, our observations have led us to believe the same women to be devotedly affectionate mothers. We have been assured that the reason of these women doing such violence to their feelings is the fear of being deserted. They have no guarantee that the man with whom they are cohabiting will continue in the place for twenty-four hours. When abandoned, they return to their tribe. With the abundance of food in these islands, the maintenance of the children would be no burden to the relations. Indeed, as the largest share of cultivating the ground falls upon the females, they could easily maintain their

offspring; want therefore is not the cause of child murder. When living with their relations, if they introduce these half-castes, they are perpetually jeered, and are the unceasing theme of native sarcasm; they never tire of the amusement they derive, from teasing these unfortunate women about the father of their children having abandoned them to the tender mercies of their tribe. Opinion is therefore given in the town community, and it is well known how few, even of the educated class, can resist that potent influence. But it will be so is well known to the native women; but though it does not arrest their mode of life, they steadily determine to strip it of what they conceive to be its own drawback.

These connexions cannot be prevented, and the great question is, how the monstrous custom can be destroyed. The natives may be taught the fact, of which they are in profound ignorance, that they are British subjects. That the woman's claim to maintenance for herself and children never ceases; and that wherever the father can be met with in the islands, he may be arrested, and compelled to give security for the same. And that if she destroys these children, she is guilty of murder, which, according to the British law, subjects her to death. We fear that this information would not act as a check for a long period, if at all. It might induce them to endeavour to destroy the child before its birth, or to become more careful in concealing the fact of having destroyed it after it had seen the light of day. The cause of the dreadful act, it has been seen, is fear of opinion; and, so long as that can operate, so long will they remedy its evil to them, by the adoption of these violent means. The women if she could cease to be a maori, would not be received among the white people; to separate her from those of the same origin, would therefore be impossible. The only remedy which appears to us, therefore, is to create an institution for these little unfortunates. Foundling hospitals are bad in principle, for many reasons; for one, because it is supposed they are a means of that for which they provide a remedy. But the reason which, in these days, is most urged in Europe is, that they augment the population. This, we need hardly say, does not apply to this part of the world. And, as the institution would be devoted to a class between the two races; a class which, long ere the population of these islands is dense, will cease to present any distinctive character, and thereby the need for such an institution will have ceased, the main objection is, we think, disposed of. No other remedy, at this moment, suggests itself to our minds for this terrible evil; but having brought the subject forward, we feel confident it will receive the attention it merits from the philanthropist.

We cannot close these remarks, without bearing testimony to the great value of the Rev. Mr. Hatfield's services. This accomplished and pious-minded minister we may say, is universally beloved. Man, woman, and child, native or European, one and all, attested to the excellency of his conduct. Not one word did we hear to his disadvantage. He came devoted to the cause of religion and reclaiming the savage, and most sincerely has he pursued his benevolent calling. He has been so jealous of his fair fame, that he has not even allowed a ground for suspicion to attach itself to his having been guilty of any act inconsistent with the pure purpose which induced him to cast himself among the wildest savages in New Zealand. We regret to hear that this excellent man is now exceedingly ill; but, we are sure, that there is not one acquainted with the reverend gentleman or his useful career, who will not join us in hoping he will soon again be restored to health.

In conclusion, we would make some observations on the necessity of having houses at stated distances between this and Wanganui, for the convenience of travellers. These houses should be situated either at a distance apart, which will generally be reached about the middle of the day, or at night and at rivers, where boats are required to enable travellers to cross.

The first house should be at Porirua. There is a house there, but it is such a disreputable noisy place, that persons prefer sleeping in the bush to paying it a visit. From all we have heard, we should doubt if even among whalers such scenes of drunkenness and riot can be met with in any other part of New Zealand. We consider it our duty to call Mr. Murphy's attention to that establishment. A constable should be lodged in the house at the especial expense of its owner.

Pari Pari is distant about 11 miles from Porirua. A house there would be resorted to by travellers, generally about mid-day. Those who had made a good march the prior day, either coming down or going up the coast, would also sleep there; inclemency of weather, if the accommodations were tolerably clean and comfortable, would induce persons to remain for an improvement.

At Urui, one mile on this side of Waikanai, Jenkins, who was long in the service of Mr. Evans, of Kapiti, has a very good house. There is a small collection of maori houses at this place. There are, however, three built in a very superior manner. One is a chapel, another belongs to the chief, and the third, which is farthest inland, is occupied by Mr. Jenkins. Urui may be known by a very large new boat-house, which Jenkins has built on the beach, at a spot where there is an indentation among the sand hills.

Otaki is further distant about 15 miles. At this place, Burr, the young man who unfortunately had both his arms blown off when aiding in saluting the place on the arrival of the Cuba, has a very good maori house. A man named Macdonald lives with him. They are both very civil, and endeavour to render those who visit them comfortable.

Ohou is about 5 miles beyond Otaki. This would be a good point for a man to establish a ferry, as the river is forded with difficulty, and sometimes with danger. Many persons resort to this place to trade with the natives. Some whalers also live here. These several sources, we have no doubt, would afford support for a decent house.

Orewenua is a small stream, and is distant about 16 miles from Otaki. This would make a very good station, because it is half way between Otaki and the mouth of the Manawatu; and is also a point of departure from which the traveller may proceed by a maori path, of which mention has already been made, and arrive on the banks of the Manawatu, about 10 miles by the windings of the river, or six miles in a direct course from the beach. Leaving the beach at the Orewenua, and proceeding inland a little to the north of east, distant about nine miles, you arrive at a very pretty lake, bearing the same name. It is about four miles in length and one in breadth. The road is good the whole of this distance. After crossing the lake, such is not the case, there being

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two ranches, together about three quarters of a mile in breadth, to be crossed before the banks of the Manawatu can be reached.

The mouth of the Manawatu would be a good spot at which for some industrious individuals to erect a house and keep a boat; between these occupations and jobbing in pigs and potatoes, he could not fail to succeed very well. Burr and McDonald, who are on excellent terms with the natives at the pah, at the mouth of this river, spoke of building a house along side of it for the use of travellers. The drawback of the place is a deficiency of fresh water. The people of the pah depend upon the river, which is salt when the tide flows.

An enterprising young man might lay the foundation of a fortune, by building a large house somewhere up the river convenient to the surveys, and combining the business of shop-keeping with providing entertainment and shelter for travellers. He would soon drive a thriving business with the natives, in the exchange of various articles for pigs and potatoes, and in supplying the large party belonging to the survey which must be engaged for many months on this river. A great many persons will resort, from time to time, from this to Manawatu, to examine the land in its neighbourhood. If they could be furnished with shelter and wholesome food, they would amply recompense the person who furnished them with these necessities.

The distance between the Manawatu and Wanganui is 45 miles, but not having passed over the ground, we are not able to state the right places for houses of the kind described. There are two rivers difficult to cross, at which we suspect ferries might be established with advantage. They are Wangahoua and the Rangitiki.

If persons could be induced to establish houses at the spots named, it would be a great accommodation to travellers, who might then proceed along the coast, without having to take servants encumbered with blankets and provisions. And as all things, tea and sugar excepted, are cheap on the coast, the keepers of such establishments could afford to entertain travellers at a smaller cost than is even paid in wages to servants for carrying their large and inconvenient loads. Such houses would consequently be mutually beneficial.

By the information we have endeavoured to afford our readers respecting the country between Port Nicholson and the Manawatu, it has appeared, that there is a wide extent of agricultural country of a highly available character. That the timber is fine, and not so heavy as to offer any serious obstacle to the agriculturists. That the fax is abundant, and of the finest quality, and must become an immense source of wealth to the district, when a fax machine shall be applied. That the natives are not only not opposed to the settlement of the district, but are most anxious to have the Company's Colonists live among them. That the settler can never know one hour's want, for he will be supplied from the moment of his arrival, with pigs and potatoes in great abundance, at moderate prices. That the route by land is exceedingly practicable even now; for the horseman can ride the whole distance with perfect ease in two days, and the pedestrian can perform the journey with equal facility in three days. That the means of water communication are ample, and the settler will in few instances have to carry his produce more than 20 miles by land, while the roads can easily be rendered excellent. Compare this with the distances which goods have to be carried in New South Wales, where the waggons are frequently three months on the journey, and half the goods with which they started pilfered on the road. The cost of conveyance between this and the coast we believe will be reduced in a few years to five and twenty shillings per ton. Contrast this with 16l. per ton, which we are assured is paid even for carriage between the favoured district of Bathurst and Sydney. Efforts, great efforts, have been made to decay the settlements in Cook's Straits; but so long as they do not discourage our fellow Colonists, they are of little moment. That they have not had that effect, is proved by the daily increasing confidence exhibited in various ways. Indeed, we now not unfrequently hear persons who at one time entertained exceedingly discouraging views of our prospects, make statements which we almost deem sanguine. The change has been effected by the best means, by experience; and the confidence now evinced, cannot fail to be productive of that prosperity to which we all on leaving our fatherland looked forward. Several among us contemplated proceeding to Australia, and we may well congratulate ourselves upon the happy circumstances which led us to regard that land of terrible vicissitude. Here prosperity presents itself to all—there unavoidable ruin would have stared us in the face. Time will silence the slanderers of our adopted country. In ten years we have no doubt we shall be able to make a comparison with the adjoining Colonies, which will be ample justification for having preferred New Zealand to New South Wales.

### SAFETY VALVE.—No. III.

#### PART II.

We trust we have not failed in proving to the satisfaction of every reasonable mind, that in the United Kingdom there has been an immense increase of population; that that increase is excess; that excess is the parent of want, misery, and vice; and farther, that we have partly shown the causes of this increase. We will now proceed to examine some of the remedies proposed.

1. Lord Ripon.—“It is necessary something should be done.” The noble lord has proposed and carried the lowering of the duty imposed upon the importation of corn. He spoke in behalf of the Cabinet, of which he was and is a member: we fearlessly appeal to the whole world, whether the rate of lowering, which the ministers have carried, can in any degree afford relief to the consequences which have arisen from the effects of the increase and excess of population.

\* Our correspondent is quite correct in stating that all that has been done in partly emancipating trade will have no effect in relieving distress. A perfectly free trade in corn and other important articles of consumption would, however, immediately give relief; we say immediately, because manufacturers would increase their work in anticipation of the new demand, and that new demand would arise, not so much by the extension of foreign, as by the increase of home trade, consequent on the cheapness of food. One penny per loaf would be a saving of 6,000,000l. a-year, to be expended in manufactures and other articles.—Ep. N. Z. J.

2. Sir Robert Peel.—“Something should be done.” And he recommended the lowering of the duty upon a variety of articles of consumption—as far as it went it must meet the approval of every uninterested person. It is not for us to go into the subject of the injury done to any individual trade, or business; but, as far as we are judges, numbers have very senselessly complained, and none more so than the breeders of cattle in Scotland, and as our own correspondent in the country thinks that it will complete the ruin of the occupiers in the West Highlands, and gives it as a reason why that means of emigration should be afforded them, we will not oppose to him our own arguments, but those of one of the most sensible of his countrymen, Mr. Wm. McCulloch, in a letter addressed to Mr. Murray, the member for Kirkcudbright, out of which we take the following paragraphs:—

“At present the average annual slaughter of cattle in London amounts to about 180,000 or 185,000 head, and the average annual slaughter in Great Britain is certainly not under 1,350,000 head. Hence it appears that even on the extravagant and absurd supposition that 100,000 head of cattle were immediately imported, it would not amount to one-thirteenth part of our supply, and could not, therefore, have any sensible influence over prices.

“In saying that an importation even of 100,000 head of cattle, which, most certainly is four times greater than the importation will amount to for some years, would not sensibly affect prices, I do not reason theoretically, but on the solid foundation of experience and analogy. In 1826, for example, we imported about 37,000 head of cattle from Ireland into Great Britain; but in consequence of the increased facilities given to importation, by the introduction and extension of steam navigation, Ireland now supplies us with about 110,000 head of cattle, or between three and four times as many as we imported from her sixteen years ago! But will any one say that the price of cattle in Great Britain has fallen in consequence of this immense increase of importation, or that it is less now than in 1826? On the contrary, every body knows that it has increased. And when such is notoriously the fact, is it not the extreme of childishness to suppose that the value of stock is to be seriously depressed, and the breeders and graziers ruined by the proposed relaxation of the restrictions on importation from abroad.

“It is singular how, in a great and rich country like this, a vast addition may be made to the supply of any important article without materially affecting prices. In illustration of this, I may observe, that in 1840 the imports of fresh salmon into London amounted to about 1,800,000 lbs, and in 1841 they amounted to about 3,200,000 lbs. Here we have an increase of little less than 100 per cent. in the supply, and yet the wholesale price was only reduced from 11d in 1840, to about 9d in 1841; and it should be borne in mind, that salmon is more of a luxury than beef, and that its consumption being necessarily at all times confined within a far more limited circle, it has less power of expanding and contracting with variations of price. Taking the average price of beef in England at 6d per lb, a fall to 5d per lb would certainly take off 100,000 additional head of cattle, that is, it would take off more than we shall get from the continent, under the proposed arrangements, any time during the next dozen years.

“But then it may be asked, if you be right in these statements, if the proposed measure will not reduce the price of provisions, why interfere with existing arrangements? Why not, “let well alone”? To that question I might reply by asking has not the importation of cattle from Ireland been of vast advantage, though it has not had the slightest influence over prices? The proposed measure will not lower the price of butcher's meat, but it will prevent its farther increase, and enable provision to be made for the wants of our rapidly increasing population. It will also have the good effect of undressing the public, of proving to the conviction of every individual, that the price of butcher's meat in this country is what Adam Smith would call its natural and necessary price, and that it has not been sensibly affected by restrictive regulations.

If Mr. McCulloch shows that the injury done to the grazier will be a mere trifle; it is a concurrent proof that the relief to the excess of population is not one of greater importance; and thus ends the many nights wasted in debates in both houses by these party disputes, as far as they regard the real interests of the country. They are but as chaff before the wind.

3. Anti-Corn Law Leagues.—We shall not rate the relief which would attend the success of this numerous body of persons much higher than “the somethings” proposed and carried by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Ripon, but the great value which we set upon their labour, and that perhaps cannot be rated too highly, is the exposure from various places of the rate of wages, and we anticipate from an examination of the facts which they have collected, and from the returns made upon the same subject to the Statistical Society, and the Report of the Committee in the Commons upon the Truck system, Lord Ashley in the Chair, an abundance of reasons in favour of emigration and our especial mode, “the Wakefield principle” of directing it, and farther, we feel confident that through the New Zealand Company, a Safety Valve is within reach of the Government.

4. Home Cultivation—Spade Husbandry.—Some of the best men living have taken up this mode of relief, namely the respected John Smith, Samuel Gurney, whose worth far outweighs his wealth, great as it is—and William Allen, the active and persevering treasurer of the British and Foreign School Society. The opinions of such men must ever arrest attention, and we are bound to say something of their efforts, because although we by no means rate them as opponents to emigration, still we apprehend they go so far as to say, that if their plans were generally adopted, “there would be less occasion for it.” So far from agreeing with them, we consider that if their recommendation were pursued, that it would be only adding to the very excess of which we complain. What is their scheme? It is the most minute possible division of land. It would

put to a distance all that the politicians, that the practical ministers have created, by a systematic continuation of state blunders effected in Ireland, and thus humanity would produce not the same but a worse result than the reckless politician, who has alone been anxious through the means of party to grasp political power. In our mixed form of government, in which respectable individuals who form no part of the government itself have so much influence, it is most important that they should understand the principles of political economy, previous to their proposing and urging systems which may have an opposite result to that which they intend. Upon this very subject of "Home Colonization," we respect the individuals who have set it on foot; we admire the motive by which they have been actuated; we are enchanted with the appearance, neatness, and produce of their little farms; but these are occupied by selected individuals, subjected to the constant inspection of excellent and enthusiastic individuals. The occupiers, in consequence, fancy themselves contending for a prize; but this species of stimulation can never become general—they are bound "to cultivate with the spade,"—"they are to keep no horse." Thus, it is the substitution of manual labour for machinery, it is returning by artificial means to a state of nature. The spade after all is but an instrument. What will be the next step, after having substituted it for the plough. The next generation will throw away the spade and scratch with a stick. It is then the mischievous principle of minute division to which we object; but when we examine that part of their system, which allots a garden to every labourer, we remember the not too celebrated dictum of Henry the IVth of France, "that he wished every man in his dominion should have a fowl in his pot." And when we come to those parts of their regulations, that their tenantry are "to observe moral conduct;" that "they are not to suffer any spirituous liquors to be used in their families;" "that they are to send their children to school," then, indeed, we go the whole length with them, and wish their excellent rules may be adopted in New Zealand, for we believe if it were so, that the late Sir Charles Bunbury's conduct upon his extensive estates in Suffolk might be in actual execution, for he would never allow public house or workhouse to exist upon them, asserting that they were twins of the same birth.

There are other matters in these rural colonies at Gravelly and Upton; which, whenever the Botanical Garden and Horticultural Society at Wellington is further advanced, we shall warmly recommend to its members. We allude to the cultivation of a particular species of maize, by the mixture of the dwarf early flowering Indian corn with that of the late flowering large North American varieties, and many other productive vegetables, and we will as warmly recommend then, that every labourer should have his garden as well as those in these little home English colonies; and we will even go farther, we wish and we will recommend that they be fed much better than with potatoes. Malthus was right in saying that the people could not be too well fed, and in common with Dr. Drennan and Cobbett, we detest the root as the whole food of a people, and regret that these advocates for colonies at home are so anxious for its cultivation by their tenants.

5. *The cultivation of bogs and mountains;* this is another substitute recommended to do away with the necessity of emigration, but it is generally made by those who are ignorant of rural economy, but sometimes by men of science; amongst them we may name Mr. John Taylor, surgeon of Liverpool, who has written a very learned paper upon the subject of the improvement of bogs. To persons who have never practically tried the reclaiming of bogs, this paper, from its scientific references, seems to carry conviction; but there is a quality in real bog—we allude to the tanning principle that pervades it—which renders it sterile, as much as the salt which preserves the water of the sea, renders the water useless for the food of vegetable life—both admirable provisions by the Almighty Power of Nature. Without the tanning principle bogs would be masses of putrefaction. Without the salt of the ocean, in many places its waters would be in a state to be destructive of life. Where earth has been put on to a bog in quantities, it has been called reclaiming it, but this is a great error. This is done at an expense of burying so much land. There are places, and particularly in England, where the bog is not of so determined a character, and those places are more appropriately called fens. This is a species of land which can be ameliorated by draining, but in places is ploughed by horses that have their feet put into "pattens," a sort of rude wooden shoe, to prevent the foot from sinking. We do not write this without being aware of Mr. W. William's statement of the improvement which has taken place, of "bogs, callows, and marsh lands on the banks of the Shannon." But he speaks of "the deep rich callows, annually submerged and improved by the rising waters of the river." For this we give him full credit; but what he calls, "bogs, callows, and marshes," is the rich deposit from higher lands, which, when in a position to be drained, is nothing but the richest land, and as different from real bog, or the great bog of Allen, as it is from land covered with sea. We suspect that very little land remains in this position in any part of the United Kingdom. With increase of people, there has been

a concurrent increase of rent, which has urged the owner to push improvement, at a rate which has yielded a wretched return, and in many instances has been attended with severe loss. Such also has been the case with mountains and poor land. Witness the attempts to cultivate Dartmoor and Exmoor—the poor land which has been planted between Christchurch and Poole. The whole line of the Downs, extending from Kent to Dorsetshire, is a line of chalk hills, affording the finest turf, fitted for that for which it is used—sheep breeding; but there is not two inches of soil on it or Salisbury plain, and it would be impossible to plough it. Again, there is the extensive districts of wolds growing heath, and producing grass, which may be met with from the south of Yorkshire northward into Scotland—a great deal of it on very high ground, and the whole of it like that part of Ireland called "The Black North," which the climate as well as the soil renders incapable of cultivation. In our northern climate it is rare to have good corn at an elevation higher than one thousand feet above the level of the sea. It can be nothing but the ignorance of the productive powers of these portions of the United Kingdom which can have led such a man as Mr. William Carpenter to assert, that "the internal resources of the country are more than adequate to maintain twice its population in a state of enjoyment and even of affluence;" but although this is his belief, he admits, or rather strongly states the extreme existing distress, and adds, "should we exclusively occupy ourselves in discussing political or other theoretical questions, while numbers of our fellow-countrymen are thus plunged, or being plunged, into the very depths of poverty and destitution, or can we be justified in selfishly refusing to lift them up into a better state of society, lest, in so doing, we should weaken the motive of our rulers to reform that legislative process which inevitably produces these calamities?" As for the capability of the United Kingdom maintaining a greater number of people "in a state of enjoyment and even of affluence," is at best but an opinion; and, in the present state of matters, we had much rather, with Mr. Carpenter, consider the fact, that the majority of the people are in a state of want, misery, and vice. We are advocates for relieving such a state of the public weal, and have no inclination to enter into the arena of political conflict; as to totally changing the construction of society, our belief is, that it is impossible to propose any scheme of immediate relief; but we do not fear proving, in the course of these essays, that there is a latent one, which may be turned to the greatest political importance, whilst, if the present state of society is allowed to slumber on, that it will grow worse from time to time, until a crisis will arrive, which will bring forth horrors, which all may lament but none can arrest.

7. We now arrive at the Malthusian remedy, "Moral Restraint." Celibacy has its miseries as well as its vices: into these we do not mean to enter; we think it unnecessary, since we have a confidence in a very superior power to Malthus, and believe that none were sent into the world in vain; and, although this philosopher may choose to deny food to many at his imaginary board, we deny that Nature has done so. The sexes are equal in number, and they are told to increase and multiply. We will urge no disobedience to this command; but, if you do not follow the injunction of Malthus, he fulminates his decree, that want, vice, and misery, must follow; and this is his inevitable remedy. We think otherwise, and believe that, if the procreating portion of the people were led 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 fires and warm clothing, with a soil only asking for industry to yield immense returns," it would prove a true, although latent, safety-valve. We may be asked, would we have sent the two Lilleys out as colonists; we reply, yes, as colonists, and not as convicts. We know not the judge, or his name, who "left them for execution" at the Bedford Assizes for 1830; but we envy him not his death-bed repentance. There are some legal murders which have been committed in our country which cannot too often be repeated and reprobated, although fifty years have passed away. We have not forgotten the exposure which Sir Wm. Meredith made in the House of Commons of a young woman murdered at Tyburn, and only wish that Colonel Macqueen, who, at the time the Lilleys were executed, was member for Bedfordshire, had followed the example of Sir Wm. Meredith; and when we say that we would have sent these unfortunate brothers out as colonists, and not as convicts, it is not merely individu-

\* Carpenter's "Relief for the Unemployed," p. 6, printed in London, 1841, price 1s. This is a most valuable tract, which we cannot too strongly recommend for the attentive perusal of all classes; and although not very respectful to the powers that be, is not the less worthy of their attention: it is full of bold truths, and if universally read by those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, will not fail to be of use to them. [We quite agree with our correspondent as to the excellence of this tract.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

† "Relief for the Unemployed," p. 6.

‡ We do not think our correspondent can have read Mr. Malthus's work with much care, or he would have acknowledged the benevolence of the author's mind. Mr. Malthus certainly does not deny food to any one at his imaginary board; and our friend in saying that "Nature" does not deny food, adapts a vague expression which it not very easily understood. In our artificial state food is wanting to many, but as men retire nearer and nearer to a state of Nature, we find food more often wanting than in a more perfect state of society. If we use the word "Nature" as the opposite of art, then we may say that art, aiding labour, supplies that food which Nature alone gives only to a few.

§ Australia as she is and as she may be. By T. Potter Macqueen, Esq. London, 1840. P. 15.

|| Thoughts and suggestions on the present condition of the colony. By T. Potter Macqueen, Esq., M.P. P. 12.

\* *Lindfield Reporter*, vol. i., p. 20.

† The estate of John Smith, Esq., Lindfield, near Cuckfield, Sussex.

‡ The estate of Samuel Gurney, Esq., Upton, Essex.

§ Mr. William Allen has taken great pains to produce what he calls "British Maize." It is to be hoped that some of his seed will be sent to the Horticultural Society at Wellington, and that he will favour the society with instructions as to its cultivation, which may be printed in their transactions for general use in the colony.

ally of them of whom we speak ; but, we mean to say, that a system of sending away the procreating class of mankind might have been pursued so as to have prevented that want of employment of which the elder Lilley complained, and which has been so graphically described by Colonel Macqueen. The excuse, however, may be made, that the new light had but just burst forth in the "Letters from Sydney." The Government had no fund, by means of which it could send away numbers. Sales of land to form such a fund were then unthought of ; but that is no longer the case. Still Sir George Gipps writes word, and the minister acts upon it, that, in the present state of the Colony under his administration, it cannot receive more than 10,000 immigrants. Whence does this arise? We will again have recourse to Colonel Macqueen ; and let it be recollected that what we are about to quote was after he had passed some years in New South Wales—after he had possessed vast grants of lands from Government—after he had numbers of convicts assigned him—he went there with all that confidence which acknowledged talents inspire—with ample means, supported by the Colonial Minister at home, who was his personal friend—and what says he :—"The evil of this system is the want of concentration of settlers, from their being too widely scattered, and creating difficulties in the establishment of churches, schools, hospitals, &c., which would soon follow, could proprietors be rendered more dense and sociable." But the mischief has been done—the wants already made cannot be recalled. We are not, therefore, surprised at a recent account published in the *Times* on the 19th or 20th of May, 1842, accounting for the failing state of Sidney, from "the immense distances at which stations are sought for, the difficulty of providing them with rations, &c." The fact is—it is in vain to adopt a small part of Mr. Wakefield's plans, and then call it his principle ; the principle must be carried out far beyond the mere sale of land. The sale of land, no doubt, is the chief means of sending out capital and labour together, a most essential part of his principle. But it must be so concentrated that when arrived it shall work together ; and as far as the labour goes, this must be young healthy pairs, beginning life without incumbrance, and then they may fulfil God's command in opposition to Malthus, and, "increase and multiply," and we shall show that it is in the Company's settlements in New Zealand only, where these principles have been planted, and even there, by a miserable supineness, and since by indescribable folly, to speak the mildest of it, every possible check has been imposed upon it. This, then, is the "something which should be done," and if Sir Robert Peel, who has made this assertion, will take the trouble to read these essays, we are bold enough to say that we will convince him that this our remedy can be done, and that not only to the advantage of those who emigrate, but also to the advantage of those who remain at home ; but that will be the subject of our ensuing essay.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The receipt of news, and the necessity of printing some important papers—the report of the expedition to Manawatu, for instance—compels us to omit some communications.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the New Zealand Journal is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the New Zealand Journal will be Published on Saturday, July 23, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

SEVERAL parcels of papers have reached us by the various arrivals from Sydney, comprising a complete file of the *New Zealand Gazette* from the 15th of December to the 22d of January, both inclusive. We are, however, without letters. From the papers we make such extracts as will put our readers in possession of the very satisfactory state of the Colony.

The *Fifeshire* had reached Port Nicholson in 117 days, having on board a portion of the Nelson colonists. The other vessels had not arrived. After a few weeks we hope to receive news with tolerable regularity, as on the arrivals of printing materials at Nelson, we doubt not immediate steps would be taken to bring out a paper.

There are two circumstances disclosed by the papers which are calculated to produce unmingled satisfaction in the minds of our readers. We allude to the quantity of accessible land of ample fertility immediately connected with Port Nicholson, and to the activity with which many of the settlers have embarked in the work of production. The report of the country lying between Wellington and Manawatu will be found in our present number, and Mr. Stokes's report of his expedition to the country to the eastward of the river Hutt will appear in our next. Between the several settlements an active intercourse had grown up. Three or four vessels are advertised in the *Gazette* for Nelson, and the "*Auckland Packet*," on her arrival from Auckland, was to commence trading

between Wellington and Nelson. The news from Nelson and New Plymouth is extremely scanty, but we learn that the Nelson surveys had made considerable progress; that the town was expected to be ready for the settlers, and that no less than seventy houses had been erected in anticipation of their arrival.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

In a former number, we mentioned that a severe gale had been experienced in Cook's Straits ; we now give further particulars, and learn with satisfaction that the ships in Port Nicholson had rode out the storm in perfect security. This is the strongest confirmation we have yet heard of the excellent character of the port.

**THE LATE GALE.**—This port was visited by a strong gale from the south-east on Saturday night and Sunday last the 11th and 12th December.

The sloop *Royal William*, which sailed for Akaroa on Saturday about noon, was compelled to put back ; but sailed again on the following Monday.

The *Middlesex*, from Sydney, with cattle, in beating in, was taken in a squall very suddenly, and driven upon a rock, over which she forged, and sustained considerable damage. The wind now was fair, and she ran in ; but the gale increasing, and the rain descending in torrents, compelled her to anchor off Evans' Bay, where she remained until Monday morning, when she came up the harbour, and immediately commenced landing her cargo. She makes a good deal of water, and the pumps have to be kept constantly going. The *Middlesex* will be taken into Evans' Bay to be hove down and repaired.

On the same evening, the barque *Winwick* was wrecked in Lyall's (or False) Bay. This vessel had been loading oil at Kapiti, and having taken in her cargo, was on her way to this port to clear out. She had been anchored under the lee of the island of Mana, awaiting a fair wind, when about noon on Saturday, a N.W. wind set in, and she proceeded for this port, hugging the land, in order to make a good stretch into the mouth of the harbour on entering, and to shorten the beat ; when just before rounding Barrett's reef, the wind changed very suddenly to the S.E. The vessel was immediately put about, to run through the Straits, but not being able to weather Sinclair's Head, ran ashore in Lyall's Bay. (Another account we have heard is, that the Captain mistook Lyall's Bay for Port Nicholson, and ran in boldly, but finding his error, let go his anchors, and held on for sometime ; when finding she would part her cables, they were slipped, and sail made upon the vessel, in order to save their lives.) The gale continued with unabated violence the whole of Sunday ; several attempts were made to communicate with the shore, but without effect ; one poor fellow was drowned in his efforts to reach the land. On Sunday night, a letter enclosed in a bottle was sent on shore, requesting as many parties as possible to remain on the beach, as it was feared "something would happen." From this it was supposed the vessel was expected to go to pieces. Fires were kindled, and every preparation made for the worst. A night of anxiety was passed by all. In the morning the gale moderated, and about noon those on board were safely, though with great peril, got on shore. The cargo consisted of 120 tons of oil, belonging to Messrs. Wade, and about 50 tons oil and some whalebone, belonging to Mr. Williams, of Cloudy Bay. We are happy to learn that the oil and bone are insured.

Another wreck took place the same night. The ship *Elbe*, of New York, a whaler, came in from the eastward, bound for Port Nicholson. She had encountered light variable winds for three days, and at one time was within four miles of the port, but seeing no signal of any kind was afraid to venture in. About half-past five, p.m., the wind suddenly shifted to S. E., which threw the vessel on a lee shore. She was then off Palliser Bay. A council of the officers was immediately held, when, in order to save life, it was determined to run the vessel on shore. She is a total wreck, but we are happy to say that all hands were safe. News arrived about twelve o'clock on Monday, and prompt measures were immediately taken to afford succour to the unfortunate crew. Two boats were immediately despatched with provisions and everything likely to be required on such an emergency.—N. Z. G. 15th Dec.

In consequence of this gale, a meeting had been held on the subject of the neglected state of the port. We give the resolutions, and so important do we consider the whole of the proceedings, that we shall give them entire in our next :

A public meeting was held in the Exchange last night, W. Guyton, Esq., in the chair, and was very numerously and respectably attended. The resolutions (with the exception of the 6th) were carried unanimously. To the 6th, an amendment was moved by Mr. Hanson, and a long and animated discussion ensued, which ended in the rejection of the amendment by a large majority.

The following resolutions agreed to :—  
**Moved by Mr. Wicksteed, seconded by Mr. J. Smith (Union Bank) :—**  
**Resolved,**—That previous experience of the excellence of Port Nicholson as a harbour, has been confirmed by the fact, that during the violent gale of the 11th and 12th instants, no vessel received the slightest injury, or even damaged her anchor.

**Moved by Mr. J. Wallace, seconded by the Rev. M'Farlane :—**  
**Resolved,**—That the injury sustained by vessels bound for this port, arose from the want of a light-house or signal station, and pilots, to show the safe and open approaches to Port Nicholson.

**Moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Captain Rhodes :—**  
**Resolved,**—That it is the duty of the Government to appoint a Harbour-Master, and to take other measures to prevent the loss of life and property, by accidents off the Heads.

**Moved by Mr. Waitt, seconded by Mr. A. Ludlam :—**  
**Resolved,**—That in the estimates prepared by the Government for the current year, the sum of 1,016*l* is proposed for the Harbour Master's

department at Auckland, and 60l as salary for the conductor of a signal station at the Bay of Islands: whilst no provision whatever is made for the necessities of this port.

Moved by Mr. Crawford, seconded by Mr. F. A. Molesworth:—

RESOLVED,—That the commerce of Port Nicholson exceeds that of Auckland and the Bay of Islands united; that it is rapidly increasing; that the Customs Revenue of New Zealand is principally collected at this Port; and that the omission of all mention of Port Nicholson indicates indifference or hostility to the welfare of her Majesty's subjects settled here.

Proposed by Mr. Brewer, seconded by Dr. Evans:—

RESOLVED,—That considering it useless to apply for redress to the Government of Auckland, it is expedient to state our case to the Government in England; and that a committee composed of the following gentleman be appointed to draw up a statement and forward it to the Hon. Francis Baring, M.P., and John Temple Leader, Esq., M.P., requesting them to bring the subject under the notice of the House of Commons, and of the Queen's Ministers.

Names of the Committee:—Mr. Hanson, Dr. Evans, Mr. Wade, Mr. Waitt, Mr. Wicksteed.

The statement to the Imperial Parliament, which the Committee are empowered to draw up, will lie at the Exchange for signature. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Gayton, for his able conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.

Captain Rhodes was then called to preside, and the following proposition was agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. Wade, seconded by Mr. Greenwood:—

RESOLVED,—That as a provisional arrangement, subscriptions be entered into to erect a temporary Light-house immediately, and apply for power to levy light dues on shipping entering the port, for the purpose of defraying the expenses. That the Company will give up their right, when required of them of the Government, or corporation of Wellington.

We have not room for the proceedings; but, in the meantime, we insert the description in the *Gazette* of the 18th Dec.:

A report of the proceedings at the public meeting on Tuesday will be found in this day's *Gazette*. It was impossible in the small space at our command to give the speeches at full length, but our abridgement contains their pith.

We beg particular attention to Captain Wilson's statement. That experienced seaman gave his unqualified testimony to the excellence of Port Nicholson as a harbour for shipping; and attributed the recent disasters to their true cause, the want of a beacon, or some distinguishing mark at the Heads.

It was resolved unanimously to be the duty of Government to erect beacons, and take other measures for rendering the approach to this port easy and safe; and the neglect of the Government to perform this duty excited the indignation of the meeting—indignation aggravated by the circumstance of large sums of money being extracted from the inhabitants of Port Nicholson to improve the harbour at Auckland. To apply for redress to a Government guilty of such flagrant injustice would be idle; and it was, therefore, resolved to go at once to head-quarters, and lay the conduct of Captain Hobson before the House of Commons and the Secretary for the Colonies. Numerous are the instances of Colonial misgovernment recorded in Downing-street; but we question whether Mr. Mothercountry can pick out of his enormous files a worse case than that of Hobson at Port Nicholson. It was felt to be so very bad that even Mr. Hanson, albeit well-disposed to defend those who have given him office, fairly threw the Auckland people overboard. The Crown Prosecutor abandoning the defence of his present patrons at the Thames, turned round upon his former employers—the New Zealand Company. Following Mr. Strang, who led the attack, Mr. Hanson assailed the Company and its agents with much impetuous ardour. The learned gentleman "took" little by this movement. He obtained a few cheers from those who knew not, what he knew very well, that the Company had never undertaken the functions of a Government. Nobody comprehends the Wakefield principle of colonisation better than Mr. Hanson, who therefore was inexorable in the mode of his attack on Tuesday. Apparently conscious of having taken up a wrong position he was unusually feeble, and laid himself open to a triumphant and crushing reply from Dr. Evans. This diversion from the real object of the meeting, proved how desperate the cause of the Government seemed to its sanctioners here. Mr. Hanson's amendment had very few supporters, whilst the Government had literally none, in one of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in Port Nicholson. We are glad to mention, as a practical result of the meeting, that a subscription has been opened for the erection of a flag-staff or beacon.—*New Zealand Gazette*, 18th Dec.

The body of a white man had been found, supposed to have been murdered. It was discovered to be that of a Mr. Archibald Milne, who was last seen in the company of a native; at that time he was intoxicated. We have no room for the proceedings of the inquest, but the following paragraphs trace the results through each adjournment:—

On Wednesday afternoon, the body of a man was discovered lying on the beach about a mile from Petoni. It was at first supposed to be the body of Mr. Dunn, who perished by the upsetting of Cogan's boat, but on removal to Petoni, it was recognised as the body of Mr. Archibald Milne. An inquest was held on the body at Petoni; the following is the substance of the evidence:—

The body was discovered lying on the beach near the bark house, partly in the sea, with the head towards the land; the tide had washed the shirt and waistcoat over his head, and the back was naked. The rest of the clothes, viz.: a blue jacket, a cap, whitish muleskin trousers, and a watch, had been taken away. There was a severe cut at the back of the head on the left side, about an inch in length, possibly inflicted with a tomahawk or some such weapon, and directed upwards and backwards; the skull was fractured by the blow, and immediate death must have ensued. The chin and lower lip were severely lacerated, and the front teeth in the upper jaw broken, and contusions were on the chest, as if the body had been dragged over the beach. Mr. Milne left Petoni for Wellington on Tuesday evening, about half past seven o'clock; he

had been drinking, but was by no means intoxicated, and was quite capable of taking care of himself. One of the witnesses going to Petoni, saw a native following him at the Koro Koro: he described him as a young man not tattooed. When last seen alone, he had passed the bark house (where he was found) about half a mile, and was walking very fast, and appeared to be afraid of a maori who followed about six or eight yards behind him. The maori, whose description agrees with that of the native seen following him at the Koro Koro, spoke a few words to the witnesses who last saw him, and then ran after deceased. The witnesses met another maori at the Koro Koro, who was also going towards Wellington. The inquest was adjourned to procure, if possible, the evidence of the maori, to whom suspicion is attached.—*New Zealand Gazette*, December 18.

The whole affair is involved in mystery. A white man has undergone an examination, but since discharged. The motive against whom, from the evidence, there is some suspicion, will be examined at the adjourned inquest, which will be held at seven o'clock this day, at Petoni. The deceased was interred on Friday last, in the presence of a large concourse of friends and spectators.—*N. Z. G. Dec. 22.*

The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Archibald Milne was held at Petoni on Wednesday last, before J. P. Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., assisted by E. Halswell, Esq., Protector of the Aborigines, and George White, Esq., J. P. Several fresh witnesses were examined, but nothing further elicited to fix the act upon the guilty person. The native did not attend to give his evidence, but we believe he will be forthcoming on Monday, when the jury will sit again.—*N. Z. G. Dec. 25.*

An adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Archibald Milne was held on Monday last, at Petoni. The native against whom there was some suspicion, was examined through the medium of an interpreter. All the witnesses identified him as the person last seen with deceased; but the native himself denied having been at Koro Koro at the time specified; he said it was the day previous when he was there. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."—*N. Z. G. Jan. 1.*

**BOAT ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—Cogan's boat, heavily laden with timber, with Mr. Dunn, a gentleman who had occasionally officiated here in the absence of an authorised minister of the Protestant Church, and four hands, left the River Hutt on Saturday afternoon for Wellington. When about half-way across, she encountered a sudden squall from the S.E., and it was supposed, foundered. Every search has been made for the bodies, but up to this time, without avail. Mr. Dunn was highly respected here, and has left a widow and an infant to mourn his untimely fate. Cogan, also, has left a widow. We have not heard yet who the other parties were.—*N. Z. G., Dec. 15.*

The following extract from a letter has been sent to us for publication. The writer went in the *Sally Ann* from this port:—

"Auckland, New Zealand, Nov. 28, 1841.

"DEAR FRIEND,—We had a very long passage, thirty days, foul wind all the way. Work is not so plenty at Auckland, as it was a few months' since. I would advise you to go to Nelson, in preference to this place."

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening last, at about half-past five o'clock, at Petoni, and destroyed nine or ten houses. It originated, we believe, in the house of Mr. Reynolds, who was heating a glue-pot, the door being open at the time; and the current of air causing the sparks to fly to the roof, which ignited. A wooden house belonging to Mr. Petherick, just completed, and into which he and his family had removed that day, was totally destroyed; as was also the store lately belonging to Messrs. T. M. Partridge and Co.; the house formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Eldon, and known as the "Commercial Inn;" the "Australian," occupied by Mrs. Cogan, the widow of Mr. Cogan, who was unfortunately drowned lately; a bakehouse belonging to Mr. Burcham, and several dwellings and out-houses. Mrs. Cogan we are sorry to add, has lost all the property she had in her possession.—*New Zealand Gazette*, 25th Dec.

**SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLONY.**—A meeting took place on Wednesday evening, at Barrett's hotel, to take steps for celebrating the second Anniversary of the foundation of the Colony. About thirty gentlemen attended, and Captain Rhodes was unanimously called to the chair. After some preliminary observations, it was resolved that a Public Rite should take place; and a committee should be appointed, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and other routine business. Captain Rhodes was requested to convene a meeting of the Committee for Monday evening at seven o'clock, at Barrett's hotel.—*Ibid.*

The arrangements for celebrating the second anniversary of Port Nicholson are progressing in a very satisfactory manner. An efficient Committee has been appointed, and an attractive bill of fare is put forth in our columns to-day, which we hope will be followed up by liberal subscriptions.—*Ibid.*

The second Court of Quarter Sessions for the district of Wellington was held yesterday, at the Court-house, before E. Halswell, Esq., Chairman, and the following justices of the peace:—Capt. W. M. Smith, R.A., Geo. White, Esq., and H. St. Hill, Esq. Several jurymen were fined 5l for non-attendance. The Chairman delivered a brief address to the jury, referring to the state of the calendar, which though not heavy in point of number, was still so in point of crime. The most important case, and one somewhat common in this Colony, was that of cutting and maiming cattle, which would demand their serious attention. There was also a case of pig steal-

ing, and a charge against a native for theft. Should it occur to the jury, that his name had been before them, on a previous occasion, they must dismiss that from their minds, as it would be totally foreign to the case. The learned gentleman to whose charge the case would be committed, would doubtless see that his interests would be protected. There was another case, that of plundering a wreck, which would demand their most serious consideration; and with these brief observations he would proceed to the business of the Court.—N.Z.J., Jan. 5th.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

The satisfactory news from the Company's settlements in New Zealand, is somewhat clouded by the account of a serious accident to Captain Liardet. We had received a rumour of an accident having happened some weeks since, but we were not disposed to give it currency in the vague shape in which it then appeared. The following account is from the *New Zealand Gazette*:—

A distressing accident has happened to Captain Liardet at New Plymouth. The following particulars may be relied upon as correct. Captain Liardet, Mr. Cutfield, Mr. Watson, (late of the *Amelia Thompson*), and a seaman belonging to the *Regina*, were examining a piece of ordnance taken out of the *Regina*. The chamber of the gun was full of iron rust and sand, and Captain Liardet ordered about three quarters of a pound of gunpowder to be poured down. The gun was then lowered to the ground; the touch-hole cleared and primed; but three attempts to fire it off failed. Captain Liardet then threw a small piece of lighted coal down the muzzle, but it stuck somewhere, and did not reach the powder. It was then proposed to elevate the breech, pour out the powder, and let the blacksmith clear out the dirt with an iron bar. It is most extraordinary that no person present recollected the piece of lighted coal thrown in five or six minutes before. The gun was placed with its muzzle in the sand; the powder ran down and reached the coal, and an explosion, of course, took place, Captain Liardet and Mr. Watson received its full force, and the seaman escaped with a quantity of sand in his eyes. Captain Liardet was taken to bed quite sensible, but his face was coal-black, much swollen, and both eyes closed. Mr. Watson was much in the same state, but could see a little with one eye. The seaman could not open his eyes, but thought his sight was uninjured. This was the state of the sufferers on the 29th of November, the day (we believe) on which the accident occurred. Accounts a week later mentions that Captain Liardet was delirious. Another letter intimates a chance of his recovering his eyesight, at least partially. This sad occurrence had produced the greatest affliction at New Plymouth, where Captain Liardet is much and deservedly loved. He appears to have gained universal good-will by his cheerfulness and energy, and his ready sympathy with persons of all classes placed under his guidance and protection.

Subsequent intelligence was of a more consolatory nature; Captain Liardet was recovering.

A mail by land, and another by the *Mana*, from Taranaki, were delivered yesterday morning at the Post-office.

The *Mana* left New Plymouth on Friday last. A gentleman, passenger by her, reports that there was great hope Captain Liardet would recover his sight.

Various kinds of goods were in great request at New Plymouth.

The schooner *Louisa*, built here, left New Plymouth eleven weeks since for this port; great apprehensions are in consequence entertained for the safety of this vessel.—N.Z.G. Jan. 1.

In addition to the above, we collect the following particulars from the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*, of 30th June:—

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, most concern us of Old Plymouth, is the following short sentence:—

"Various kinds of goods were in great request at New Plymouth." (Dec. 29.)

We have, however, been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, from which we perceive that the only cause of complaint is the scarcity of labour in the settlement, a fault which a few expeditions like that of the *Blenheim*, (a statement of which will be found below) will soon tend to remedy.

The settlers, however, were not idle: "the few who are here (says the writer) are now going to be independent: they are going to build a small vessel to trade to Sydney. You will find by and by we have got a very good harbour for small craft at the Waitera. Only let us have the steam tug, and there is no other place in New Zealand to compare with this."

With reference to the anchorage it is observed: "the mischief that has taken place with vessels, is owing to their anchoring in an improper place. Where the *Tory*, *Brougham*, *Guide*, and *William Bryan* anchored, is the proper place, and the anchorage cannot be better."

In the papers we find several allusions to an accident which had befallen the principal agent at New Plymouth, Captain Liardet, and which had excited the general sympathy of the settlers. From another letter dated 29th November, we are enabled to present the particulars.

"Captain Liardet intended to purchase a small gun (iron four pounder) which came out of the *Regina*. It was spiked, to remove which he had it drilled for an inch or so, when he and Mr. Cutfield thought it might be fired by gunpowder. Two or three ounces of loose powder was dropped into the breech, at which time it was elevated about 15 deg., and lying at right angles over another gun of the same size. Soon after, Captain Liardet put a piece of wood five into the gun, but after waiting a short time, and finding it did not go off, he, Mr. Watson and Mr. Cutfield, depressed the gun; when the loose powder came in contact with the fire and instantly exploded; and, I grieve to add, has injured both Capt. Liardet and Mr. Watson in the face and eyes. I have not yet seen them, but am told by the doctor that their faces are quite black, and he fears that Capt. Liardet will lose his sight. Mr. Watson has been able to see for a few seconds since the accident, but both his eyes are now closed from inflammation. Mr. Cutfield fortunately escaped."

P.S. (apparently written some time after, on forwarding the above account to England). "Mr. Watson came out here as first mate of

the *Amelia Thompson*. He is now nearly well, and will not lose either eye."

From the *Gazette* of Dec. 29: "The *Maria* left New Plymouth on Friday last. A gentleman, passenger by her, reports that there was great hope Capt. Liardet would recover his sight."

THE LATE WOOL SALES.

The *Morning Post* of Monday, in its City article, reports the close of the wool-sales—

"The periodical sales of wool have just concluded. The quantity brought forward was 7,000 and 8,000 bales; of which 6,063 were from Australia. The attendance of buyers from our manufacturing districts was very numerous; and upon the average, nearly twopence per pound above former prices was obtained. In contrast to the intelligence from Manchester, and other cotton manufacturing towns, this report is highly satisfactory, as an answer to those reports which are so industriously and pertinaciously spread, that every branch of our industry is at present completely paralysed.

"To the increased quantity of New South Wales wool is to be added the improved quality; and in many instances, prices quite equal to the former descriptions of German and Saxon wools have been obtained. The vast importance of this trade may be gathered by a comparison of the proportion of our own Colonial wool to the general consumption.

TOTAL CONSUMPTION.		AUSTRALIAN.	
1834	lbs. 29,669,908	lbs. 2,493,337	
1835	27,666,350	2,377,057	
1833	039,66,690	3,516,869	
1834	40,840,271	3,538,391	
1835	41,718,514	4,210,301	
1836	60,366,415	4,996,645	
1837	42,515,899	7,060,525	
1838	55,819,597	7,837,438	
1839	52,959,221	10,138,774	
1840	49,710,396	9,721,243	

"Thus between the first and last of these ten years the increase in quantity has been about 396 per cent; and the proportion it has borne to the whole quantity manufactured has risen from 8 1/2 to 18 1/2 per cent, and which increase may be as much attributed to the quality becoming a greater favourite with the manufacturers as to larger weight imported.

"The farmers at the Cape of Good Hope have also turned their attention to the cultivation of this article both profitably and successfully; and although the quantity at present produced has not been a large proportion to the total value of exports from that country, yet sufficient has been done to prove the capability of further increase. When the great complaints which are made of commercial distress existing in the colony are taken into account, coupled with the principal cause alleged, the absence of demand for their wines, it will be perceived how greatly the prosperity would be increased were attention to be more largely drawn to the encouragement of this article. The total imports have been:—

1831	lbs 47,868	1836	lbs. 351,979
1832	83,257	1837	463,911
1833	93,125	1838	422,506
1834	141,707	1839	626,214
1835	191,624	1840	751,741

Showing an increase in ten years of a trifle above 1,500 per cent.

"From British India also, supplies of the article are now received. Previously to 1833 no importation from these parts took place, but in that year the import was—

1833	lbs. 3,721	1837	lbs. 1,880,742
1834	67,765	1838	1,897,366
1835	295,848	1839	2,203,399
1836	1,066,393	1840	2,421,370

"The per centage increase here, it will be seen, is enormous; and from the experiments which have for a series of years been in progress to develop more fully the resources of that part of our empire, the result, as far as it has gone, goes far to show what may and doubtless will be effected.

"The total importation of wool from British Possessions in these years has been—

	1831.	1836.	1838.
Cape of Good Hope	47,868	83,257	93,125
India	3,721	67,765	3,721
Australia	2,493,337	2,377,057	3,516,869
West Indies and North America	754	877	849
Total	2,545,960	2,469,161	3,614,734

Total consumption: 29,669,908 27,666,350 39,666,000

	1834.	1835.	1836.
Cape of Good Hope	141,707	791,624	832,973
India	67,765	295,848	1,086,803
Australia	3,538,391	4,210,301	4,996,645
West Indies and America	2,349	2,045	2,560
Total consumption	3,749,900	4,699,816	6,417,970

Total consumption: 40,840,271 41,718,514 60,366,415

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Cape of Good Hope	468,011	422,506	626,214	751,741
India	1,880,741	1,897,366	2,203,346	2,421,370
Australia	7,837,423	7,060,525	10,138,774	9,721,243
West Indies and America	9,136	5,291	4,939	19,079
Total consumption	9,448,413	10,168,496	14,869,478	12,933,423

Total consumption: 42,515,899 55,819,597 52,959,221 49,710,396

"The complaints which have been made against favouring our own colonies by differential duties, will by this statement be duly appreciated. From being dependent upon the Northern States of Europe for the supply necessary for this most important branch of our manufactures, we have reduced the proportion from 2 in 49 to 17 in 49."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM C. L. H. FELICET, TO HIS PARENTS.

SIR,—I received, yesterday evening, the following letter from my son; which, should you deem it worthy to occupy a place in the *New Zealand Journal*, is much at your service.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant,  
C. L. FELICET.  
142, Sloane-street, June 28, 1842.

Port Nelson, New Zealand, Dec. 11, 1841.

MY DEAREST PARENTS,—This being a very wet day, and no surveying going on, I take up my pen with the intention of answering some of your questions in the letter I received from you, relative to the manner in which we spend our time, and the manner in which we live; we have everything from the ship, Will Watch, and are lodged in tents: we have built a stone-house, and nearly finished another. With respect to myself and the provisions supplied to us, we cannot but be highly satisfied, our breakfast consists of coffee, bread and butter, ham and fish, as much as we want; our dinner (which takes place at six o'clock P.M. after our day's work), salt beef and pork, sometimes fresh, and fish, a pint of port, sherry, or claret, and a bottle of ale, besides a bottle of brandy every five days; tea in the evening, with bread and butter; and this, you will allow, is an excellent allowance! We shall fare very differently when we are to find our own provisions; I shall, then, carry on a destructive war against the pigs, ducks, and eels, of which I have caught a great quantity already, some weighing from 12 to 14 lb., and are most delicious eating. After work, if I want an eel, I dig up a few worms, walk to my pond, and, in about an hour, come back with some fine fish, which I send as presents to the different gentlemen I know here. We breakfast at 7 o'clock, and, as soon as it is over, we are off surveying till 5 o'clock, P.M. The land is excellent, having a depth of a spade of fine rich mould: peas, beans, and vegetables of all sorts thrive surprisingly here. The natives are very friendly, we do not see much of them, as they live at some distance from this place; they, sometimes, come to see us, and bring potatoes and pigs to the white men; they build houses for a shirt or two, and are very honest, but very dirty; some of their women are rather pretty. The Will Watch has just sailed out of the harbour: the Whitty got aground, but is not damaged. I went on board to see some of the gentlemen who came out in her, to a supper, after which we had some delightful singing from Capt. Lacy, who accompanied himself on the guitar, which he plays beautifully. I slept on board that night. I received several letters from you, the other day, with a book, from Dr. Morison, to whom I beg to be most kindly remembered, as well as to my friends Nokes and Alic Morison, sans oublier notre bon ami, E. G. Wakefield. We are very busy surveying, as we are anxious to get the town surveyed as soon as possible, on account of the emigrants so soon coming out. I have not had a day's illness since I left England, thank God, and am as strong and as hearty as possible. A letter bag goes directly, excuse, therefore, my adding more than my best love to you all, and all inquiring friends, and believe me to remain, dearest parents, your affectionate and dutiful son,  
C. L. H. FELICET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—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 judgement as to the sort, and out of many descriptions, the foundations of several good stocks must be laid. Each potato 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. I am, Sir, Yours &c,  
L. N.  
City, 22d, June.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Being about to return to Wellington, New Zealand, I am desirous, during the short time I remain in England, to give information respecting that country to all persons interested and who wish to emigrate thither. I should feel greatly obliged to you by giving a place in your valuable journal to the following observations:—I wish in the first place particularly to guard all persons against the many misrepresentations which are continually being made, and to express my thorough conviction that they cannot go to a finer country nor more thriving settlement than Wellington and Nelson. This has been confirmed by many persons who I have personally conversed with, and who have visited all the districts, and Mr. Bidwell, whose name and judgment stands high in New Zealand, has himself invested from 2,000l. to 3,000l. in land in Wellington, in preference to any other settlement at that time established, deeming it much more advantageous and less expensive to cultivate the valuable wood land and rich fern land at Wellington, than the low swampy land in the Thames, and as he states it would cost considerably more to drain such land and to fetch timber for all the purposes required 16 to 20 miles. Whereas, a great deal of the timber land round Wellington will ten times over pay for clearing, and even the fern on the land may be treated as a valuable crop, by confining pigs in, as you would sheep in a turnip-field, and they will fatten without any further outlay, and prepare the ground for anything which may be required to be planted. I have often been astonished that so many capitalists in England should be afraid to emigrate to so fine a country as New Zealand, who might raise themselves so much higher in rank in society, and employ their capital to tenfold the advantage than they can in England; and when the sons of noblemen and gentlemen are setting the example by going there, taking their families, and making it their future home; and thousands of happy homes may yet be made by men of small capital, with spirit and enterprise; and what can be more independent, and afford greater security for both present and future provision for families, than the possession of freehold land, rising to considerable value, and in such a fine country as New Zealand: and I would for the last time, say to all my friends, and persons wishing to emigrate—follow me; and rest assured, they will find the country is what I have represented it, abounding in beautiful scenery, one of the finest climates in the world, and where there is good society and valuable institutions established; and on their arrival in the colony, I shall be most happy

to give any information and advice how to proceed, and they may depend on a hearty welcome by all the gentlemen in the colony.

FRANCIS BRADLEY.

4, Cold Bath-terrace, Greenwich, July 7th, 1842.

P.S.—In answer to the many questions as to the natives, I beg to state there is not the least fear or danger to be apprehended from them; they are a very fine and a very harmless race of people.

## REVIEWS.

*The Nature and Property of Soils; their Connexion with the Geological Formation on which they rest; the best means of permanently increasing their Productiveness, &c.* By John Morton. 3d edit. 8vo. Pp. 374. Ridgway, Piccadilly.

*An Essay on the Soils and Composts indispensably necessary in the Propagation and Culture of the more rare and valuable Ornamental Trees, Shrubby Plants, and Flowers, &c.* By Thomas Haynes. 12mo. Pp. 95. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

At a meeting of the English Agricultural Society at Oxford, the Geologist, Buckland, observed "That no person, howsoever small his tenure, who could command 6s 6d, should be without Mr. Morton's book," and the circumstance of the work having gone to a third edition, affords evidence that public opinion coincides with that of the professor. Our object in noticing it is not so much to add our testimony to its merits as to extend its usefulness to another sphere—to impart, in short, to the infant agriculture of New Zealand the light which is thrown upon what may be called the primary nature of soils (to distinguish it from their secondary character, derived from decayed organic matter) by this truly valuable production.

Such of our readers as are acquainted with what is called agricultural chemistry, will comprehend us when we characterise Mr. Morton's work as a treatise of agricultural mineralogy and geology. Being an able and intelligent practical farmer, as the appendix sufficiently testifies, he has chosen a more modest and practical title; but by analogy, he would have been quite justified in adopting the title we have suggested, for his work is to the inorganic basis of soils what works on agricultural chemistry are to the organic fertilizers of soils. As the latter applies chemical knowledge, so he applies geological and mineralogical (not unmixed with chemical) knowledge; and the one is certainly as essential to the proper understanding of soils and the application of fertilisers as the other.

A few short quotations from the introduction, will shew our author's view of the important part which the subsoil plays, in determining the character of the surface-soil:—

"The principal mineral in the soil of any district is that of the geological formation under it.

"The surface is composed of the same materials as the subsoil with the addition of vegetable and animal matter in every state of decay intimately mixed with it; and we perceive a change in the external appearance of the surface wherever there is a change in the subsoil below.

"The connexion which exists between the soil and the subjacent rock, or subsoil is, in our opinion of great importance, as a knowledge of it would form the best foundation for a classification of soils; and would always convey some idea of the nature and quality of the materials of which the soil is composed."

Accordingly, the whole work is an illustration of this view. The several geological formations, twenty-eight in number, are described *seriatim*, each being followed by an analysis of their agricultural character, their principal localities being stated in both instances. This elementary view is followed by a classification of soils according to the predominant element which enters into their constitution. On this principle of classification we shall give a short extract, that the author's view may be thoroughly appreciated:—

"A classification and arrangement of soils, which will identify their peculiar properties, show the kind of crops they are best fitted to produce, and the mode of culture best calculated for each, is what we think will be the most satisfactory and most advantageous to the agriculturists. The advantage of such a classification will enable us at once to see what materials are superabundant, and what are deficient, or altogether wanting in a soil. This will direct us to the kind of materials which, when applied, will produce the alteration of texture which, we think, will permanently improve the soil, and will also prevent us from employing those materials which would be injurious by their tendency to increase the substances with which the soil already abounds; and we think it may also have the effect of directing the agriculturist to a more minute study of the nature and properties of the soil he cultivates, and tend to prevent the error which he may have fallen into, in adopting one system of culture for all kinds of soil. We shall, therefore, associate together the soils on those formations, the nature and properties of whose materials are nearly alike; although they may differ in the proportion of the materials of which they are composed. It will be seen that the materials of which the several formations are composed, namely, clay, lime, and siliceous, may, with propriety, be used as the distinguishing feature in any association of soils; and making use of these peculiarities we shall associate the soil of these formations together whose predominant minerals have a close alliance to any of these substances."

Accordingly Mr. Morton divides soils into three groups:—

1. ALUMINOUS SOILS; or those resting on the various clay formations, and in which clay consequently predominates.
2. CALcareous SOILS; or those resting on a chalk formation, and in which chalk or lime predominate, some having a portion of clay, but little or no siliceous matter.
3. SILICEOUS SOILS; or those subsoils on which they rest, is siliceous, in the form of sand or gravel; clay being the other prevailing material, and lime being deficient or absent.

In enumerating the several individuals of each group, reference is made to the section wherein the formation is described. These, with

the addition of some able papers on the principles of vegetable life, on the effects produced by the sun and air, on vegetation, on water, air, and climate, form what may be called the elementary portion of the work; the remainder consists of papers on the application of the principles to the improved practice of agriculture. The appendix contains further practical application of the principles laid down in the work, in the shape of a report on a model farm belonging to the Earl of Ducie, and other papers of great utility.

We have said enough to show that a good work on agricultural chemistry, the book now under notice, and Guthbert Johnson's valuable work on fertilisers, embrace the whole sum of our knowledge of soils, and the best means of improving them. It will also be at once perceived that these works belong to no country or climate exclusively, but are applicable to all, especially to those lying within the temperate zone. Our recent news brings us the gratifying intelligence that the business of land-clearing is proceeding with vigour at Port Nicholson, and we recommend these works to our Colonial friends as especially calculated to guide their energies into the most advantageous and profitable channels.

Having said thus much of the larger and more important work at the head of this paper, let us not forget the useful little book which we have associated with it. Though of a less scientific character, it will be found extremely useful to the horticulturist. Soils, as they are, are accurately described, what species of plants they are best adapted for is shown, and the best modes of fertilizing them is pointed out. Mr. Haynes is evidently thoroughly acquainted with his subject, and his cheap and useful little essay should be in the hands of every amateur or professional gardener.

*A Treatise on Agriculture*, comprehending the nature, properties, and improvement of soils; the structure, functions, and cultivation of plants; and the husbandry of the domestic animals of the farm. By John Sproule. Second Edition, illustrated with numerous engravings on wood. 1 vol., 8vo. Wm. Curry, jun., and Co., Dublin; Orr and Co., London; and Fraser and Co., Edinburgh.

THE rapid improvements which have been effected in farming are attributable to two causes, the establishment of agricultural societies, and the publication of numerous excellent practical treatises on the subject. The formation of institutions for the purpose of exciting, by the distribution of premiums, emulation and competition, amongst those engaged in the cultivation of the soil, in breeding stock and in the manufacture of agricultural implements, has operated most powerfully in producing a spirit of enterprise amongst farmers, which has surpassed the anticipations of their most sanguine projectors. The agriculturist finds that by gaining prizes, he obtains a reputation, his stock is in greater demand, and his profits proportionately increased. But, though much benefit has resulted from the formation of local and provincial agricultural meetings, it must be conceded that the farmer has received the greatest assistance from the numerous scientific and practical works on agriculture which have appeared within the last few years.

Mr. Sproule in the volume before us has furnished many valuable hints, and excellent suggestions; he is evidently well versed in the task he has undertaken; he examines the subject in minute detail; and seems to have forgotten nothing which may tend to the economy of the farm. The chapter on manures has the following useful observations:—

“Mixing farmyard dung in a decomposing state, with earth in which there is much moist vegetable matter, consisting of roots and leaves of decayed grasses and other plants, will bring it into a state of humidity and solubility, and prepare it for nourishing the plants to which it may be applied. This is, indeed a mode of increasing the stock of manure upon a farm that should in no case be neglected. The earthy matters, when mixed with the dung, imbibe a portion of its juices, and thus form a compound of excellent quality. It is well known, that when the manure of the farmyard contains a large proportion of animal matter, a considerable waste of the most valuable parts of the manure is often sustained by evaporation, and by a portion of the liquid oozing from the heap and being lost; but by combining a certain portion of other matters with it, this liquid is retained, and the gaseous matters, evolved during the fermentative process absorbed, and their fertilizing property applied to the soil.”

The chapter in which the cultivation of the potato is treated, especially deserves our consideration, since the results of Mr. Molesworth's first crop of potatoes, mentioned in the last number of our Journal, convince us that this useful article of food will be cultivated to a great extent in New Zealand by the settlers as it is now by the natives.

“When attention is directed to the culture of the potato, and it is wished to have an early crop, it has been found that the position of the set or tuber, as the case may be, is not a matter of indifference. The eye from which the leading shoot will proceed is easily ascertained, and when the set is so placed, that this shoot shall proceed from the upper part of it, an early and vigorous stem will be produced; but if the position be reversed, many weaker and later shoots will spring up; and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce in size may be affected. Greater certainty in the produce of the crop is insured by using the tubers entire; but besides a larger quantity of seed being required by this plan, a greater amount of produce is found to be obtained by using sets. These should have two or three well defined eyes, and of considerable size. The sets taken from the upper or watery end of the tuber are preferred to those taken from the other end, as having better eyes, and sending forth their shoots much sooner than the others. In the dry end of the potato many eyes are to be seen not well defined, and having no appearance of a vigorous shoot, and these are in all cases to be rejected.”

A large portion of the work is occupied with interesting and valu-

able observations on the management of live stock, the most approved kinds for breeding, and the best methods of treating them, when suffering from the numerous diseases to which the different species are liable.

In alluding to short-horns, our New Zealand friends will have little difficulty in detecting a pure bred one, from one that has been crossed, if he examined him with the directions given by the author.

“Applying the points of judging live-stock to the short horns, it is found, that for quantity and well laid on beef, the short horn ox is quite valuable in every part. In regard to quality of beef, the fat bears a due and even preponderating proportion to the lean, the fibres of which are fine and well mixed, and even marbled with fat and abundantly juicy. The fine, thin, clean bones of the legs and head; with the soft, mellow touch of the skin, and the benign aspect of the eye, indicate in a remarkable degree the disposition to fatten; while the uniform colours of the skin, red or white, or both combined in various degrees, mark distinctly the purity of the blood.

“During the last century, various individuals have distinguished themselves as breeders of the short horns, and the variety was still further improved. About the beginning of the present century, it had obtained a higher character, which it still continues to maintain. The short horns are at once distinguished from any of the other breeds of the country by their additional size and their more square and massy form. In applying the points already noticed to the short-horns, it would appear that they are perfect in form; their bones are exceedingly small, compared with the size of the animal; their skin possesses that peculiar touch so characteristic of a good feeder; they arrive early at maturity; and, further, they combine the valuable qualities of milking and fattening, in a degree unknown in the case of any other variety.

“The prevailing colours of the short-horns are red or white, or a mixture of the two, combining in endless variety, and producing very frequently a most brilliant effect. The white, it is very probable, they obtained from an early cross with the wild breed; and whenever this colour shows itself, it is accompanied more or less with a red tinge on the extremity of the ear. No pure improved short-horns are found of any other colours.”

Besides the chapters from which we have made the foregoing extracts, there are others also, of equal value, on the implements of the farm and farm buildings. These are illustrated with some very pleasing wood-cuts, which form a valuable addition to the work.

We are compelled, from want of room, to take leave of Mr. Sproule, but we earnestly recommend his work to emigrants. It has the advantage of being nicely got up, the subject matter compressed into one volume, and containing every thing practical and useful to the colonial farmer.

*On Fertilisers*: by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq., Barrister at Law. Ridgway; Piccadilly. 8vo, pp. 462.

In the early years of New Zealand agriculture, the soil will yield its produce without the aid of artificial fertilizers. The whole country abounds with virgin soil. A letter in our present number states that the surface is covered with fine mould of considerable depth, and where the firm plank abounds, or where woods have been recently cleared away, the earth will be found enriched by the decayed vegetation of ages. But the decayed organic matter which supplies the food of plants is soon exhausted. It requires, so to speak, continued repair; and it is only in some few cases, of deep alluvial soils for instance, that artificial fertilizers can be long dispensed with. The earthy basis of soils is more permanent in its operation, and where one of the necessary elements of fertility requires to be artificially supplied, it will be long before a further application of mineral manure becomes necessary. But the gaseous fertilizers must be continually supplied, and even the rich virgin soils of such countries as New Zealand and America, may be rendered sterile by over-cropping and neglect.

The earthy ingredients of soil will be found amply treated of in the work of Mr. Morton, reviewed in this number. The principles upon which the work of fertilizing proceed, are explained in works on agricultural chemistry; but if we are called upon to name a single work which unites the sciences of agricultural chemistry, and what might be called agricultural geology, with their practical application, we should certainly point out Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's excellent works as fulfilling the above description. The cultivator, however, who desires thoroughly to understand the operations which he himself is called upon to perform, and the results to which those operations must lead, will possess himself of a work in the three classes, but if he determine to content himself with a single work on the subject, we repeat that he will be safe in depending upon that which is now before us.

It must be clear to our readers that quotations from a work of this kind, extending to between four and five hundred pages, and describing the institutions of every known description of fertilizer, could be but of little use. We can in fact do but little more than characterise the works, leaving to those who are especially interested in its subject matter, to resort for particulars to the work itself. We may, however, mention, that one of the most important parts of the book is the chapter on liquid manures, and the author's proposal for collecting and making use of the drainage of towns. In Edinburgh the most marked effects have been produced by taking the drainage of the city, and applying it to the fertilizing of the surrounding lands. Some comparatively barren, sandy flats, lying between Edinburgh and Leith, have been thereby rendered so productive as to yield a rent of from 20/ to 30/ per acre, and in one case 54/ per acre. These lands produce grass not equalled elsewhere; they are cut five or six times a-year. The grass so cut is given to stall-kept milch-cows, and after each cutting the land receives a flooding.

It has been ascertained by actual measurement of the sewers, tha

London pours into the Thames, 115,608 tons of mixed drainage daily. This yields solid manure enough to fertilize 54,000 acres a-year; and the liquid portion would probably fertilize 70,000 to 100,000 acres more. Applying this statement to the New Zealand towns, we have no doubt that the drainage would be equal to the wants of the immediate neighbourhood for some years to come. At all events those who cultivate a small quantity of land, will be taught by our author the importance of economising the drainage of their own homestead, and the best mode of its application. We sincerely hope his proposal to collect the drainage of large towns will be adopted. If Mr. Johnson had confined himself to this chapter he would have been entitled to be considered a public benefactor. But there is not a chapter of the book that is not valuable, and especially so to our colonial readers.

**Important Hints and Discoveries in Agriculture; or a New System of Farming in General, &c.** By C. Drury, late Farmer. Fourth Edition. Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers' court, Ludgate street.

The author of this book, which has gone to a fourth edition, is a retired farmer, of great energy, who had done much to recommend an improved system of farming to his brother farmers. Endowed with an enquiring mind, he appears to have been in the habit of making considerable experiments both in tillage and with stock. He has especially directed his attention to the preparation of food for cattle, horses, and pigs, and, according to his statement, with very great success.

His method of feeding, with prepared, that is, literally with cooked food, is detailed, and we think this part of the work well worth the attention of our readers. Economy, both of time and money, is held out to the farmer by Mr. Drury, as the immediate consequence of his plan; and we believe those who have pursued it are well satisfied with the result.

Scattered throughout the volume are many very valuable "hints," which are applicable to the Australian Colonies. As an example we select the following:—

**"PARISH CORN MILL."**

"Having already gone through the nature of grinding corn for cattle, as greatly preferable to giving it to them in the whole state, I shall merely add that a mill, at the joint expense of the farmers in every parish or large town or village, to grind all the corn required for their stock, families, and the poor, I am of opinion, might be built to advantage. The expense of such would, I rather anticipate, soon be indemnified by the interest thereby accruing. Any tenant leaving the incoming one to take his share. This, likely, most landlords would facilitate, tending to improve and augment the value of their estates." P. 206.

This plan is pursued by the woollen manufacturers of Yorkshire. They have what they call "Company Mills," where the manufacturer has his wool prepared, i. e., scribbled and carded, and stubbed ready for the spinner. The manufacturers club together to build the mill, a certain toll is agreed to, and the subscribers divide the profits. In the old seignories of Canada the seigneur is bound to build a seigniorial mill—*moulin banal*—and in return the tenant is compelled to carry his corn to the lord's mill. But there is no badge of feudalism in New Zealand. The tenure is free and without conditions, hence the plan of subscription mills appears to us to be worth the consideration of the colonists.

**POTTERY.**—The number of immigrants who have already arrived in the Company settlements, must be in daily want of pottery-ware of various descriptions. It is an article of wear and tear, and as Dr. Duffenbach reports that there is clay in the neighbourhood of Wellington, &c., does it not afford the opportunity for some young people who are looking for a settlement in life, to emigrate there from the Potteries. Perhaps a young couple marrying, who have little prospect of a good settlement at home, would do well with a capital of 1000*l.*, to take out with them five or six young couple of labouring potters, and establish themselves at Wellington. If this were known in the Pottery countries in Staffordshire, there is little doubt that many would avail themselves of the opportunity. The object is, young people brought up in the pottery business who between man and wife can muster 1000*l.*, they would have no difficulty in finding a number of labouring couples who would come within the Company's regulations, who would gladly go with them, and in both classes it is the opportunity of a settlement in life in the finest climate in the world.

**FEEDING POULTRY.**—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *ceteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world."

**TO DESTROY THE TURNIP FLY.**—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says—"I have great pleasure in communicating to my brother farmers, through the medium of your valuable paper, that I have discovered that gas lime, sown upon turnips before their coming up, is a sure preventive against the ravages of the fly. When gas lime cannot be obtained, gas tar, reduced with common lime, may be successfully applied between the drills, carefully avoiding the plants. A mixture of twenty pounds of flour of sulphur with a ton of lime (which will not injure the plant) may be sown upon two acres, which will also produce a beneficial effect."

**REEF OFF POVERTY BAY.**

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

Reef off Poverty Bay, New Zealand.—From the centre of the Reef Table Cape, bears S.S.W. Young Nick's Head, S.W. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. True time, bears W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  S. Gable Foreland, bears N. by W., extreme northern head, about three miles south of Spring's Head, either N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., or W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., doubtful. The brig *Martha* struck on this reef in June, 1834, and lost part of her false keel. These bearings (magnetic) were taken in a boat, and therefore can only be considered as an approximation to the truth. The reef runs north and south, and is from two to three miles in length, but narrow, having a short elbow at the south, and turning towards Young Nick's Head. The soundings (taken at high water) vary irregularly from three to seven fathoms, with patches of long kelp. The sea breaks in on it only in bad weather, and most so when the wind is from the northward to the eastward. It has been passed with a strong wind from the S.E., and a very high sea, without observing any appearance of breakers; consequently, a vessel may pass very close to the reef, a number of times, without its being seen. The soundings along the reef in-above, were found to vary regularly, from 15 to 25 fathoms, between the distances of about three quarters of a mile and a quarter respectively.

N.B.—High water at Poverty Bay, on full and change of the Moon, at six A.M., with a rise of six feet at spring, and of five feet at neap tides.

**PORT NICHOLSON SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

- Dec. 11.—Barque *Middlesex*, 563 tons, Captain Salmon, from Sydney; cargo, cattle, and merchandise. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, and five in the steerage.  
Dec. 17.—Cutter *Pickwick*, from Lancaster.  
Dec. 21.—Ship *Mandarin*, 425 tons, Capt. Yule, from London, with immigrants and merchandise.  
Dec. 21.—Barque *Maitide*, Roberts, from the coast; cargo, oil and bone.  
Dec. 22.—Schooner *Fidèle*, Salvator Cemino, from Palliser Bay.  
Dec. 24.—Barque *Regia*, 180, Bruce, from Sydney; general cargo. (The *Regia* beat in in fine style against a N.W. gale.)  
Same day.—Brigantine *Triton*, 120, Buck, from Sydney, with sundries for the Missionary stations. Passengers—Rev. J. Stevenson, and lady.  
Dec. 26.—Yacht *Albatross*, from Auckland.  
Dec. 27.—Brigantine *Mansford*, 169, Kyle, from Kapiti; cargo, oil.  
Dec. 28.—Schooner *Mans*, Barker, from Kaiti and Taranaki. Passenger—Mr. John Wallace.  
Dec. 29.—Brig *Portonia*, Frazer, from Motiaux harbour; cargo, oil and bone.  
Same day.—Sloop *Royal William*, 43, Lovatt, from Akaroa. [The ship news from the 1st of January to the 11th, both days inclusive, appeared in our last number.]  
Jan. 18.—Schooner *Hannah*, from Sydney.  
Jan. 19.—Schooner *Anita*, (miscalled *Hannah* in our last paper,) 219 tons, Beech, from Sydney. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, and Messrs. Anglin and Hesketh, and four in the steerage.  
Jan. 20.—Schooner *Jane*, 15 tons, Fabien, from Wanganui. Passengers—Messrs. G. W. Schroder, and Hodges, and servant.  
Same day.—Barque *Fifehire*, 537 tons, Arnold, from London; with immigrants for the Nelson settlement. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Smith White, Mrs. Duffey, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. and Miss Duxley, Mr. and Mrs. Penter, Messrs. Troward, Cotterell, Saunders, Drake, Slater, Goulter, Trowsu, Jolly, Keer, and Cullen, and 164 in the steerage.  
Jan. 21.—Schooner *Kate*, 70 tons, Read, from the coast. Passengers—J. A. Beckett and W. Heberly.

**SATLED.**

- Dec. 13.—Sloop *Royal William*, 43, Lovatt, for Akaroa and Boralis; general cargo. Passengers—Messrs. Hort and Hempleman.  
Same day.—Brig *Antilla*, 283, Captain Burnett, for Auckland.  
Same day.—Schooner *Jane*, Fabien, for Wanganui; general cargo.  
Same day.—Schooner *Fidèle*, Salvator Cemino master, for Palliser Bay, to render assistance to the wreck of the *Elba*.  
Dec. 15.—Schooner *Gem*, 76, Pearce, for the Chatham Islands.  
Dec. 16.—Schooner *Look-in*, 82, Canning, for Nelson Haven. Passengers—Messrs. F. G. Moore, F. Lloyd, J. Miller, Jones, wife, and three children, and W. Murray and wife.  
Dec. 21.—Ship *Oriental*, 560, Wilson, for India; in ballast.  
Same day.—American ship *Robert Pulsford*, 405 tons, Clough, for Auckland. Passengers—Captain Merrinew, and Messieurs Clarke.  
Dec. 26.—Barque *Eleanor*, Holderness, for India.  
Dec. 29.—Cutter yacht *Albatross*, 75 tons, Dowdle, for Hobart Town.  
Dec. 31.—Brigantine *Triton*, Buck, for New Plymouth. Passengers—Rev. J. Stevenson and lady.  
Same day.—Ship *Arab*, 484, Semner, for India. [1st to 11th January, see our last number.]  
Jan. 12.—Schooner *Mans*, Barker, for Wanganui; cargo, sundries.  
Jan. 14.—Barque *Magnet*, 148, McFarlane, for Sydney. Passenger—Capt. Crew.  
Same day.—Brigantine *Abercrombie*, 148, Duxin, for Auckland. Passengers—Messrs. Macintosh, Faulkner, Fleary, Thompson, Cully, Ludbrooke (2), Clarke, and Miss Bloomfield; steerage—J. Kingmill, J. Jackson, D. Miller, G. Byrson, Mrs. Walsh and four children, Mrs. Graham, and seven children, W. Little, H. Cross, Wm. Price, wife and child, B. Smith and wife, Geo. Price, D. Cameron wife and five children.  
Same day.—Brig *Portonia*, Frazer, for Auckland.  
Jan. 20.—Schooner *Ann*, 62 tons, Higgins, for New Plymouth.  
Same day.—Schooner *Henry*, 14 tons, Dagmar, for the Manawatu River.  
Jan. 21.—Cutter *Pickwick*, Williams, for Nelson. Passengers—Dr. Butler, Mr. Draper, Mr. Cockburn, wife and two children, Messrs. Wilkinson, Ross, Taylor, and Blake, and 9 in the steerage.



IN PORT.

Barque Tyne, Robertson Middlesex, Selmon	Schooner Look-in, Cannon fruits, Beech
Ship Mandarin, Yuile	Jane, Fabien
Schooner Fidele, Salvator Ceminio	Barque Ffieshore, Arnold
Gem, Peuro	Schooner Kate, Read.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR NELSON HAVEN, NEW ZEALAND.—(OFFICIAL.)—December 9, 1841.—Vessels bound to Nelson Haven, in Blind Bay, if, when they arrive off Cape Farewell or Stephens Islands, the weather be fine, should run for the eastern shore of the gulf, and make Croxilles 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 Croxilles they may run boldly down to the S.W., within a mile of the shore. About eight miles from Croxilles 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 Pepin'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 is over the flats is about south one-fourth east, with Mount Hutuol (a remarkable peak) open to the westward of a clump of trees about a mile from the beach. The westernmost buoy is 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 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 on the diff, and the mouth of the Waimea open. Should the weather threaten from the N.W., upon entering the gulf, good anchorage will be found in Astrolabe Roads on the western shore, and Croxilles on the eastern. No weather, however, has been yet 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 12 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 12 o'clock. The tide signal will be a red flag or cornet close up for high water, and highest for half tide. No flag will be hoisted for less water. Ships may communicate by signal, as Massey's signals are in possession of the company, and will be hoisted on the signal post on the hill over Green Point. Latitude 41 deg. 14 min. south, longitude 173 deg. 15 min. east. A stranger should not attempt the port without a pilot.—*The Australian*.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—It is expected that the *Blenheim*, Captain Grey, will sail to-morrow for New Plymouth and Wellington. She has on board the following Cabin Passengers amounting to forty-two persons, besides upwards of 100 free emigrants.—Mr. Edward Bullock, farmer; Mr. William Brooks, farmer; Miss Mary Chilman; Mr. George Dundas, gentleman; Mr. Nicholas Ford, farmer; Mr. Joseph Hall, land agent; Misses Jane and Elizabeth, and Messrs. Joseph and Wm. Hall; Mr. Michael Holroyd, gentleman; Mr. Hicks, farmer; Mr. Thomas Hughes, farmer; Mrs. Misses Mary, and Mr. Robert Johnstone; Mr. Francis Knight, gentleman; Misses Rosina, and Mary, and Mr. Francis Knight; Miss Amelia Leadman; Mr. Palmer Masob, farmer; Miss Mary Ann Masob; Mr. Samuel Norway, surgeon superintendent; Mr. Robert Parris, farmer; Mrs. Misses Mary and Sarah Ann Parris, Mr. James Pridie, farmer; Messrs. William and Robert Turner, gentlemen; Mr. James Smart, farmer; Mrs. Misses Sarah, Elizabeth, Hannah Maria, and Jane and Mr. Wm. Smart; Mr. Richard Walsh, surveyor, and Mrs. Walsh; and Mr. David Williamson, farmer.—*Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*.

WELLINGTON PRICES CURRENT.  
Corrected to January 31st.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ale.—In bottle, per doz	0	11	0	to	0	0
Elliot's, per hhd.	6	0	0		0	0
Arrack.—Per gallon, in bond	0	1	9		0	0
Bread.—Per 2lb. loaf	0	0	8		0	0
Beef.—Fresh, carcase, per lb	0	0	10		0	1
Salt, per tierce	7	0	0		0	0
Do, per barrel	4	10	0		0	0
Butter.—Irish, per lb	0	1	9		0	2
Fresh	0	3	0		0	0
Brandy.—First quality, per gallon, in bond	0	6	0		0	9
Brown stout, per hhd.	5	10	0		0	0
Cigars.—Manilla, per 1000	3	10	0		4	0
Inferior	2	0	0		0	0
Havannah, per lb	0	16	0		0	0
Chinaware, per 1000	1	15	0		0	0
Alexandrian	1	10	0		0	0
Coffee.—Java, per lb	0	0	0		0	0
Cheese.—Cheshire	0	1	6		0	0
Pine Apple	0	0	0		0	1
Dutch	0	0	9		0	1
Candles.—English wax, per lb	0	3	6		0	0
Mould	0	0	0		0	11
Dips	0	0	10		0	0
Flour.—1st quality, per ton of 2000 lbs.	28	0	0		30	0
2nd ditto	25	0	0		0	0
Gin.—Pale, in bond	0	0	0		0	2
Case, 4 gallons 4-5 in bond	1	4	0		0	0
Hams.—Yorkshire, per lb	0	0	0		0	9
Mustard.—Per dozen	1	1	0		0	0
Mutton.—Carcase, per lb	0	0	9		0	11
Muskets.—Walnut stocked	0	0	0		15	0
Milk.—Per pint	0	0	3		0	0

Oil.—Lanseed, per gallon	0	5	0	0	7	0
Black in cask, per ton	17	0	0	0	0	0
Sperm	75	0	0	0	0	0
Pork.—Fresh, carcase per lb	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pork.—Irish per barrel	4	10	0	5	0	0
Potatoes.—New Zealand, per ton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porter.—Dumbar, in bottle per doz	0	11	0	0	0	0
Bryant and Davis	0	15	0	0	0	0
Pickles.—Assorted per doz. quart	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pitch.—Stockholm per barrel	0	0	0	1	15	0
Plank.—Port Nicholson, per 100 feet	0	19	0	1	1	0
Rice.—Common per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rum.—P. B. P., per gallon, in bond	0	4	0	0	6	0
Sugar.—Matritius per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	1	17	0	0	0	0
Refined loaf per lb	0	0	7	0	0	0
Manilla	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt.—Liverpool, per ton	3	0	0	4	0	0
Soap.—Hawke's Island, per ton	40	0	0	48	0	0
Liverpool	36	0	0	0	0	0
Starch.—Per lb	0	0	9	0	1	0
Seaming.—Per 100 feet	0	17	0	0	18	0
Shingles.—Per 1000 N. Z	1	7	0	0	0	0
Ditto V. D. L.	2	5	0	0	0	0
Tar.—Coal	1	5	0	0	0	0
Stockholm	2	5	0	0	0	0
Tea.—Hyson, per chest	0	0	0	10	12	0
Tobacco.—Negrohead, per lb	0	1	1	0	0	0
Turpentine.—Per gallon	0	8	0	0	0	0
Whalebone.—Per ton	95	0	0	0	0	0
Wine.—Sherry per pipe	25	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto, per dozen	1	4	0	0	0	0
Poultry.—Fowls, per pair	0	8	0	0	16	0
Ducks, ditto	1	0	0	1	0	0
Geese, ditto	2	0	0	0	0	0
Turkeys	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pigeons, (wild,) per pair	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ducks, do, do	0	5	0	0	0	0
Eggs.—Per dozen	0	2	6	0	0	0
Cows.—Milk	20	0	0	30	0	0
Mares.—Brood	30	0	0	90	0	0
Working Bullocks, per pair	40	0	0	60	0	0
Hire of ditto, per day a team and driver	1	0	0	2	0	0
Sheep.—Each	0	16	0	1	10	0
Boat Hire.—Per day, without hands	0	10	0	1	0	0
Wages.—Mechanics, per week	2	14	0	3	6	0
Labourers	1	10	0	1	16	0

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Australian, 1st quality	1	10	a	2
Ditto, 2nd quality	1	6	a	1
Ditto, 3rd quality	1	2	a	1
Ditto, Lambs	1	6	a	2
Ditto, Grease	0	8	a	1
Van Diemen's Land, 1st quality	1	9	a	2
Ditto, 2nd quality	1	5	a	1
Ditto, 3rd quality	1	1	a	1
Ditto, Lambs	1	6	a	2
Ditto, Grease	0	8	a	1
Cape, 1st quality	1	8	a	1
Ditto, 2nd quality	1	3	a	1
Ditto, 3rd quality and Grease	0	8	a	1
British Merino, Washed	1	0	a	1
Ditto, Grease	0	8	a	0
Southdown	0	10	a	1
German, duty paid:—				
Saxon... } 1st and 2nd Elee	3	0	a	5
Prima	2	3	a	3
Silesian } Secunda	1	9	a	2
Duria.—British Produce				Free.
Foreign, value under 1s				3d per lb.

IMPROVEMENT IN MAKING BUTTER.—At a late meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a Mr. W. Werp, who for 30 years has been engaged in the butter trade, communicated the following suggestions for improving the qualities of fresh and salt butter:—"Solidity and firmness are of more consequence than is generally allowed; the nearer the butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer it will keep its flavour; as it is not so easily acted upon by the air, it will retain less salt, and being divested more effectually of the butter milk; or strong clean brine should be mixed with the cream or butter; the hand to be used in the making as little as possible (the earlier the butter is made and the cooler the dairy the better—the latter should be washed out with salt and water the first and last thing every day). The hand relaxes the texture of the butter; it might by practice be avoided altogether, by using wooden pats for putting it into casks or making it into shape for sale, which will press out the whey by beating. These pats must be always kept in a tub of fresh cold water, which will prevent the adhering of the butter, and keep them cool. The quantity of salt or brine required will in some degree depend on the season of the year, the distance to be sent, and time to be kept. Brine is preferable to salt, as the butter is smoother and better flavoured. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce, mixed with two drachms of fine salt-petre, and two drachms of fine yellow dry Jamaica sugar, to every pound of butter. If the butter be made up in lumps for the market, every lump should be wrapped round with calico-soaked in brine; if the latter be weak and watery, it may be injurious. If the butter be put into a firkin, or half a firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beech (the whiter the wood and hoops the better), well sea-

boned by scalding on several times with hot brine. It should be made water tight, with head and bottom grooved; three pound should be allowed for draught. If the butter is very choice, a salt cloth should be wrapped around it. This can be kept in its place by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask fills; in either case the cloths can be returned or sold. Many use cloth instead of paper in sending out their butter. Much observation, attention, and arrangement is required to see and to judge what improvement can be effected in butter; comparative statements from different dairies at different times—the temperature of the milk and the cream in their different stages—the situation or state of the dairy—the quantity and quality of cream in different localities under different management—the effects of various sorts of salt, brine, sugar, hothey, or saltpetre mixed with the milk, the cream, or the butter—the effect of mixing different milks together—the effect of heat and acid applied in colouring—the best sort of colouring—the effect of dry, wet, or shady pasture, also of regular exercise for the cows—if any, and what effect as to production of cream in proportion to the milk given by the cows, if feeding on corn or grain, or by adding meal in the water for drink. The wooden pats recommended by Mr. Werr, to be used instead of the bands, in making butter, consist of a thin spatula (a foot long by three inches broad), and a solid spoon-shaped instrument (a few inches longer), with longitudinal grooves on its flat

inner surface, for dabbing, pressing, and crimping the butter.—*Journal of Commerce.*  
**SIR JAMES MURRAY'S LECTURES.**—Along with other improvements in agriculture, it has lately been discovered that the defects and diseases of crops admit of prevention and cure as much as those to which animals are liable, and that even the wasting ravages of insects may be much lessened and a vast saving effected. We are assured that the imperfect evolution of grain in these damp and sunless climates may be very much improved by imparting to the growing crops a liberal artificial supply of those elements essential to hearty and perfect wheat, oats, barley, or rye. We are very glad to find that a medical gentleman, already fortunate in other chemical improvements, has succeeded in rendering soluble the native phosphate of lime or bone earth, and has furnished this and other mineral materials to lands in a manure which renders grain hearty and redolent of those elements essential to perfect gluten and other principles of nutriment. We congratulate the town of Belfast, which will have the opportunity of seeing experiments elucidating the most interesting and most useful topics embraced in the lectures, which commence the 6th June. We also compliment those gentlemen who are members of the first committee appointed in Ireland for arranging and encouraging the practical application of chemistry to the cultivation of land, and to link science hand in hand with husbandry.—*Belfast Mercantile Advertiser.*

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND WANTED.**  
**THE** Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company do hereby give notice that they will be ready on Tuesday next, the 12th day of July, at 3 o'clock precisely, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of about 100 Steerage Passengers, in a ship of about 350 tons, old register, from the Port of London to Nelson in New Zealand. Also for the conveyance of 50 Steerage Passengers in a ship of about 350 tons, old register, from the Port of Plymouth to Wellington and New Plymouth in New Zealand; to sail respectively, on the 1st September next.  
 The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had on application at the Company's House. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the tender.  
 By order of the Court,  
**JOHN WARD, Sec.**  
 New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings, 7th July, 1842.

**CHURCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.**  
 The Bishop of New Zealand having pledged himself, previous to his departure from England, to meet with an equal sum any sum that may be subscribed by the New Zealand Company, or those connected with it, or by the Settlers at Wellington and New Plymouth, for the support of the Church of England and its Clergy in these settlements; and the Earl of Devon, the Ven. Archdeacon Hale, and the Reverend Dr. Hinde, having consented to act as the trustees of all funds so to be raised; the undersigned gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to receive subscriptions for the purposes above stated. The friends of the Established Church who may subscribe on this occasion, are requested to observe that they will thereby further the objects in view to double the amount of their respective subscriptions.  
**COMMITTEE.**  
 Hon. Fred. J. Tollemache, M.P.  
 Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache  
 Hon. Francis Baring  
 Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P.  
 Ross De Mangles, Esq., M.P.  
 Rev. Charles Tinsdale.  
**SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.**  
 New Zealand Company (for Wellington) £7,000  
 New Zealand Company (for New Plymouth) 500  
 Joseph Somes, Esq. (Governor of the New Zealand Company) 25  
 Hon. Francis Baring (Deputy Governor) 25  
 Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache (for Wellington) 100  
 Hon. Fred. Tollemache, M.P. (for ditto) 50  
 Miss Jane Beauchamp (for ditto) 50  
 Subscriptions will be received by any Member of the Committee; by the Secretary, New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings; or by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, Lombard-street.

**WELLINGTON.**—Wanted to purchase two or three Sections of Land in this Colony. Address particulars to J. W., care of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 62, Cornhill, and stating lowest price.  
**FRANCIS BRADLEY** begs to inform all persons interested in the Colony of Wellington, New Zealand, that he is about returning there in the course of a fortnight or three weeks, and will be happy to give information respecting that country, and will undertake any agency or business which may be entrusted to him. The most satisfactory references can be given.  
 This day is Published, in octavo, price One Shilling,  
**COLONIAL AGENCY, addressed to COLONIAL LANDHOLDERS**  
 in Great Britain.  
 London: W. E. Painter; 242, Strand.

**VIEWS RECENTLY TAKEN IN NEW ZEALAND.**  
 Just published, on a scale of 21 by 14 inches, price 2s 6d tinted; and 4s beautifully coloured after nature.  
**A VIEW OF NELSON HAVEN, IN TASMAN'S GULF,** including part of the site of the intended Town of Nelson.  
 Also, uniform with the above,  
**A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON,** looking towards the South East, and comprising one-third of the water frontage.  
 These splendid views are exquisitely drawn on stone, by J. Allow, from the original paintings made in November last, by C. Heaphy, draftsman to the New Zealand Company, and convey a most faithful and complete idea of the general scenery of this very beautiful and interesting country.—*London Review.*  
 London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, NEW ZEALAND,** calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The well-known fast-sailing British-built Ship, **THOMAS SPARKS**, A 1 for Twelve Years, 497 Tons Register—Coppered and Copper-fastened. **JOHN SPARKS**, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Will sail the 16th July.  
 This Ship has a splendid poop and elegant accommodations for Passengers, both in the Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage, and is well known for her quick passage. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portmouth.  
 She presents an eligible opportunity for passengers and Emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope.  
 For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, on board; to Messrs. John Rigby and Co., Liverpool; or to Phillips and Tiplady, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard-street.

**TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA**  
 NEW ZEALAND, &c.  
**CHAR DS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, OF IRON-MONGERY** for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carriage, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.  
 "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 Ganger's "South Australia," page 126

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**  
**A REGULAR LINE** of fine First-Class **PACKET-BUILT VESSELS**, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the **EMMA** (which sailed on the 11th of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendence of **AUGUSTUS COLLINGRIDGE, H. C. S.,** Commander. In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched **UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.**  
 The present price of Town Land is 6s. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.  
 A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intends returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.  
 Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25s.; Second Cabin, 12s.; Steerage 8s.;  
 For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and further particulars apply to **SHAW & Co. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury;** and for Freight and Passage, to **Captain COLLINGRIDGE, on board;** or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or **FILBY & Co., Brokers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London.**  
 The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ladbroke and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted, information essential for the guidance of the intending migrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the mode of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.  
 Passage fares, &c., obtaining further information, can be obtained on application to  
**SMYTH and EVANS, 102, Cornhill.**

**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.  
**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices: **NELSON.**—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.  
**CONSIGNMENTS** can be forwarded to the above Settlements.  
**EMIGRATION, Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged.**  
**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares** can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by **EDMUND J. WEBBER** and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

**EMIGRANTS' TENTS.**—12 feet square made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, 6s. 18s.; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Poles, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 3s. extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute, 6s. complete for use. Weight 24lbs., quite waterproof. Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Sheep folding Net of strong tarred cord 3 1/2 feet high, 4th per yard. Rick Cloths, Taraulins, Tents, Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Toothbridge-place; corner of Judd-street, New-road.

**OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.**  
**J. AND E. MONNERY** beg to call the attention of the public to their **OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES**, 105, Fenchurch-street, and 53, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c., is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.  
 Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices annexed, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

**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 and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.**  
 These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all the Books, Reports, Maps, &c. relating to these Colonies.  
 Annual Subscription £1. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.  
 Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as above.

Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street**; in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by **HENRY HONE CAMPBELL**, of 8 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to "The Editor," 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, July 9, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 66.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.—CIDER.

[We are indebted to a valued correspondent residing in Devonshire for the following excellent paper upon the manufacture of Cider—from the growth of the tree to the consumption of the grateful beverage.]

### 1. REQUISITE SOIL.

Mr. MARSHALL, in his review of the Agricultural Reports on Herefordshire, states that the best land for apple orchards, is found to be a deep loam in rock of calcareous formation, and there is good reason to suppose that the superiority of Hereford over Devonshire orchards, is in a great measure attributable to their greater advantages in these respects. The soil of the western division of Hereford is, however, though of a clayey foundation, found to be hardly less productive; and thus it would appear that a good mould is of more importance than the character of the rocky substratum.

The Colonial surgeon of New Plymouth, Mr. Weekes, describes the soil of that place as "a rich, dark, vegetable mould, mixed with sand, having a sandy loam of an orange colour for a substratum, the whole resting on clay or granite." (Letter to Mr. Woolcombe, 4th May, 1841.) When to this is added a climate which may be said to resemble that of a perpetual summer, we may anticipate, under proper management, that this "New Devon" may by-and-by acquire not less than its mother-country, the reputation of a cider district.

That apples may be brought to great perfection in New Zealand, even in a very short time, we have also the evidence of actual experiment; for at the Horticultural Exhibition which took place at Wellington, in January last, Baron Alzodorf carried off a prize for apples, "the first fruits of trees brought from England," which are stated to have been "in admirable order." We shall presume, therefore, that ere long the experiment will be made, and let us hope more especially as regards the West of England Colony, that one of the old associations of merry England in the harvest time, may be there restored to the English labourer.

### 2. BEST KIND OF APPLES.

It would appear that in Devonshire at least, very little attention is paid to the natural character of the apple by cider growers: the general belief being that more depends upon skill and care in racking and general management than on the choice of the fruit. It may be stated, however, that the new fox-whelp, the wilding, and the cherry pearmain, have been found, on trial, to be the best adapted for the purpose in Herefordshire: though from the circumstance that the quality of the apple and of the liquor is greatly affected by the adaptation of fruit and soil, it may happen that the fruit best suited to an English county may change its character in the warmer temperature of Taranaki.

### 3. GRAFTING AND PLANTING.

The system of grafting pursued in Hereford is much better than that in Devon. The grafts are inserted, in the former county, six feet from the ground, the trees being planted about 30 feet from each other, and twice that space intervening between each row. In Devonshire the grafting is made three feet from the ground, and about twice the number of trees are planted in the same space. The result is that the poorer soil of Devon is thus made to produce a greater quantity than the richer soil of Hereford, to the manifest deterioration, as respects quality; and the land, moreover, is rendered useless for other purposes. The trees should be planted on a recently-broken up sward; and the soil kept under the plough until the trees grow up; it should then be again laid down to grass, and remain so until the trees are removed.

The planting should take place in rich soils during spring, in light soils during autumn; but in New Zealand we presume that the period of the year for this purpose will be very immaterial. Holes 6 feet in diameter, are dug to receive the trees; and the best earth should be thrown into the bottom of these holes, and the roots, being separated and spread horizontally, should be well covered with the rich mould.

### 4. PROTECTION OF THE TREES.

Circles of willow staves should be set round, about 3 inches from the tree, the staves being 6 feet long, and about 6 inches in the ground, near the top and bottom these should be bound round the bark tight with narrow iron hoops. If the stocks are weak, stronger posts will be required, set round in a similar manner: not bound round the bark, however, but surmounted with hoops at a distance of some inches from the tree.

### 5. OTHER USES OF ORCHARD SOILS.

By the use of these hoops the Hereford farmer is able to continue ploughing and planting potatoes between the rows of trees without damage to them; but in Devonshire the only other use to which the soil is put is the production of natural weeds, which are gathered up round the trees to feed the stems as manure.

### 6. MANAGEMENT OF THE TREES.

In Devonshire seldom, and in Hereford not often, is any care bestowed on the management of the trees, clearing them from rank vegetation, &c., and yet there is little doubt that by attention to this as to other matters connected with the cider growth, Hereford would soon as much surpass herself as she now surpasses Devon. Superfluous wood, for instance, should be removed from the trees, as well as moss and mistletoe, which in winter months is good food for sheep.

### 7. GATHERING THE FRUIT.

The apples should, in general, be allowed to ripen and fall of themselves; or boys might be employed occasionally to assist this operation by shaking the trees. This will cost a few shillings more than by the West of England system of "poultling"—this "poultling" consisting in knocking the branches and the apples with long poles, to bring them (the apples, if possible, without the branches) to the ground. The apples are gathered into heaps about six inches deep, where they should remain for a month, less or more, until mellow. Here the Devonshire plan of collecting the heaps and letting them remain in the open air, has the advantage over that followed in other counties; the fermentation being much more perfect than when the apples are gathered into a store within doors, and the hurtful particles being thus thrown off by a process of healthy transpiration. It will be found advantageous to collect the fruit into three heaps, according to the period of its maturity. The promiscuous kinds fallen from the trees should be gathered into one heap; and this will be ready for making into cider in the course of ten days. The ripe fruit gathered from the trees into a second heap, will require four days longer to ferment; and the winter hard fruit, forming the third heap, must be left for thirty or forty days before it be removed.

### 8. THE BRAISING MILL.

The apples are now to be crushed into pummice or must. The simplest form of the braising mill used for this purpose, and the one, perhaps, best adapted for the experiments of a young colony, is a circular stone trough, about 18 or 20 feet in diameter, called the Chase; round and within which revolves the "runner," a millstone about nine inches in depth, turned by one or two horses.

### 9. THE CHEESE.

When the must is found, on being taken up, to pass through the fingers without lumps, and the pips are merely to be traced in the form of small white spots, a square cloth of horsehair, or in Devonshire, of reeds, is placed on the bottom of an open frame, placed under the press to be presently described. Ten or twelve of these layers are piled one upon the other, and these form what is called the cheese, from which the juice is to be expressed. Care must be taken not to mix the different heaps of apples formerly described, and also to keep the liquors produced from them separate.

### 10. THE PRESS.

A description of the simplest form of this also should suffice for our present purpose, and this is little more than a horizontal beam (I), movably attached to an upright post at one end, and with a heavy weight depending at the other, under which the cheese is to be placed, thus compressed, in the frame. In Devonshire, a screw is frequently employed instead of this, and is no doubt more commodious. The juice being thus expressed from the cheese, is conveyed by a channel into a flat tub called the "trin." Water is poured in the residue to form "beverage," or water-cider, which is given to the labourers in the early part of the year.

### 11. RACKING.

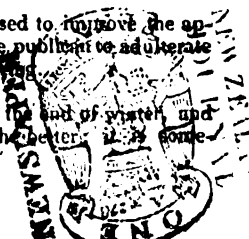
After the cider has been received into the "trin," it is to be poured into casks, and this should be done out of doors, or in sheds permitting a current of air. It will there ferment in three or four days, when the sediment subsides, and the liquor is again racked into another cask, and the second sediment also pressed. This process must be repeated until the liquor is perfectly clear. The great art of cider-making is in the fermentation—a defective fermentation makes the liquor thick and unpalatable—a too rapid weakens it and destroys its durability—and an excessive fermentation makes it sour and thin. The vinous fermentation should be carefully watched, and should be made to proceed slowly, and the liquor racked into another cask the moment a too rapid fermentation is observed. It may lose a little strength by too much racking, but can hardly lose in flavour or clearness.

### 12. CLEARING.

Yeast, isinglass, or blood, is sometimes used to remove the appearance of the cider, but it must be left to the public to adulterate and "doctor" it with sugar, brandy, or colouring.

### 13. CELLARING.

The cider should be put into the cellar at the end of winter, and the larger the casks in which it is preserved the better.



times stored in casks of 1,000 and 2,000 gallons. In spring it should be bunged down, and if bottled and wired, this should be done in autumn.

#### 14. DRINKING.

A West of England labourer will drink from two to three quarts to five or three gallons a day of this liquor; and while it is steadily to be procured throughout the year, the weather climate of New Plymouth, he will drink much more; yet, if he drink no more, it is easy to be seen how valuable its introduction might become in the west of New Zealand. People that do not drink cider in gallons, sometimes dilute it, to render it more palatable—it then receives the name of "cider and."

### A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGULATION OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

**Preamble.**—Whereas, it is necessary that provision should be made for the good order, health, and convenience of the inhabitants of towns, and their neighbourhood; and whereas, the inhabitants themselves are best qualified, as well by their more intimate knowledge of local affairs, as by their more direct interest therein, effectually to provide for the same; and whereas, the habit of self-government in such cases hath been found to keep alive a spirit of self-reliance, and a respect for the laws, and to prepare men for the due exercise of other political privileges. Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:—

#### I. CREATION AND CONSTITUTION.

1. **Creation.**—Every settlement within the Colony, having a population of 2000 souls, shall be a Borough within the meaning of this ordinance, and shall be governed by a Council, to be elected by the burgesses thereof.

2. **Incorporation.**—In every borough there shall be a borough corporation, which shall take and bear the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses" of such borough, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal, and shall, by the Council thereof do all acts, and have and enjoy all rights and privileges which bodies corporate in such may do, have, or enjoy.

3. **The Council.**—The Council of every such body corporate shall consist of a Mayor and eleven Aldermen, to be elected as hereinafter provided. **Proclamation of Borough.**—Whenever the population of any settlement shall amount to (2000) souls, as aforesaid, his excellency the Governor shall, by proclamation, declare the same to be a borough within the meaning of this ordinance, and shall at the same time, with the advice of the Executive Council, define the boundaries thereof. **Boundaries.**—Provided always that such boundaries shall not in any case extend to a distance greater than (seven) miles in a straight line from the principal market-place of the settlement.

#### II. POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

4. **To improve the Borough.**—The Council shall have power to make and keep in repair all roads, streets, sewages, causeways, and bridges within the limits of the borough; to excavate, construct, and maintain wells, waterworks, conduits, sewers, and other like works; and to take order for the prevention of fires, the prevention and abatement of nuisances, the establishment of markets, the construction of market-places, the watching, paving, lighting, and cleansing of the said borough, and for all such purposes as they may deem necessary for the good order, health, and convenience of the inhabitants thereof.

5. **To improve Harbours.**—Whenever the limits of any borough shall extend to or comprise any harbour on the sea-shore, or any navigable river, the council shall also have power to construct and maintain all such docks, basins, locks, wharfs, quays, piers, and landing-places, and to set and erect all such buoys, beacons, landmarks, and lighthouses, and to execute all such other works and do all such acts as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of rendering the navigation thereof safe, easy, and commodious.

6. **Vesting of Land in Corporation.**—For the purpose of enabling the council to carry into effect the objects aforesaid, all lands within the limits of the borough, excepting such lands as have been appropriated for crown reserves, native reserves, and allotments sold or intended to be sold to private persons, and which have been marked accordingly in the plan of the town, signed by the Surveyor-General of the Colony, and deposited in his office, shall vest in and become the property of the corporation and their successors, immediately on the completion of the first election.

7. **Bye Laws.**—It shall be lawful for the Council, (two-thirds thereof being present at any meeting for the purpose) for the more effectual exercise of the powers hereby given, and for the good rule and government of the borough,—to make bye-laws as may seem meet; and by such bye-laws to impose any fine, not exceeding five pounds, upon any person offending against the same. Provided that no such bye-laws shall be of any force until the expiration of three calendar months after a copy thereof, sealed with the seal of the borough, shall be sent to the Colonial Secretary, to be submitted by him to his Excellency the Governor, and until a copy thereof shall have been affixed for the like period upon the outside of the Town Hall, or place wherein the council shall meet. If at any time within such period, his Excellency the Governor shall disallow such bye-laws, or any part thereof, the same or the part disallowed shall not come into operation.

#### III. QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS AND MODE OF ELECTION.

8. **Burgesses.**—Every male inhabitant of a Borough of full age, shall, being duly enrolled in manner hereafter mentioned, be qualified to vote at the election of the Council.

9. **Time for claiming to vote.**—His Excellency the Governor shall by such proclamation, as aforesaid, prescribe a period within which all claims to the right of voting at the election of the Council of such Borough, shall be made, and shall appoint a fit person to receive such claims, and act as Returning Officer at such elections.

10. **Form of Claim.**—Every claim shall be in writing, according to the form to this Ordinance annexed.

11. **Payment before Enrolment.**—And whereas there may be persons interested in the good governance of a Borough, and qualified to have a voice therein, but who may not have property rateable under this Ordinance. And it is not fitting that any man shall have (directly or indi-

rectly) any power of taxing the inhabitants of any Borough, or any share in the management of the funds thereof, who shall not himself contribute thereto. Be it enacted, that every person claiming the right of voting, as aforesaid, shall at the time of preferring such claim, pay to the Returning Officer the sum of (£50) shillings, which sum shall be deducted from any rate which any afterwards be assessed upon such claimant.

12. **Burgess Roll.**—The names of all persons who shall have made such claim and payment as aforesaid, shall be entered forthwith by the returning officer as aforesaid upon a roll, which shall be called "The Burgess Roll" of the Borough. The names which shall appear upon the Burgess Roll shall be forthwith arranged by the returning officer in alphabetical order, in a written or printed list, which shall be affixed upon the outer door of the Town Hall. A copy of the list shall be delivered by him to any person applying for the same, on payment of the sum of one shilling.

13. **First Election.**—On the first (Monday) of the month of next succeeding the time appointed for the making out of the Burgess roll, the burgesses of the borough shall proceed to elect eighteen persons being burgesses.

14. **List of Persons Elected.**—The returning officer shall arrange the names of the (eighteen) persons so elected, according to the number of votes given for each, so that the names of every person who shall have received a higher number of votes shall be placed before the name of every person who shall have received a lower number of votes.

15. **Aldermen.**—The (twelve) burgesses whose names shall stand highest upon the list, shall be declared by the returning officer to be the Aldermen of the borough.

16. **Mayor.**—The Mayor of the borough shall be one of the Aldermen thereof, to be determined in manner hereinafter provided.

17. **Reserved List.**—The names of the (six) remaining burgesses shall form a "reserved list," out of which all extraordinary vacancies in the Council until the next general election thereof shall be supplied.

18. **Mode of Voting.**—The election of the (eighteen) persons before-mentioned shall be conducted in the manner following: every burgess may vote for any number of persons not exceeding the number then to be chosen, by delivering to the returning officer, a voting paper containing the Christian names and surnames of the persons for whom he votes, with their respective places of abode, and description, each paper being signed with the name of the burgess so voting, and setting forth his place of abode and description.

19. **Duration of Election.**—The voting shall commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shall finally close at four of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.

20. **Questions to be put.**—No inquiry shall be permitted at any election, as to the right of any person to vote, except only as follows: that is to say, that the returning officer shall, if required by any two burgesses, put to any voter, at the time of his delivering in of his voting paper, and not afterwards, the following questions, or either of them, and no other:—

1. Are you the person whose name is signed as "A. B." to the voting paper now delivered in by you?

2. Are you the person whose name appears as "A. B." on the Burgess roll now in force for this borough?

And no person required to answer either of the said questions, shall be permitted to vote until he shall have answered the same.

21. **False answer.** If any person shall wilfully make a false answer to either of the questions aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

22. **Result of election.**—At the close of the election, the returning officer shall ascertain the number of votes given for every person whose name shall appear upon the voting paper, and so many of such persons being equal to the number of persons then to be chosen, as shall have the greatest number of votes, shall be deemed to be elected.

23. **Publication thereof.**—The returning officer shall then make out a list of the names of the persons so elected, arranging them as hereinbefore required, and shall forthwith publish the same.

24. **Voting papers to be kept for inspection.**—A copy of the said list shall be kept by the town clerk of the borough, who shall also, for the space of six calendar months after the election, keep the said voting papers, and shall permit any burgess to inspect the same, upon payment of one shilling.

25. **Notice to persons elected.**—The Returning Officer shall also forthwith give notice in writing to the several persons elected, of such their election, and shall require them severally within a reasonable time to be in such notice named, to declare whether they accept or decline the offices to which they have been respectively elected.

26. **Refusal to vote.**—If any person so elected shall after receipt of such notice, fail to comply with such requirement, he shall be held to have declined such office.

27. **Vacancy supplied.**—In case any person shall decline the office to which they have been elected, so many of the persons whose names shall stand first on the reserved list as shall be equal to the number of persons so declining, shall be deemed to have been elected members of the Council, and shall receive notice thereof accordingly; and so on until the number of the Council shall be completed. In case any vacancy shall exist, or any extraordinary vacancy shall occur in the Council, when the reserved list shall have been exhausted, such vacancy shall be filled up by an election to be conducted in manner as hereinbefore provided.

28. **Burgess roll for future elections.**—In the month of May in every second year after the first election of a Council of any Borough, the Town Clerk shall make out and publish a new "burgess roll," in the manner, and subject to the conditions hereinbefore provided for the formation of the first burgess roll: provided that the sum to be paid before enrolment of any burgess, may be from time to time increased or diminished as to the Council of the Borough shall seem meet.

29. **Duration of burgess rolls.**—The first, and every succeeding burgess roll, shall be in force until the completion of the one next succeeding, and no longer.

30. **Future election of Aldermen.**—On the first Monday in the month of December, in every second year after the first election of the Council, the Mayor shall hold a meeting for the election of twelve burgesses, in manner, and subject to the requirements hereinbefore prescribed

for the election of the first Council, of whom the six who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall be declared Aldermen of the borough, and the names of the remaining six shall form the reserved list for the two years next ensuing.

31. *Retiring Aldermen.*—At the completion of every such election (six) of the existing Aldermen (the Mayor being considered an Alderman) shall go out of office. May be re-elected.—Provided always, that any Alderman shall be capable of being re-elected immediately upon the expiration of his term of office.

32. *Order of Retirement.*—The (six) Aldermen who shall go out of office at the second election, shall be those who received the smallest number of votes at the first election; and at every subsequent election, shall always be those who have been Aldermen for the longest time without re-election.

33. *Auditors.*—On the first Monday in the month of (January) in every year, the burgesses shall elect from amongst themselves, by a majority of votes, two persons, who shall be and be called auditors of such borough; and every such auditor shall continue in office until the same day in the year following.

34. *Made of Electors.*—No burgess shall vote for more than one person to be an auditor, but in all other respects the election shall be in full and manner hereinbefore provided for the election of Aldermen: provided always that no burgess shall be eligible to be an auditor, or shall be capable of acting as an auditor, who shall be an Alderman, or town clerk, or treasurer of the borough.

35. *Vacancy.*—If any auditor shall die, or be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, the burgesses shall, on a day to be fixed by the Mayor, in like manner elect a fit person in the stead of such auditor.

36. *Equality of Votes.*—In case of an equality of votes at any election to be holden under the authority of this ordinance, the returning officer shall determine by lot, the priority between the persons for whom an equal number of votes shall have been given.

#### 17. OATHS AND SWEARS.

37. *Oath.*—No Mayor, Alderman, or Auditor shall act as such (except in administering the oath hereinbefore contained) until he shall have taken, before any two or more of such Aldermen, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) an oath in the words or to the effect following, that is to say—

I, A.B., having been elected Alderman (or, as the case may be) for the Borough of \_\_\_\_\_ do swear that I will duly and faithfully fulfil the duties of my office, to the best of my judgment and ability,

So help me God.

38. *Mayor—Duration of Office.*—The Mayor shall hold his office until the last Monday of December, in the year following his election, on which day the Council shall meet for the purpose of inducting his successor.

39. *Who to be.*—The office of Mayor shall be filled by such member of the Council (being willing to hold the same) as shall have received the highest number of votes, and shall not have held such office since he was last elected Alderman.

40. *Vacancy.*—In case of any extraordinary vacancy in the office of Mayor, the Council shall meet for the purpose of inducting a successor for the remainder of the year, in conformity to the rule last preceding.

41. *Temporary Incapacity.*—If the Mayor shall, by reason of absence or illness, be incapable of discharging the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the first Alderman upon the list, who shall be willing so to do, to perform the same.

42. *Mayor to be Returning Officer.*—The Mayor for the time being shall be the returning officer for the borough.

43. *Penalty.*—Every person who shall be liable to serve the office of Mayor or Alderman, and who shall refuse to accept the same, shall forfeit the sum of £50; upon payment whereof, he shall be discharged from such liability.

44. *Resignation.*—It shall be lawful for any Mayor or Alderman to resign his office at any time, with the consent of the Council. Provided that the Mayor or Alderman desiring to resign, shall give to the Council not less than (three) weeks notice of such his intention.

45. *Who Exempt.*—No member of the Legislative Council; no person holding office by appointment of his Excellency the Governor; no officer in her Majesty's army or navy, or marine forces, on full pay; nor any revenue officer shall be liable to serve as Mayor or Alderman, without his own consent.

46. *Who disqualified.*—Provided also, that no judge, sheriff, or coroner, no clergyman, priest, or minister of religion, shall be qualified to hold the offices aforesaid.

47. *Convicted Felons, &c.*—It shall not be lawful for any man, who shall have been convicted of felony, bribery, or perjury, (although he shall have suffered the full punishment for his offence,) to vote at the election of Alderman and Auditors, or to hold any office to be created under the authority of this ordinance. Provided that no man, who shall have been convicted of any such offence, shall be thereby disqualified in case he shall have received a free pardon.

48. *Bankruptcy, &c., of Mayor or Alderman.*—If any Mayor or Alderman shall be declared bankrupt, or shall apply to take the benefit of any act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or shall compound by deed with his creditors, or shall be absent from the borough for three calendar months at one and the same time, such Mayor or Alderman shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council.

49. *Members of the Council not to Contract.*—If any member of the Council, or person holding any office in the gift or disposal thereof, shall, directly or indirectly, have any share or interest in any contract or employment with or by the Council (other than as a shareholder in any public company, who shall contract with the Council for the lighting, or supplying with water, or insuring against fire any part of such borough), he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Council, or to hold such office as aforesaid.

#### V. MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

50. *Majority.*—All acts whatsoever hereby authorized or required to be done by the Council of any borough, and all questions that may come before such Council, shall be done and decided by the majority of the members of the Council who shall be present at any meeting thereof. *Quorum.*—The whole number present at any meeting not being less than

one-half of the whole Council: provided that no bye-law shall be made unless there shall be present not less than two-thirds of the whole Council.

51. *To be called by Mayor.*—The Mayor shall have power to call a meeting of the Council as often as he shall think proper.

52. *Notice of Meeting.*—The Mayor shall cause a notice of the time and place of every such intended meeting, specifying the business proposed to be transacted thereat, and signed by him, to be left at the usual place of abode of every member of the Council, three clear days, at least, before such meeting.

53. *Proceedings to be Public.*—Every meeting of the Council shall be open to the public.

54. *Chairman.*—At every meeting, the Mayor, if present, shall preside; in case of his absence the Council shall elect a chairman.

55. *Castling Vote.*—The Mayor or Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, in case of equality of votes.

56. *Minutes.*—Minutes of the proceedings of every meeting shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall be signed by the person presiding at such meeting.

57. *Open to Inspection.*—Every burgess shall be at liberty to inspect and make extracts from the books to be kept, at all reasonable times, upon payment of a fee of one shilling for each inspection.

#### VI. APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS.

58. *Committee.*—It shall be lawful for the Council of any borough to appoint out of their own body such and so many committees, either of a general or a special nature, and consisting of such number of persons as may seem fit for any purposes, which in the judgment of such Council would be better managed by means of a committee: provided always that the proceedings of every such committee shall be submitted to the Council for its approval.

59. *Town Clerk and Treasurer.*—It shall also be lawful for the Council to appoint two fit persons (not being members of the Council) to be town clerk and treasurer, who shall hold office during pleasure; and also to appoint such other officers as they shall think necessary for enabling them to carry into execution the provisions of this Act, and to pay all the officers so to be appointed, such salaries as the Council shall deem reasonable.

60. *Constables.*—It shall be lawful for the watch committee, or if there be no such committee, then for the Council to appoint a sufficient number of fit men (removable at the pleasure of such committee or Council) to act as constables for the keeping the peace, by day and by night, who shall, within the limits of the borough, have all such powers and privileges, and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities, as every constable may by law, have, or be liable to, and shall obey all lawful directions touching the execution of their office, which they may from time to time receive from any police magistrate having jurisdiction within the borough.

61. *Oath.*—Every constable so to be appointed, shall be sworn in by the Mayor of the borough.

62. *Numbers to be reported.*—The watch committee, or the Council of the Borough, as the case may be, shall in the month of November, in every year, transmit to the Colonial Secretary, a report of the number and situation of all station houses in such a borough, and of the number of constables, and of the description of arms, accoutrements, and clothing, and other necessaries furnished to each, and of the salaries, wages, and allowances payable to them, and also a copy of all rules and orders made for their regulation and guidance which shall have received the sanction of such police magistrate.

63. *Police Office.*—The Council of every borough shall, within six calendar months after the first election, provide a suitable office, to be called the "Police Office of the borough, for the purpose of transacting the business of the magistrates having jurisdiction therein, and shall at all times uphold and maintain the same, and defray all the necessary expenses thereof; provided, that no room in any victualling house, or house in which ale, wine, or spirits shall be sold, shall be used for such purpose.

64. *Borough Gaol.*—The Council of every borough shall also, within the period last aforesaid, provide, and afterwards maintain at the expense of the borough, a suitable building to be called the "Borough Gaol," for the safe custody of persons awaiting their trial for offences committed within the borough, and all such offices as for such purpose shall be necessary.

65. *Cost of Criminal Prosecutions.*—After the expiration of twelve calendar months from the first election in any Borough, the costs of all prosecutions for offences committed within the same shall be paid out of the Borough Fund, hereinafter mentioned, upon an order of Court, directed to the Treasurer of such Borough: provided always that so soon as any Borough shall have become liable to such payment, all rateable property within the same shall be exempt from contribution to any county rate for the defraying of the like costs in respect of offences committed, or supposed to be committed, beyond the limits of such Borough.

#### VII. BOROUGH RATE, TOLLS, AND DUES.

66. *Borough rate.*—For the purpose of raising the means for carrying into effect all or any of the powers hereby given to the Council of any Borough, and for the payment of all salaries, and the defraying of all expenses hereby required to be borne by any Borough, the Council shall have power so often as shall be deemed necessary, to make and levy in manner hereinafter provided, an equitable rate of assessment in the nature of a Borough rate in England, upon all real property within the limits of the Borough.

67. *By whom to be paid.*—The rate shall be paid by the occupier of such property, or in case there shall be no occupier, then by the owner thereof.

68. *Valuation.*—For such purpose the Council shall, as often as may be deemed necessary, cause a valuation to be made of all the rateable property within the Borough, and shall cause the same to be published in one of the newspapers in the Borough.

69. *Assessment.*—The Council shall, as often as need may be, make an estimate of the amount of money required, and shall assess the Borough rate accordingly, and shall give public notice thereof in like manner.

70. *Appeal.*—At any time in any calendar month, from and exclusive of the day of the date of such notice, it shall be lawful for any person who shall think himself aggrieved by any such rate, to appeal against

the same to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the Borough, who is hereby authorized to hear and determine such appeal. Provided that two clear days' notice in writing, of every such appeal, shall be given to the Town Clerk of the Borough, specifying the time and place for the hearing thereof.

71. *Collection of rates.*—At the expiration of the period allowed for appeal, the Council shall appoint fit persons to collect the rate due, which shall, on non-payment thereof, be recoverable at the suit of any such collector by summary proceeding, before any justice of the peace, having jurisdiction within the borough; leviable by distress and sale.

72. *Arrears.*—In case it shall be impossible to levy the rate due by reason of the property rateable being unoccupied or otherwise, the arrears shall, at any subsequent time, be leviable upon the goods which may be found upon such property.

73. *To be published.*—The Council shall, once in every year, publish in one of the newspapers of the borough a statement of every sum so in arrear, and of the property in respect of which the same is due.

74. *Borough fund.*—All monies raised by any borough rate, all fines and fees payable under the authority of this Act, together with all sums which may be paid to the treasurer of the borough, on account of the corporate body thereof (other than the tolls and dues hereinafter mentioned), shall form a fund, to be called the "borough fund," out of which shall be paid all costs and expenses, for the defraying whereof, a borough rate is hereby authorized to be levied.

75. *To levy tolls, &c.*—It shall be lawful for the Council to impose such tolls or dues as may be reasonable upon all persons making use of any road, bridge, market-place, dock, basin, wharf, lock, quay, pier, or landing-place, which the Council is hereby empowered to make and maintain; and in case of the non-payment of such tolls and dues, to levy the same by distress and sale.

76. *May borrow money.*—For the purpose of executing any of the works last mentioned, it shall be lawful for the Council to borrow such sums of money as may be requisite, upon the security of the tolls or dues to be taken in respect of such work.

77. *Application of tolls, &c.*—The tolls or dues to be taken in respect of any of the works shall be applied exclusively in defraying the expenses thereof, and in repayment of the monies borrowed for the execution of the same.

78. *Yearly audit.*—The Treasurer of every Borough shall, in books to be kept by him for that purpose, enter true accounts of all sums of money by him received and paid, and of the several matters in respect whereof such sums shall have been received and paid, all such accounts with all vouchers and papers relating thereto, together with a full abstract or balance sheet thereof, shall yearly at such time as the Council shall appoint, be submitted by him to the auditors and to such Member of the Council as the Mayor shall name for the purpose of being examined and audited. *Balance sheet to be published.*—Such abstract or balance sheet, if found correct, shall be signed by the auditors, and shall be forthwith published by the Treasurer in one of the newspapers of the Borough.

79. *Penalties.*—All penalties imposed by this ordinance or by any bye-laws to be made under the authority thereof, shall be recoverable within three calendar months after the same shall have become payable, or after the commission of the offence, by summary proceedings before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the Borough; to be levied by distress and sale.

80. *Witnesses.*—No person shall be deemed an incompetent witness upon any such summary proceeding, by reason of his being liable to contribute to any Borough rate.

81. *H. M. Dockyards, &c., excepted.*—Provided always, that no dockyard, victualling establishment, arsenal, or barracks belonging to her Majesty, which shall be situated within the limits of any Borough, shall be deemed to be parts of such Borough for any of the purposes of this act.

FORM OF CLAIM.

To Mr. A. B.—I hereby give you notice that I claim to have my name put upon the burgess roll for the Borough of \_\_\_\_\_ dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year ( )

G. D.

Place of abode and business of claimant.

Passed the Legislative Council, }  
this day of 1841. }

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES FOR THE PASSAGE.

Dr. Hodgkin, in his admirable work, "The means of promoting and preserving Health," 2d edition, p. 184, note 5, observes, speaking of England—"Although vegetables in this country, with very few exceptions, are only eaten when recently gathered, in other countries, and more especially in Germany, various kinds of greens, French beans, and young peas, are preserved for many months in excellent condition, by boiling them for a short time in a small quantity of salt and water, and carefully excluding the air. The adoption of the same practice in this country would furnish agreeable and wholesome additions to the dinner table, amongst all ranks; and it would indirectly, as well as directly, very much promote the comfort and economy of the operative class."

This is a fact which should not be left to individuals to prepare as a part of the ship's stores previous to departure. Emigrants are too much occupied to make such a provision, and simple as is Dr. Hodgkin's recommendation, it would be neglected, as habit is everything in cookery. What is recommended is, that whoever may be the tradesmen who provides stores for the ships chartered by the Company, they should, amongst them, furnish a quantity of vegetables thus preserved.

The same observation applies to milk, preserved according to the recommendation of Professor Kirchoff, as explained at page 156 of No. 64 of the Journal, published the 25th of June, and to granulated potatoes, a most important receipt for New Zealand, as described in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 46, p. 257, of Oct. 16th, 1841. W.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

ON the First of AUGUST will be Published, the First of a Series of PAPERS on the AFFAIRS of NEW ZEALAND, under the general title of the NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO. To be Edited by H. S. CHAPMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

The first Paper will be A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, on the ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND. To be followed by other Papers on subjects of importance to the Colony, and to those who are interested therein.

It is anticipated that the subjects intended to be comprised in the Series will require about Six, but certainly not exceeding Eight Numbers, for their completion. Each Number will be published at SIXPENCE, in a neat coloured Wrapper; and when the whole Series is completed, a Title-page and Table of Contents will be given.

The object of this publication is to treat at length such subjects as require fuller development than can be afforded to them in a newspaper. It is intended to print advertisements on the wrapper; and as a large number will be distributed, it affords a good medium for advertisements intended for emigrants and others interested in New Zealand.

To be published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; Chambers, New Zealand Journal Office, 170, Fleet-street; and may be ordered through any Bookseller.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions is overdue, in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, August 6, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

SINCE our last publication we have received *New Zealand Gazette* to the 9th, and *Auckland Herald* to the 5th of February. From these we make ample extracts under the proper heads. We have also received copies of several letters from settlers of all classes, some of which we print to-day, and for the rest we shall find room in our next.

In nearly every particular the papers and letters convey the most satisfactory intelligence respecting the Company's settlements, with the single exception of a partial and unjust Executive, actuated by the meanest and most despicable spirit of jealousy towards the settlements on Cook's Straits; whilst, at Auckland, the Governor and his tribe of ignorant officials,—incapable for any purpose, but that of mischief—are even more unpopular than at Wellington and Nelson. Let the reader turn to Mr. Sinclair's letter, and to the extracts from the Auckland paper, and he will perceive, that before even Captain Hobson's system can produce its effects—before his career of extravagance is checked by the impossibility of meeting his expenditure—he is left almost without a friend, out of the official circle.

In spite of this drawback, however, the progress of Wellington is steady, and has, of late, been accelerated. The report of the expedition to Manawatu, published in our last, is confirmed by the despatch of Col. Wakefield, who visited the district. So that the quantity of available land at the disposal of the Company, is sufficient to support a large producing population, and sustain a commercial city of considerable magnitude, placed as Wellington undoubtedly is, most advantageously for the trade.

Equally gratifying is the intelligence from Nelson. The letters of Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Bell, and Capt. Wakefield, agree in describing the site as comprising a large number of advantages. A very close intercourse is growing up between Wellington and Nelson, and nothing seems wanting but a few small steamers to insure the mutual service of the two settlements to each other. As to the French at Akaroa, the Governor seems to have observed a most culpable apathy. Taking courage from the Governor's evident indecision and timidity they begin to hoist their flag, and make a show of sovereignty. If the French government take advantage of Captain Hobson's palpable weakness, we may yet have some trouble to dislodge them—for dislodged they must be; in which case the Governor will clearly be liable to impeachment for so gross a neglect or misuse of the trust—that of vice-sovereignty—with which he is clothed.

The Municipal Corporation Bill which has just passed the Council is certainly an admirable measure. It confers self-government upon all towns, the population of which, comprised within a circle, the radius of which is seven miles, is 3,000. It is a large and liberal measure, emanating no doubt from the only sound portion of the

Auckland cabinet—the Chief Justice and Attorney-General. There are some portions that are objectionable, and will not work smoothly, but in principle it is admirable: its preamble alone does honour to its framer, whosoever he may be. One of the consequences is that the land of absentee will be taxed, but as the tax will be for the improvement of the settlement, we believe they will not generally object. This contingency may perhaps bring some few lands into the market, and so produce a depression of price, but that depression will be but temporary, and in so far as it will enable active settlers to purchase on reasonable terms, it will not be unproductive of good. The *Auckland Herald* abuses the bill; but this is not surprising, seeing how much of the lands of Auckland and its neighbourhood have been bought for mere jobbing purposes. On account of the great importance of this Bill, or rather Act, we place it in our columns entire.

The quantity of matter suited to our English readers is so great, that we have been compelled to omit much matter calculated for the colonial reader; but the latter will excuse this when he reflects on the great importance that the public here should be possessed of every information from the colony. As it is we have been compelled to omit some extracts of interest.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

The Port Nicholson News, which reaches the 12th February, is of a very satisfactory character. Of this there are ample evidences in other parts of our paper. A greater degree of activity prevailed among the settlers, than at any former period; one of our letters describes the settlement as commencing a new life. The following excellent summary from the *Gazette*, makes some gratifying statements:—

In the first of the articles copied into last Saturday's *Gazette* from the *London Colonial Gazette*, fear is expressed that the settlers in Port Nicholson, neglecting "the solid work of production," were "in some danger of falling into the fever of land-speculating, which was a main cause of the late mischief in South Australia." We can comfort our friends with the assurance that there is very little land-speculating, in the right sense of the term, among the settlers of Port Nicholson. No doubt, in some instances, very large prices have been obtained in the shape of rent or purchase money; but there is scarcely an instance, to our knowledge, where these high prices have been given by land-jobbers. Favourite spots for dwellings have been purchased by persons about to occupy them, and desirable frontages by others who have almost immediately commenced the erection of shops or warehouses. These are the parties who have considered it their interest to pay highly for land, and we are not aware of a single bargain which the tenant or purchaser would now seek to cancel. At Auckland there has been land-jobbing. Some of the Government officials are shameless land-jobbers; and there is scarcely a bona fide producing settler at the Gulf of Shouaki. Not so here; and for proof that the Colonists of Port Nicholson are employed in the "solid work of production," we refer to the account by a correspondent of the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society. As our correspondent remarks, it took place under unfavourable circumstances, which hereafter will be guarded against; nevertheless the show of vegetables and flowers was very various and very abundant. The fact is, that the cultivation of the country is proceeding to an extent, and with a degree of success, surprising to those who have not remarked how numerous are the persons engaged in raising produce on a small scale. As yet, we have only few large agriculturists—men who, like Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Watt, Mr. Swinson, Messrs. Bowler and Smith, Mr. Frank Johnson, Baron Alsdorf, &c. &c., are clearing and cultivating acres by fifties and hundreds. These gentlemen are not dismayed at the cost of clearing, for they keep a steady eye in their *sure market and large returns*. There are few who possess the capital to cope with them, but the combined or rather contemporaneous efforts of persons with smaller means are producing unlooked for results. We must soon have a show of cattle, pigs, and poultry. The quantity of poultry is already very large; almost every settler has a few, and some have two or three hundred head. In the United States, fowls, geese, and turkeys, are sold stripped at 1½ per pound, and are an important article of food. It is certain that one long poultry will be as plentiful in North Durham as in Connecticut. The stock of pigs is never very great at any one time; for it is astonishing how quickly a butcher will kill and sell a cargo of fifty or a hundred from Wanganni or Hawke's Bay. The average weekly consumption of pork supplied by the butchers, and not including the large quantity killed by private persons at home, amounts to 7,000lbs per week, or 364,000lbs per annum. Of mutton the weekly consumption is 1,470lbs, or 76,440lbs per annum. The number of cattle imported during the year has been about 1,000 head. The weekly consumption of beef averages 600lbs, or 31,900lbs per annum. These figures refer to the consumption of Wellington alone; but there is a population of 1,000 on the Hutt, chiefly consumers of pork; it is therefore fair to increase the quantity of pork by one-third; and then the consumption of butchers meat in the settlement during the last year will stand thus:—

Pork .....	485,335lbs
Mutton .....	76,440lbs
Beef .....	31,900lbs
	592,975lbs.

Taking the average prices of these three articles of food, we find the amount expended would be \$0,0561. Supposing the population to be 4,000, the quantity consumed by each individual would be 148 lbs. per annum. The number of vessels which have entered the port since the commencement of the settlement is 302. This indicates a large extent of business, and we have heard the amount of bona fide sales of merchandise during the last year estimated at 80,000. It is of more consequence to know that business has not been overdone. We have been informed by two of the leading merchants, that although there is difficulty in making payments, and a scarcity of capital, yet the dishonour of a bill payable at the Bank is of very rare occurrence. Cautious dealers never hear an overdue bill to take up. And be it remembered, during the greatest part of the past year, no legal means existed of

compelling payments. These facts tell more for the credit of the Colony than any addition to the imports or sales, the result of wild speculations. In every direction new buildings are rising, and of a superior description to those first erected, when speedy shelter was of-all things needed. Bricks are now plentifully supplied at moderate prices, and some brick buildings have been commenced. Four piers or jetties enable small vessels and boats to discharge their cargoes safely in all but the roughest weather. The road to Petoni is nearly completed, and is equal to any macadamized road in Europe. Communication with the districts of Ohiro and Karori will be speedily opened by the labourers at the disposal of the New Zealand Company's Agent. We have now touched upon the "economical" progress of the Port Nicholson Settlement. Next week we propose to notice the proceedings at Taranaki, Wanganni, and Nelson; and the political state and prospects of the Company's Settlements in Cook's Straits may suggest some remarks.

The *Gazette* of the 5th February, contains a detailed exposure of the Russell job, which we shall print in our next.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The first horticultural show of the Infant Society had taken place at Wellington. Among the vegetables were cabbages of 21½ lbs, turnips 21 inches round, and weighing 3 lbs, potatoes, from native seed, nine inches long, apples, from trees taken out from England, dahias, seedling geraniums, &c. In short, "vegetables may be purchased in Wellington much finer and cheaper than in London," produced, too, in gardens in and round the town, on spots described as *barren hills*. Well done, Wellington!

SHIP-OWNING.—The merchants of this place are building and buying vessels for the commerce of Cook's Straits. On Wednesday, Mr. Wade's fine schooner, *Mary Ann Wade*, 53 tons, built in Wellington, was launched; and on the same day, a schooner lately owned in Auckland, the *Kate*, was sold for 600l to Messrs. Hay and Machattie and Captain Salmon, of the Middlesex. Another Auckland schooner, bearing the unhappy name of Governor Hobson, was put up for sale, but bought in. The Auckland people seem to be quite hopeless of commerce—as well they may be. Let them send to Port Nicholson the few vessels they have tried to trade with, and all will be purchased at reasonable prices.

NELSON TRADE.—There are now five vessels laid on here for Nelson alone—an encouraging fact, and symptomatic of what may be accomplished when that Settlement contains a population of thousands instead of hundreds.—*N. Z. G. Feb. 5.*

THE FIFESHIRE.—The *Eliza* arrived yesterday, from Nelson. She reports the safe arrival of the *Fifeshire* and *Nymph*, at Nelson, and that the *Pickwick* was entering as she left the port.—*Id.*

NATIVE HORTICULTURALIST.—A native, named E. Keti, of the Pah Pepeteah, gained the prize at the horticultural show, for the six largest potatoes raised by the natives.

INTERMARRIAGE WITH A NATIVE WOMAN.—Mr. John Nichol, formerly of Dundee, has married E. Rous, an aboriginal native of New Zealand.

CHEAP LAW.—The Conveyancing Bill is printed in the *Government Gazette*. It is full of legal terms, which to the general reader would be unintelligible, and which nevertheless must be used in any attempt to abstract it. We, therefore, decline the task, and merely state the real point of interest to the public—namely, that by declaring many covenants to be implied, which are now inserted at full length, the length and cost of deeds will be greatly reduced. Where the amount of property conveyed does not exceed 100l, the cost of the legal instrument is not to exceed one pound sterling; for every additional 100l, the additional charge is to be 10s. Solicitors and conveyancers regularly admitted to practice are only authorised to enforce payment of these charges.—*New Zealand Gaz. 30th Jan.*

REGISTRATION OF TITLES.—We have not seen the Registration Bill; but, from the Attorney-General's brief notice of its intended operation, have no doubt that it will render good titles to property easy of proof, and bad ones easy of detection! To all *bona fide* buyers, sellers, lenders, and borrowers, it must prove of the greatest benefit.—*Id.*

VULGARITY AND MISCHIEVOUSNESS.—There is a little *warre* at Wanganni, where dwells Captain Dawson, "clothed in all the power and dignity which become his station." And this paltry place the Captain dignifies with the name of "Government House." Every body laughs, but there are some people impervious to ridicule.

We wish this were the worst to be said of Captain Dawson; but, if our information is correct, he is doing much mischief at Wanganni, in encouraging the natives to prevent the settlement of the country by the purchasers of land from the Company.

AN EXAMPLE.—The public are much indebted to J. R. Gowen, Esq., one of the Council of the London Horticultural Society, and a Director of the New Zealand Company, for the valuable collection of seeds sent out by him last year, to Colonel Wakefield, for distribution amongst the Colonists. The produce of these seeds (and generally they have proved very productive,) ensure the settlers a variety of fruits and vegetables of the best description, and to Mr. Gowen we are greatly indebted for the respectable show of Monday last.

AUCKLAND NEWS.

OUR Auckland papers reach the 5th of February. Their prevailing tone is that of bitter discontent with the Government. Governor Hobson seems to have been supported in the first instance, because he hated the settlers to the southward; but the Auckland people are finding out their own stupid blunder, and they perceive that they themselves are likely to have the worst of a bad Governor. Here is a picture of the blundering work of an incompetent surveyor,

which, had a Cook's Strait settler drawn it, would have been set down to the account of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness." As the *Gazette* observed, it never said anything half so bad of Auckland:—

**THE TOWN SURVEY.**—The lithographed plan of the town, which is now before us, would lead a stranger to suppose that Auckland was a town of some importance as well as beauty; but when the localities of the place are once known to him, we should imagine the only conclusion he could arrive at is, that the town was mapped first, and surveyed afterwards. The first glance of the map shows a dock (not a proposed one), apparently covering at least fifteen acres of ground; but when he perceives that it extends beyond Point Britomart to nearly a fourth of the way across the Firth, he is convinced that the dock is a creation of the imagination, and will never be accomplished. Leaving the dock, he wades through sections one and two, if it be low water (but is at a loss to find them at full tide), until he lands in Lower Queen-street, where his progress is stopped by the swamp, which hinders you from proceeding up the principal street of the good town of Auckland. On turning again, you are rather astonished at not finding any street at right angles, opposite Shordland-crescent, and you ascend the said misnamed crescent (which, with more propriety, might have been called—Mathew's Mount) to obtain a view of the town itself. Here you at once see, that if crescents, quadrants, and circuses, were more required than streets at right angles, that the west end of the town was the site for these gingerbread roundabouts. Passing through Prince-street, and giving a casual glance at the Government obstructions in Waterloo-quadrant, you cannot help admiring the accuracy and precision with which Duchess-street corresponds with Prince-street. Passing rapidly through Kent-street, you arrive at the Royal-crescent, or rather quadrant—an instrument manufactured by Mathew, of Bennett and Upper Queen-street, Auckland, to take the altitudes and distances of the surrounding country; it is a quadrant with an arc of 90°. Independent of the errors which are apparent to every eye, it is next to impossible to build a square house on any allotment, and keep the parallel line with the street, by reason of the absurd manner in which they are laid out; and as we are not yet, nor shall we be for a length of time, in a position to build brick houses, the town presents the singular appearance of a crescent, formed by square wooden houses. This cannot now be remedied, as the mischief is done; but it may be avoided for the future by a more careful and better plan being substituted for the present one. The narrowness of the streets is another crying evil, and the formation of these horrible nuisances—sixteen and a half feet lanes—are the means of causing the very evils which it was said to have been intended to avoid. Sly grog shops, receiving houses, and skittle grounds, are therefore numerous, and will continue for many years to come, to the annoyance of the more respectable community, who have purchased the better part of the business streets. Lower Queen-street appears the only main street of decent width, and we maintain that the others are too narrow for the due keeping of the health of the inhabitants of a populous district. In Official Bay, the streets are not only narrower than anywhere else, but it is impossible to describe their shapes, being neither round, square, parallel, or oval. Jernyn-street is a splendid specimen of drawing straight lines, and is in keeping with the shapes of the sections in the other parts of the town, say blocks Nos. 25 to 49 (Royal Quadrant)."

It is also stated that the Tamaki farms are laid out with as many errors as the town lands, and a re-survey of town and country is declared to be necessary. And yet this ignorant and incompetent surveyor was one of the persons employed by Captain Hobson to report on Port Nicholson, on which report he himself acted, and then transmitted the document to the Colonial Office for his justification. To make the matter worse, this man is now appointed chief police magistrate of Auckland—a pretty notion Captain Hobson must have of the qualifications of a criminal judge. Surely the awful incompetency of the Government of New Zealand, from the head down to the meanest official, ought to engage the attention of Lord Stanley.

**NEW APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Thomas Outhwaite had been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court and Clerk of the County Court for the District of Auckland.

Mr. Alexander Bird has been made Clerk to the Magistrates for the District of Auckland.

Mr. Robert A. Fitzgerald, Registrar-General of Deeds for the District of Auckland, and Mr. Felton Matthew, Chief Police Magistrate for the District of Auckland. [Fine work this! But soon the question of money must arise, and the profuse creation of places will add to the Governor's embarrassments here, and his discredit in Downing-street.]

**THE BAR.**—A notice appears in the *Gazette* calling on barristers to produce the evidence of their rank, title, and standing. This is a proper measure to protect the profession and the public. For those who practice as attorneys or solicitors, not being qualified, an English statute provides a penalty of 50l.; and as this is an old statute, 50, Geo. II., we have no doubt that it has force in New South Wales and New Zealand, unless repealed by some local act substituting another remedy.

**MAORI GAZETTE.**—The Government is about to publish a *Gazette* in the Maori language, for the publication of notices only. If it be for the purpose of undue influence, a rival ought to be established at the same time.

**RACES.**—There had been horse-races at Auckland, which seem to have furnished good sport. A regatta was to take place on the 17th March.

**THE AUCKLAND PRESS.**—We extract the following particulars as

to the condition of the Auckland press, from the *New Zealand Gazette*:—

The Auckland Printing Company, started by the jobbing officials, appears in trouble. It has dismissed its editor because he has exhibited a desire to give Port Nicholson fair play. This, of course, will not be admitted, but it will nevertheless even be our opinion. He has had the courage to speak frequently of the merits of the New Zealand Company's settlements and system. For this the trustees have punished him to the best of their abilities. They seek to take his bread from him, but Mr. Corbett's intelligence and force of character are sufficient to make him feel that he may treat those who would have been his task-masters with contempt. They have filled his office with some individual who has a notion, that any person who can jumble a lot of words together can manage a newspaper. The manner he values upon examination and government is only expressed in its obscurity by the language in which it is couched. The contrast between the late and the present editor is truly ridiculous. Even the Auckland people must be disgusted with the difference of ability and knowledge displayed. Having dismissed their able editor, they tell the public they have no confidence in their servants, by advertising that the Company will not be answerable for any debts contracted on their account, for which a written order, signed by trustees, cannot be produced.

Reports having been circulated respecting the stability of the Printing Company, the Trustees prepared a statement of their affairs for publication. This they presented to Mr. Moore, who prints and publishes the *Herald*, for insertion, but he declined to insert it, because, he stated, it would mislead the public. In consequence of his refusal they brought him before the Police Court—where he again refused to give it insertion, for the same reason—but after being terribly berated, he agreed to insert it in the *Herald*. Of course, after this exposure, it will be deemed highly satisfactory to the public. We gather from this business sheet, that though the shareholders have paid 1,728l., the concern is in debt 1,114 2s 6d. The Trustees state they have much pleasure in publishing this abstract of their affairs. It is fortunate that they are gentlemen who can be so easily pleased. The Police Reports state that Mr. Moore of the *Herald* has been brought up and fined, for severely beating Mr. Kitchen, the Editor of the *Auckland Chronicle*. We have met him with the owner of the attack, but nevertheless condemn acts of brutal violence. Capt. D. Smeale advertised his shares in the Auckland Printing Company, at a large discount. Thereupon the Editor writes to the following effect:—

"We noticed with some degree of surprise, a short time since, an advertisement in our columns for the sale of shares in our establishment, and we naturally concluded it to be either from some person who was 'hard up,' or from one who was inimical to our prosperity; the enquiry was to be made at our office—a place of all others that ought to have been the last chosen for such an advertisement; however, as we had not far to go to make the necessary enquiries, we did so, and found to our astonishment that they belonged to Captain D. Smeale. We therefore recommend the public to purchase them, as we believe them to be worth as much premium as they can probably be obtained for at a discount."

The following is also from the *Herald*, and proves the Printing Company to have a well-regulated establishment:—

"We regret to say, that owing to the absence of our compositor, the sickness of another, a third being in goal, and a fourth not having attended closely to his work, we have been able to print for this time but only a portion of the matter prepared for it. It is a short paper, but we cannot help it, and it is with much difficulty that we have been able to produce it at all."

The conduct of all the persons engaged upon our establishment can be traced most favorably with this description. Our folks are all intelligent, steady, and well-to-do people—and alike in credit to their profession and the Colony.

The *Auckland Chronicle*, avowedly established as an independent paper, is evidently more subservient to the officials at Auckland than even the *Herald*, holding their contract for printing, and of which two of the Government folk are trustees, while all or nearly all of them are shareholders in the concern. This paper has an article to show that the murder of Mrs. Robertson, her family, and domestic, is worthy of a paragraph. The *Chronicle* concludes an article with "the misguided young chief, who, in a moment of sudden passion and excitement, and without malice prepense, perpetrated the crime." This is written with the evidence given by the witnesses at the coroner's inquest, before the inquest. That evidence informs us that Tommy Bell, the coroner, was first asked when he was killed; yet the writer of the article in the *Chronicle* calls him the contempt he feels for those who subscribe to his paper, by telling them that "the misguided young chief" kills some while he is writing, without "malice prepense." Killing this unfortunate man when asleep, not only is proof of "malice prepense," but of the conviction of the villain, who not only dared not to have freed Tommy Bell while awake, but, having accomplished his foul deed, slung him as a disgraced female and a family of children. It is plain the *Chronicle* has written this article under some unfair influence. But we tell him and the editors that they will not be allowed to cover this wholesale betrayal.

**CATTLE COMPANY.**—A meeting had been held for the purpose of forming a cattle company, when it was determined that the capital should be 3,000l., and that it should go into operation when half the stock was taken. Port Nicholson has passed by the period when it was necessary to look to such a means of stocking the settlement.

**POST-OFFICE.**—Since Mr. O'Connell has been Postmaster at Auckland, that department is described as being managed in a most satisfactory manner.

**MEMORIAL TO CAPTAIN SYMONDS.**—At a public meeting, it had been determined to erect a monument to the memory of Captain W. Cornwallis Symonds, who was unfortunately drowned at Murchison.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM WARRINGTON RICHARD LUBBER, ESQ., NEW PLYMOUTH, TANGAHU, JANUARY, 1866, TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

"The rural sections are to be laid out in a very fine district,



four or five miles to the north of New Plymouth, and several on the banks of the river Waitera, six or seven miles further. The Waitera is one of the finest streams on this coast: the country in its immediate vicinity, and where we are located, is beyond description beautiful, and well deserves the name it has obtained, of the garden of Taranaki. It would be difficult to find a country better calculated for the agriculturist; the climate is favourable to the growth of every description of European produce, and the soil is everywhere of the richest quality. The only objection to this part of New Zealand, is the dangerous coast, which has hitherto deterred many vessels from visiting us: some of those that have come experienced difficulty in landing their cargoes. A pier or jetty, however, for which there are abundant materials close at hand, might easily be constructed, provided the New Zealand Company would agree to defray the expense. If this were carried into effect, New Plymouth, when the fine country in its neighbourhood became a little better known, would rise fast in importance. The population here must increase greatly before the land can acquire value; as yet we have had only three ships from England with emigrants—the William Bryan, the Amelia Thompson, and the Oriental. We are daily and anxiously looking out for another.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTRACTS OF A DISPATCH FROM COLONEL WAKEMELD, DATED WELLINGTON, FEBRUARY 8, 1842.

The chiefs of the Gataurooa tribes sent a deputation to me last winter, consisting of six of their principal people, to request that I would send settlers to Manawatu, which district they desired to place at my disposal. Pending the arrangement with the local government, I was unable to give them any other answer than that it did not depend on me, but on the governor; but that I would pay them a visit in the summer. The head chief of the tribes subsequently sent Mr. Murphy and myself a note, of which the following is a literal translation:—  
“My friend, Murphy—Are there no white people coming to Manawatu? Friend Wairakea, what has the governor decided about some white people for Manawatu—for my place, for Manawatu. On the 15th day of September I write this my letter to Murphy and Wairakea. It is mine, Watanui, to you two.  
Rangiere, Otaki. (Signed) WATANUI.”

I accordingly chartered a schooner of 15 tons, and placing on board her a quantity of stores, despatched her to the Manawatu river, at the same time that Captain Smith, with one assistant and eighteen labouring surveyors, proceeded thither by land.

I also commenced my journey northward on horseback on the 30th of November, in company with Captain Daniell, Mr. Molesworth, and Mr. G. Dugga. The bridge road to Parana presented no difficulties, and we reached that harbour in three hours. Crossing the entrance by a ferry, the travellers then proceeded round the outer bay, and passing over a low range of wooded mountain for six or six miles, descends to the beach in Cook's Strait, at Pukeroa, between Mana and Kapiti. For a few miles the road presented formerly some obstacles in rocks and loose stones, but I had lately had these removed, to allow cattle and horses to pass without any inconvenience. We soon reached the hard beach at Paripari. A few miles further commenced the belt of land, so often mentioned. It there strikes the sea in an obtuse angle, and afterwards continues to widen, till on arriving at Manawatu and Rangitiki, the hills disappear in the distance, leaving a perfectly unbroken plain of various kinds of land, to an extent varying from twenty to eighty miles in breadth. At Otaki we found a large assembly of natives, who had got together on the news of my arrival, according to promise. Two days were consumed in talking over the matter in hand, and immediate satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of the white settlers coming amongst them. Mr. Halswell was present, as Protector of the Aborigines, during the whole transaction, together with the native, Richard Davis, the Government interpreter, mentioned in my early letters.

A numerous party of chiefs and others followed us to Manawatu, to show us the land and river. We ascended its course about fifty miles, and after passing the sand hills on the coast, found the soil every thing that could be wished. The character of the country is that of the Valley of the Hato, but on a very much larger scale. The wood is not so thick, and grows in groves. The river carries three or four fathoms as far as we went, and is known to run from the neighbourhood of the grassy plains near Hawke's Bay, on the east coast. Altogether it is a most valuable district, and its possession removes all that has been objected to Port Nicholson, on the score of the limited extent of available land.

I then proceeded to Wangani, which is forty miles from Manawatu, the latter being seventy from Port Nicholson. The road continues on a level beach, and presents no obstacle but two shallow rivers, which are occasionally inconvenient, by reason of their shifting sands.

Wangani presents a totally different appearance to the country I had left. Whilst the Manawatu takes its source in the fertile and wooded regions of the Taranaki range, the Wangani flows from the volcanic district of the Toangaroa, bringing down its course, instead of the mighty Taranaki of the former river, immense quantities of pumice stones. The table-lands are generally covered with good soil and herbage; and the dependent basins which abound, are well adapted, by concentrating the heat, to the growth of the vine and maize. The river is almost straight—unlike the Manawatu, which, flowing through a dead level, has a circuitous course. It is exceedingly available for 25 miles from its mouth, by reason of the sea-breeze prevalent in the day-time, and its downward current. The general character of the country is that of our downs in England, interspersed with small rich valleys and beautiful groves. Altogether, it is a sunny, cheerful place, with a delightful climate. The natives are very numerous higher up the river than our block, and afford a cheap and easy subsistence to the settlers, by an abundant supply of potatoes, which are, and will be to a much larger extent, shipped to Port Nicholson and Nelson. I was present at a selection of land, which passed off most satisfactorily. Indeed, every landowner seemed to think his own selection or sections the best in the place. Captain Campbell's,

Mr. Wilson's, and several other highly respectable families, expressed themselves thoroughly contented with their prospects.  
I returned to Port Nicholson in three days, having stopped half a day to receive the report of Captain Smith's proceedings at Manawatu. I am highly gratified with the result of my journey, and with the confirmation I received from it of my favourable impressions of the country between this place and Mount Egmont. The survey of Manawatu is proceeding. Three hundred sections will be offered for choice in April.

EXTRACT OF A DISPATCH FROM CAPTAIN ARTHUR WAKEMELD, DATED NELSON, JAN. 5, 1842.

I beg to enclose my diary to the end of the year, by which you will learn the state we are in. I have every reason to feel satisfied with the selection of this place, although I have had no opportunity of exploring farther. I hope to do so by means of volunteers, whenever suitable settlers arrive willing to undertake it.

The survey of the town is advancing; the plan is decided upon in all its important points, and is now on paper, with some of the principal streets marked out, and I hope the sections will be immediately commenced upon. In consequence of the hilly ground in the neighbourhood of the port, it has required much consideration to decide upon the most advantageous mode of disposing of the sections; and a good deal of the chief surveyor's time has been taken up in levelling, to ascertain the best lines for streets: however, I think the town sections will be ready for selection quite as soon as a sufficient body of land-purchasers arrive to justify its taking place.

Everybody seems to agree about the climate of this gulf; all strangers remark the absence of the strong winds, which the most part of New Zealand is subject to; nor is there so much rain as might have been anticipated in consequence; rather, on the contrary, there has been less than cultivation appears to require. We have mutton up and strong, and we shall be able to sell, I hope, this season; I do not doubt that it will ripen well from what I have seen of the weather, although the summer is not so hot as in America. The natives have cultivated it in small quantities, and they have melons and pumpkins up now, as we have also; they are thriving well.

The clay here is of a very good quality, but as yet we have discovered nothing like limestone. I think lime would pay in the emigrant ships as dead weight.

I have said nothing specifically about the draft of water of the ships taken up for Nelson, but I presume the description of the harbour will point out the inconvenience of sending ships of heavy draught. I do not anticipate any difficulty with ships of 16 feet, but more than that can only be managed at the top of the spring tides, with a leading wind.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY MR. F. DILLON BELL, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, FROM HIS BROTHER AT NELSON. DECEMBER 14, 1841.

The settlement is progressing. Already Nelson is a town. The surveying staff tells considerably in the house building way, and on a moderate calculation 70 houses are already built or building. I am now writing in my own words, which has a view not equalled even by the dear Bay of Naples.

January 6, 1842.

The last time I wrote was by Captain Walker, of the Will Watch, bound to Sydney; however, my letter was a very hurried one. Since then we have all settled down comfortably, enchanted with the weather and climate altogether, which, as you will perceive by the diary, has been what Captain Wakefield calls “monstrously fine.” Garden vegetables are growing luxuriantly everywhere. Indian corn is thriving, and as yet we have no fear of its ripening.—E. G. W.'s criterion of the climate of the Middle Island, if I recollect right.

The town, or what we call the main part of it, will be as pretty a town as need be; the streets wide and regular. I am inclined to think the town sections will not differ much in value, with the exception of those at the port, having water frontage. At any rate they will not be the same speculation here as there has been in other new settlements; and I am convinced it will be of ultimate advantage to Nelson, because the settlers will turn their attention to cultivation. There is never any want of store-keepers, but they do not contribute very much to the prosperity of a settlement; and I would wish that every colonist coming here should expend his capital upon agriculture, and leave trade to the Sydney folk. I was struck by the mania (I can call it nothing else), of the Wellingtonians for shopkeeping; but one can account for it by the slow progress of the snows. Hence our surveying party is strong, and I am, still, willing; and as the country is nothing like so heavy as Port Nicholson, it is to be hoped no delay will take place with us. The town is even now upon paper, and promises well.

The weather is our constant topic. I return to it to mention that it has several times blown very heavy gales in the straits, whilst there has been a moderate breeze in the gulf, in nearly an opposite direction. We see this by the sand flying over our heads; and it is proved by the Wellington Spectator, and all the ships which come in. The formation of the land produces this effect, which is very like that which takes place in the Gulf of Kalimat in the Moorea. This being the case, and the holding ground, both inside and outside the harbour, and even on the flats, being excellent, so far need be entertained for ships. The Whistly rode easily a strong breeze from the Northward, and fired a gun for assistance to get her anchor up when she weighed anchor. I saw her fairly out at 2 P.M. on the 22nd of December; and because even more satisfied than I had previously been of the facility of entering our harbour.

Our barracks are nearly up. The men are now anxiously looking for the arrival of their wives; nor can I say that they alone feel anxiety about the women; we all wish them safely here, particularly as in one of your last letters you said they would probably leave England the middle of August. The men generally have behaved very well, and, taken as a body, it would be difficult to select a finer set.

The French have got their settlement at Akaroa. In a British colony, French law is administered (as they say), on board a French man-of-war. Was there ever a greater paradox? They have been holding French embers there, and, it seems, persist in considering the spot as French ground. Now these could not possibly be any objection to the French settling here under British law, but it is an absurdity to suppose we can allow them to have French law on English ground, and thus

that English ground into a French *depot* for the southern hemisphere. Depend upon it the settlement will be swamped. But, meanwhile, what is Governor Hobson about?

I will write you at length shortly—matter is collecting of a very interesting character.  
H. A. B.

EXTRACTS FROM MESSRS. HANSON'S AND ALSDORF'S LETTERS, DATED WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, NOV. 27, 1841.

"Referring to the Map of New Zealand, you will perceive that Port Nicholson is situate at the south-western extremity of the North Island. It forms a basin at the termination of two ranges of hills, which run nearly parallel to each other for a distance of about thirty miles, and through the interrenning valley of which the Hutt flows. So far as we have yet penetrated, it appears that the whole tract of country between Port Nicholson and the eastern coast is occupied by similar ranges, generally close together, but in one instance, at Wairarapa, opening into a valley wider than that of the Hutt, through which a considerable stream, bearing the same name with the valley, flows. These hills are generally covered with a very fine growth of timber, and the small interrenning valleys are for the most part fertile: but it will probably be a long time before the increase of population in New Zealand will render it advantageous to occupy any part of this district, except the valley of Wairarapa. The cost of constructing roads in such a country is necessarily great; and when there are only a few hundred acres in each valley, no sufficient inducement will be offered to incur the requisite expense. It is probable that Wairarapa will be first occupied as a grazing district, and gradually settled through the purchasers of land by those who have stock stations there. The main line of settlement, however, will always be in a north-westerly direction, along the northern shore of Cook's Straits, since there the great requisites for settlement coexist; extensive and fertile districts of land equally adapted for agriculture and pasturage, easy means of water communication, and facilities for the construction of roads,—in short, nothing is wanted but population and capital—combined with adequate arrangements for local administration, to make this district the most thriving of all the colonial possessions of the British empire, and to render Port Nicholson the most frequented and prosperous port in these islands.

The country to the northward of Port Nicholson maintains its hilly character to a place called *Pari Pari*, a distance of about sixteen miles. Here the coast begins to bend to the westward, leaving a slip of level land between the mountains, which continues to maintain their northerly direction bearing a little easterly, and the sea. At Waikawai, about eight miles further, this strip of land is about six miles in width, and it continues to increase until at Manawatu it is nearly forty miles broad. At this point, or rather to the southward, the ranges are interrupted; and it is understood that there are extensive valleys among the hills easily accessible from the coast. This, however, is at present uncertain, resting only upon the reports of the natives and of the few whites who have resided at the different native settlements. At Otaki, about twelve miles to the northward of Waikawai, and at Ohau, about fourteen miles beyond Otaki, there are large tracts watered by streams, which may probably be made useful for the transfer of commodities. Otaki alone is estimated to contain 100,000 acres of very rich land; and we are disposed to imagine that nearly an equal extent of available land may be found at Ohau. These districts are lightly timbered, and may be cleared with great facility, and produce luxuriant crops of potatoes, kumera, a sort of sweet potato, and grain. Indian corn is raised in some abundance by the natives; and both wheat and barley have been grown with great success by some white settlers.

About sixteen miles from Ohau is the river Manawatu. This river, according to the concurrent testimony of natives and Europeans, is accessible by vessels of from 100 to 150 tons. It flows in a devious course for about 150 miles. The land for the first twelve or fifteen miles from the mouth is sandy, but beyond this it consists chiefly of a rich alluvial deposit, covered with timber, with intervening spaces of flax, fern, and grass. The river is navigable for large boats for about ninety miles, and for smaller boats for about thirty miles further. The valley of this river is estimated to contain from 300,000 to 400,000 acres of available land, described by all who have visited it to be of equal fertility with the Taranaki district. The river itself is valuable as affording the means of communication by water with extensive plains which are reported to lie between the Tararua and Ruahine mountains, and over which there is a practicable road to Hawkes Bay. This river and valley will probably form the site of the most important of the secondary settlements in New Zealand, and the early choices there will possess eventually a value little inferior to that of the best sections in the valley of the Hutt. The district which we have thus briefly described fully realizes everything which has been said and written on the subject of New Zealand. The climate is delightful, free from the winds which detract in some degree from the comfort of Port Nicholson as a residence; the soil adapted for the growth of every production of a temperate climate, suitable for stock and sheep farming, and permitting a combination of the two pursuits of agriculture and grazing, which are found incompatible in the colony of New South Wales, and even to a considerable extent in Van Diemen's Land. There are abundant facilities for shipping produce to Port Nicholson by means of the river Manawatu and the roadstead of Kapiti; while as it does not possess any harbour for large ships it cannot come into competition with this port as a place of export and import. There is only one drawback from these advantages as far as Port Nicholson is concerned. The navigation round Cape Terawiti is difficult, while Nelson Haven is so situate as to be equally accessible in either of the prevailing winds; until roads are made, therefore, it is by no means impossible that a large proportion of the trade of this district will centre in Nelson. This, you will observe, does not in any degree detract from the advantages of the district we have described as a place for settlement. In fact, it may be said that it rather adds to them, since it shows that they have two ports, either of which will receive and distribute the produce of the settlers; but it may form a very serious diminution from the value of town land here. Without some vigorous measures on the part of the Company to establish practicable means of communication, they can hardly maintain this town in the position in which it is their professed object to place it as their principal settlement.

We are, however, anxious to guard against misconception. The circumstances to which we allude affects the profits of the absentee proprietor and of the actual settler so far as concerns the value of his town land; but to the farmer or stockholder, to any one who is occupied in the work of production, it is a matter of comparative indifference whether the chief seat of commerce and population is at Port Nicholson or Port Nelson, as the value of his produce would be nearly the same in either case. There is nothing consequently to detract from the value of Port Nicholson as a place to which a farming emigrant might direct his course. Our remarks are intended to apply only to the value of town lands, and the rental that it may be possible to obtain for country land. These are of course dependent upon the proportion between the demand and the supply. To a person, however, settled upon and cultivating his own land, it is of comparatively small moment what is the rent that might be obtained for it in other hands.

There is also another question of deep importance, affecting no inconsiderable portion of the most valuable country land; namely, the claims of the natives. Land actually in cultivation by the natives has been thrown into the country sections, and opened for selection without any provision for the settlement of the claims which the cultivators might fairly urge. A case occurred only a few weeks since, in which the owner of choice No. 5 had let a quarter of his town acre for 50*l*. per annum, and was compelled to cancel the lease from his inability to put the tenant into possession of the ground, part of which was occupied by the natives. Fortunately we have scarcely any town land in which difficulties can arise from this source; but many of the country sections which, in justice to our principals, we are bound to select, are partially occupied by the natives. These can in most cases be bought off, but it will then be a question upon whom the expense should fall; whether upon the Company or the proprietor of the land? A little care and forethought might have prevented these difficulties, but these have not been bestowed.  
(Signed) HANSON AND ALSDFORF.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. D. SINCLAIR TO HIS UNCLE.

Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand, Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1842.

MY DEAR UNCLE,—I arrived here on Sunday last, having been absent for ten days on a trip to Nelson. I was inclined to go there, partly to gratify my own curiosity, and partly that I might be able to write you a true account of the place; a very difficult thing to arrive at in our days. I left here on June 28th, in the *Fifeshire*, New Zealand Company's emigrant ship, and arrived at Nelson, a distance of 140 miles, on the Monday following, where we got a pilot, and having waited off the entrance till high water, got in all safe. The harbour at Nelson is formed in an extraordinary way. You are aware that it is at the head of Blind Bay; a spit of shingles or large stones turns off the shore, in a parallel line with the shore, for about two miles, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the shore: at the termination of this spit, is the entrance, at one cable's length from the end of the spit is the Arrow rock, and it is between the end of the spit and this Arrow rock, that the ships have to pass: the tide runs in and out three or four miles an hour, so that a ship can go in with any wind, being swept in by the tide; for example, we went in with a head wind in the *Fifeshire*, and came out with a head wind in the *Schooner*. I came down here in forty-eight hours. The harbour at Nelson would hold from 150 to 200 vessels; although the harbour is two miles long, vessels can only lie in as far as half a mile up from the entrance, the upper part being perfectly dry at low water; the beach is good, with very deep water close to it; in fact a very little expense, viz., building a pier, twelve or fourteen feet out from low water-mark, would allow a vessel of the largest size to lie alongside, lashed head and stern, and discharge her cargo with the utmost facility. And, while upon the subject of landing cargo, I may remark, that a ship could either discharge now at the port (not at the greater part of the town) by having a rope fast to the shore for her boats to be pulled on shore by, or else they can go up or down on one side with the eddy tide, and then stretch over and be carried by the tide down or up as the case may be. Another great advantage is, that they are not subjected to the high winds we are here by some means or other. This is the case on the whole of the south shore of Cook's Straits, and was told to Captain Wakefield by the natives before he went there. I can state this fact to prove it. I was, in coming down from Auckland, fourteen days at the entrance of the straits, in a north-west gale, which was also much felt here. On referring to Captain Wakefield's meteorological journal, I found that it had never blown more than a moderate breeze. Now, Captain Wakefield is a man on whose letters and reports to the Company you may place the highest reliance—he is a man that rather understates than overstates things. I would wish you always to bear that in mind. The country about Nelson is a great deal more flat,—the valleys much more open than any part of New Zealand I have seen. To the right of the port is a place extending for about fifteen miles along the sea-coast, that is to say fifteen miles in width. The surveyors have been as far as twenty-five miles up it, and report most favourably of it. No doubt the soil next to the sea is very sandy, and some portion of it swampy; and the plain gets narrower as you go up. It is thought it extends as far as the *Wainou* in *Cloudy Bay*. There is more grass at Nelson than I have seen any where, and it is therefore admirably adapted for grazing. The soil is good, at least I suppose so, by there being a good deal of the *tutu*; a poisonous weed, growing on it, which some of the missionaries told me was an invariable sign of good land, and they know better than any body where the good land is. I am no farmer, and pretend to know nothing about it, but my individual opinion is, that if farming in any part of New Zealand will pay (which I doubt), it will be at Nelson. The Port Nicholsonians harp a good deal about the port there being so small; my answer is that it will hold 150 vessels, and that is all you can expect to have at any port in New Zealand for the next hundred years; besides, were the port full, it never yet blew so hard but vessels might be in perfect safety outside the spit. Again, it is said the entrance is narrow; so it is; but they only want a small tug steamer to tow vessels in at slack water, and then it would be as safe as any harbour for vessels of any tonnage to enter, vessels may certainly come in here at night, or at any time of tide, which they cannot do there. The Company have made a most fortunate selection of an agent in Captain Wakefield, he is an energetic, gentlemanlike man, he gives general satisfaction, and does his duty, and at the same time sees every body under him, he is a naval man, he knows the exact wants of ship-

ping, and will make the most of the place to make it attractive to shipping; already in the short space of time, he has buoyed the harbour, and put up several land marks, erected a flag staff from which are displayed Marryatt's signals, and is at work building a stone pier; he appears to have the success of the settlers completely at heart, and to look upon them as brother colonists. I would say a good deal more in his favour if I had space. You have heard that poor Liardet, who came out, has had a terrible accident by a gun going off, from which I fear he will never totally recover. The appearance of the land at the port of Nelson is much like that at Auckland, viz.: hills easy of ascent, rising about sixty feet from the water's edge to a height of about 200 feet or more. There will be about eighty acres of land at the port and around the road leading to the town by the beach, for there will be one road cut over this hill of 200 feet, the rise on this road will be one foot in twenty, and this will be the only one you have to cross in getting over to the principal part of the town, which is a beautiful flat with a small rivulet running through it (not available for boats), on one side of the river is very high fern, and on the other a forest of trees of about 200 acres, which will all come into the town. I think these wooded acres are likely to be some of the most valuable in the town; timber is not plentiful in the neighbourhood, and the proprietors will be able to sell every log of timber to the sawyers. One terrible disadvantage at Nelson is, that they have not yet been able to obtain water at the port, and have to send a mile for it. I cannot imagine that this can last long, there must be water there; there is lots in every part of New Zealand. I am writing from notes I made while at Nelson, so that my letter will appear a sort of omnium gATHERUM, or hotch-potch of facts. There are few natives here to be troublesome to the settlers. On the plain to the right of the port there are two or three rivers running through, and one forest above containing four or five thousand acres of wood. The emigrants and passengers, who have come out to Nelson, prefer it to Port Nicholson. I am glad of this, anything for contentment sake. The Company, I see, will make the same mistake at Nelson; they have here, viz.: for the sake of making a mere "flash in the pan" at home, pour the labour in too fast; the consequence will be, it will go elsewhere.\* The choices in the town, as far as 150, will be good, and the first hundred choices of suburbs will be valuable—not so in country lands—the first choice of country lands will not be valuable; it will be no better than the 500th choice of country land here, for 50,000 acres of land have to be chosen round the town first. The native reserves (which are not only too large, but altogether useless, as there are only fifty natives there altogether) which the Company have been fools enough to let the government take possession of tacitly, which would eventually have at least given them valuable patronage, will be let for very little, and will keep rents down. The Company's sales of land by auction, as they can afford to take a less price than most private speculators, will keep the price of land down for selling. The surveyors are going on pretty briskly at Nelson, and the town will be ready for selection in a month; they have already commenced the suburban lots. The Fifeshire, Mary Anne, and Lord Auckland, have all arrived. Persons coming out here should never bring their goods out in any ship where the goods are delivered alongside, it would be better to pay double freight, and make the ship land them, boat-hire is so high. I should recommend, however, any body coming out here to bring no goods, and just as few things as he can possibly do with. A man in England buys three things which are utterly useless for one he really wants; and would find it to his advantage to buy his things at an advance out here, as he would only buy what he wants. A splendid tract of country has been discovered at the river "Manewatu," about sixty miles along the coast here, towards Wanganui; it is the Hutt on a large scale, and there are, I hear, two or three 100,000 acres of flat rich forest land there; a boat may go forty or fifty miles up the river, which is three times as broad as the Hutt, the timber and soil equally fine, now the Hutt is undoubtedly the finest soil in New Zealand. The Municipal Corporation Bill, which has passed, gives unlimited power to the people to tax both themselves and the absentees for any purpose. The Conveyancing Bill is a very good one, doing away with the lease and release, besides, as the usual covenants in a mortgage conveyance and lease are all implied, it will shorten them and lessen the expense. I will send you a copy of each of them when I arrive at Auckland, which will be about the 1st of March. There are eighty-six town allotments, with water frontages, at Nelson, but only thirty or so will be good frontages, in a great many they will have to cut out of the hill even to get a site for their house. The town will for a long time be confined to the port (although firewood and water, two staple commodities, are difficult to procure), which will have the effect of centralisation, and give it a more town-like appearance. A great deal more trouble has been taken with the survey at Nelson than here, and the lots will all be correctly staked out. The town is, of course, ridiculously large, but they have done one good thing—they have made extensive reserves for Government. About 200 acres of town land will be very swampy and unhealthy till drained. The hills about there are so easy of ascent, that there will be no difficulty in ploughing them in oblique lines; the site of the town reminds me much of Grenada; there are one or two enormous hills behind it, but all have fine open valleys between them. The general production of the soil there is fern. There is some land there which is covered at high water, which can easily be reclaimed, and will be a very valuable property for the corporation.

The whaling is likely to be profitable in the neighbourhood. A short time before I arrived at Nelson, forty whales were washed ashore in the next bay (Massacre Bay), but were not discovered till of no value. The first thing the Company will do, will be to make a road over the swamp to the town. One of the best things to bring out to these new colonies is sawn timber. The men who work for the Company at Nelson get 20s a week and rations, or 27s without rations. The landing at the port for goods is excellent, and ballasting for ships easy. We fired a salute on going into Nelson. Coal being in the immediate neighbourhood of Nelson, will do much by-and-by to keep down the price of fuel.

Captain Hobson (a man for whom I entertain the most utter contempt) has, most unknowingly I believe, been doing a great service to

\* These will be a constant distribution of labour among the settlements of the Company, one acting as a market for the other; but this is no evil.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

the New Zealand Company. You are well aware that before the Company settled here, there were a good many persons had purchased land in Cook's Straits, and in the southern districts of the island. They would have been allowed by the bill of last year to have had grants of some parts of that individual land claimed by them—not so now; if any have any claims to land now in Cook's Straits, they must take a grant about Auckland. This will prevent the Company having any dispute with old settlers about their title to land in Cook's Straits; and as the natives to the south are few, they will have little trouble with them. This was, of course, done, not with any good intention to the Company, but to aggrandise Auckland: it will have the very opposite effect. I do not think the Company profit much by the improvers they send out to learn surveying. The best idea I can give you of the shingle spit you lie inside of at Nelson, is the Breakwater at Plymouth. The head of the beach at Port Nicholson (Te Aro), appears to me to be the only place where the land is very flat for any distance back, and the landing good; of course everywhere where the mountains are precipitous, they run down under water in the same direction. To the northward, where the land is level, it is always a distance of about a quarter of a mile from high to low water mark; it is the same at Nelson everywhere but at the port. I am fond of finding fault, but the only fault I can find at Nelson is that they have placed the emigrants' houses in a bad place up at the town, where a boat with goods can only get up with high water once a day, and from where the boats get up to, they have to carry their goods half a mile to a sort of Acropolis place, where their houses are. It strikes me at Nelson that the most valuable town lands will be at the port. All the water frontage going as far as boats can get up at high water, the frontage to the two roads (which will be the principal thoroughfare) going to the town from the port, one by the beach, the other over the hill. Also the land on the banks of the rivulet for gardens and all the wooded land; the swamp must be avoided. I am inclined to think that the finest place in New Zealand is not yet colonised—I mean Port Cowper. The Governor, with that littleness for which he is proverbial, would not allow Captain Wakefield to go there; it is a splendid harbour, with an enormous district of flat grass land about it. I was there in H.M.S. Britomart. I hope the Company will by-and-by form a third colony to settle it, getting leave from the home government, who have feelings above the petty jealousy of a man like Hobson, whose very name stinks in the nostrils of the colonists of New Zealand, and whose trumpety assumption of importance will, I trust, soon be blown to the winds. Port Cowper is a place which the Wakefield system might well be applied to, only one-fourth acres in the town, or five acres suburbs, must be the order of the day, and the Company must not send their emigrants out too fast. The Company ought to have somebody in a small vessel eternally cruising about the islands, looking for places to form settlements so little of the island is known, that fine places will, no doubt, still be discovered. How much better it would be than a man coming out to form a settlement. No one knows where, no time to look about him, for the emigrants are, perhaps, then on their road out; everything must then be done helter skelter, and they are, perhaps, obliged to settle in some place when there is much better open. I enclose you a plan of Blind Bay, as also a sort of idea sketched off from memory, of the plan of the town at Nelson; in my opinion the streets at Nelson are too narrow, one is 90 feet wide, the others from 60 to 40 I believe. But every lot, I think, will have a street running at the back and in front of it, which will save people making lanes and blind alleys. This is what I have to say about Nelson, and is as correct as I can make it.

Valuable stock will always pay to bring out. I think a fine jackass for breeding mules as well as anything. Mules will be peculiarly adapted to this hilly country. You know I sold my bull for 105s. and refused 70s. for the cow. Breeding stock will, no doubt, be the most profitable business here for years, and now is the time to get them from New South Wales, where things are so low. I have not heard from you for an age. I suppose your letters are with Heale, or in the Brougham. With best respects to all, I am ever yours affectionately,

To the Hon. A. G. Tollemache.

D. SINCLAIR.

P.S. I suppose all the remaining country sections here will be given out on the Manewatu; nothing is doing at the French settlement at Akaroa. The Company should have no reserves at Port Cowper, as there are no natives to speak of there.

Feb. 10. The Brougham has just arrived, but brought no letters from you to me

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

11, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City, July 21, 1842.

SIR,—I am much astonished by late accounts from Wellington to find that little or nothing has been done towards preparing for exportation, in large quantities, the staple of New Zealand, phormium tenax.

The settlement of Wellington has now been established upwards of two years, and, as yet, we have had no direct importation of it; and it is my opinion a long time will elapse to no purpose, unless the settlers receive some encouragement from those in England who are interested in the prosperity of the Colony.

I have waited a long time in the hope of seeing the subject taken up by some more competent than myself, and brought forcibly before those interested, but in vain: yet, sir, it must be done.

It is admitted, on all hands, that New Zealand flax, of all vegetable fibres, is the strongest on a straight pull; but it is brittle, will not stand much friction, and will break in the "nip." This, I believe, is its character in England; but it should be remembered that that portion which has found its way hither was prepared (1) by the natives, at nearly all the periods of vegetation, collected on the coast by the Sydney traders, and shipped thence to England: it is, therefore, no wonder that, having its vital spirit undestroyed, it obtained its English reputation—the only wonder is, that the tenacity of the fibre was at all preserved.

The object, then, in view is, to devise a plan by which it shall be collected, properly prepared (which I have no hesitation in saying, I believe, can be done), and packed—a most important item in the expense, preparatory to shipment.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LUKE NATTRASS.

[We have had a good deal of conversation with Mr. Nattrass on the

subject of the phormium tenax, and he is thoroughly convinced that it owes its only defect to gathering at an improper season. In the opinion of the New Zealand flax will become the staple export of New Zealand, Mr. Natras is confirmed by the Hon. Mr. Petre, in his interesting work.—*Ed.*]

ACCESSIBILITY OF PORT NICHOLSON.

*Siz.*—Finding that some few persons, but those only whose interest it is to do so, still attempt to disparage the convenience of Port Nicholson as a commercial harbour, and profess to have a belief in its inaccessibility, I have been induced farther to consider the subject, and again trespass on your attention with a "few facts," things, which, from their substantiability, I hold in the utmost respect.

The first of Lambton Harbour's calumnians was Captain Hobson, who officially reported it to be "a harbour of such very great extent that the prevalent winds cause so heavy a surf on the beach, as to suspend, for many days together, all operations connected with shipping."

Fact No. 1. Distance from the anchorage\* to the N.W. shore 880 yards; to the S.E. shore, 920 yards.

Quære No. 1. How much surf could arise from this extent of water? Capt. Hobson gained his information from the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Government Emisary.

Fact No. 2. The charitable and reverend gentleman entered Port Nicholson on the night of the 19th April, 1840.

Quære No. 2. Did "this worst of landbarke" know what he was talking about when he forgot his clerical profession, and gave his public opinion on nautical affairs? disinterested creature!

After Capt. Hobson's derived opinion comes that of a portion of the "tail" of "dignity," the astute and facetious Mr. Shortland. What one says the other will swear to, and the Colonial Secretary distinctly and coolly asserts that the "principal defects of the Port are the violent winds, which always blow in and out of the harbour with such force as to prevent ships from either entering or going out." From this, sir, we are bound to believe that all the vessels that have sought Port Nicholson have been dodging about outside the harbour, unable to get in, and that those which have been built in it find access impossible. The New Zealand Company's Report stated, the other day, that the number of vessels which had entered the harbour was 262, and their burden 42,944 tons. How these people must have been humbugged!

Fact No. 3. The Integrity barge conveyed Lieutenant Shortland into Port Nicholson, June 2d, against a N.E. breeze blowing out of the harbour. H.M.S. Britomart, which (not at all to the regret of the settlers), conveyed him back to Auckland on the 5d of the following September, entered the harbour against a N.W. wind with stormy weather.

Quære No. 3. Have Capt. Hobson, Lieutenant Shortland, or the Missionary Williams, such a thing as a conscience amongst them?

Last, on their return from the colonies, either of the naval gentlemen should have occasion to enter any of the principal British Ports, I will here furnish them with some particulars concerning those places, with which, from the nature of their professed opinions, I am bound to consider them unacquainted: this leads me to—

Quære No. 4, and lastly,	Yards
Depth of the entrance of Milford Haven . . . . .	1,266
Breadth part of the entrance of Cook Harbour . . . . .	1,300

\* That of the Government Brig, containing Governor Hobson and wife, together with the "clothing of dignity," which consisted of a red-bow-tied sidecap and a "dismounted policeman."

[This statement has been often commented upon, but from its utter impossibility, it is clear that Lieutenant Shortland never could have meant what he has expressed. This is easily accounted for: the Lieutenant, though perhaps possessed of a sufficient stock of reading, writing, and arithmetic for ward-room service or for the pursuit of log-book literature—"under difficulties" is, as a secretary, so shamefully illiterate as to be unable to express his meaning in decent English. One does not look for fine writing in a colonial secretary; that would be as much out of place in one direction, as bad grammar is in another; but we do say that the man who is so ignorant as the writer of the above sentences, is utterly unfit for the office he fills or filled. Our correspondent submits it to the *reductio ad absurdum*; if the Lieutenant and Secretary means what he expresses, and at the same time tells the truth, why then the two hundred and odd ships which have sailed to Port Nicholson must be at this moment wandering in Cook's Straits—a set of plankless skeletons—of quasi phantom-ships. The Company, it is true, tell us that all their ships, and the ships of others, have arrived in perfect safety, and as their interested testimony is confirmed *alimide*, as the lawyers have it, we come to the conclusion that the Lieutenant could not have meant what he said. Indeed we have a notion that the Lieutenant did himself escape from the purgatory of the Strait—but then, as he passes with some people for a conjuror, the fact of his appearance within the port may have been in spite of the wind and weather. Strip the Lieutenant's ill-constructed sentence of its ungrammatical clothing—reduce it, by guess work, to what he probably meant to say, it becomes simply false; for it is upon record that ships continually beat into Port against a head wind. When the Governor shall have done his duty by doing for Port Nicholson what he has done for Waitemata, Port Nicholson will become one of the safest and most accessible harbours in the world. Indeed, the landmarks erected by the energetic settlers themselves have had that effect, as the following extract from the *Gazette* will show:—"The landmark erected on the East Head of the entrance to Port Nicholson was seen from the schooner Anne at least 42 miles off, and a vessel in search of the harbour could scarcely pass through the Straits (if on the north-east shore) without perceiving it. The landmark on the West Head looks at a distance a little like a rock or natural mound of stone, but must be of infinite service to strangers, as it cannot fail to attract attention; and when viewed through a glass, the flagstaff on its summit can be discerned at a distance of at least six or eight miles."—*Ed. N. Z. Journal.*

Space between Plymouth Breakwater and Stone Head	1,300
Widest entrance . . . . .	1,266
Entrance of Portsmouth Harbour . . . . .	1,266
Width of the Thames opposite the London Dock entrance . . . . .	1,266
Least space between the heads of Port Nicholson . . . . .	1,270
Quære No. 4. How was it that the editor of the <i>Emigration Gazette</i> could not reply to the "facts" contained in your last Journal?	
Yours, &c.	H.

NEW ZEALAND RHYMES AND REASONS.

AN ACROSTIC.  
W hen Hamer sang of the "Three Tribes" of old,  
E xiles of willing heart, who, ocean-wending,  
L and on far shores, and toiling, soon beheld  
L and axial from Heaven a golden shower descending,—  
I n a cave paternal, Jove their progress tending;—  
N ot prophetic then the blind bard spoke,  
G iving fresh hope to ruses ruses who, new leading  
T heir labour to new ends, haste on to wake  
O f wealth the sleeping fold, and their new fortunes make.

N or less threefold their aim and promise too.  
N ot slow with certain pasture for wild fields  
E xpanding blest, where soon if faith tell true,  
L ows the fat herd—its wealth the alpacas yield;  
S e cure where you embracing circle shields  
O n the rich valley, WELLINGTON'S domain,  
N ever sleeping Commerce her loud structure builds.  
N ow PLYMOUTH here shall boast her golden grain  
E xhaustless, and transmit her treasure o'er the main.

W oven in one web, these ruses shall thus be seen—  
"P asture," the "Plough," the "Pilot" all waiting,  
L i nked, in a chain, which who would wish undone?  
Y oung energy a ceaseless force inviting.  
M emory of Hope, an Hope's past track alighting,  
O ld men shall by-and-by, hid from mild eyes  
U n der their own figure—new youth delighting—  
T all of their labours past, and speak with pain,  
H ow Heaven at length their toil and ancient ruse sweeps.

A nd now one stanza on that rare town, AUCKLAND—  
U pon the ruins of old ROSSBY founded,  
C ancerous by some the name is sometimes sounded,  
K nown as VICTORIA first—where jolting folk land.  
L et Stanley but improve on Hobson's choice,  
A nd all but Cropper Oramptown shall rejoice;  
N ot to be over critical or caustic,  
D oubtless the town is worthy this acrostic.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICT BOYS TO AUCKLAND.—On a motion to vote a sum of 8,654 for additional weeks at the Model Prison at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. ALLEN said, before such a sum was granted, he thought the hon. baronet ought to state to the house whether the experiment had succeeded or not. . . . Sir J. GOSWELL had no hesitation in saying, that so far as the experiment had gone it had been successful. The number of boys in the prison became so great, and the discipline had had so good an effect on many of them, that he had recommended her Majesty to grant them a free pardon, and they had been sent out to New Zealand as free settlers. On another large portion the discipline had not wrought quite so satisfactory a change, and they had been sent out to Van Diemen's Land with a contingent pardon. They were, therefore, removed from society in this country—they were removed out of the way of temptation, and the expense of keeping them as criminals was saved. The vote was required, because, since he had had charge over the criminal affairs of the country, the number of convicts of a tender age who had been convicted of felony, had greatly increased. As the Government had no wish to transport them, they thought it desirable to have a prison for them on the same plan as that in which the boys were now confined, in order to extend the experiment. . . . Mr. F. HOWARD wished the right hon. baronet to state the number of boys who had been sent out in that way. . . . Sir J. GOSWELL.—Between 50 and 60 were sent to New Zealand, and 60 to Van Diemen's Land. . . . Mr. HUXE said, these boys were sent out free of expense, he supposed; now, what would the Government do if he brought forward the same number of boys who were virtuous—wholly untaught with crime, and who were anxious to be sent out? They were unable to do so unless they purposefully committed a crime. . . . Mr. V. SMITH wished to know under what circumstances those juvenile offenders had been sent out. He knew the right hon. baronet said they went out as free settlers; but if they went out to the colony tainted with vice, the stain would follow them. It was inflicting all the evils of the transportation system on the colony. . . . Lord STANLEY said, none had been sent out but those who had been convicted of very trifling offences, and who had been entirely reformed by the discipline of the prison. Removed from the temptations which would beset them in this country, there was every prospect of their doing well. . . . In answer to Mr. ALLEN, Lord STANLEY said, the

\* Homer says, in his "Catalogue," that a son of Hercules, leaving his native country, with "a numerous train of willing exiles," did, "after many seas and many dangers past," land in "happy Rhodes," and there, dividing his band into "three tribes," established three flourishing colonies: that

"Increased and prospered in their new abodes,  
By mighty Jove, the sire of men and gods,  
With joy they saw their growing empire rise,  
And showers of wealth descending from the skies."

Pope's *Homer's Iliad*, Book II.  
We do not know whether, to complete the parallel, he gave the name of the destroyer of the *Neuesen* Naples to his commercial metropolis. . . . On this subject vide a very valuable and interesting *Memorandum on the Naturalisation of the Alpacas on Waste Lands*, by William Walker (Smith, Elder and Co.) The pamphlet was noticed at some length in the *New Zealand Journal*, Nos. 52 and 53.

expense of sending them out was paid from the public funds applicable to criminals. . . . Mr. ROSSACK hoped the Government would not yet make up their minds that some of the juvenile female offenders should be sent out of the country. There was plenty of unskilled labour in the country; and it ought not to be interfered with by those whose crimes deserved transportation. . . . Mr. HURZ said the question was of too much importance to be discussed in such an incidental manner. He did not wish to enter into its merits, but to protest against the doctrine of his hon. friend the member for Bath. On a full inquiry into the transportation system it would be found to be ineffective and most expensive. He regretted to see the inclination evinced of late to retrograde upon the question. His hon. friend wished to fall back on the old and vicious system. The vote was then agreed to.

FRIDAY, JULY 15th.

THE NEW ZEALAND BISHOPRIC.—On the question that a sum of 15,215l be granted for defraying the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments of the British North American provinces, and of New Zealand, Mr. V. SMITH said, since the proposal of this vote last year an addition had been made to it for the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand. It was proposed by this vote that a sum should be granted by Parliament for the erection of a colonial bishopric in New Zealand. He was aware that the noble lord opposed in making this proposal was only following the example of his noble friend near him, who had in 1840 made a similar suggestion. On that occasion he (Mr. Smith) urged his noble friend to reconsider the proposal, and he was successful in inducing the noble lord to relinquish his intention. He would not now enter into the question as to the policy of supporting the church of England in our colonies. He was only anxious to ask the noble lord opposite to withdraw from this vote the sum required for the Bishop of New Zealand, in order that the principle might be brought before the House for discussion in a more substantial form. Many colonies, some of them entirely Protestant, had no episcopal establishment, and they at any rate had equal need of one with New Zealand. He was not arguing that no bishoprics should be established, but what he contended for was, that they should not be paid for by the mother country, but by the colonies themselves. He had also another objection to the manner of supporting this bishopric. He had often heard the noble secretary of state for the colonies object to placing the payment of the church on estimates, and he was surprised at his proposing this vote. He (Mr. Smith) had great objections on religious grounds to such a mode of payment. The vote might be agreed to one year and refused the next. . . . Lord STANLEY had heard with much surprise this objection come from such a quarter. (Hear.) He was not assenting to the principle of making the established church dependent on the annual vote of a popular assembly. So far from that, he quite concurred with what had fallen from the right member who had just sat down. But the house would bear with him while he stated the circumstances under which he proposed this vote. On the 31st of December, 1840, a letter was written by the secretary of state for the colonial department, under whose the right hon. member (Mr. V. Smith) acted, to the Lords of the Treasury, in which Lord J. Russell stated that he had recommended the founding new bishoprics in the colonies of New Brunswick, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand; that the Roman Catholic church in this respect was fully organized, and so was the church of Scotland, and without some such measure the church of England must be left entirely to voluntary contributions, and he recommended that the Imperial Parliament should make provision for such of these bishoprics to the extent of 600l per annum, and which amount should appear in the estimates. To this an answer was returned from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury that they did not object to the proposed application to Parliament to the extent of 600l per annum for each of these bishoprics. It was true that no vote had been taken on the estimates; but, so far from the noble lord having given up his intention, the Rev. Dr. Selwyn had been appointed bishop of New Zealand, and it was arranged that he should go out at the expense of the Parliamentary estimates. As soon as he (Lord Stanley) came into office, such a promise having been given to Dr. Selwyn, he conceived that the Government was bound in good faith and honour to complete the promise of the former Government, and that, however inconvenient and objectionable he conceived the mode to be of placing a bishop's salary on the annual estimates to come before Parliament, he conceived that in this case they had no alternative but to fulfil the promise formally and officially entered into by the noble lord.—(Hear, hear.) He had refused, on application being made to him, where there were no colonial funds for the purpose, to propose to Parliament to place an annual vote on the estimates for colonial bishops. He had decided to submit to Parliament a vote of 600l for a bishopric for New Brunswick. Public contributions had provided a fund for a bishop for Van Diemen's Land, and a bishop had been appointed for that colony, and also another for the Mediterranean; and he was in hopes by the assistance of the Society for Colonial Bishoprics to be enabled to appoint others, but he had declined to take any vote for such a purpose. (Hear, hear.) . . . Mr. HURZ said it appeared to him to be an insult to the people of England to call on them in their present state of distress to pay money in this sort of way, and for such a purpose. If Lord John Russell had made this promise to Dr. Selwyn, Lord John Russell ought to pay the money himself.—(Lord laughter.) He should propose as an amendment "that the amount of the vote should be reduced by £874 13s 1d, the expense of this bishopric." If this amendment were rejected he should propose that Lord John Russell be called on to pay the amount. (Laughter.) He believed his (Lord J. Russell's) salary was all paid up, so that they could not seize upon that. (Lord laughter.) . . . Mr. V. SMITH thought it better on such a subject to abstain from party allusions. He had made no attack on the noble lord. On this point he did not agree with his noble friend (Lord John Russell). He was extremely sorry that the noble lord had taken this occasion to make a mere miserable personal attack upon him. . . . Lord STANLEY said he had made no personal attack on the right hon. gentleman. In consequence of the observations of the right hon. gentleman, it was necessary for him to explain the precise circumstances under which he was called on to bring forward this vote. . . . Mr. HURZ wished it to be understood that, if the house rejected his amendment, he should propose that Lord John Russell do pay the amount which he had promised to Dr. Selwyn. (Lord laughter.) . . . Mr. W. WILLIAMS

was sorry his hon. friend had not objected to the whole vote. It was an insult on the oppressed people of this country to call upon them to contribute to the ecclesiastical establishments of the colonies. . . . Mr. FAIRVIEW objected to the inconsistency which appeared on these estimates, that while this country was paying to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, there was no vote whatever for a Protestant bishop of Quebec. No duty was more incumbent on the mother country, in his opinion, than to support the established church in Canada. (Hear.) . . . Mr. HURZ had great pleasure in voting against this estimate. . . . Lord FAIRVIEW said he should certainly vote for granting this salary of the bishop of New Zealand, as it was the proposal of his noble friend (Lord J. Russell); but he did not vote for it on the ground that this country ought to pay and maintain ministers of religion in all her colonies. That practice ought to be the exception, not the rule. But in the case of New Zealand, where, as the colony was recently founded, there existed no means of making provision for a bishop, he thought it was right that the purpose should be accomplished by a vote of the Imperial Parliament. He, therefore, voted for the estimate, not wishing that this should be a permanent arrangement.

The committee then divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. HURZ's amendment . . . . .	25
Against it . . . . .	131
Majority against the amendment . . . . .	106

PORT NICHOLSON SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22.—Barque Magnet, Macfarlane; put back from stress of weather.  
 Same day.—Barque Clyde-side, Mathieson, having been got off with foremast cut away, and lumpy.  
 Jan. 23.—Schooner Kate, 62, Styles, from Auckland; sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Butler, B. Scott, and Joseph.  
 Same day.—Schooner Scotia, 66, R. Cork, from Sydney; general cargo.  
 Jan. 24.—Schooner Nymph, 22, Bennett, from Bay of Islands and Abasco; sundries.  
 Jan. 25.—The Mary Ann from London, with emigrants for Nelson; muffled at the head.  
 The Mary Ann has 19 cabin passengers, two of whom, Messrs. Boulcott, are for this place; and 150 in the steerage.  
 Jan. 30.—Schooner Rory O'More, from the coast.  
 Same day.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, from the Chatham Islands.  
 Jan. 31.—Schooner Anne, Higgins, from New Plymouth.  
 Same day.—Sloop Royal William, Lovitt, from Akaroa.  
 Feb. 4.—Schooner Eliza, Ralph, from Nelson Haven; having left on the 1st instant.  
 Feb. 5.—Schooner Sarah Maxwell, from the coast; cargo, pigs.  
 Feb. 6.—Schooner Nymph, 22 tons, Bennett, from Nelson Haven. Passengers—Messrs. Dudley Sinclair, C. H. Strauss, and Edward Crown.  
 Feb. 7.—Schooner Look-in, 23 tons, Cannon, from Wyderop.  
 Same day.—Barque Lord Auckland, 600 tons, Captain Jardine, from London; for the New Zealand Company's Settlement, Nelson. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Otterson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Messrs. Fell, Graham, Greenbow, Barnicoat, F. D. Jenkins, Solanders, Sweet, Patchett, Thompson, and Moon; G. S. Lindtner, Esq., Surgeon; and 155 in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 26.—Schooner Nymph, 22, Bennett, for Nelson Haven.  
 Jan. 27.—Barque Fifeshire, 587, Arnold, for Nelson Haven; with original passengers and cargo.  
 Jan. 28.—Schooner Anita, 219 tons, Beech, for Manilla.  
 Same day.—Barque Magnet, 146, Macfarlane, for Sydney.  
 Same day.—Schooner Gem, 76, Pearson, for Nelson Haven.  
 Jan. 30.—Schooner Kate, 70, Reed, for the coast.  
 Same day.—Schooner June, 15, Fabien, for Wangarua.  
 Feb. 1.—Schooner Look-in, 23, Cannon, for Wyderop.  
 Feb. 2.—Barque Mary Anne, 587, Bolton, for Nelson Haven.  
 Feb. 6.—Schooner Scotia, Cork, for Akaroa.  
 Same day.—Barque Middlesex, 563 tons, Salmon, for Sydney; cargo, 195 casks black oil, 500lbs. copper, 1 case colonial plants. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Wade and servant, Mr. S. Revans, and Mr. Machattie.  
 Same day.—Schooner Anne, Higgins, for New Plymouth; with cattle.

IN PORT—FEB. 9.

Barque Tyne, Robertson.	Sloop Royal William, Lovitt.
Ship Mauderin, Yuile.	Schooner Mary Ann Wade, Tulett.
Schooner Fidele, Salvador Camano.	—Elias, Sherridan.
Barque Clyde-side, Mathieson.	—Sarah Maxwell.
Schooner Kate, Styles.	—Nymph, Bennett.
—Governor Hobson, Shelton.	—Look-in, Cannon.
—Rory O'More.	Barque Lord Auckland, Jardine.
Brig Caroline, Coombs.	

FRANC SOUTHSEA EXPEDITION.—"A large French frigate," says the *Journal des Debats* of the 14th July, "having on board 100 marine soldiers, sailed on the 20th April from Valparaiso, bound for Callao. She has been joined by several other French ships provided with the materials necessary for the establishment of a new colony in the Pacific Ocean. It is presumed that New Zealand is the place of their destination, but the strictest secrecy has been observed on the point."

The *Journal des Debats* might as well presume that they intend to colonize Calcutta. New Zealand is a British Colony, and no attempt to colonize it by a foreign power could be permitted. We should also like to know what the *Journal des Debats* means by the materials for establishing a colony. With us "materials" means three or four cargoes of young men and women—materials which could not have left France without obviating all ground for presumption.

There has been another story afloat about Dutch troops being sent to New Zealand—we doubt if even Captain Hobson would risk his commission by permitting them to land.

INFORMATION FOR LANDOWNERS, AND INTENDING EMIGRANTS.—There is no information so trustworthy as that obtained by conversation with persons who have been to the Colony.

In a letter from Mr. Francis Bradey, published in our last, (printed Bradley by mistake of our printer,) a specific offer to answer questions was made to the public at large.

BIRTHS.—At Wellington, on January 26, 1842, Mrs. James Spiers, Prospect-house, Gairford-terrace, of a son and daughter.

MARRIAGES: BY THE REV. JOHN McFARLANE.—On the 10th Novem-

ber, 1841, Mr. John Nicol, formerly of Dundee, now of Kapiti, to E Rous, an aboriginal native of New Zealand.

DEATHS.—At Wellington, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Drummond, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Graham, victiner, Glasgow.

MARRIAGE.—The nuptials of the Earl of Beotiva, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort, with Miss Thompsett, daughter of Ald. Thompson, M.P., and a Director of the New Zealand Company, were solemnized at St. James's Church yesterday morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON, New Zealand, direct, the splendid new Ship PRINCE OF WALES.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, No. 9, Broad-street Buildings, to the Commander on Board; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 71, Cornhill.

CHURCHES IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Bishop of New Zealand having pledged himself, previous to his departure from England, to meet with an equal sum any sum that may be subscribed by the New Zealand Company, or those connected with it, or by the Settlers at Wellington and New Plymouth, for the support of the Church of England and its Clergy in these settlements; and the Earl of Devon, the Venerable Archbishop Hale, and the Reverend Dr. Hinds, having consented to act as the Trustees of all funds to be thus raised; the undersigned gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to receive subscriptions for the purposes above stated.

- Hon. Fred. J. Tollemache, M.P.
Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache
Hon. Francis Baring
Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P.
Ross Esq. Mangles, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Charles Torlesse.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.
New Zealand Company (for Wellington) - \$2,000
New Zealand Company (for New Plymouth) - 500
Joseph Somes, Esq. (Governor of the New Zealand Company) - 25
Hon. Francis Baring (Deputy Governor) - 25
Hon. Algernon G. Tollemache (for Wellington) 100
Hon. Fred. Tollemache, M.P. (for ditto) - 50
Miss Jane Beauchamp (for ditto) - 50
Subscriptions will be received by any Member of the Committee; by the Secretary, New Zealand-house, Broad-street-buildings; or by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, Lombard-street.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

A Preliminary Land Order to be disposed of, consisting of One Acre in the Town of Wellington, and One Hundred Acres of Country Land, selected a few miles from the town; to a ready purchaser it will be sold cheap.

NEW ZEALAND AGENCY.

MESSRS. NATTRASS and HEAPHY being about to return to the New Zealand Company's Settlements in Cook's Straits, intend (should sufficient inducement offer) to undertake the Agency of Land and other Property. Having been resident in the Colony from its formation, and being practically acquainted with each of the Company's settled districts, and with mercantile affairs, they feel confident that the execution of any commissions entrusted to their care would give entire satisfaction.

No. 11, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City.

CROWN LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

The sale of Crown Lands in New Zealand is now fixed by Act of Parliament to be by Auction, and the minimum price twelve shillings an acre. Deposits on account of such purchase in sums of One Hundred Pounds, can be made in this country, which entitle the depositor to nominate four persons for a free passage under the Commissioners' Regulations.

Passages may be obtained in the First-Class SHIP UNION, A 1, 400 tons, appointed to sail for AUCKLAND (the seat of Government) and the Bay of Islands, New Zealand.

For every information apply to Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, Agents by appointment to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at the New Zealand and Australian Subscription Rooms, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, NEW ZEALAND, calling at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The well-known fast-sailing British-built Ship, THOMAS SPARKS, A 1 for Twelve Years, 497 Tons Register—Coppered and Copper-fastened. JOHN SPARKS, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Will Sall the 10th July.

This Ship has a splendid poop and elegant accommodations for Passengers, both in the Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage, and is well known for her quick passage. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth.

She presents an eligible opportunity for passengers and Emigrants for the Cape of Good Hope. For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, on board; to Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., Liverpool; or to Phillips and Tiplady, Sworn Brokers, 3, George Yard, Lombard-street.

TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &c.

CHAR DS. WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, OF IRON-MONKEY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Floughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 147, 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 Gougeon's "South Australia," page 125.

EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

A REGULAR LINE of fine First-Class PACKET-BUILT VESSELS, of large tonnage, and first-rate accommodations, carrying experienced Surgeons, will succeed the EMMA (which sailed on the 1th of March, with a number of respectable settlers for that colony), at regular fixed periods, under the management and superintendance of AUGUSTUS GOOL LINGRIDGE, H. C. B., Commander. In accordance with which arrangement, the next packet will be dispatched UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early sowing has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A person who has lived in the Colony some time, and who is now in England, intending returning as a settler, will give every necessary information to Emigrants.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief Cabin, 25l.; Second Cabin, 21l.; Steerage 8l.

For Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, and further particulars apply to SHAW & Co. 6, Barge-yard, Back-lane; and for Freight and Passage, to Captain COL LINGRIDGE, on board; or at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or FILBY & Co., Brokers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ledbrook and Co., Bank.)

Persons conversant with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Candia, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen stely arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, if the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of Land, and the price of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Proper truces, or further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

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.

PORT NICHOLSON.—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices: NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.

CONSIGNMENTS can be forwarded to the above Settlements.

EMIGRATION, Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY Shares can be purchased through the undersigned.—All Colonial business transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

EMIGRANTS' TENTS.—12 feet square

made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, 6l. 15s; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Poles, &c. If lined so as to be a double tent, 2l. extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute. Of timber for use. Weighs 200lb., quite water-proof. Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Bigg folding Net of strong tarred cord 24 feet high, 4 1/2 per yard. Rick Cloths, Tarpsauls, Tent Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tussard-place, corner of Judd-street, New-road.

OUTFITS TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

J AND E. MONNERY beg to call the attention of the public to their OUTFITTING WAREHOUSES, 105, Fenchurch-street, and 55, High street, Borough, where a large assortment of every article requisite for a voyage to and residence in New Zealand, Australia, &c. is kept ready for immediate use, on the most reasonable terms.

Lists of the articles requisite, with the prices attached, forwarded upon application. Cabin furniture, Sea-Bedding, &c.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

PERSONS desirous of availing themselves

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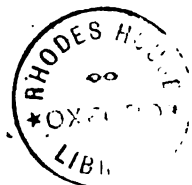
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Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LACK, No. 120, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOES CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors, 1170, Fleet-street; Singapore, July 23, 1842."



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 67.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## THE HISTORY OF THE RUSSELL JOB.

The following history of the disgraceful job by which the place called Russell became for awhile the seat of Government, is from the *New Zealand Gazette*. We have, however, seen a confirmation of the material facts, in a private letter from Auckland, and we have the strongest reason for believing that the statement generally is substantially correct. The mere fact of a purchase on any terms was a gross breach of duty on the part of the Governor, for it amounted to giving a title to Captain Clendon—a privilege denied to every other man in the Colony, and therefore, giving to every other person a just title to complain of the Governor's partiality. The history of this job must be brought before the notice of the House of Commons. We care nothing about the extravagant price paid—the Governor's expenditure will sooner or later ruin him and his system; what we chiefly deprecate is the utter want of all sense of justice which the transaction evinces on the part of the Governor. Why is Captain Clendon singled out to have a title conferred on him without investigation? That is the question which Captain Hobson should be called on to answer, and we trust it will yet be done. If the Land Commissioner perform his duty, he will deal with Captain Clendon without taking notice of the job, in any way, and force him to disgorge the land which is said to have been given him in payment for a few barren acres at the place called Russell. Another evil consequence of this disgusting "job" is the annoyance and suffering inflicted by this mischief-loving Governor on the people of the Bay of Islands—to Russell they must travel to pass a Custom-house entry, or make a complaint to a magistrate, and although the Governor has been unable to persuade people to inhabit his town, yet he refuses to establish the officers in the midst of the population. The share which Mr. Felton Mathew, of incapable notoriety, had in this transaction, should be investigated. He it was upon whose report the purchase was made, and the only way in which we can give him credit for integrity, is by attributing the report to his utter ignorance of all a Surveyor-General ought to know. His work at Auckland is all to be done over again, so say the Auckland papers, and we venture to suggest it should be done at Mr. Mathew's expence. His salary should be stopped until the cost of his blunder is liquidated. But to the article.

Most of our readers have heard of the Russell-Clendon-Hobson job, but few, we suspect, know the real history of that creditable transaction. From a person in the secret, we have received some particulars, both edifying and disgusting—and here they are.

When Captain Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands, he was at a loss for a residence suitable to a person "clothed with power and dignity." For several reasons his old friend Mr. Busby's scheme for concocting a capital at Victoria was ineligible; and then it was that Captain Clendon presented himself to his Excellency. Captain Clendon, a respectable whaler, possessed the island of Okiato, which bears a strong resemblance, in point of fertility and accessibility, to Somes' Island. There the aforesaid Clendon carried on a good business, having a rather extensive warehouse, and, for New Zealand, a very decent looking residence. But a place more unsuitable for the seat of Government it would be difficult to discover. Kapiti would be infinitely preferable. Nevertheless, Mr. Surveyor-General Felton Mathew was most unaccountably led to report in favour of Okiato; and the Governor (then, to be sure, poor fellow, in a greivous state of health) actually agreed to purchase Captain's Clendon's property, or interest, therein or thereon, for no less a sum than 13,000*l* sterling; and he christened the place "Russell." What made the whole affair more suspicious, was the fact that there was no need to purchase any land for Government purposes, as the Crown had the right of taking to itself all or any part of New Zealand suitable for its wants.

It soon appeared that Russell was quite unfit for the seat of Government, and the necessity of abandoning it became absolute. Yet it was to be paid for. Clendon had Hobson on the hip, and held him fast. So the Governor commenced payment by a draft on Sir George Gipps for 1000*l*.; The Bill was paid, but charged to Captain Hobson's private account, and Sir George communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor, and to the Secretary of the Colonies in England, his strong disapprobation of Mr. Surveyor-General Mathew's report, and of the entire transaction. The Governor then prevailed upon Clendon to reduce his claim to 12,000*l*., rather than give up the bargain. Afterwards Captain Hobson drew another bill on the New South Wales Treasury for 1000*l*., and this bill was dishonoured. What then was to be done?—for creditor Clendon would be paid in one shape or another. As soon as Captain Hobson became Governor, he paid Clendon this 1000*l*., and 100*l* interest besides. And for the balance he agreed to give him 10,000 acres of land, in two blocks of 5,000 acres each, in the neighbourhood of the new capital at the Gulf of Shouraki, and 10 per cent. interest on 11,000*l* until he got the land. This sum, (1,100*l* a year,) is to be put down in the public expenditure as rent of Russell. It is, we doubt not, chiefly with the view to varnish over this gross job that the Government establishment at Russell is kept up. There are not a dozen inhabitants on the barren rock, except soldiers and "lickspittles," (to quote an Auckland phrase;) yet in various ways

upwards of 2,000*l* a year is spent at Russell; and the people at Kororariki are put to the inconvenience of travelling several miles to transact their police and custom-house business. Plainly, if the convenience of the public were consulted, Kororarika would be the residence of the Police Magistrate.

Very discreditible to the Government was the bargain in its first form; but it is rendered much worse by the scheme of paying Captain Clendon in public land. If that gentleman obtains the prices given for land at Shouraki, the amount of his compensation must be enormous; but if, as is most likely, he will throw the land into the market to be sold for what it will bring, then the Government price must fall. Capt. Hobson will have introduced a competitor in selling able to ruin his market. Thus in any way the public must be pillaged, and a very large sum paid for what, if needed, might have been taken by the Crown for nothing. Captain Hobson had as much right to take Okiato as Somes' Island, and no human being disputes his right to take the latter. As a very fit climax to this heap of jobbery, it must be added that Captain Clendon's title to Okiato is disputed. He may, after all, have sold land not his own.

An attempt has been made to colour over the real nature of this transaction, by representing the 13,000*l* as compensation to Captain Clendon for giving up his business; but what business did he give up that he might not carry on else where? And what right had Captain Hobson to squander the public funds in buying his or any other man's business? If the 1,100*l* is paid for rent, then the Russell Magistrate, in addition to his salary, costs the Colony 1,100*l* a year.

Were we not right in saying last week, that no single circumstance could better illustrate the impolicy of the course, which the Governor's hatred of Port Nicholson had led him to adopt, than this Russell-Clendon-Hobson job?

For the comfort of the Auckland clique, we can tell them that all the particulars above-mentioned are now in Lord Stanley's possession; and if "burked" by his lordship, will be brought before Parliament.—*N. Z. Gaz.*

Allied to the above subject, is that of the granting to the officials the first choice of lots, at the average price of the whole. On this we have the following paragraph and letter in the *New Zealand Gazette*:—

It will be recollected that Mr. Dudley Sinclair, and many other residents in Port Nicholson, addressed a memorial in February last, to Sir George Gipps, on the subject of Captain Hobson's grant of some of the best allotments of public land in Auckland to his own creatures. Mr. Sinclair sent a copy of the memorial to the Colonial Land and Emigration Board in London, and has received the following reply:—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street, Westminster, 30th August, 1841.

SIR,—I am directed by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th February last, enclosing for their information the copy of a memorial addressed by yourself and other settlers in New Zealand, to Sir George Gipps, relative to the disposal of certain allotments in the town of Auckland. In reply, I am desired to acquaint you, that the Board are in no way cognizant of the matter mentioned in the memorial, and that it does not lie within their power, unless under instructions from the Secretary of State, to interfere in cases of this description.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. Sinclair, Esq.

S. WALCOTT, Secretary.

We think that the Auckland job very nearly concerns the Colonial Land and Emigration Board; for it was a misappropriation of Colonial land, which ought to have been sold, and the proceeds applied to the introduction of emigrants. It was done in impudent defiance of the regulations put forth by the Colonial-office, and limitations expressly set by Sir George Gipps, to all such grants to public officers in New Zealand. We are sure it is the duty of the Board, at least, to call the attention of the Secretary of the Colonies to this most scandalous job.—*N. Z. Gaz.*

## SAFETY VALVE—No. IV.

This essay is to show that when removed, emigrants become extensive customers to the home workshop.

The United Kingdom is suffering, at this time, from an excess of population, at the same time that there is an unparalleled defalcation in a demand for manufactures. There is a sad blindness amongst our public men. An increase of population would not be an excess, if it were not that it created a fall in wages, which denies to the labourer the means of attaining the necessaries of life; and many fancy that by importation, that sufficient of the necessaries of life may be got in exchange for manufactures, so as at once to lower the cost of the former, and raise the rate of wages for the production of the latter, and because this is true to a certain degree, the subject is pursued through a system of out-of-door agitation, and of debate within the walls of Parliament, until it evaporates amongst all in little more than mere waddle. Let us look to the facts. The continent never can relieve us from the excess of population—that part of the remedy is therefore unavailable. Then as to purchasing our manufactures, the export of them has never been great. The fact is, it is the object of every continental state to create manufactures.

English workmen are enticed, almost bribed, to manage them. English machinery was prohibited, and if the government prevented the exportation of the machine itself, it carried out, through the Post Office, drawings of the machine, and explanations how the machine was to be made, and the long peace has opened the Continent to that degree, that many of our most ingenious engineers have established themselves there—we may instance Mr. Philip Taylor, at Marseilles. The Suspension Bridge at Pesth is being built after the plans of Mr. Tierney Clark, and under the direction of an uncommonly clever practical engineer, Mr. Clark. In short, go where you will, you will find English ingenuity establishing public works and forming manufactures throughout the Continent. How weak, then, is it to believe that the continent of Europe will ever contribute greatly to the consumption of English manufactures. Let us consider the western world: here, indeed, is a considerable demand for our own goods, but there is but a very small part of it, Canada and the West India Islands, where the British Government can ensure their introduction. The Anglo-American States create a tariff, which, without being the direct object of dispute, is that of continued discussion, and one over which we have no control, and where similar manufactures to our own are rapidly establishing themselves—yet the hope—how it excites our legislators,—how it creates admirers of the social state of its inhabitants—all hope that the markets for English manufactured goods may be as unlimited as the extent of the territory of the United States, and that they will be opened to the Mother-Country. It is a vain and delusive hope, the best market for them is first of all by raising the condition of the labourer in every line, by an increase of wages, and secondly by removing into new and fertile portions of the earth, a sufficient number for this purpose, and changing them from a state of pauperism into active customers to the home workshop. This is the true "something" which should be done, and in doing it, let it not be forgotten that the increase of the commercial marine will be immense. This was well put by Mr. Somes, when he presided at a dinner given by the Directors of the New Zealand Company, to Mr. E. Gibben Wakefield, on the 2d of May, 1841, who, after praising him, not merely for "his able development of sound principles of colonization, and for the vigour with which he had laboured to give them practical effect, but that there were few interests in the community which had not derived advantages of some kind from the same source; that in the year 1820 it was found difficult to load the single vessel of 350 tons, which cleared out from the Port of London for Sydney, but that such was the impulse given to the prosperity of the Colony of New South Wales, by a wise system of disposing of the wild land, that upwards of 100 ships had sailed thither from the port of London alone, in the course of last year."

Lord Howick observed—"It was true that, when in office in 1831, he had endeavoured to give application to the system which Mr. Wakefield discovered, and which had been so often and so ably explained. The results which accrued from the practical adoption of that system, to which the Governor had adverted, were most remarkable. They surprised him; they surprised every one. He lamented that this system, which he had in part adopted ten years ago, and which he had intended to have carried out much more fully, had been suffered to remain, by his successors, in a state of incompleteness. If properly followed up, he was of opinion that, whatever might be thought of the advantages which the country had now derived from it, they would be found insignificant, in comparison with what the future would afford." To this we respond amen, and pray Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Lord Ashley, and Mr. Gladstone, to examine whether Lord Howick has not spoken the truth.

Lord Eliot added—"That he had been early convinced of the great advantages which the Wakefield system of colonization must confer on the people of this country; that he had not hesitated to avow that conviction; and, whatever position he might be placed in hereafter, he should always follow up the course he had begun."

Here, then, are the opinions, first of a practical man in Mr. Somes, whose mind is as original and as expansive as the stake which he possesses in shipping is immense. We have so often seen theorists and politicians mistaken, that we own we rejoice in recording the opinion of a man, in every day's practice, connected with the commercial shipping of the country; and we, with Lord Howick, look forward to the "future," when we fully believe that all which has hitherto taken place, when put in comparison with what then will be in practice, will be "insignificant;" but that which we wish to impress upon every member of the legislature is, Lord Howick's expression of surprise at his successors not having carried out what he had begun, and at their suffering it to remain in a state of "incompleteness."

The supineness of the Colonial Minister is, indeed, remarkable; it seems a habit which pervades the walls of the office, and infects the individual, one after the other, as fast as they enter it. England's sovereignty is not confined to these little islands: their insular situation has marked them as only the heart of a great Colonial empire; and lamentable will be the hour when its marine power is weakened—indeed, when its progress is arrested; and, although the Colonial Minister has no direct interference with the navy, he ought to be aware that he is supporting it by the extension of "ships, colonies, and commerce," the want of which was the memorable sigh of Napoleon at Brun, after his great victory at Austerlitz, aware that, without them, his love of empire could never be gratified.

Let it never be forgotten, "that a commercial marine is the true basis of naval power," and by increasing our commercial marine, we shall be finding employment to ship-builders, carpenters, smiths,

ship-chandlers, &c. Excess of labour in one line, finds a vent by changing to another: and demand, the true parent of production, will soon find a sufficient number of labourers in all the variety of work connected with shipping, who will be the constant customers for our manufactures. This is not the only point of view in which to look at it—a material one no doubt—but the great matter is to bear in mind, that the pauper labourer at home is changed into the Colonist customer when in our colonies. But this is not to be done, unless capital and labour emigrate together, and we acknowledge with gratitude Lord Stanley's late declaration to this effect. But with this knowledge, how extraordinary it is that he should place stringent regulations to limit the number of emigrants to any one colony, because Sir George Gipps writes word, that more than 10,000 cannot find work in New South Wales. The assertion or the opinion of any individual, or any number of individuals, upon such a subject, is not worth a straw. There is a true test upon which to determine the number of it, and that is the fund created by the sale of land. No one will throw away his money by the purchase of land, which he cannot either let for a rent, or cultivate himself. In either way cultivation takes place, the land cannot be cultivated by magic. Human labour must be applied, and thus the only test as to the number of immigrants which may be received, depends upon the sale of land. Send a number of labourers to a spot where no sale has taken place, and so then the most fertile land would be a desert. Send capital to land of any quality, and without labourers it is valueless. But combine the two, and land of inferior quality will even raise a produce which will not merely feed the labourer, but clothe him, and for some centuries render him a customer to the mother country. We are, therefore, astonished that Lord Stanley does not rather prefer this test, than assume the *opinion* of Sir George Gipps. In the same way he speaks of supplying Van Dieman's land with 1,500 labourers annually. This probably has arisen from the change which has been lately made as to convict labour, and that being now limited to public works, it is perhaps thought right to send an equal number of free labourers. This may be all very right, but if purchasers come forward to pay for the waste lands of the crown, will not they want labourers with which to cultivate? How then can any individual substitute his opinion instead of that true test? Employ the purchase money in the passage money for labourers, and the one circumstance balances the other as evenly as equal weights in a pair of scales.

It is perfectly an hypothetical case to calculate how many emigrants can be forwarded to our colonies in a given time. It must depend—

1st. Upon public opinion being in favour of emigration.

2ndly, Upon the government at home allowing it; for it wants little more than the permission.

We do not ask the Colonial Office to take the trouble of active interference; but let us suppose that the public and the Government determine to adopt it, and the former is of far greater importance than the latter. Mr. Francis Baring once told the colonial minister of the day, "that he and his friends would colonize New Zealand in spite of his official authority." This threat has been fulfilled, and it only shows that a minister must yield to plans which have been maturely considered by well-informed persons, although they should never recede before the mere agitation of discontented enthusiasts. But to return to the result, and assuming the datum, that 50,000 pair of young married persons can be sent to our own colonies, where the British Government has power over the Tariff for a period of 6 years, they will become by births in that period 1,000,000 persons; and it appears, by official returns, that in most of our Australian colonies, that there is an importation of 10% per head of British manufactured goods. There then would be a market for no less a sum than 10,000,000%. This, in itself, would be an immense creation and relief to our home manufactures; but this is by no means all: a vast proportion of these emigrants, if they had remained at home, would have subsisted upon parish relief, instead of which they will be changed into healthy colonist-customers to the home workshop; but the actual gain is not limited to this change. There are few who emigrate who, either through savings or their friends, have not some little outfit; but including cabin and intermediate passengers, one with another, this outfit cannot be calculated at less than 5% per head. Here, then again, is addition to our home trade of 500,000% a year; but this is a small part of it. The passage-money of 20% a-head is addition to it in shipping or the supplies to shipping. Here is another 2,000,000% a-year.

But then it will be said, how can you persuade 100,000 persons to emigrate in the course of a year? Our reply to this is, that the official return is, that during the last year 109,000 persons did emigrate, as stated by Lord Stanley in the House of Commons; but then it will be said this was the indiscriminate emigration of persons of all ages, and the greater number at their own cost; and there was little in this emigration which proved that it was an emigration accompanied with a due proportion of capital, and that a great number, indeed the greater number, went to the United States, there to consume the manufactures of their adopted country. All this is true, and of this we complain—the object of these essays is to show that an equal number of persons should leave their native shores, of the most profitable class, for the purpose of emigration, and that the emigration should be turned into a wholesome stream, and this will be the subject of the next essay; but, in the mean time, we cannot terminate the present with the single result of an annual commercial increase, as before stated, at the end of six years, of 13 millions, but a very little reasoning will shew that the result will be much larger.

There was a debate in the House of Commons, 26th of May, 1828.



In the course of it Sir R. Peel said, "I have a deep impression—a firm conviction, that population is increasing more rapidly than the actual supply of provisions in this country. (Hear, hear, hear.) We do not wonder at the cheers. The minister uttered a truth, of which all reflecting persons have in common with him, a "firm conviction." And he went on to say, and "I am so firmly persuaded that justice to consumers requires the establishment of increased facilities for the admission of food;" and under the circumstances he thought it advisable not to continue the prohibition against the importation of cattle and preserved meats from foreign countries, as "we were bound to look out for a wider area for the supply," and after taking a rapid view of France, Holland, Belgium, and the States of the German Confederation, showed that "the supply" which he desired could not be found in these countries, since they are all importing countries. Of them, he said, "The population in these four great communities consist of not less probably than sixty-five millions of inhabitants, they require cattle for their supply, they are all importing countries, and in each I am afraid the price of cattle and the price of meat increases, and the consumption, in proportion to the population, is rapidly diminishing." If this be the case with those countries, what must it be in our own, where "the population is increasing more rapidly than the actual supply of provisions?" must it not be with us also, that "the consumption in proportion to the population is rapidly diminishing?" But how is this diminution, not in the aggregate—but individually. The people increasing—the supply standing still. Then the rate of life of millions of individuals must be sinking. What relief can there be but wholesome emigration, to move the seed of excess. Well, then, it will be not only they that will be customers to the home workshop, but wages by this only safety valve must rise; the rate of life will be ameliorated; and those that remain better customers to the manufacturers. It would be difficult to estimate the increase of commerce by these means. We are twenty-eight millions of people, we may suppose that eight millions would not be affected by it; but if the condition of life of the remaining twenty millions were only raised to that degree as to enable them to lay out 20s per head annually, in home manufactures, these at once would be an addition to the thirteen millions which we have already shown, of twenty millions more. Let this be considered, and all will join Lord Howick, in lamenting that "the system which he had intended to have carried out more fully, had been suffered by his successors to remain in a state of incompleteness," unless this safety valve is quickly adopted, and with vigour. We fear that an impoverished people will be yet farther pauperised; then there will be a languishing manufacture, a deficient treasury, but more terrible than all that, the agitation will continue, and then there will be a division amongst the people, in which physical force will be opposed to reason; and that whenever brute force gains possession of the helm of the state, it will not be merely property, but the true liberties of the many which will perish.—W.

#### MERINO SHEEP.

THE accounts of the increase of this animal on the continent of Australia, and in Van Diemen's Land, is quite unparalleled. Many have already been landed in New Zealand. It perhaps may be acceptable to your readers to have a trifling account of them in other places.

It is not half a century ago when the Merino sheep was only known in Spain; and they were sent from the flat parts of the country to graze in the mountains during summer; and the profit which attended them arose much more from their wool than their carcase. The most numerous Spanish flocks were the properties of the convents; and when the war spread universally in Spain, these flocks were destroyed or removed into other countries. Many were purchased by large land-owners in Saxony, whence they have spread through Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Hungary, and even into Russia—there being one proprietor in the Crimea who possesses 15,000. Some were taken to England. His Majesty, George the Third, had some at Windsor; Lord Somerville, in Somersetshire; Mr. Bannet, in Wiltshire; Sir John Sebright, in Hertfordshire; his Royal Highness, the Duke of Kent, at Hampton-court Park; and Mr. now Lord Western, in Essex: but the largest number belonged to Mr. Flower, in Huntingdonshire: but with the exception of Lord Western's, in Essex, the whole proved a failure. It was found impossible to increase their numbers, and a conclusion was come to, that the Merino sheep was an animal too tender for the climate of England. The wool was not considered equal to what was produced in Spain, and the carcase was hardly considered eatable by a people used to the fat sheep of Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, and to the South Downs fattened in Romney marsh, or other rich spots distant from the Downs, which is only a breeding country. Lord Western has proved an exception to all the rest; with extraordinary perseverance, and with shelter for them from large farming premises, his lordship has succeeded in establishing a breed of sheep of such excellent quality, that his rams are now sought for, for the purpose of improving the sheep of Australia and Van Diemen's Land. Mr. Flower removed his, and went with them himself to the Illinois, in the United States, but was equally as unsuccessful as he was in England. It will appear extraordinary, after this history, to hear of their success and vast increase from Dresden to Graz in Styria, and from Dresden Eau to the Crimea, but it must be observed, that throughout this great extent they are universally housed in winter; and this is a secret, or rather a fact, which it may be necessary to impress upon those who are now making an attempt to introduce them in New Zealand. There are vast sheds erected for their shelter in these countries, of a size which no one dreams in England. And the greater part of the wool purchased as Saxon

wool, from its being shipped in common with it from Hamburgh, is produced in this vast line of cold countries, and, in point of fact, it is the sale of wool which constitutes the rent of many of the great nobles of Austria, and Bohemia, and Hungary. When the spring arrives, their sheep leave their sheds in the daytime; but they are housed long after the lambing season is over. They are an animal particularly subject to the foot-rot; but this is a disease readily cured by an English shepherd: it may not be a disease in itself catching; but if a lame sheep is suffered to graze, the ground on which he has stepped becomes contaminated, and healthy sheep who follow it are sure to be in the same state. The day it is perceived that a sheep is lame from the foot-rot, it should be removed from the rest until perfectly cured.

The grazing grounds in Van Diemen's Land are very much hilly ground, very different to mountains, and so extensive, that the sheep naturally shelter themselves from every wind, and this answers the purpose of sheds. Mr. Joseph Archer, who is one of the most successful settlers in the Colony, and a gentleman of strong natural sense, was lately in Europe, and took great pains to examine the treatment of the Merino sheep in Saxony. It would be well if some of the New Zealand Colonists were to pay him a visit, as there cannot be a doubt that much useful information might be obtained from him. He has a large property near Launceston, and has built a fine mansion on it. He returned a few years back, carrying with him statues and pictures from Italy, and a number of fine Merino sheep which he had purchased for the improvement of his flocks. From the facility with which the native Mauris, in New Zealand, built houses for the colonists, no doubt they are capable of erecting extensive sheds for the housing of sheep during winter, and New Zealand appears to have the singular advantage of producing turnips, which is not the case in the greater part of these countries which are now covered with sheep. Although much colder during winter from Leipsic to the Crimea, the heats in summer come on so early that no turnips are cultivated;—it must be the same in all Australia. Every thing in New Zealand is in its infancy; its brave colonists struggling to maintain themselves against the grievance and self-will of the Governor, who unfortunately has been clothed with power to do harm without sufficient knowledge of the science of colonisation to redeem it by any useful acts. When the colonists are set free from this incumbrance, no doubt sheep farming will attract their attention, and these few hints are thrown out in the hope that some competent persons will emigrate either from this country or from Australia, who will pursue it, and that before long. There may be a Joseph Archer in New Zealand as well as Van Diemen's Land. These sheep are sheltered at Mr. Archer's by the undulations of his sheep pastures—by which they naturally seek to avoid the prevailing winds; but when Mr. Archer was in Europe, he was himself doubtful whether it might not be better to provide them with an artificial shelter. At the end of "Cunningham's Hints for Australian Emigrants," are receipts for the cure of the diseases of sheep, "scab," "foot rot," &c., and this forms but a small part of that most useful publication. W.

#### REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION TO WAIRARAPA.

TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your instructions I have visited the District of Wairarapa. I took two men with me to carry our provisions and blankets, and two mauris to assist them and act as guides, these, with Mr. Child, who accompanied me as a volunteer, composed the party. I determined to visit Wairarapa, by the valley of the Hutt or Erratounga, and to return by the coast, and experienced some difficulty in procuring native guides, as very few are acquainted with the route, and at this season they are very busy in the cultivation of their grounds, so that it requires the inducement of a tempting offer to prevail on them to forego their employment. We left Pitoni on Thursday, Nov. 25, and proceeded up the valley of the Hutt: this part of the journey over-land which has been selected it is unnecessary to describe; for a distance of twelve miles beyond where the survey has at present extended, on the eastern side of the river, there is available land, so that as many more sections may be calculated upon as have already been surveyed in this district. On the western side, the hills in many places are close to the water's edge, and where there is an intervening space it is covered with shingle and scrub, and not available. At this point the Mungaroo, a tributary stream, falls into the Erratounga; the natives say it has its origin a short distance from Port Nicholson, and flows through a very narrow valley bounded by hills, having a parallel direction to the valley of the Hutt. Beyond this point the land is more abrupt and broken, and the hills approach more frequently to the water's edge, until at length the valley of the Hutt is reduced to the space occupied by the bed of the river. The river is here quite as wide and as deep as it is within three miles of Pitoni, but it has a greater fall, and in its bed are masses of rock which give it the character of a series of rapids, and renders it useless as the means of communication. It is singular that to the point where we left the river, it should receive only three tributaries of any consequence, the Mungaroo, the Pawatanui, about four miles from the beach, and another stream between the two, the name of which I could not learn. The natives say that the Erratounga has its source on the East side of the Tararua, at a place called Kapa-kapanui, about five miles from Waikanai, and that it receives the waters of the Wakanai and Waimea. As far as we could perceive there was no opening between the hills affording means of communication with any of the surrounding districts. Here we left the Erratounga, about twenty-seven miles from the beach, and within three miles of the Tararua, after having waded through it about twenty-six times, and crossing the hills slept at night on the banks of the Pakuratahi, a tributary stream flowing to the Erratounga, through a small valley which runs in a N.N. Westerly direction. The next day leaving this stream, we ascended the Remutaka, the ridge of the hills that bound the valley of Wairarapa; from its summit we had a view of Tararua, the highest peak of which bears 3445

or 13 west of north, and shortly afterwards of that part of Wairarapa in which the lake is situated, and the next day we entered the valley, about twenty-miles from the coast, and four miles from the Lake, following the Otahuvera, a small river which flows into it. In the evening, while the men were engaged in preparing the tent, Mr. Child and myself ascended a hill on the north-west side of the valley, and were exceedingly gratified with the prospect which presented itself. An immense plain lay at our feet, stretching to a distance of between thirty and forty miles from the head of the Lake, and of an average width of nine miles; the hills in the extreme distance which bounded the view (called by the natives Otawaho) do not meet, but have a wide central space between them, shewing clearly that there is a communication with the districts beyond. The land is for the most part covered with fern and coarse grass, easily cleared and affording ample pasturage for cattle in its present state, while on the banks of the rivers, and in different parts of the valley, are large groves and belts of trees, which the natives informed us were chiefly totara, kaikatea, rimu, mataihi, and toha toha, trees which are never found but in the best soil.

The valley of Wairarapa is bounded by two parallel ranges of lofty hills, that on the north-west side is called the Remutaka, the other on the south-east side the Haorangi, they both continue to the sea terminating in the Capes which form the extreme points of Palliser Bay. The direction of the valley is nearly north-east, or very nearly parallel to the valley of the Hutt. There are two large rivers, the Ruamahanga, and the Wari-nikau, of these the Ruamahanga is the principal, and flows for a considerable distance through the valley, it has its source in a high mountain called the Puketohi, with seven other rivers, the Tauwheru, the Motowairaka, the Wareana, the Matahikona, the Ohahanga, the Akitio, and the Porangahau, which flow in an opposite direction. The natives describe the Ruamahanga as being wider and deeper than the Erratounga, and as not being interrupted in its course by trees or other impediments. The two rivers flow into the Lake Wairarapa, which gives its name to the valley, a large body of water of an irregular oval shape, nine miles in length and of the average width of five miles and a half. Besides the two rivers already mentioned, there are two smaller streams on the south-east side, the Parakeke and the Raborudu, tributaries to the Wairarapa, while every narrow valley and opening in the hills has its water course, which serves as a drain to the country immediately around it, and pours its contributions into the Lake. On the north-west side the Lake towards its south-western extremity approaches the foot of the hills, and at the opposite or north-east end, may be about two miles and a half distant from them, on the south-east side, there is a greater quantity of level land, and less subject to be overflowed by the Lake. Towards its south-west extremity (or that nearest the sea) the Lake has a remarkable contraction, caused by two narrow tongues of land which project into it, leaving between them a passage of a quarter of a mile, when the Lake opens again, and continues for a mile beyond them. Near one of these tongues of land, on the south-east side, the Ruamahanga leaves the Lake and continues in a sinuous course to the sea, through low marshy land inclosed by the hills in the form of an amphitheatre, about six miles long and four wide. Where the river falls into the Bay a bank is formed by the sand thrown up by the south-east gales, to which the Bay is entirely open. This bank, from the gradual accumulations by successive storms, acts as a dam across the mouth of the valley last described, and keeps in the waters which continue to rise until this valley and the level ground on each side of the hills, are covered with water to the depth of six or eight feet. The pressure of this vast body proving too strong for the dam which confines it, the imprisoned waters at length burst their bounds with a noise like thunder and rush into the Ocean! This occurs twice every year after the principal rains, or as the natives express it, at intervals of eight moons and three moons. The floods do not extend beyond the head of the Lake, as the land is much higher, and the natives assured us not liable to be overflowed.

The Lake abounds with fresh water fish, particularly eels, and a species of fish called kanai, said to be one of the best in New Zealand. There are also great numbers of wild ducks frequenting its shores, and pigeons in the groves at the foot of the hills. Wherever we went we found the marks of wild pigs, and tracks through the fern which appeared like so many paths the valley abounds with them to an extent almost incredible, did we not reflect that here, having abundance of food, which they readily obtain by turning up the rich soil, with an ample district of land to range in, and with very little interruption, save when a few are occasionally caught by the natives, they live under conditions the most favourable to an increase of their numbers. There would be little difficulty, as far as we could judge (except from intervening rivers) in riding from one end of the valley to the other, the natives say that it is possible to ride as far as Hawk's Bay, which indicates a considerable extent of flat land. They say also there is a communication between the valley of Wairarapa and Manawatu, but that it is very hilly.

On our return we walked sometimes by the side of the Lake, sometimes through the bush or swamp between the Lake and the hills. There are two swamps divided from each other by trees and bush, each of the extent of between five and six hundred acres: they are covered with tohi tohi, and intersected with water-courses so deep that we had often to ascend to a considerable distance along their banks before we were able to cross them. Early on Sunday morning, when near the coast, we met with a party of fourteen Ngatekahuni (twelve men and two women) who were encamped on this side the Lake for the purpose of catching pigs. Their principal pah, Eturanganui, where the chief Epee lives, is on the south-east or opposite side. They were very civil, and in answer to our inquiries, said, it would be well that the Pakeha should live among them if they received compensation for their land.

Palliser Bay is a large open bay or bight, the distance between the extreme points forming the bay may be about twenty-five miles, and the depth of the bay about thirteen miles. It lies entirely exposed to the full force of the south-east winds, and as the bottom is sandy there is no holding ground for vessels, which renders it very dangerous, but the natives say there is a small harbour on the south-east side called E-kopi, formed by a projecting point of land, where there is excellent anchorage, and where a ship of four or five hundred tons might remain in safety even in a strong south-easter. If this be the case, and I have no reason to doubt it, Palliser Bay presents most excellent opportunities for establishing whaling stations, from its proximity to Port Nicholson, and the

ease with which provisions might be supplied to them, and the oil be brought away at the end of the season.

We returned by the coast, and when about four miles from Mukamukani on Sunday, we were overtaken by a violent thunder storm. The rain was heavy even for New Zealand, and the cliffs being composed in many places of strata of pebbles and loose earth, the pebbles were washed away by the rain and rolled down in great numbers to the beach, so that we were obliged to be cautious in keeping at a sufficient distance to avoid them. The next day we passed Oronoronga and Waiwai omata, two small valleys with streams flowing to the sea, at the former of these is a small pah; not far from the entrance to our harbour we saw two dead whales that had been cast on shore, and from which the natives had cut out the whalebone.

We returned on Monday evening, Dec. 6, to Port Nicholson, having been absent twelve days, during which we experienced some delay and interruption from rain and unfavourable weather.

Thoroughly to explore Wairarapa would require a month, with the convenience of boats and canoes, and my present imperfect and cursory examination of the district, convinces me that the time and labour would be well bestowed, but the information I have obtained will doubtless be considered satisfactory by the colonists of Port Nicholson;—that within six hours communication by steam (or by a boat with favourable winds) and within a day and a half's journey by land from Pitoni, as soon as a convenient road shall be made, there is a level tract of upwards of three hundred square miles, or nearly double the quantity required for all the preliminary sections, of land of the best description, that may be brought under cultivation at the least possible expense, with sufficient and not more than sufficient valuable timber for all the uses of the colonist, watered by a fine river available for the purposes of communication, and with a harbour that will allow the produce to be sent to this port, but not of such importance as to interfere with Port Nicholson, to which the valley of Wairarapa must be considered a most useful and valuable appendage.

The best way of communicating with Wairarapa by land would be up the valley of the Hutt. Our guide showed us another small valley three miles nearer the Lake than the one through which we had travelled, where he said there was a path leading to the valley of the Pakuratahi; with a little time devoted to ascertain where a line may be carried, so as to avoid the highest points of the dividing range of hills, I have no doubt a road may be made so as readily to unite Wairarapa with the valley of the Hutt, at a cost perfectly insignificant, if we regard the extent of level and fertile land which it would be the means of rendering available, or the advantages it would confer on the first and principal settlement. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT STOKES.

Wellington, Dec. 15, 1841.

#### COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.

[The following just remarks on the new measure for regulating the conduct of emigrant-ships appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday.]

The Colonial Passengers' Bill, which on Tuesday last completed its somewhat stormy and protracted passage through the House of Commons, involves many more important consequences than a mere abatement of the evils alleged to exist in the deportation of Indian labourers; and this we state without any wish to disparage measures for their protection. The provisions of this bill will benefit not only these labourers, but also thousands of her Majesty's subjects who now annually leave our own shores. The poor emigrant, he who too frequently can have no access to sources of correct information, will in future be secure, not only that the vessel in which he is to take his passage is seaworthy, but that she is also supplied with sweet and wholesome provisions for the voyage. This act will provide not only for the seaworthiness of the ship and regulate, according to her space and size between decks, the number of passengers, but specify also the quantities of provisions and water to be issued daily—whether she is to make the shorter but more perilous passage to America, or to proceed on the comparatively less dangerous voyage to distant Australia.

When this act shall have received the Royal assent, no vessel will be permitted to leave an English port unless provided with ample space, and a sufficiency of simple aliments for the subsistence of her passengers and crew, be the voyage to the colony short or long.

It is thus that we are gradually establishing a bridge of communication between Great Britain and her colonial possessions; which, however remote, are now becoming almost as accessible to the employer with capital, as to him who seeks to be employed. The cheerful and ready labour which the labourer has been accustomed to supply, will, when at home insufficiently requited, meet in our Colonies with an ample return, and give animation to branches of commerce which are materially dependent on his industry.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the last year was almost 119,000; about 33,000 of whom, New Zealand included, went to the Australian settlements. The importance to the now depressed English manufacturer of such an accession to the population of those colonies may be estimated by the fact, that in ten years to 1840 the exports from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies had increased from a declared value of 398,471 to 2,004,385<sup>l</sup>. And yet, in 1840, the entire population of those colonies could barely have exceeded 150,000 souls. Nor let it be imagined that this vast amount merely represents a transference of so much English capital on which no return was made. The colonists who, in 1831, sent to the English market less than three millions of pounds of wool, were ten years subsequently enabled to raise and send ten millions of pounds to the same mart. Within the same period also, seventeen thousand tons of sperm-oil were exported by them to Great Britain.

In the first of this series of years, our commerce with Australia gave employment to 70 ships, with a tonnage of 24,686 tons. In 1840, it employed 299 ships, with a tonnage of 108,000 tons and upwards.

The aggregate amount of exports from the United Kingdom to all parts of the world in 1840 little exceeded 51,400,000<sup>l</sup>. The evidence which the official tables of trade supply, of so large a proportion as 2,000,000<sup>l</sup> of these exports being to Australia, would seem to indicate how much, by attention to our Colonies, the exports of the United

\* Tables showing the Trade of the United Kingdom.

Kingdom might be increased, and within a period not exceeding that in which the wool of Australia has increased from hundreds to tens of thousands of pounds.

The safe and obvious mode of accomplishing so great a purpose, is to provide free access to our settlements in that quarter for a large proportion of those who, when unemployed at home, only diminish the resources of the country. As long as Australia continues to raise products sufficient in their variety and amount to provide food for her inhabitants—to purchase clothing and the conveniences of life in our markets, and repay with interest the capital which she may borrow—so long should it be our policy to add to her population.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

On the 1st of AUGUST was Published, Price 6d, No. I. of THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), containing—

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord STANLEY, ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND. No. II. will be published on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and will contain a Paper on the Advantages of a Loan Bank, for granting Loans on Mortgage of Improved Lands to the New Zealand Settlers. SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill; and CHAMBERS, 170, Fleet-Street.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, August 20, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

SINCE our last we have received *New Zealand Gazette* to the 2d of March, and letters to the 10th of March, from which copious extracts will be found below. Every thing wears a favourable aspect; large importations of live stock are taking place both at Wellington and Nelson, and the settlers are embarking actively in productive enterprises, of which our columns contain ample evidence.

THE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS.

In our last, we reprinted from the *New Zealand Gazette*, a well drawn sketch of the state of the Port Nicholson district. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the progress of the settlement. We now insert a similar description of the other settlements from the *Gazette* of the 2nd February.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Notwithstanding many difficulties with which the settlers have had to contend, we can make favourable report of the progress of New Plymouth. The land is of a finer quality than was at first supposed. Instead of immense plains covered with fern and coarse grass, the country is for the most part thickly wooded, not heavily timbered; and experience has taught us that wood land is incalculably superior to that which yields the short fern. It has also been ascertained that, during the greater part of the year, passengers and merchandise can be safely put ashore near the Settlement; but until some means have been taken for the security of shipping during bad weather, large vessels ought not to be sent to New Plymouth, so as to arrive in the winter. Small coasters have nothing to fear; and a brisk trade is now springing up between Port Nicholson and Taranaki.

The settlers are generally busy, and when they procure a supply of working bullocks, their progress in clearing the country will be rapid. We are happy to state that Mr. Cook, one of the most intelligent and enterprising of the New Plymouth Colonists, is now in Wellington for the purpose of obtaining cattle. This gentleman speaks in the highest terms of the beauty and fertility of the country; and has full reliance on the success of a judicious mode of cultivation. It is indeed demonstrable—first, that the land well cleared will yield a large return, and secondly, that in Port Nicholson and the Australian Colonies, the produce is sure of good markets. A large shipping port New Plymouth will never be, but must become the outlet of immense quantities of agricultural produce. There is now a population of about 500 at Taranaki, which will speedily receive a considerable increase by arrivals from England.

The sad accident, from the effects of which Captain Lardet is now but slowly recovering, was a heavy blow upon the infant settlement. From the Captain's example the settlers were beginning to exhibit self-

reliance and energy, qualities not so conspicuous as we could wish in their proceedings. They must learn to act more for themselves, and lean less upon the Company. The settlers are not the New Zealand Company's servants or employes, like the persons sent out by the Hudson Bay Company; but independent colonists, who must rely upon their own exertions for present subsistence and future success.

WANGANUI.

These remarks are also applicable to Wanganui. Many circumstances have lately wrought a favourable change in the Wanganui settlers. There is no longer any doubt as to their titles—the Government having confirmed Colonel Wakefield's selection of their "block." The bay is no longer a terror to seaman, as a vessel of 250 tons can safely cross it; and there is no need of ships of that size for their trade. The road in its entire length from Wellington to Wanganui is now passable for horses and cattle. A regular communication has by post been established along the coast. For all the pigs and potatoes, and cured hams and bacon, which can be raised in Wanganui, there is a ready market at Port Nicholson. The greater portion of the land sold in England has been given out, and soon all the claimants will be satisfied. The Company have also substantially confirmed Colonel Wakefield's advantageous offer of town allotments to be distributed amongst the holders of country sections. Therefore, most of the difficulties and uncertainties which were at first so discouraging, and a fair excuse for the slow progress of the Settlement, have got over or have disappeared. The means of prosperity lie around in plenty but not more than one or two persons will stoop to use them. It is with regret we are compelled to speak thus of our Wanganui friends; but a more listless, useless set of grumblers, we never saw or read of. Their conduct tends to augment, not diminish, the difficulties which really press upon them. For instance, the natives, encouraged, as we firmly believe, by Captain Dawson, the Magistrate, and Mr. Mason the Missionary, are disposed to be troublesome. Well, the principal chief of the district, E Kourou, who has always been friendly to the settlers, and kept faith with the Company—the E Pouni in short of Wanganui, arrives there on a Sunday with some of his people, in canoes. He fires a salute as usual, and as usual, Mr. E. Jeringham Wakefield returns the salute. Had he omitted to conform to the invariable custom, E Kourou would have been deeply offended: and the settlers at Wanganui might have converted their only powerful friend among the natives into an enemy. Yet in spite of all this, certain of the settlers raise an outcry against the salute; Mr. Wakefield, himself a Justice of the Peace, is summoned before the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, as one who had struck terror into the Queen's subjects, and desecrated the Sabbath; and these sapient personages absolutely fine him ten shillings for the offence! We have no room to enter into the details of the proceeding, which were absurd beyond belief; and merely allude to the case in illustration of our statement that the settlers at Wanganui are not going the right way to deal with the native population.

We earnestly hope they will rouse themselves into exertion. If no one person can effect much, all can do something; and the aggregate results of small individual efforts will be considerable. They have a delightful climate, a noble river, soil of excellent quality and great variety. Among them are persons of superior education and acquirements, and experience of different countries. They must soon receive valuable additions to their society; and communication by steam with Port Nicholson will render Wanganui a favourite place of resort. We consider their prospects most cheering; but they must put their own shoulders to the wheel, or all the advantages of their position will avail them nothing.

NELSON.

The establishment of the Nelson Colony in Tasman's Gulf, is a most important event, politically and economically. We reserve the politics for the next paper, and shall now merely remark that by this judicious operation, the settlements in Cook's Straits are bound together, socially and commercially. Between Wellington and Nelson there will be a rivalry, friendly in its character, and highly beneficial to both. Each settlement has its distinctive natural advantages. In our opinion the superiority is greatly on the side of Port Nicholson; but if it be so, we must be the more careful not to fall behind our friends in Tasman's Gulf, in the race of improvement. Commercially, we already feel the benefit of the Nelson demand. For some time to come the capitalists of the second colony must resort hither for supplies of various descriptions, and to them it must be very advantageous to have so near a market, so well furnished. We may play into each other's hands, and both win largely.

As yet all has gone prosperously with Nelson, through an union of good luck with good management. The discovery of the harbour was fortunate no doubt; but it was his previous experience of large bays which led Captain Wakefield to infer its existence in Tasman's Gulf, and hence his persevering search all round the coast. So also the safe entrance of vessels into, and departure from the port, is to be attributed a good deal to the agent's activity in sounding, buoying, and piloting. The best wish we can offer Nelson is, that its affairs may proceed as they have commenced; and that next year we may have as favourable a report to make of the colonists, as we now put on record of the conductors of the enterprise.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.—The Committee appointed at a meeting held on Friday last, at the South Sea Tavern, to watch over the interests of the working classes at the ensuing Municipal elections, met on Monday night, at the Wellington Tavern. A variety of routine business was gone through; and Mr. George Scott was appointed permanent Chairman of the committee, and Mr. Woodward, Secretary. The Committee afterwards proceeded to make a list of colonists who were qualified for seats in the council, and we have been furnished with the following, as the names from which eighteen will be chosen at the next meeting of the Committee, to be held on Friday, at the Thistle Inn:—Messrs. G. Hunter, J. Wade, W. Lyon, F. A. Molesworth, A. W. Shand, W. Fitzherbert, G. White, J. T. Wicksteed, S. Revans, H. Taylor, J. Jackson, James Allen, W. Guyton, A. Hort, W. Swainson, J. Watt, F. J. France, A. Hornbrook, Rowland Davis, George Scott, F. V. Martin, George Smith, Richard Baker, G. S. Butler, J. D. Monteith, — Polhill, J. Dorset, W. B. Rhodes, W. Hay, R. Waitt, W. A. Cooper, J. N. Burcham, Captain Daniell, E.

Johnson, R. Stokes, D. S. Durie, and E. Catchpool. On the Committee agreeing upon eighteen names, a public meeting is intended to be called, and the list submitted to the colonists.—*New Zealand Gazette, 16th February.*

The Corporation Committee met last night, and agreed to the following names out of the eighteen to be chosen: Messrs. Hunter, Wade, Lyon, Molesworth, Revans, and Capt. Hay. They will meet on Monday to select the remainder. They also passed a resolution, after some opposition, to exclude the Press at their future meetings.—*Id.*, 19th Feb.

GOVERNING FROM A DISTANCE.—In point of time the seat of Government in New Zealand is more distant from the seat of population than if it were placed at Sydney, and infinitely more so than the seat of the Government of Canada could be, were it placed in Downing-street. The following article from the *New Zealand Gazette* affords ample proof of this.

"The last intelligence we received from the Gulf of Shouraki was in the *Auckland Herald* of January 8th, and we have now passed the middle of February. What the Honourable Council may have been perpetrating during the interval, is therefore a secret to us; but that their acts must nearly affect the community of Port Nicholson, and the Settlements generally in Cook's Straits, may be fairly assumed. Now we ask our readers to search their memories and their books for a parallel to such mischievous insult. In what other country or Colony does a herd of official people assemble in a remote corner of the land, cut off from all but the most uncertain and rare intercourse with the great majority of the inhabitants, and there proceed to pass laws and attempt to discharge the duties of a Government? We ask Chief Judge Martin what he thinks of this state of affairs? Can he conscientiously report to the Colonial Office in favour of Captain Hobson's scheme of governing the three Islands of New Zealand from the Gulf of Shouraki? If he approves of and sanctions "Hobson's choice," he must have no notion of justice, or no regard to truth. There would be less cause of complaint were there anything approaching to representation of the people in the Legislative Council, which there is not. Without the Governor's permission no measure can be introduced, no substantive motion made, or amendment moved. The discussions in the Council are a mere farce: and its acts serve only to screen the Executive Council from the responsibility which properly attaches to them only. There is therefore no palliation of the injustice inflicted upon the settlers in Cook's Straits by carrying on the Government at Auckland. How soon this wrong will be remedied can only be conjectured; but its continuance must keep up a feeling towards the ruling powers which no prudent Government would encourage. If an active and intelligent statesman were to succeed the present incapable Governor, and some person who deserved the respect of the Colonists were to take Mr. Willoughby Shortland's place, there would be an end to much spiteful annoyance, and no ground would exist for imputing to our rulers hostility towards the settlers in the Company's settlements; but even then a small part only of the grievance would be removed. It is quite impossible for a Government of the highest talent and best intentions to avoid being the instrument of constant injury to the majority of her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand, as long as the seat of its official acts, and the residence of the Executive, remains at so great a distance from the centre of the country. Mr. Martin and Mr. Swainson must know this to be true—have they honestly reported the truth to the authorities at home?"

ACCOMMODATION OF EMIGRANTS.—Colonel Wakefield has ordered the erection of a long and substantial range of wooden houses, for the accommodation of emigrants sent out by the New Zealand Company. The present buildings are insufficient for the reception of the large numbers arrived and expected.—*N. Z. G.*, 26th Feb.

A VEXATIOUS GOVERNMENT.—It has always been customary to allow the first settlers of a British Colony an exemption for at least a year from the payment of Custom-house duties. That degree of encouragement, to meet the difficulties of colonization, is looked upon as a sort of right, and no well-disposed Government would withhold it. But no such boon has been granted to our friends at Nelson. On the contrary, the Custom-house regulations are rigidly enforced against the Captains of the merchantmen and the passengers in ships proceeding to Nelson. To such a vexatious extent has this interference been carried, that duty has been charged and paid even upon the ship's stores consumed during the voyage,—an irregularity in the entry affording the pretext for this most unreasonable and iniquitous proceeding. We throw no blame on Mr. Hogg, at the head of the Customs department here; for he only follows his instructions; but in what language shall we denounce the pitiful, spiteful jealousy which dictated those instructions? There is nothing too mean for the Auckland officials, provided it hurts the settlers in Cook's Straits. To Nelson they just now entertain a peculiar hatred; for the establishment of the second Colony in the Middle Island, has placed the folly of "Hobson's choice" in the most conspicuous point of view. We hope that by some means an account of the several contributions to the Customs revenue, from Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland, will be procured, and put by the side of the Government expenditure in those places. It is always right to let people know what becomes of their money. We shall soon have the Nelson settlers making common cause with us, against the waste of our joint contributions by the Shouraki gentlemen.—*Id.*

MANEWATU.—Messrs. Kebbll have chartered the Ann brigantine, to carry the machinery of their saw-mill to the Manewatu, and she is now loading at Messrs. Waitt and Tyser's jetty. A second survey of the river and the country, confirmed their first favourable impression. We may add that Capt. Daniell, Mr. Molesworth, and

Mr. St. Hill, who have again visited the Manewatu district, speak very highly of its capabilities for pasture and agriculture.—*Id.*

BANKING.—Mr. Benjamin Boyd has arrived at Sydney in the Juno steamer, after putting into the Cape of Good Hope for repairs. We are informed, on good authority, that Mr. Boyd is empowered, by the Royal Bank of Australia, to establish branches of that institution in New Holland and New Zealand.—*N. Z. G.*, Feb. 19.

TURNING A PENNY.—Captain Hobson, we understand, has turned sawyer. He employs a number of men in sawing up saw-logs, which the Government only can touch, and sells them at what he can get. We are also told that the sawyers find difficulty in obtaining their wages, and frequently abuse his Excellency in a very uncivil manner.—*Ibid.*

WELLINGTON LAND ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Wellington Land Association dined on Thursday, at the Bolton Arms, to celebrate their first anniversary; Mr. W. A. Cooper in the chair. From a report read to the members, the affairs of the Association appeared to be in a flourishing condition. The fact is, that every industrious man in this community may, in a few months, have money sufficient to purchase a small freehold. We are informed that the proposal of the Governor's health, by the chairman, was received with hearty and unanimous hissing, when one of the members suggested that the chairman must have intended to toast the Governor's successor. There were 95 persons present, when Capt. Hobson was complimented in the manner described. Several appropriate toasts were given, and the party did not separate till a late hour.—*Ibid.*

THE CLIFTON'S EMIGRANTS.—There are many mechanics among the emigrants by the Clifton, all of whom may not immediately obtain employment in their wonted callings. To such we would say, "Set to work at once at something else, and be on the look-out for engagements in your own business. That is the way to get on in a new colony. Above all things, eschew idleness and grumbling, and the company of grumblers." We are glad to hear that many of the Clifton emigrants possess a little money saved in England. The New Zealand Company act more wisely in giving such persons free passages than in picking paupers out of a workhouse.—*Gazette*, March 2.

FIRST IMPRESSION OF SOCIETY IN WELLINGTON.—Mr. Arthur Whitehead, surveyor, who went from this place last year, had arrived safely at Wellington; and Mr. William Curling Young, a highly intelligent gentleman, who visited this neighbourhood last year with a view to explain the advantages of New Zealand, has settled in the colony, and says that the scenery around Wellington surpasses all that he has seen in Switzerland, Scotland, or Wales, in romantic beauty. "The progress of refinement, &c., has been very rapid. The furnishing of the houses, the style of the dinner-parties, and the dress of the ladies, differ in no essential point from those of the English balls, dinner-parties, and pic-nics. These are the amusements of the gay; while, for the commercial portion of the community, there are sales of land and ships; elections for mayors, magistrates, &c. Placards are stuck about, and the general appearance of the place resembles Hastings or Brighton; and the people in general are happy and content, the labourers receiving good wages, and the smile of cheerfulness depicted on every countenance." Our friend is doing remarkably well, is much respected, and realising from 500l to 600l a year.—*Sherborne, Dorchester, and Exeter Journal*, July 28.

#### NELSON NEWS.

By an arrival from Sydney, intelligence has been received from Nelson, the New Zealand Company's youngest settlement, to the 10th of March. The following is an extract of a despatch by Capt. Arthur Wakefield, the Company's Agent there, dated 8th March:—

"An opportunity just offers for England by way of Sydney; I do not like to lose it, although I have lately written you a long letter through Wellington.

"We had an accident on Sunday week; the *Fifeshire*, in going out, struck upon the rocks on the larboard hand of the harbour, and has become a wreck. She was attempting, under charge of a pilot, to get out, when the wind was not sufficient to keep the ship under command; and unfortunately she grounded amidst a sharp ledge, and when the tide fell she broke her back: she is condemned, and the best is being made of her stores for the benefit of the underwriters. In spite of this accident, I still consider the harbour practicable for all the purposes of commerce. There will be occasionally delay for want of a wind to get out; steam will obviate that; and the harbour is, besides, capable of great improvement at a small expense: at all events, there is an excellent anchorage outside the Arrow Rock, in seven fathoms, not three-quarters of a mile from the Custom-house.

"I am happy to say the town is surveyed, and will be ready for distribution on the 2d of April.

"We have found coal and limestone about six hours sail from here, in Coal Bay, at a place called Tata; which will be the making of us.

"Our population exceeds eight hundred; and all in excellent spirits, and well-pleased with the place. My brother (Colonel Wakefield, the Company's Principal Agent at Port Nicholson) arrived in the *Brougham* on Sunday; and brought with him Mr. Thompson, our police magistrate, who is a gentleman, and I think will be liked. Ships in the harbour—*Mary Ann*, Lord Auckland, Lloyd's, *Brougham*, *Abercrombie*, 180 tons, *Sisters*, 120, *Vanguard*, 120, *Cheerful*, 120, *Rory O'More*, 20, *Eliza*, 6 tons. I expect all the Lord Auckland's cargo to be out of the depot this week; and we shall be able to stow away the *Bolton's*, the ship

having arrived at Port Nicholson. We can only get twenty men for an indispensable road of about a mile: the rest have got employment somehow or other. Hitherto, with the exception of the ships, we have had no occasion for the exercise of any authority. A party of explorers have set out to-day to go up the Waimea; and I hope they will return satisfied. Both settlers and emigrants have shown a very independent spirit in shifting for themselves, and not relying upon the Company: many of the emigrants did not go to the depot at all, but pitched on the banks of the Maitai at once, and began to build. The Custom-house is established, and the port made one of entry."

## NEW PLYMOUTH.

In the absence of other intelligence from New Plymouth, we avail ourselves of some interesting correspondence, which has been placed at our disposal.

Some time since we perused a letter from an old and esteemed friend, written from New Plymouth, a few days after his arrival in that land of the adoption of his old age, in which, harassed no doubt by the anxieties of the voyage, and the first discomforts of a young colony, he expressed himself in terms of despondence and disappointment. We have again had the pleasure of seeing his well-remembered subscription to a letter in which his son, in whose name also the letter is indited, is stated to be of "an opposite opinion"; and not only so, but that both are confirmed in an opinion of the great natural advantages of the place, and look forward to the ultimate prosperity of the settlement. "As a proof of the value of the Waitera district," they jointly remark, "we need only state that the rural land is to be laid out there, and that number one, choice is expected to realise about 1,500l by his 50 acres. So great is the value of the frontage on the Waitera that the sections of 50 acres are to have 10 chains in width, as frontage, being back from the river 30 chains. As about 6,000 acres will be chosen before us, we have not much chance of a good situation on the Waitera, but we are certain of having fine soil, and good means of transit in its vicinity; we should be sorry to dispose of our rural land at double the prime cost."

With regard to the general adaptation of the country to the production not only of the fruits and vegetables of England and the South of Europe, but even of the Tropics, the writers continue:—

"From the esculent fruits and vegetables introduced and found to flourish here, viz., water melons, sweet melons, gourds, pumpkins, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, and Indian corn, we have no doubt that tobacco would grow here very luxuriantly, and yield ample returns. We have written to England for seed, and have no doubt it will form an important article of cultivation to settlers and natives; and it would, in our opinion, pay the manufacturer best to leave its cultivation to them. There are plenty of streams here too, to work the machinery requisite for its manufacture."

We have received other important news from the colony; particularly of the discovery of a black sand, extending for miles along the shore, found on analysis to contain ninety per cent. of iron, but want of space compels us to be brief. Some of the settlers, it is true, instead of setting themselves to the cultivation of grain and other products, which there

"Scarcely claim the culture of the hand,"

lament that they have not yet all the advantages of shelter and harbourage, which it is at the same time admitted will require little outlay to perfect. But they may rest assured that if they envy "Port Niok," for its superior haven, Port Niok may much more envy them for their natural riches; and that the enterprise of Port Nicholson, as well as of all the ports of Australia, will soon find its way to their coasts, as soon as they shall produce for their exchange those almost innumerable productions of which their soil and climate and capabilities afford much ample promise.—*Plymouth Journal*.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM J. C., ESQ., A SETTLER AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO A GENTLEMAN IN CORNWALL, DATED  
Nelson Haven, 9th March, 1842.

MY DEAR T.—I found on my arrival at Port Nicholson, that the place chosen for the New Plymouth settlement was on the south-western coast of the northern island, and after narrowly escaping shipwreck in Cook's Straits, we were landed, with our numerous baggage, on the beach at Taranaki. A more lovely country no one could desire to live in; but one grand desideratum, a harbour, we have not. We have not even a good roadstead, and consequently, I am afraid, in the infancy of the colony, that some faint-hearted, short-sighted individuals may do us great injury by condemning the locality, the company, the surveyor, and every body connected with the choice of this settlement.

The farmer, the labourer, and the independent colonist have assumed a healthy and vigorous bearing, full of well-grounded hopes, and determination to do their utmost by a soil which barely asks for their powers to clear and cultivate it. Our country sections have not yet been given out, on account of the difficulty of cutting surveyors' lines through such thickly-timbered districts. I should hope, by the end of April, that about 2,500 acres of suburbanland will be ready for selection; and then I hope to see the farmers go to work in earnest. We have been at a stand-still for working oxen. I felt the want of this so much at last, that I went to Port Nicholson and bought some cattle, which are now on their way to Taranaki. In the meantime, I have been taking a trip with Colonel Wakefield to Nelson and Taranaki. We merely escaped total shipwreck in the passage between D'Urville's Island and the main land of the South Island, from the inaccuracy of the chart given by the French surveyor. The ship grounded on a rock for nearly twelve hours, until the tide floated her again. The only damage we sustained was unshipping and straining our rudder, and perhaps tearing off a few sheets of copper from her fore-foot. During my stay at Port Nicholson with Francis M——, that genuine good fellow, and pattern for all Anglo New Zealanders, notwithstanding all the melancholy prognostications of —— and the idlers, went to work and cleared his land—a most formidable undertaking—and is now reaping the benefit of his wisdom and forethought. I do not know any one in New Zealand who has overcome all obstacles so well and successfully as M——, and has encouraged so many others by his example to go to work seriously, instead of idling about Wellington, indulging in all the expensive habits of the New South Wales store-keepers. The

Company's settlements seem all in a most flourishing condition; with the exception of a sad accident that has befallen us at New Plymouth, in the loss we have sustained in our excellent agent, Capt. Liardet, who, during his short reign, had contrived to endear himself to every individual in the settlement. A sad accident has obliged him to return to England. Who his successor will be we have no idea, but it will be no easy matter to find one worthy to succeed him.

I was obliged to leave off here in order to go on deck, to witness our arrival at Nelson Haven, where we are now at anchor. It is a very extraordinary little harbour, formed by a mere sand-spit that makes a natural breakwater; the entrance guarded by a formidable, grim-looking pinnacle-shaped rock, called the Arrow Rock. We were sorry to see one of the late emigrant ships, the *Fife-shire*, lying wedged into the rocks, with no prospect of getting her off. She was trying to work out when this occurred. The town is selected in a flat plain about a mile from the harbour, to which there is a road over a tolerably high hill, and another round by the beach. The place seems rather swampy, but it may very easily be drained, and made valuable. Part of it is at present covered with a grove of pine trees, which I fear must all come down and give way to brick and mortar. At the back of this run the mountains, forming a most beautiful and striking *coup d'œil*. The quantity of land fit for agricultural purposes is stated to be considerable; but I cannot judge of this, 'not having been into the country at all. The Colonists are spreading over the town, and all very industrious and satisfied. They have a most excellent lime, and coal cannot be far off; so, in a few years, we may hope to see nothing but brick and mortar erections, instead of wooden houses—which would be very expensive, from the scarcity of wood. They have a capital sort of clay for making bricks, and have already made several thousands. Captain Wakefield is universally respected and beloved, and it is impossible for any place not to thrive with such an indefatigable leader.

I wish you could persuade the thousand-and-one fine young English gentlemen of Cornwall, and any others of your acquaintance, younger sons, &c., how much more desirable a useful, well-employed colonial life is, to idling about London, angling for heiresses, or other less legitimate means of acquiring money. Here they may live comfortably and respected, either single or married, and be increasing their incomes, year by year, in one of the most magnificent countries and delicious climates that you can conceive.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER DATED NEW PLYMOUTH, MARCH 12th, 1842, BY H. R. A., ESQ., TO MR. T. O., IN CORNWALL.

Captain Liardet has gone home by the *Caroline*; poor fellow, he has reason to remember New Plymouth. It is not likely he will ever return. His departure has been universally regretted by all the Colonists; and the Company will not easily find a man so well qualified for the situation he held.

Ever since the beginning of January we have had the most delightful weather imaginable; day after day a cloudless sky, and calm sea, slightly rippled with breezes from the south-east or south-west. The *Timandra* has never on a single occasion been prevented from discharging her cargo. Vessels arriving here ought to leave England in September, October, November, and December. On their arrival in January, February, March, and April, they will be certain of meeting with fine weather,—when I say certain, I speak from experience. The weather was precisely the same during these months last year; the remaining eight months cannot be calculated on with certainty. There is not a dissenting voice that, as far as the country is concerned, it is decidedly the finest part of New Zealand. No tract of land has yet been discovered to equal it, and I will defy any to surpass it. Streams innumerable intersect it in every direction, which renders it admirably calculated for the operations of the agriculturist. The soil on the coast is light, and in many parts sandy, but fruitful, with an orange marl subsoil. Inland, a couple of miles or so, the soil becomes heavier, a mixture of loam and clay, better suited for wheat than the other. The former grows fine potatoes, cabbages, enormous carrots, turnips, and other vegetables. Bush land is the best: it is all humbug what is said about fern land being so good. The fern impoverishes the soil. What I state has been fully proved by a crop of wheat grown for the Company on it. A more complete failure I never saw in my life. Another proof, if one was wanting, is in N—a garden. He is, as you are aware, a practical gardener; and very knowingly, as he thought, he pitched on a spot in Mr. W—'s suburban section, where some fine tall fern was growing. The soil was examined, and reported to be of the best description; and, accordingly, the fern was cleared, and seeds were sown. About the same time, I, who relied on information received from the natives, cleared, with the assistance of my brothers, a patch of bush land. The labour was certainly much greater, but amply were we repaid for our trouble.\* Our table, during the whole summer, has been supplied with a great many more vegetables than we could consume. A good many we have sold; and have now in store, for winter use, upwards of four tons of potatoes. I once visited the practical gardener's garden. Everything was looking well in the extreme, beds raked with the utmost care, right angles, quadrangles, and all sorts of angles correctly drawn; not a weed nor anything else to be seen. N— acknowledged that he had been entirely deceived, and that it was his intention to try the bush. He has since done so, and his crops are looking well. It has often been a source of much amusement to me, that although we had never in our lives before handled a spade, we should have managed to get a better garden than the practical gardener.

The natives are a good-humoured good-for-nothing set of vagabonds; extremely well disposed to Europeans; and when inclined to work, which is but seldom, they are of great assistance in constructing houses. At first they took tobacco for every trifling service they rendered; but now nothing will do but clothing or money—of the latter they are extremely fond, and the little they do becomes quite as expensive as if white men were employed. The golden days are past, when a blanket would purchase two or three pigs. The untaxed gentry now know full well the value of their porkers. They will not sell a small basket of potatoes for less than a shilling. There is not much fear

\* This entirely agrees with the doctrine that we have always endeavoured to impress upon our readers, that richness of soil will be indicated by the growth of the timber on the land.

of their quarrelling with us. They are too much alive to their interests for that; as long as they continue as well treated as they are at present, there is no chance of any interruption in the amicable intercourse between the two races.

#### AUCKLAND NEWS.

The Abercrombie had just arrived at Wellington from Auckland. The *Gazette* gives the news.

**DISCONTENT.**—The Land Claims Bill, forced through the Council by the strength of the official members, is much disliked by the claimants to land in the vicinity of Auckland; and at a public meeting held on the 3d of February, they passed a series of resolutions, condemning the policy of the Government, and directly charging it with breach of faith.

**EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURE.**—As a specimen of Auckland economy, we can state on the best authority, that 10,000*l* at the least has already been spent on the Governor's house and demesne, and that probably 3,000*l* or 4,000*l* more will be required for its completion; though the Postmaster-General, the most active and conscientious and popular man the Governor has had about him, is forced to live in a hut scarcely large enough for his mail-bags.

**POPULATION OF AUCKLAND.**—Along with the *Auckland Herald* we received some Government Gazettes. One of them contains a list of the men qualified to sit on juries—that is to say, of the adult male population. There are only 131 names; and, allowing on the average four persons as the family of each, we get 655 as the population of Auckland; though we are inclined to think the estimate too high. Between five and six hundred emigrants have been brought to Wellington within a few days, in two ships, the Clifton and the Birman.

**TRADE.**—The aggregate tonnage of vessels now in Port Nicholson is 3,240 tons. We perceive from Moody's Auckland Almanack for 1842, that the tonnage of vessels which have been in and out of Auckland (many of them small craft, going one day and returning the next), during the last six months of 1841, was 12,424 tons, and that the aggregate of the last three months was 576 tons less than that of the first quarter.

We find *one* vessel, the Abercrombie, advertised to sail, and a cutter, the North Star, to be sold; and these are the only symptoms of mercantile movements at Captain Crimp's capital.

**STATE OF AUCKLAND.**—Captain England, one of the most respectable settlers in Auckland, but a purchaser of land in the second colony, arrived in the Abercrombie on his way to Nelson, where he intends to take up his residence. This gentleman is only one of several who have quitted, or are about to leave, the seat of Government. We have heard of a person selling his land for one-third of the price originally paid for it, and glad to be off. At the February sale of Government land, only nine lots out of thirty-seven were disposed of, and five of the nine to official gentlemen. The sale realised only 1,600*l* instead of the expected sum of 15,000*l*.

In a former number we described the first sale of land at Auckland, and exhibited the pernicious consequences of the limitation of the quantity offered, in the course of our notice of Mr. Terry's sensible and trustworthy book. On the first sale, the *Auckland Herald*, remarked as follows. The quantity then sold was 593 acres, the present addition cannot exceed 100 acres. We should like to know how a town can be maintained out of about 700 acres of land, supposing all to be cultivated.

"Nothing can more fully prove the impolicy of the Government, than the results of this sale. From the limited number of allotments, it has served, as it did in the Town Sale, the purposes of jobbers and speculators, by whom a fictitious value will be put on the subdivisions into which they will be again allotted. Already there are placards announcing Terraces, Villages, &c. Will all this advance the prosperity of Auckland? Is it not the commencement of the same baneful and pernicious system which in its sequel has brought early ruin on the mushroom town-land villages—in the neighbouring colonies. Government should pursue such measures as would benefit the actual settler and cultivator of the soil, and not sacrifice them to the speculative rapacity of men who are merely itinerant jobbers, who as soon as they have realized their speculations, laugh in their sleeves at the credulity of their dupes, and leave the colony for some other arena for their schemes."—*Auckland Herald*.

#### AKAROA NEWS.

The Anne arrived from Akaroa yesterday, she reports the American whaler Xenophon, Captain Jones, with 2,500 barrels of oil, and French whaler L'Union, Captain Smith, with 700 barrels, lying there.

The American whaler Concordia, and the French whaler Egle, had sailed for the whaling-grounds.

There had been a mutiny on board the Concordia.

The Anne spoke the Rory O'More yesterday, in the Straits, bound for Port Nelson; she also saw four whalers cruising between Akaroa and Wamarou.—*Gazette*, March 2.

#### THE WELLINGTON HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Below will be found a list of the prizes, awarded at the late Horticultural Exhibition of Wellington. As we write for the benefit of our friends at home, as well as of our fellow-Colonists, we are induced to enter into details on this occasion, which to those on the spot may appear minute, but which we are persuaded will not be without their use. The Exhibition was at an unfavourable time, in our warmest weather, too late for the early, and too soon for the later productions of our gardens; but the display was gratifying and satisfactory in the extreme. Among the more remarkable productions were the cabbages grown by Mr. Burcham within thirty yards of the sea beach at Pitoni, one a Hybrid weighing 21*½* 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 long. Specimens of the red flat turnip were exhibited, 19 inches in circumference, and weighing 2*½* lbs, and of the common white turnip, 21 inches in circumference, and weighing 3 lbs. The wheat measured five feet seven inches in length, and the ears were remarkably full. Nor must we forget to state that the apples exhibited by Baron Alsdorf, are the first fruits of trees brought from England, and which are in admirable order. In the department of flowers, honourable mention must be made of Mr. Hurst's seedling geraniums, which were very beautiful, and some dahlias exhibited by Dr. Featherston, who has the credit of being among the first to introduce this magnificent flower into the Colony. We may also state that the Rev. J. M'Farlane has liberally offered a prize of three guineas for the best Gardener's Almanack, to be commenced on the 1st of next March, and continued to the 1st of March, 1843. We would wish, in conclusion, to refer those who have represented us as unable to grow enough for our own consumption, to the variety of vegetables included in this list, while as yet the Colonists are in ignorance of the proper seasons, while a great portion of the country lands are not surveyed, and none of the roads leading to them are made. And yet vegetables may be purchased in Wellington much finer and cheaper than in London, and by far the greater part are produced in the gardens in and round the town, which have been described as barren hills. What results may we not hope for next year from increased experience, increased numbers, and increased facilities of communication? Of the country—the land of our adoption—changing one word of the Poet's exclamation, we may truly say:—

"O, suavis anima, quale de te bonum dicam,  
Cum tales sunt Primitiæ."

The following is a List of the Prizes awarded:—Cottager's prize.—For the cottager's garden in the best state of cultivation, and in the neatest order:—1st prize, 1*l* 10s, Mr. James; 2d prize, 15s, Mr. D. Johnston. Gardener's prize.—For the garden in the best state of cultivation:—1st prize, 1*l*, Mr. Hunt; 2d prize, 10s, Mr. D. Wilkinson. Judges: E. Johnson, Esq., A. Ludlam, Esq., Mr. J. Jackson, and Mr. Henry.

Vegetables.—Best 12 potatoes, 6 kidney and 6 round:—1st prize, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; 2d prize A. Ludlam, Esq.; extra prizes to Mr. Burcham and Capt. Smith, R.A. Best 12 pods of peas:—1st prize, Mr. Bannister; 2d prize, Mr. Bannister; extra prize to the Baron Alsdorf. Best 6 pods of beans:—1st prize, E. Pharasyn; 2d prize Mr. MacLagan. Best 6 kidney beans:—1st prize, E. Catchpool, Esq.; 2d prize, Mr. Hunt. Best 2 heads of cauliflower:—1st prize, Mr. D. Wilkinson; 2d prize, E. Johnson, Esq. Best 4 turnips, two varieties, 2 of each:—1st prize, Mr. D. Wilkinson; 2d prize, R. Stokes, Esq.; extra prizes to Major Baker and Mr. Baines. Best 6 carrots:—1st prize, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; 2d prize, Colonel Wakefield. Best 4 lettuces, two varieties, 2 of each:—1st prize, A. Ludlam, Esq. Best 6 onions:—1st prize, Mr. D. Lewis; 2d prize, Captain Smith, R.A.; extra prize to the Baron Alsdorf. Best 2 roots of beet:—1st prize, H. Knowles, Esq.; 2d prize, Mr. D. Wilkinson. Best 4 cabbages, two varieties, 2 of each:—1st prize, Mr. Burcham; 2d prize, E. Johnson, Esq. Best 4 pot-herbs:—Captain Smith, R.A. Kohl Rabi:—Extra prize, E. Johnson, Esq. Flowers.—Best 12 annuals:—J. T. Wicksteed, Esq. Best seedling geranium:—Mr. Hurst. Best collection of geraniums:—Extra prize, Mr. Hurst. Best bouquet of flowers:—1st prize, Mr. D. Wilkinson; 2d prize, Captain Smith, R.A.; extra prize, Major Baker. Dahlias:—Extra prize, Dr. Featherston.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Four apples:—The Baron Alsdorf. Best specimen of wheat, from the valley of the Hutt:—The Baron Alsdorf. Best specimen of barley:—Native prize.—6 largest potatoes:—E. Ket, pah Pipiteah.

Judges: R. B. Barnes, Esq., F. Johnstone, Esq., Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. Henry.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM WILLIAM AND HENRY HALSE TO THEIR PARENTS IN LONDON.

[We insert, with much pleasure, some extracts from another letter received, via Sydney, by John Halse, Esq., of St. James's Palace, from his sons, William and Henry, at New Plymouth (Taranaki) New Zealand.]  
New Plymouth, New Zealand, Dec. 13, 1841.

TO OUR DEAR PARENTS,—The occasion of a gentleman intending to leave this afternoon for Wanganui, a settlement between this and Port Nicholson, between which latter places there is a weekly post, affords us another opportunity of transmitting our thoughts home—the greatest pleasure we can here enjoy. Since I last wrote to you (my letter was closed 13th November), a very serious accident has occurred in our settlement to our kind friend, Capt. Liardet, and to Watson, late mate of the "Amelia Thompson:" it is noticed in the journal which we shall continue below, from the period of closing our last letter to this time. We are happy to state that Capt. Liardet will recover the use of one eye, if not both, and that Watson's eyesight is preserved; but both will be confined to their rooms for months.

[Here follows the journal, from which we extract the description of the accident to Capt. Liardet and Watson.]

Nov. 29, 1841.—Capt. Liardet and Watson met with a dreadful accident this morning, a quarter past ten, near our tent. A 4-pounder of the Regina was loaded on the beach, and the touch-hole being foul, Capt. L. threw in at the muzzle a burnt cinder, which remained in nearly five minutes without an explosion. He then, considering the fire was out, assisted by Watson, raised up the end of the gun, muzzle downwards, to shake the ember out. The powder being loose, got to the ember. The explosion instantly turned the gun from the ground to Capt. L. and W.'s faces, and they were frightfully mangled. Capt. L. was brought to Henry, who bathed his face, &c.; and he was afterwards carried to Capt. King's. It is feared his eyesight and Watson's is lost—the faces of both were blackened and covered with blood, and they have cuts and holes in them caused by the sand, which had entered the gun, by the muzzle being pointed to the ground. Capt. L. was a flag-captain of Napier's during the whole of the Syrian campaign, and is a

bold, sailor-like fellow, and a perfect gentleman. He came out here as the representative of the Company, and we placed the utmost confidence in him. His accident is, therefore, most deeply regretted."

Our favourable opinion of the natives (as expressed in our last communication) is unchanged; but we will give you a few more particulars respecting them. They generally rise before day-break, and, therefore, seldom want for health or appetite. We can answer for the latter, having frequently regaled these southern cormorants. They can, however, manage to live tolerably well upon one meal per diem—that is, masticating with their untiring jaws from sunrise to sunset. They are generally accompanied either by a dog or a porker, the former are principally curs of the lowest degree in the scale of canine creation. On one occasion we were out shooting, and some of these abominations no sooner saw us descending a hill that led to a village, than they commenced the most discordant yells imaginable. Two or three of them made some abortive attempts to bite at our heels, but the flourish of a stick sent them scampering away with an extraordinary and most amusing agility. The generality of the houses occupied by the natives are miserable affairs, seldom above four or five feet in height, and present a much less respectable appearance than our dog-kennels. Doors are out of the question, but a hole is made to apologise, through which they creep with surprising facility. The fire-place is generally in the centre of the room. On entering, one day, one of these hovels, we found it necessary to take a seat on the ground immediately, for two reasons: firstly, we could not have breathed on account of the smoke, for which there is no outlet but this bit of a hole; and, secondly, we could not have stood upright without first thrusting head and shoulders through the roof, which could have been accomplished without difficulty.

We are happy to say we are both in excellent health, and so we ought to be, considering we are living at the sea side,—that our habits are so active, and that in five minutes we can rusticate in a country finer than we ever gave the world the credit of containing. In appearance we can only compare it to a first-rate English park. The whole face of this beautiful land is covered with evergreens, and nothing can be more splendid than a New Zealand forest. The sight of such masses of beauty and grandeur makes us involuntarily shed tears of joy.

This is your winter but our summer, and heavenly weather we have. Our settlement is often called the "garden" of New Zealand, and we have no doubt that the remark is perfectly correct. We understand that a road is shortly to be commenced from Auckland, the seat of Government, to this place, which will, in fact, compensate us for the loss of a harbour, which is a very considerable drawback. You will be glad, however, to hear we are going a-head very steadily; at times we fall in with a stiff breeze, and then rattle along at the rate of eleven or twelve knots an hour, which is considered very fair sailing.

We have chosen a very pretty spot for our house, and shall send you a rough sketch of it, as well as our present residence on the beach.

Ever your affectionate Sons,

WILLIAM AND HENRY HALSB.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ELIZABETH AND JOSEPH PUDNEY TO THEIR PARENTS.

Wellington, Port Nicholson, Dec. 12, 1841.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,—As we have an opportunity of writing you, hoping you are all in good health as we left you, as it leaves us at present. This is the fifth letter we have sent to you, and I have plenty of good work. Peter Holes and I have been living together about twelve months, and we can earn about four pounds a week each, in short days; but we are going to brickmaking to-morrow. We shall be very glad of some of our old chummies out here. There is plenty of employment for any working man; I wish that little Harry Holmes was out here, for he would do well at tile-making. We have to cover the houses with shingles, and they won't last long. The wages for labourers is from five to seven shillings a day, and the lowest is one pound a week and your rations, that is ten pounds of flour, ten pounds of beef, quarter of a pound of tea, and a pound and a half of sugar. Mechanics and carpenters wages is ten to twelve shillings a day, and others as well as blacksmiths do well; shoemaking is a good business. If Tom wants to do himself good, it is to come out, and I wish some of you were out here, and not stay in England to starve; I never want to come home again, for I have a good house of my own, and two acres of cleared land; no cesses or taxes to pay, nor firing to buy. Betsy wishes that her mother and Sarah would try and come, for I have got a good home for them both all the days of their life. My son Joseph runs alone, and is a fine thumping fellow. Richard Friend has been surveying ever since he has been here; he left his two boys with me in August last; he unfortunately got drowned, as he was going across the river with two others in a canoe a shooting: Friend was picked up dead, and the others were not. Friend lived at Wanganui, about 120 miles from Port Nicholson. The boys are at work with me and Peter, and they don't seem to care, but say little about it; for he has been very close with them, and was very contrary, I think. The two boys have got about 40*l* to come of the Surveyor-General, that he had to draw; the boys will be sure to get the money very soon. James Saunders was at my house in August last, he and one of his shipmates had run away from the ship that he came from England in; they laid in the bush five days, and then they shipped aboard the Lucy Sharp, for the Indies; I did not know that they were going so soon, or I would have got some sort of flower seed; I was very sorry I did not see them again. The seed that you sent me, the turnip, were cole seed, but none of the others would grow. I had plenty of cabbage, as it spreads. I grew about 4,000 of cabbage, and sold them all at four shillings a dozen, and some more. I grew eleven sacks of potatoes, and now am selling them at 40*l* a ton; and shall grow 60 sacks, and many more cabbage. The shipping take away a great deal of vegetables. Since I began to write this letter I have hired three acres more of cleared land, for 14 years, for 4*l* a year, and better than any I saw in England. Land is very dear at present, some sections are sold for 20*l*, 600*l*, some for 900*l*; but I think it will get cheaper after the surveyor's are done giving out all the sections. If there is any person going to emigrate out here, I should be very glad if you would send me some onion

seed, for it is not to be got here; it must be new seed, or else it will not grow. So I cannot say no more; please to give my respects to all enquiring friends, and likewise Elizabeth sends her respects, and Peter Holes and wife, and Welch and wife, and Pain and wife, and all are doing well.

From your affectionate son and daughter,  
ELIZABETH AND JOSEPH PUDNEY.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. A. J. ALLOM TO HIS PARENTS.

Port Nicholson, Wellington, New Zealand.

My dear Mother and Father,—You will be very glad to hear that we have at last arrived at our destination. We anchored here on Wednesday. There is a vessel going to sail to day, so that I have only written this letter to tell you that I am safe, and in better health than I ever was in my life. I am delighted with the place, and cannot tell how some can object to it. At this time (autumn) it is very warm, but not too much so. The hills all round Lambton harbour look splendid, being covered with trees from top to bottom. The day we anchored here was very fine, there was not a cloud to be seen, and the town looked to the best advantage. We fired a salute of about a dozen guns as we came in. It was altogether a very exciting scene; every body seemed in good spirits, and I must say I never felt happier in my life. If I had all of you here, I should then be in a perfect Paradise. I really cannot say too much in favour of the place; it is exceedingly fertile. But what will please you most is to hear that I have found out Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, and Dr. Stokes. They could hardly believe that it was me, and when I first went in Mrs. Stokes was alone, and did not recognise me for a moment or two, but I knew her directly. Mr. and Dr. Stokes knew me directly. Mr. Stokes has left the surveying staff, and is in business for himself. He appears to be getting on very well. He has a great deal of land cleared, and plenty of vegetables growing. He is liked very much by every body in the colony. Mr. Brees and I dined with them yesterday. Mrs. Stokes is looking rather thin, but she is in better health than she was in England. I will tell you more about them next time I write, which will be in two or three days. Tell me if you received my two letters. You shall have my journal of the voyage, and I will write a very long letter, and tell you all about what I am going to do, which is not yet settled, but I am quite certain that with steadiness and perseverance I shall get on very well. I have been to Colonel Wakefield, and presented my letter to him. He behaved very kind to me, and said that he should be very happy to do anything he could for me, and when I was settled, if I would call upon him he would be very happy to see me. I think I shall like him very much. I have also taken the parcel to Mr. Hunter, and am very friendly with him, although I was not introduced to him at all. I have not yet been to Dr. Evans, nor Mr. Burgess. I hear Mr. Swainson is at Auckland, 600 miles off, but I dare say I shall see him some time or other. Mr. Stokes is going to get rid of my box of perfumery for me. He has been very kind to me, and Mrs. Stokes makes up the loss of both of you. I really am very happy, but you must not think that I say so to put you in good spirits, I assure you I am. I am quite ready to go to work; I will tell you more in my next letter. This is very short, but I thought it better than if I had not written at all. Give my best love to Charles, Arthur, and Amy; tell me lots about them. I long to hear from you. Love to all. I hope you will tell me how everything is going on. I long to hear how John is getting on. You will find me, when I get home again, very rough and uncouth. Give my love to all, and accept the same from your ever affectionate son,  
ALBERT JAMES ALLOM.

Friday, Feb. 11, 1842.

LETTER FROM MR. M'HAIRDIE TO MR. JAMES ANGUS, MANUFACTURER, KIRRIEMUR.

River Hutt, Oct. 16, 1841.

SIR,—I am sorry that I have been so long of writing, but what has befallen myself since I came here has kept me from it till the present. "Man cannot direct his own steps;" for this day three months, as I was cutting down some wood, and as I was pulling a branch, the part that I had hold of gave way and I fell backwards with my left foot a little in below me, and fractured the lid of my knee. My wife and Alexander Milne were beside me at the time. Alexander Milne ran off for the doctor, who lived at Petoni, about two miles from this on the beach; they were back in less than two hours. I was not above 100 yards from my house; and the wife having cut for me two sticks, I came home on my own feet, but with some difficulty. I was confined to my bed for six weeks, and at the present time it is still unable to bear me to lean much weight upon it. I don't expect to have it very strong for some time, but I hope that I will soon be able to work at the saw; for if it was once as strong as would enable me to walk upon it, I would then resume my work. You will no doubt feel for me, as I am in a distant land, far from friends; but although God, in his providence, smites with the one hand, he also often upholds with the other. Thus it has been with myself; for up to this present time, I have had no more pain in the fractured knee than I had in the other. I slept as sound the first night after it was done, as ever I did; for any pain that I felt was from the tightness of the bandages. I have never been downcast in spirit: and why should I be so? for up to the present time, I have had plenty for myself and family. We have had abundance of flour and pork, besides all other things necessary. When I landed here I had no money, and was due D. Smith 1*l*, which I got from him at Deptford before starting. He is paid it back long ago. What I have made at the saw since I came here, has kept us up till the present time, and will do so for a month to come: and my living here is far better than ever it was any where else; and if I had been working all these three months past, I would by this time have been worth more than 40*l* of money saved since I arrived here. My oldest boy has been with the doctor (who is attending me) five months, at 6*s* per week. The doctor, who is a young man, has no wife nor family; and all that David has to do, is to look and go errands. As he has got no pay, that is 6*l* in hand for attending on me. He has been very good to David; he has given him two jackets that were too small for himself, and a pair of slacks. He has also got six knives from him, some of them with three blades, and a great number of other things. They are both very happy together. There is another gentleman who lives single, beside the doctor. Alexander has been with him for these four weeks past, for looking and serving him, his wages is not agreed to

yet. My wife is taken up with the clearing of the ground, and has almost an acre cleared, and a good deal of potatoes planted, and some of them above ground, with a number of seeds, cabbages, &c. I have sown for one man (James Wilson) ever since I came here; he comes from Glasgow; he has the only trade in the place. I have sown for the first sited house in the colony; he came up about three weeks after I was hurt, and left with the rest 120*l* worth of an order. He told me not to want for anything, but to send down an order to him for whatever I wanted, and he would send it up by the boat. The sawyers, too, will not let me want, for they have offered me money often, but I have taken none as yet. The doctor laid my case before Colonel Wakefield about two months ago, and ever since that time I have received from the Company's store weekly, 10*lbs* of flour, and 7*lbs* of salt beef. The Company binds themselves to provide for those in such circumstances. Alexander Milnes, who was learning the saw with me, was some weeks without any one to saw with him, in which time he built his house and cleared part of his ground. (He was with me before.) He has now got a young man to saw with him till I get better for them. I keep the saws, for which I will get 1*s* 6*d* per sharp; they uphold the files. David Smith, from Zoar, with his wife and family, and my youngest brother, arrived here on Friday last; he has got an addition to his family nine weeks before he landed—a fine boy. David came up to my house on Sabbath last; they are all in good health; he will write home as soon as he gets himself settled. Having taken up so much connected with my own circumstances, I have but little room left to write much about all things that are going on here; and as I sent the particulars of my voyage out to Mr. Stirling, after I landed, I shall not name it at present, hoping that you have heard of the same before now. I have now been about seven months in the colony; I have not travelled much in the place; nor could I, for both bill and dale is a complete brickbat; you could not venture into the bush without a compass. With regard to myself, I am quite at home; there is no place that I know of that would make me leave the colony. If I was in Kirriemair, and any person to say that if I was to remain in the town and neighbourhood that they would give me 1,000*l*, but if I was to go to New Zealand they would only give me 100*l*, I would say, give me the 100*l* and let me away. I would make a better out-turn with the 100*l* here than I could do with the 1,000*l* in any part of Scotland. With regard to the climate, it is very fine, as far as I have seen it. I have been here in the dead of winter, that is to say, if there be such a thing here. Our shortest day is your longest; and I saw, on the shortest day, growing in this valley, wheat, fall shot; in another field it was shooting; another, it was just come above ground. All the three fields were healthy. I need not call them fields, for they were only small spots, one or two acres perhaps. There has been no snow; there has been some hoar frost, but the sun, as he appeared, drove it away. Janet has gone barefoot ever since we came here, and we slept a night or two in the open air; then three weeks with only one-half of my house covered on the roof; the walls were not lined for a month after that. Our house is all wood, for we were so thronged serving others with wood, that we could not for some time get our own attended to; and it is not altogether finished to this day. The houses here are all wood, for the most part; there are no stone houses, nor do I expect to see any in the place for a long time to come. Trade of all kinds is good here, but the mason's—of it there is none. Tailors have a good one, but it is not so good as it will be. Shoemaking is a capital trade; my eldest boy's boots cost, for soling, 8*s* 6*d*. The leather here is very cheap; it comes from Sydney; it is cheaper than in Scotland. If a good shoemaker was to come and bring plenty of leather with him, he would soon make a fortune. Wrights are, if good, well employed at ten shillings per day of eight hours. Labourers are wanted at present, from 5*s* to 6*s* per day; young women have at service from 7*s* to 8*s* per week; they are scarce at present; washerwomen have from 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d* per day, with their victuals; and lastly, you will be anxious to hear about the natives. The natives are as harmless as any one in the colony; I know only two tribes, the Nattogahous, and the Mouries. The Mouries live among us; just builds his hut, perhaps, beside you; they do not go out after it is dark; they are improving greatly; they are strict in keeping the Sabbath; they have no covering for their body, save a blanket or mat; some of them some gentleman's castings; the men are stout and well-looking, but the women do not look so well. There is nothing here to be afraid of; there is no wild beast in the place; and as for the natives, my two boys are never happier than in company with them; they have learned a good deal of their language. You will be so good as to let my father, brothers, and sister see my letter; also Mr. Stirling, J. Duke, G. Baxter, J. Henderson, James Myles, Ann Smith, Margaret Anderson, not forgetting those of your own house, and as many more as you can find convenient. I have enclosed a small sample of flax; it grows very like water sedge in Scotland. There is about 60 or 70 acres growing in its natural state at the beach. All things here are ever green, and some of the trees in the valley are very large, especially the pine; there is one that I have seen eleven feet through. There is a great many kinds of wood; the best kind is said to be tataro. Wrights give at present for  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deal, from 2*l* to 2*l* 10*s* for 100 feet. Our shortest day is about two hours longer than your shortest day, and our longest two hours shorter than your longest. You may plant and sow at any time here, though all seasons will not be equally so good. Land in the hills is good, as well as in the valleys; I have part of both. Earthquakes are frequent here; I have only felt four, they were very slight. Thunder is said to be very loud, but I have not heard much of it, and it was not loud. All things can be got here in plenty, cheaper than ever I expected. There are great many stores here, and the Company keeps one, so that the others may not take the advantage. I would have sent you a list of prices, but have not room at present. After having stated what is good with regard to the colony, I shall now state what I consider an evil, but it will soon be remedied. There has been no clearing of ground to any extent as yet. People have been long in getting their land after they came out; and that being the case they were living on their money; and when they got their land, they had not the means to get it cultivated. But this is nearly at an end, for the Government would not give the Company's Charter, had they not agreed to form a society to advance money to those who had purchased ground. This will be here, it is expected very soon; and then the labour will commence, and labourers will be scarce. There are, no doubt, some people clearing at present; but these are few to what will be then. The most

of cart work is done by oxen. There are horses, cows, sheep and goats, and swine. A good number of each. In fact, there is every thing you could expect. It is expected four or six steam-vessels will be here soon. Hoping that you are in good health, as this leaves me in the same, I remain yours truly,

(Signed)

D. McHANNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—The insertion of my letter in your last number has, I find, induced some attention to the subject of preparing the Phosmium manure in New Zealand for exportation; but in so small a degree, I fear much more time—a most valuable article in a new colony—will be lost to the settlements, unless energetic attention be directed in this country towards it, and that immediately; and I beg to remind all persons interested in the progress of the colony, that its prosperity depends in a great degree on the extensive production of this most important article. The apparent apathy (I trust I may be in error) to its importance I cannot account for; but I venture to predict that it will, sooner or later, force itself on their notice.

Mr. D. Sinclair's letter to the Honourable A. G. Telfer, published in your last, mentions that forty whales had been washed ashore at Manure Bay, but were not discovered until of no value. This reminds me of conversations I have had, both at New Zealand and since my arrival here, regarding the profitable employment of a small steamer, rigged and built as well for saibag, as in towing the fish into harbour, or to the nearest fishing station. Whaling in New Zealand is mostly carried on by "shope parties," who watch the appearance of the fish, and then start in pursuit of them: it, however, very often happens that the whalers are obliged, from various causes, to abandon their prize, after having killed it, which the presence of a steamer would entirely prevent. I need not offer any opinion to practical men of the value of a moderate sized animal safely heeled into one of the small bays in Port Nicholson, where the fish sometimes give a look in and take a turn round the harbour, as much as to say, "come and take me." I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS NARRAAN.

11, Union Court, Old Broad-street, 4th August, 1842.

## EMIGRATION OF CONVICT BOYS.

Sir,—In the *Times* of the 14th July, was a report of a statement made by the Secretary for the Colonies, in explanation of a system which had been pursued for the moral improvement of convicts in the model prison; it was to the effect, that in consequence of signs of reformation given by a large number of the gaol inmates, the Government had been induced to grant a free pardon to 60 boys who had been convicted of larceny, and to send them to New Zealand, where they have by this time most probably, arrived.

Now, Sir, as I am about emigrating to one of the Cook's Strait Settlements, and have hitherto imagined that New Zealand would be free of the odium which attaches to a penal settlement,—a stain so deep, that even those in New South Wales have become ashamed of it, although to convict labour they owe their prosperity, I would beg to ask you whether the Government or Company's settlements are to become the receptacle of the prison outpourings, and shall rejoice to hear, if so it be, that the towns of Wellington and New Plymouth will not participate in the distribution of the convict emigrants. I have, Sir, become practically acquainted with the evils which result, not only to society in general, but particularly to the aborigines, from the intercourse with the escaped of the colonial prisoners, and must lament the circumstance of so injurious a system being pursued towards one of the nearest and most prosperous of our colonies, cursing, as it does, with it, mutual suspicion, and odium upon private character, and comparative degradation of national origin.

Yours, Z.

[We believe there is no intention of sending convicts to Wellington, where they would not be encouraged in any way.—*Ed. N. Z. J.*]

## THE LIGHT OF ALL NATIONS.

As the erroneous, and as it seems to us, very malicious report of the bursting of the caisson of the Light of all Nations may reach our reader's eyes, we think proper to insert in our columns the following contradiction. We have great faith in human perseverance and energy, and in this case we believe it will not be exerted in vain:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Hearing from some of my friends in London that a report is afloat that the caisson has gone to pieces, I beg leave, through the medium of your valuable paper, to contradict such a report, as there is no doubt it is intended to do me an injury. The storm on Friday did us a little injury, which will cause a short delay; the part of two tie of plates (outer) was carried away, which will not at all impede my working the foundation, as the principal air-chamber is perfectly secure. The early part of next week I shall have the greater part of the column up, where I, with my men, intend residing until the completion of the work. I have not the slightest doubt but that it has already found its way to the chalk, on account of its firmness against the raging elements.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BURN, Civil Engineer.

Caisson, Goodwin-Sands, August 1.

## REVIEWS.

*Practical Instructions in Gardening for Ladies.* By Mrs. London, Author of "Modern Botany for Ladies." London, Murray, 1841.

It is impossible to traverse the outskirts of the Metropolis without meeting with abundant evidence of the improvements which have taken place in mere amateur gardening, within the last few years. This, no doubt, arises from the general advancement of floriculture which would naturally have found its way into the suburban garden. But this is insufficient to account for all the improvement which meets our eye;

\* In which, for "vital spirit" read "vital principle."

† Now, I believe, called Coal Bay, from the quantity of coals found in the neighbourhood.



and we might have inferred, *a priori*, that some especial effort had been made to generate a taste for the cultivation of the choicest flowers among classes which, twenty years ago, would as soon have thought of aspiring to the peerage; and to point out to them that the enjoyments of floriculture, are completely within their reach.

To this great revolution the books of the Loudons have, no doubt, contributed more than any others. They it is who, more than all others, have opened this great source of enjoyment even to the dwellers in towns, but, of course, more completely to those who reside in more favourable situations. But among the books of the Loudons, this is assuredly the most beautiful and attractive, considered in reference to the practice of private gardening; and we hope that our pages may be the means of extending its benefits to the Southern hemisphere.

The first merit of the book is, that every page justifies the title. The delicate and accurate hand of a woman is conspicuous in every page. She has felt every difficulty, which she explains the means of conquering, and she shows that there is scarcely an operation of the garden which, with proper instruments, a woman may not perform—and shows us too, in a manner to produce confidence even in the weakest; for Mrs. Loudon tells her fair readers that she herself was once as ignorant as they, or any of them, and she very justly adds, “though it may at first sight appear presumptuous in me to attempt to teach an act of which, for three fourths of my life, I was perfectly ignorant, it is, in fact, that very circumstance which is one of my chief qualifications for the task. Having been a full grown pupil myself, I know the wants of others in a similar situation; and having never been satisfied without knowing the reason for every thing I was told to do, I am able to impart those reasons to others. Thus my readers will be able to judge for themselves, and to adapt this practice to the circumstances in which they may be placed.”—*Preface*.

We believe the fair reader will have no difficulty in adapting its admirable precepts and practice to the highly-favourable climate of New Zealand, remembering always that what is directed to be done in January, must be performed in July.\* (We do not quote from the body of the work, because it would be difficult to select, where every page is of value. It is impossible to see or even read the book without experiencing the most grateful feelings towards the author; and we sincerely hope that this brief notice, inadequate though it be to the merits of the volume, will be the means of spreading its utility throughout the sphere of our colonial circulation.

1. *Bradshaw's Railway Companion*. 2. *Bradshaw's Monthly Railway and Steamboat Guide*. Adams, 170, Fleet-street. CONSTANT use of the first of these articles, and a careful inspection of the second, enables us to pronounce a very decided opinion in favour of their utility. Accuracy, the all-important feature in such works, is very carefully attended to; and in point of cheapness, they are a miracle in an age of decided cheapness. As they become widely known, a traveller without them, or one of them, will be as rare as an Englishman without an umbrella.

ROADS IN NEW ZEALAND.

ONE cannot but be pleased at the universal call for roads in the Company's settlements. Greater proof cannot be given of the progress which they are making; and are quite a set-off against any discontent which has arisen or may arise from their not having been at once carried into execution; but still it is to be hoped that neither the Company or its agents will act with too much hurry. Roads can neither be made without money nor without hands; the ordinary course of events in a new colony, is that the foot-path precedes the horse-path, and the horse-path the carriage-way. It is to be hoped that this easy system will not be too strictly adopted in the Company's settlements. The late Sir Henry Parnell was the Chairman of a Board of Commissioners for forming the road from London to Holyhead; much is due to him for his indefatigable attention to the subject. Mr. Telford was the able engineer employed by this board, and succeeded in wending a way through the Welsh mountains—the utility of which has met with universal admiration. Those who have travelled through Switzerland, the German Tyrol, and many mountainous parts of the Continent, are astonished with the facility at which mountains, as well as hills, are passed. The same observation will apply to the military roads in the county of Wicklow. Sir Henry Parnell published a thick octavo volume in 1835, upon the principle on which roads should be made, and in it he dwells most properly upon the importance of the surveyor preceding the road-maker. Nothing should be trusted to the eye, but every thing be determined by the spirit-level. Had the mere foot and horse-path been followed, the beautiful road from Owestry to the Straits of Menai would never have been discovered. In the present infant state of the Company's settlements, a wide carriage-road should not be attempted, but in making the narrow one required for present purposes, the site should be so chosen as to admit its enlargements at a future period. Sir Henry Parnell dwells also upon roads being formed on the sides of hills which are most exposed to sun and wind. The good road which has been made round the Bay at Port Nicholson is justly admired, and adds greatly to the value of the port, but the settlers should recollect that the Company cannot have funds to form such roads universally; they must be content in these early days with good horse-roads, but the just site of these roads will be the greatest economy in the long-

\* The purchaser of Mrs. Loudon's book should write, next to each month in the calendar, the name of the corresponding month for the Southern hemisphere; thus, January—July; a suggestion which applies to all works of agriculture and horticulture.

run. The Devonshire settlers are well used to horse-roads over their native hills, but much will be saved by an engineer determining where a good-road ought to be placed, rather than a mere road-maker being directed to follow a foot-path. Few things would serve the settlements more in the long run, or economise the funds of the Company, than in their now sending out a competent road surveyor to each of their settlements. He would scientifically mark where good roads could be advantageously placed; there are no present funds to make deep cuttings, or fill up valleys; in the mean time, let horse-paths be made where these will occur when funds arrive. If a foot path is now pursued, the whole cost will most likely be lost, and an entire new road be to be made a few years hence; but the road, however primitive in the first instance, if made in the right place, will be in a continual state of improvement, without any part of its cost ever having been wasted or spent in vain.

What is wished to be impressed, not only on the Company, but on their agents in New Zealand, is that they should act upon the difference between a surveyor and a road-maker. They are distinct persons, and one should precede the other; as to road-making, the line having been marked out by the engineer, the question will be between the Telford and M'Adam principle. The former recommends a species of pavement, previous to the small stones being laid on which form the crust or road. In this he is supported by Sir Henry Parnell; but with all the respect which must be entertained for the high authority of these remarkably able men, the palm, when put into practice, must be awarded to M'Adam, the cost of whose work cannot in many instances be a fifth part of Telford's.

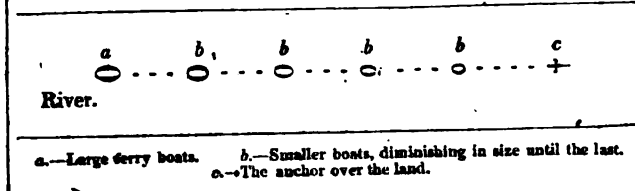
Persons ignorant of road-making use a great deal too much material, technically called metal. In England the cost of material is two-thirds of the whole, but in New Zealand, where labour is dear and material very cheap, it most likely will be much otherwise, the carriage of it will form the cost of material. The object, then, of this paper, is to require the settlers to be contented with a horse-path in the first instance, but laid out by a competent judge upon the site of where a good road ought to run. A very little material, lightly covered with river or sea-sand, will be effected at, comparatively speaking, a light cost. W.

REPORT UPON THE COUNTRY LYING BETWEEN WELLINGTON AND MANEWATU.

In the course of this interesting report, the necessity of crossing many rivers is stated, and it is recommended to establish ferry-boats.

There has been vast improvements made within the last thirty years in crossing rivers in ferry boats. Where there is great traffic, it is necessary that they should be large, so that a number of wheel carriages, with the cattle that draw them, should enter them; at the same time going in and out without difficulty. There used to be a large barge or boat of this sort over a tideway near Lord Morley's, at Sattram, near Plymouth. A cable was attached on each bank, which passed in the boat, which enabled the men who had the care of it, with artificial claws, to pass it rapidly from one side to the other. The ferry was the property of Lord Morley, who let it for 900*l* a-year, but of late years a stone bridge has been built at a cost of upwards of 30,000*l*, and tolls are taken for the passage. Many of the Plymouth settlers no doubt remember the easy method by which the boat was propelled from one side to the other. There are many rivers in Scotland which are crossed in a similar, or perhaps in a better, manner, and it might be of use in New Zealand, if some of your Scotch readers would write you a minute account of the manner in which it is done.

We may mention two continental ferry boats of great size, one across the Po, between Ferrara and Padua, in the north of Italy; the boat is of large size, capable of holding many carriages or carts, with their horses or cattle. The large cable to which it is attached, passes and is attached to a series of boats, and is anchored and attached to a strong post beyond the last of them; when let go from the bank whence it is entered, it is only by moving the rudder—the strength of the stream against the boat moves, and it swings, as it were, on a pivot, but at an immense distance, and moves by the force of the stream to the opposite side. It may be described in the following manner:



a.—Large ferry boats. b.—Smaller boats, diminishing in size until the last. a.—The anchor over the land.

It is upon the principle of a boy's kite in the air, which is moved by the wind, whilst the holder of the string remains on the same spot. A similar ferry boat, of a very large size, is placed at Gran, in Hungary, to cross the Danube; that on the Po is an open boat; that on the Danube a decked one, with a fence at the steerage-end, where the men with their families live. It is apprehended that there is much less to contend with in the rivers between Wellington and Manewatu than with the Po and Danube, which are subject to flood and frost, which at times renders them quite impassable, except for the period when they are frozen so hard as to be passed on the ice, but for these New Zealand rivers, unless they be subjected to very violent mountain torrents, which come down with a force which would carry all before the American pile bridges may probably

be adopted at a very cheap cost. Some bridges of this kind were built about 50 years ago at Londonderry, Wexford, and Waterford, and they have a draw-bridge to permit shipping to pass. Should they be attempted, the patent American pile driver, lately used at the quay near Hungerford Market, and described in the *Mechanics Magazine*, would, no doubt, be of great service.

The immense quantity of timber at New Zealand will render their construction but a small cost. To those who have not seen these bridges in Ireland, the principle of them may be at once made known by calling to their recollection the Wooden Quay at the entrance of the Port of Calais, which, in many instances, must be superior to stone work, raised at an enormous cost, as, instead of contending against the force of the water—at Calais, the sea—it suffers it to pass through, retaining all the usefulness of the Quay.

Attention, however, must be paid to the sort of wood used; it has been found of late years that beech is not eaten by the worm, and is, consequently, a superior wood for piles, which are used against the sea, to any other.

Capt. Fitzroy lately mentioned in the House of Commons that it would be necessary to case with copper the newly-invented wooden breakwaters, which otherwise would be eaten by the worm in the same manner as ship's bottoms. These rivers at New Zealand are probably not subject to the entrance of the tide, and consequently may not have in them the worm which in the sea is so destructive to all wood but beech.

#### PORT NICHOLSON SHIP NEWS.

##### ARRIVALS.

[From the 9th to the 12th February, we have no shipping list, the *Gazette* of 12th February not having reached us.]

Feb. 13.—Brigantine Vanguard, Murray, from Kafia and New Plymouth. Passengers—Messrs. Woods and Quaint.

Feb. 15.—Schooner Look-in, 82, Cannon, from Palliser Bay; put into this port for shelter.

Feb. 17.—Cutter Pickwick, Williams, from Port Nelson via Cloudy Bay; in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, and Mr. Cave and Son.

Same day.—Schooner Lady Leigh, 109, Roche, from Sydney; sailed on the 3d inst.; cargo, sundries. Passengers—Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Hansard, Mr. R. A. King, and four in the steerage.

Same day.—Schooner Cheerful, 124, Patrick, from Sydney: left 3d inst.; cargo, sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Foster, Porter, and one in the steerage.

Same day.—Ship Clifton, 579, J. A. Cox, commander, from London, with immigrants for Port Nicholson, and general merchandise. Passengers—Mrs. Cox and child, Messrs. R. Collins, Weatherby, W. Moody, and 483 in the steerage. G. H. Smith, Esq., surgeon-superintendent. Agents—Waitt and Tyser.

[Arrivals from the 18th to the 23d February wanting, the *Gazette* of the latter day not having reached us. From the 23d to the 26th there were no arrivals.]

##### DEPARTURES.

[Departures from 9th to 11th wanting for the above reason.]

Feb. 12.—Schooner Nymph, 22, Bennett, for Poverty Bay: whaling stores. Passenger—Mr. Strauss.

Same day.—Schooner Rory O'More, 20, Sutton, for Nelson Haven; cargo, building materials and provisions.

Same day.—Barque Tyne, 424, Capt. Robertson, for Sydney. Passengers—Messrs. Virtue, Gowan, Doughty, and Dr. Sinclair.

Feb. 14.—Sloop Royal William, 43, Lovett, for Hawke's Bay.

Feb. 18.—Barque Lord Auckland, Jardine, for Port Nelson; with emigrants and original cargo.

[Departures from 19th to 22d wanting.]

Feb. 23.—Schooner Kate, Macfarlane, for Nelson Haven: cargo, sundries.

Feb. 24.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, for Sydney; general cargo. Passengers—Mr. George Smith, Capt. Ware, Mr. Buckland, and Mr. W. Davis. (The Caroline has since anchored in the stream, the wind blowing very strongly from the south-east.)

##### IN PORT.

Ship Mandarin, Yuile  
Schooner Fidele, Salvator Cemino  
Barque Clydeaid, Mathieson  
Schooner Governor Hobson,  
Skelton  
Mary Ann Wade, Talett  
Sarah Maxwell  
Barque Brougham, Robertson  
Schooner Mana, Munn  
Look-in, Cannon

Brigantine Vanguard, Murray  
Cutter Pickwick, Williams  
Schooner Lady Leigh, Roche  
Cheerful, Patrick  
Ship Clifton, Cox  
Schooner Henry, Daymond  
Barque Bright Planet, Morrison  
Brigantine Anne, Higgins  
Schooner Susannah Anne, Anderson.

**CAPTAIN HOBSON'S EXPENDITURE.**—About a fortnight ago, Mr. Aglionby moved for a return of any estimates which may have been received of Capt. Hobson's expenditure. A return has accordingly been laid before the house; but what does the reader think it is? Simply an abstract of the estimate, giving the totals only—thus substituting about half a dozen lines for about twice half a dozen pages. We doubt not that Lord Stanley will rectify the "mistake" on application, and grant the whole estimate; which, as it has never been confirmed by the Colonial-office or Treasury, commits no one but its extravagant author. But there is something which is more wanted than a return of the estimates for 1841-2. We mean a return of all the accounts of the expenditure of the local government, and of all receipts on account thereof, from the erection of New Zealand into a British Colony until the time the estimate commences. We may then be in a position to calculate the time which will elapse to render the Governor's exchequer entirely bankrupt.

**BIRTHS.**—February 5, at Petoni, Mrs. Spackman, of a daughter. Feb. 12, at Petoni, Mrs. Yule, of a daughter.

**DEATH.**—It is with extreme pain that we record the death of Mr. Harry Angelo Bell, who expired at Nelson on the 10th of March last, in his 21st year, after suffering a short time from fever. He was possessed of talents of no ordinary description, his truly amiable disposition endeared him to those around him, and his loss will be severely felt by his fellow colonists, as well as by his friends. Mr. Bell was with Captain Wakefield when he was in command of the *Rhadamanthus*, in the Mediterranean, and he accompanied him to Nelson with the Preliminary Expedition.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

This day is Published, Price Sixpence,  
**COLONIAL AGENCY**, addressed to  
Colonial Landholders residing in Great  
Britain.

The *Colonial Gazette* says—"Such are the evils to be remedied. Our subsequent extracts will convey an outline of the proposed plan for assuring punctuality of remittance, referring those who desire fuller explanation to the pamphlet itself, which is neither long nor expensive."

London: W. E. Painter. Sold by all Booksellers.

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**

The next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6s. per acre, of Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25s; Second cabin, 12s; Steerage, 8s.

For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and CO., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

#### 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 assist use 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.

J. and E. MONNERY 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; and 43, High-street, Borough.

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

#### NEW ZEALAND AGENCY.

**MESSRS. NATTRASS and HEAPHY** being about to return to the New Zealand Company's Settlements in Cook's Straits, intend (should sufficient inducement offer) to undertake the Agency of Land and other Property. Having been resident in the Colony from its formation, and being practically acquainted with each of the Company's settled districts, and with mercantile affairs, they feel confident that the execution of any commissions entrusted to their care would give entire satisfaction.

No. 11, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City.

#### TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &c.

**RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY** for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carriage, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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

#### TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL

No. 2, price 6s, gained the prize at the late Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

#### 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. 119, Fenchurch-street.

#### CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ledbrook and Co., Bank.)

Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.

Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 163, Cornhill.

#### FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON,

New Zealand, direct, the splendid new Ship PRINCE OF WALES. Coppered; 582 Tons Register. ALEXANDER ALEXANDER, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Under engagement to the New Zealand Company, to sail on the 1st of September. Last shipping day, Aug. 25th. This ship was built expressly for the Colonial Passenger Trade; is expected to sail very fast; has elegant accommodation; and having 7-feet height between decks, presents a most desirable opportunity for cabin and intermediate passengers. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, No. 6, Broad-street Buildings, to the Commander on Board; or to JOHN PIRIE and CO., 71, Cornhill.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAMB, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOUS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, Aug. 6, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 68.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## PROPOSAL TO FOUND A NEW SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

A PROPOSAL has been submitted to the New Zealand Company to found a fourth settlement in New Zealand, on the east coast of the Middle Island. Some time since we published the report of Capt. Daniell and Mr. Duppa on that part of the island in question, by which its very eligible character for a settlement was made apparent. This proposal emanates from a gentleman of the name of Rennie, late member for Ipswich, and who is described by the *Colonial Gazette* as "a practical agriculturist, a sculptor versed in the useful sister art of architecture, with a capacity for business, and willing to employ his capital, as well as energies, in a career that promises to blend public usefulness with profitable investment; the result is the very ingenious plan which he has submitted to the New Zealand Directors." The plan, it will be seen, embodies greater completeness of preparation than the plans of the earlier settlements. We now print the correspondence at length, reserving our remarks until we have given it a careful examination.

MR. RENNIE TO THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

London, 23th July, 1842.

Gentlemen,—The public expect that the Directors of the New Zealand Company, while seeking to secure the interests of their shareholders by realizing an adequate return upon the capital employed, will not limit their operations to trafficking in land, but will act in the capacity of national agents for promoting the colonization of New Zealand, and for applying upon an extended scale, and under the improved arrangements which experience may now suggest, the saving principle of defraying the cost of emigration by means of the value which the peopling of a new country confers upon its land.

Participating in this expectation, I address myself to your Court, with the twofold object of stating the grounds of our conviction that there exists, at the present moment, an urgent necessity for making immediate preparations for conducting an extensive emigration from this country to the Colonies, and of submitting for your consideration the outline of a plan in which a body of persons whom I represent on this occasion are desirous of engaging, for founding, under the auspices of the Company, another settlement in New Zealand.

After calmly surveying the various remedial measures which have been either adopted or proposed for removing the causes of this distress, we have arrived at the conclusion that extended colonization affords the only means by which the causes of the distress which has overspread the country can be permanently abated. To remove without transferring distress, to preserve the peace of the country, to save the institutions of England from being swept away in an uncontrollable rebellion of the stomach, it is necessary that we should resort to some immediately-effectual means of providing for the unemployed and destitute masses. But in what way can immediate relief be afforded? To this momentous question, in our opinion, only one answer can be given; convey the unemployed labour of the United Kingdom to the unoccupied lands of the Colonies; adopt an extensive scheme of systematic colonization.

The adoption of an extensive plan of colonization would afford instantaneous relief: it would occasion an immediate increase in the demand for shipping, and for all the various materials required for the equipment and maintenance of the emigrants; and while it thus enlarged the field of employment, it would diminish the number of hands seeking to be employed. But though the conveyance of a portion of our unemployed population to the unoccupied lands of the Colonies affords, we think, the only effectual means by which markets can be opened and the causes of distress removed, yet it does not appear that the Executive Government is prepared to originate any extensive plan of emigration. It may even be questioned, whether, in a movement of this character, Government should take the initiative. An extensive scheme of emigration, if adopted in the first instance as a ministerial measure, might be rendered unpopular by being represented as compulsory, and might be cried down by the ignorant and prejudiced as a species of transportation, while, were it undertaken by a Public Company, it would be less open to such unfounded objections, and would be presented more in the character of a voluntary and spontaneous movement on the part of the people themselves.

Having thus endeavoured to explain the grounds of our conviction that it has become indispensably necessary, as regards the mitigation of distress, the preservation of the public peace, and the security of life and property, that immediate arrangements should be made for the adoption of an extended scheme of emigration,—and being of opinion that in the present state of public feeling, it is expedient that such arrangements should originate with an incorporated Company rather than with the Executive Government,—we now proceed to lay before the Court of Directors the outline of the plan in which we ourselves are desirous to embark for founding, under the auspices of the Company, another settlement in New Zealand.

The new art of systematic colonization consists in defraying the expense of conveying the unemployed labour of the mother-country to the unoccupied land of the Colonies, by means of the marketable value which the approach of an industrious population confers on the previously valueless wastes of a new country. The results of the experiments

which have hitherto been made in the practice of this art are encouraging and instructive—encouraging, as affording a practical demonstration of the principle that the cost of emigration may be defrayed by means of the value it creates; instructive, as suggesting precautions for avoiding the causes of difficulty and retardation which have occurred in the earlier experimental settlements. Some allusion to these causes may be useful.

The provisions introduced into the Act of Parliament erecting South Australia into a British province rendered the commission of practical errors unavoidable. The act prescribed the limits of the province before the character of the country included within those limits could be adequately known; it forced preliminary land-sales to absentee proprietors; and it precluded the Colonization Commissioners from commencing their operations by advancing the surveys, and by adopting precautions for the accommodation of the settlers on landing, and for placing them on their locations without delay and expense.

These impediments to early progress would be avoided under the arrangements now contemplated. It is proposed that the new settlement should be founded on some eligible site on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand. This part of the coast has been selected because it presents the very important advantage of having been already examined, and found to comprise an ample extent of fertile land, and to contain several safe and commodious harbours.

An advantageous site for the new settlement being in the first instance secured, we propose that the Company commence their operations by sending out a preliminary expedition, consisting of surveyors, civil engineers, mechanics, and a few agricultural labourers. On the arrival of the preliminary expedition at its destination, the surveyors should proceed to lay out the town, and the engineers to construct a landing-place, a wharf, and a road from the wharf to the centre of the town. At the same time, a portion of the mechanics should be engaged in erecting, in the immediate vicinity of the wharf, an extensive range of sheds for the reception of goods, and a spacious building, comprising a large dormitory, for the immediate accommodation of the first body of colonists on their landing. These objects being effected, a portion of the mechanics might perhaps be employed in erecting a church and school-house. And while these several operations are in progress, the agricultural labourers should be employed in clearing and cropping an extensive suburban farm, which the Company might judiciously cause to be stocked with the best breeds of cattle and sheep from the Australian Colonies. After sufficient time has elapsed for the proximate completion of these important operations, or some of them, the first body of colonists, consisting of a due proportion of capitalists and labourers, should be despatched from this country.

Under these arrangements, the new settlement will present a field for the immediate commencement of productive industry. The impediments to early progress which occurred in the first experimental colonies will be removed; and the labour and cost of landing and conveying the goods of the settlers will be abridged; the settlers on their arrival will not be exposed to hardship and privation; they will be placed at once upon their locations, and will be enabled to purchase at moderate prices the seed and stock previously provided by the Company. The capital which ought to be devoted to immediate cultivation will not be exported for the purchase of provisions. The settlement will be made from the first an appropriate residence for a civilized community.

### MODE OF PROCEEDING.

I. It is proposed that the Company shall select 100,600 acres of land for the settlement.

II. Of the 100,600 acres thus selected, 600 acres may be divided into 1,600 town sections of a quarter of an acre each; 20,000 acres may be divided into 1,200 suburban sections of twenty acres each; and 80,000 acres into 1,000 rural sections of eighty acres each.

N.B. The area of the town is proposed to be reduced from 1,000 acres to 600, because in the first settlement the larger area has been found to occasion inconvenient expansion and distance. Of the 600 acres, 200 will be reserved for streets, roads, wharfs, squares, and public buildings and works. The remaining 400 acres will be divided into 1,600 sections, of a quarter of an acre each. A section of a quarter of an acre in a town of 600 acres may not be less valuable than a town section of one acre in a town of equal population extended over 1,000 acres. Suburban sections are suggested as affording the prospect of a rapid increase in value from proximity to the town.

III. The lands of the settlement may be distributed into 1,600 allotments; namely, into 1,000 allotments, consisting each of one town section, one suburban section, and one rural section; and into 600 allotments, consisting each of one town section.

IV. The Company should offer for sale in this country, at the price of 125l. each, the 1,000 allotments, consisting each of a town, a suburban, and a rural section.

V. In awarding the first-named 1,000 allotments to purchasers, the priority of choice should be determined by lot. The remaining 600 allotments, consisting each of one town section, should be offered for sale at the price of 25l. each. Provision should be made to enable purchasers to choose consecutive numbers, so as to hold two or more adjoining sections if they desire them.

VI. The sum of 140,000l. to be received by the Company for the 1,600 allotments offered for sale, may be appropriated as follows—

First, The Company might retain, for defraying expenses not otherwise chargeable, for guarding against unforeseen difficulties, and for its commission upon the transaction..... £40,000

Secondly, The remaining 100,000/ should be primarily charged with the expenses of surveys and management; after defraying which, the residue to be thus applied viz. One-half to emigration; one-half to public works, such as roads, wharfs, bridges, and buildings, for the reception of the first emigrants..... 100,000

Total..... £140,000

By this arrangement, after setting aside an adequate sum for the Company's expenses and remuneration, the large fund of 100,000/ will be employed in defraying the expenses of the surveys and management, in sending out labour to the colony, and in effecting those improvements by which labour is abridged. This arrangement will be found more beneficial to the capitalist who employs labour, than that of devoting a large portion of the proceeds of the land-sales to emigration, as was done in the former settlements founded by the Company. The quantity of work performed by two labourers in a settlement provided with wharfs, roads, and bridges, will be greater than that which could be performed by those labourers on a settlement not provided with these important facilities for rendering industry effective. Immediate labour, when not aided by the results of previous labour, can accomplish little; when the means of communications are imperfect, a great portion of the available labour of the community must be devoted not to immediate production but to overcoming the difficulty of transport. Estimated not by the number of hands, but by the quantity of work, the actual supply of labour will be increased by diverting a portion of the proceeds of the land-sales from emigration to the execution of works by which labour is abridged.

On behalf of a body of persons who contemplate the formation, under the auspices of the Company and on the plan herein sketched out, of a settlement in New Zealand to be situated on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) GEORGE RENNIE, junior.

REPLY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, Aug. 12, 1842.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 26th ult., on behalf of a body of persons contemplating emigration to New Zealand, in which you suggest the formation by the Company, on the plan pointed out in your letter, of a new settlement to be planted on some eligible site on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island. The Court has given this proposal its serious consideration, and I am now directed to communicate to you its views on the subject.

The Directors of the New Zealand Company feel it incumbent upon them at all times to do the utmost in their power to further the views of persons desirous of emigrating, and to prove to them that the Company is ever ready to perform its function as a national instrument of colonization. The Directors deem this duty to be the more imperative upon them in times like the present, when general distress pervades this country, for which extensive colonization appears to offer the best, if not the only prospect of substantial relief. I have, therefore, to inform you, that the Court is willing to entertain generally the proposal of a new settlement on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, provided that her Majesty's Government will consent thereto upon such terms as shall afford the Company a reasonable remuneration for the responsibility and risk of the undertaking, and provided no insuperable difficulties shall be found to arise out of circumstances now unforeseen. With respect to the plan which you have submitted, the Court sees no objection to its outline; but desires to be understood as reserving its final judgment as to the details until the enterprise shall be somewhat more matured.

The intention of the Company to establish at proper opportunities a succession of distinct settlements upon the coasts of New Zealand has been for some time before the public, and the motives of that intention will be sufficiently understood by reference to the Directors' Third Report. It is only requisite, therefore, to add, that you are at liberty to make generally known the readiness of the Company in the present instance to entertain the principle of your proposal; and when you shall have obtained an assurance of the approbation of her Majesty's Government, the Directors will be prepared to enter into further communications with you, and with the parties whom you represent, in order that your wishes may be carried into practical operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
George Rennie, jun., Esq., 1, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square.

#### COLONIAL LOTTERY.

In the *Colonial Gazette*, of the 27th July, there appears a suggestion for a "National Emigration Lottery." Before proceeding to a review of the plan proposed, we may premise that if carried out it would undoubtedly give a stimulus to emigration, but hardly to colonization: the alteration then we have made in the title of the scheme will show the nature of the alteration we propose to make in its object. To lotteries in general there are many moral objections; to the lottery in question there are, as we have said, several practical objections. We shall, as shortly as is compatible with a clear treatment of the subject, show that the general moral objection does not lie against the one proposed, and we shall suggest such modifications as will we think correct its practical deficiencies.

The plan, we are informed, is proposed by an "ingenious German," who has already introduced the Wakefield principle of colonization to the favour of the Brazilian Government. His proposition (for the tabular and other details of which we refer our readers to the *Colonial Gazette*), is to issue a large number of tickets at a small price; a certain number of these, determined by a lottery, entitling the holders to send out a number of emigrants, varying from 1 to 100, to one of the British Colonies.

We shall touch first upon the practical objections to the scheme, and offer certain suggestions towards its modification.

First, then, the only principle appealed to to furnish the requisite funds, is charity. It is assumed that there is such a large stock of benevolence waiting for investment in this country, that there will be no difficulty in disposing of 200,000, or 300,000, or 500,000 tickets at 20s each, entitling the purchaser to the chance of an opportunity to send out labouring people free to the Colonies. Here, even to the winner, there might be *patronage*, but *profit* would be very problematical; as, when it is remembered that there is a large class of the labouring community who can, at present, command a free passage to our Australasian settlements, it is not very likely that the right to send out more would be a very marketable commodity. There are, no doubt, some persons, such as the very uneasy amongst the uneasy class, and, on the other hand, paupers, who are desirous enough of obtaining a passage; but these are the most unlikely to give any consideration for the value received. Again, *labour only* would be supplied by the most extensive application of the lottery proposed; and the ultimate effort would be not a good, but an evil—the overstocking of our colonies with workmen, without capital to employ them.

To meet these two objections, the following modified scheme is offered; which, it is contended, will both afford an adequate inducement to those who have 20s to spare, to invest it in such a scheme as a lottery, and will also lead to the flow of capital, as well as labour, to the colonies.

Our proposal embraces both an emigration lottery and a colony; or, at least, a graft or addition to an existing settlement.

As the price of a passage varies according to the remoteness of the colony, and as, moreover, each colony must have its own separate lottery, in order to secure the proportionate labour and capital, we shall, at present, confine ourselves for an example to the New Zealand settlements; the principle can, of course, be extended to all.

Let the lottery consist of 200,000 shares, at one pound each: The revenue thence arising would be 200,000/.

Of this sum, we would propose the following allocation:—

1 prize of 1 free passage, at £20, and a sum of £4,810—	£5,000
5 prizes of 1 do do do	960— 5,000
10 do do do do	480— 5,000
50 do do do do	280— 15,000
100 do do do do	180— 20,000
500 do do do do	30— 25,000
5,000 do do do do	5— 125,000

£200,000

Three steerage passages being commutable for one passage in the cabin.

As the price of a passage never amounts to so much as we have assumed, a sufficient surplus may be calculated on to pay the necessary expenses: any further surplus might be appropriated to the purposes of improvement after specified.

We would allow the whole of the amounts attached to the 5,000 prizes to be expended on embarkation in the purchase of the requisite outfit: and the same amount in each case to be deducted from the sums attached to the larger prizes.

But in every case proper means would require to be adopted to guarantee the investment of the *labour* and *capital* in one of the British colonies.

At the same time, every prize might be made transferable, and the owner allowed, within a certain period, to sell or otherwise transfer it, the transferee becoming entitled to the same privileges, and bound by the same conditions, as the original holder.

Leaving out of view the probability of many small capitalists—holders originally, or on transfer, of more than one prize—awaiting themselves of the opportunity of proceeding to the colony, by the right to commute three steerage passages for one berth in the cabin, an amount of capital would here come to be invested in the colony at once, amounting to at least 50,000/.

It will be evident, however, that such amount of capital, while it may form a nucleus, is still of itself inadequate to the employment of the probable amount of labour. We shall now point out in what manner the scheme may be combined with the colonial plans already, in operation, so as, by an extension of the self-acting process, to supply a fund of capital in every way commensurate both with land and labour.

We shall suppose that, in conjunction with this Emigration Lottery, there are offered for sale to actual Colonists, 100,000 acres realising at the ordinary price 150,000/. It will be observed that the proportionate labour for this amount of land is already possessed in the 5,000 labourers to whom a free passage and outfit have been secured. The whole amount, therefore, of the purchase money, becomes available as capital, to be invested in such purposes of general improvement, as will not only tend to the prosperity of the colony, but to the immediate and profitable employment of the labour supplied.

The proper proportion of capital to agricultural land, has been stated by the Land Commissioners at 150/ for 80 acres; while four adults are in general considered adequate to the proper cultivation of the same quantity of land. In the town, however, the proportion of labourers may be taken at, at least, double this number.

The disposal of this fund should be at the discretion of a committee; and, as a legitimate inducement to practical agriculturists, a large portion should be set aside to be lent at Colonial interest, to actual Colonists of small capital. The security would be found in the lands themselves in proper hands, ever increasing in value, and in an adequate agricultural stock.

The capital, therefore, to be directly or indirectly supplied by the joint-schemes, would go far, by the establishment of manufactories, harbours, even educational and other edifices, and means of inter-communication, to give full employment to the 5,000 labourers we have assumed in our calculation.

The advantages of the plan would thus, in the first place, comprehend that of a legitimate colonial revenue, having all the qualities of a voluntary tax.

The certain means would be afforded of relieving trade, by opening the choked-up channels of industry, by the removal, to an extent, to be limited only by the expediency of the case, of an overcrowded, unemployed population, together with a large and adequate proportion of capital.

The reaction on our national commerce, by the investment of proportioned labour and capital in colonial lands, cannot be over-rated. It need only be remembered that, in the self-paying colonies of Australasia, the consumption of British goods is, at this moment, 12l per head, while the consumption per head in India, where millions of British money are but squandered in bullets and gunpowder, is sixpence.

To the shipping interests, the benefits would be not less conspicuous. In every lottery of the extent specified, there would be to be invested among the carriers of Great Britain the passage money of 5,666 persons, which, at 15l per head, would amount to 84,990l.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the advantage to the colonies themselves of a supply of capital and labour, which can be proportioned exactly to their needs, by increasing or diminishing the proportion of labour or capital supplied by the plan of lottery and colony.

The moral objection to lotteries in general is, that a spirit of gambling and unwarrantable speculation is induced by them, to the neglect of regular channels of industry. Now, not to insist that all large speculations, of whatever kind, do, to a far greater extent, exhibit this spirit of trusting to chance and trafficking in providence, and have produced already a degree of national and individual distress to which a thousand 20s lotteries will never even approximate—we will but point out that the benefit, the chance of which is presented by the lottery proposed, is one which involves little individual risk or expenditure, and incalculable national benefit. And, moreover, while it does call for some individual speculation, the very benefit demands labour and enterprise to render it available. The individual and national good to be derived, would infinitely more than counterbalance any occasional evil effect on moral sobriety. The moral objections, let us add, to all lotteries, have been greatly exaggerated. They take advantage of, they scarcely create or increase the spirit of speculation, which finds an equally problematical issue in trafficking in human food and human necessities.

Whatever the moral or practical qualities of the scheme, however, it is apparent that the law, as it at present stands, would be an obstacle to its adoption; but, if we have demonstrated that the plan is pregnant with most important consequences to our national and colonial fortunes, we do not despair that the principle (better applications may no doubt suggest themselves), may be made to commend itself to the Cabinet Secretary and the legislature; and in this hope we have written.

One thing is certain, that the late political measures of the government, whatever stimulus they may by-and-by, when limited theory becomes large practice, afford to commerce, are, on the showing of the Government itself, inadequate to afford any immediate extensive relief to the mass of the English people: that the means of emigration hitherto made use of, valuable because self-acting as far as they go, are too insignificant in their extent to compete in result even with the Tariff; while the legislature and the people will not be persuaded to lend (they are not asked to give), any portion of the national capital to the purpose of colonization.

The present proposal would supply the means—equally self-acting in its character, as any other exemplification of the Wakefield principle of proportionment, and, we repeat, as a means of revenue possessing all the qualities of a voluntary tax. B.

#### SAFETY VALVE.—No. V.

THE statement made by Lord Stanley on the 5th July, in Parliament, of the difficulties which had occurred in the new colony of South Australia, induces us to break from the exact series which we had intended of these essays, and to place in comparison, the management of Colonel Gawler and Captain Hobson.

We entirely agree with Lord Stanley in all which fell from him, as to Colonel Gawler; we are well aware that he is a man of recorded bravery, of acknowledged reputation, of excellent character; but however high he may be in these respects, he has proved himself a most imprudent Colonial Governor, utterly ignorant of the business which he undertook, he acted with rash zeal, but none can charge him with intentional wrong, he was too anxious for the success of the colony, the government of which he was sent to administer, and allowed himself to believe that he was rather a coloniser than a governor, a distinction of which all governors should be aware previous to their appointment. All this Lord Stanley appears to have understood, and in consequence of this mistaken conduct of Colonel Gawler, he recommended the House to convert this colony, chartered by act of Parliament, into a Crown colony; that the Home Government should take upon itself the payment of all Colonel Gawler's drafts, and the original money which was required and raised under the name of a loan for its commencement.\* In all

\* This has been explained, by the Chairman of the Colonization Commissioners, Colonel Torrens, in a series of papers entitled "The Budget," in a very distinct manner; he accounts for the financial difficulties of the colony, and shews that it arose from the mischievous interference of the Colonial Office. See the *Colonial Gazette*, No. 189, p. 418, of July 6, 1842.

this we agree with the Colonial Minister, but we think that he treated his predecessors most tenderly, he studiously avoided attaching blame—where blame rested, for it was the interference of the Colonial Office which had brought about all the mischief; this however, is a subject with which we have little to do, as our object is to point out what has been the conduct pursued towards New Zealand. There, there were three sets of colonists, if we may be allowed to use the expression; a number of sailors who had deserted the whaling ships; runaway convicts who had escaped from Sydney, and Van Diemen's Land, and there had placed themselves on the edge of one of the finest harbours in the world, "The Bay of Islands;" and had attained the reputation of being a gang of the most lawless scoundrels in existence, who were permitted, through many years of neglect on the part of our Colonial Ministers, to revel in crime with impunity. The next set were Christian missionaries of three forms of religion; they were few in number:—

1. The Methodist Missionaries.
2. The Church of England Missionaries.
3. Roman Catholics, being chiefly Frenchmen.

Amongst these colonists there were some excellent men, who pursued their sacred calling with honest zeal, and humble content. But amongst them there were some black sheep, desperate intriguers, who made false representations to the Church Missionary Society at home, which, through the means of its Secretary, appears at times to have had an unaccountable and mischievous influence in the Colonial Office in Downing-street. Their object was to prevent the colonisation of New Zealand. They were men of such little minds, that they were incapable of foreseeing the course of events. In themselves these men are so perfectly contemptible, that we should not advert to them, were it not for the weakness which has been exhibited by the Colonial Office in any of the gentlemen there having ever permitted their tales to have even a hearing, and that one of them appears to have gained a most mischievous influence over the mind of Governor Hobson; and this is a part of the subject to which it is necessary to call the attention of Lord Stanley, for he is not very likely to permit the influence to which we have alluded to be exercised in Downing-street; but if Governor Hobson has been misled by the individual to whom we refer, far different was the conduct of Col. Wakefield—he was neither bullied nor deceived by him, and yet he even found it necessary to get rid of his mischievous influence—by allotting him some land at Wellington—in giving him "a slice for himself." All this is completely exposed in the House of Commons Reports, ordered to be printed 11th of May, 1841, at page 141 and following pages; and there it will be found that this Rev. Mr. Williams's conduct was such as to lead Mr. Somes to fear that he might "excite in the minds of the natives a spirit of hostility towards the emigrants." But we have said more than we wish of this reverend peace-maker. The subsequent claims which he has made for the Church Missionary Society, as set forth in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 61, May 14, 1842, p. 111, might lead one to imagine he was the principal agent, and one would go far to conclude that that society was one which assumed the power of colonization, but without sending out emigrants to settle on the land, and that they fancied the best principle of colonization was that of employing an individual who would excite a spirit of hostility against the admirable settlers who have planted themselves in Cook's Straits. Lord John Russell, as it would appear by the Parliamentary Papers, immediately upon receiving Mr. Somes's letter, describing the conduct of the Church Missionary Agent, wrote to Governor Hobson, forwarding a copy of the papers furnished by Mr. Somes, in order that the Governor might be aware of what was going on, but we suspect that an influence had been previously exercised over the mind of the Governor, which has and will be attended with the most mischievous effect. The subtlety of intrigue worms itself in a remarkable manner in a variety of ways, and it is impossible to so fully detect it sufficiently to expose it as we could wish. What we are now saying by no means applies to all, or the majority, but to a very few of the missionaries. No one has pointed out the excellent conduct of Mr. Marsden, and Mr. Hatfield, more than Colonel Wakefield; but we very much doubt whether he is aware of the extent of the intrigue which has been exercised towards the New Zealand Company, and the brave settlers who have emigrated under their auspices. Colonel Gawler, in South Australia, was not placed in a position to encounter this subtle enemy, and our opinion of him is such, that if it had surrounded him, he would never have been its dupe. The sovereignty of New Zealand was acquired by the illustrious Cook. It was his proclamation which rendered it a part of the dominions of the British Crown—it is not for us to explain the cause of the supineness of Colonial minister after minister, and, indeed, more than that of the minister, the supineness of the British people. The minister, perhaps, was not to blame until he was called upon to act—the blame attaches itself to our public men. A time at last arrived when the minister was called upon to act, and all delay which has since occurred, when the national value of New Zealand was pointed out, absolves the British public from the blame, but lays it upon the minister, whoever he may have been, and whatever may have been the delay. We must maintain that the right of the British Crown was never impaired or yielded since the date of Cook's proclamation. We will speak of Governor Hobson's conduct from his own account; he went to New Zealand without the power of even appointing a magistrate; at least so he states in a despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 25th of May, 1840; printed at p. 16 of the House of Commons Report dated 11th of May, 1841; but all at once, as stated in the same despatch, he thought it necessary to assume sovereign power, an explanation of which we shall describe in the sequel; for this we praise him, and blame those who had not long before authorised a representative of the British Crown to have done the same thing; but the manner in which he effected it is lamentable, and exposes the ignorance of what sovereign power means. In the middle, or Southern Island, as it is more commonly called, he did exactly what we maintain he ought to have done with the whole group—he unequivocally proclaimed the sovereignty of the British Crown, of which he was the representative; but in the Northern he entered into a treaty with some of the natives who were called chiefs, and in this we fear he has been the dupe of the intrigue which at times has wormed itself into the Colonial-office in Downing-street. There it was to prevent the colonisation of New Zealand—it was to deprecate all wholesome settlement—it was to urge that the natives should remain the sovereigns and possessors of the territory of

New Zealand—who it was felt would readily yield any quantity of it to the possession of a rapacious church missionary—a system never acted upon by the many excellent men who were, to their loud praise, the spokesmen, leading the barbarous natives to the exercise of the mild principles of Christianity; but in New Zealand the same intriguers pursued a different conduct; it was useless urging the arguments which had failed in London to a gentleman sent out by the colonial minister; it was evident British sovereignty would before long be exercised; we, of course, can only guess who were Governor Hobson's advisers, but we suspect that the same intrigue which had caused delay in the office in Downing-street was equally active with this gentleman at our antipodes; instead of boldly, unequivocally proclaiming the British Crown in the Northern Island, where his advisers were some of these missionaries, he made use of them in treating for its sovereignty; and thus the shell was obtained, whilst the kernel was left behind. The territory was to continue the property of the natives, but the sovereignty was to be ceded to the Crown of England. It is obvious that there was a chance that one party might benefit by such an arrangement, viz., individuals who could purchase land from these natives, but for a governor to be ignorant that sovereignty implies much more than rule appears extraordinary. Sovereign power comprises possession of the soil, the whole of which must be considered as in a state of waste until by grant or by sale it yields parts of it to the possession of individuals. Governor Hobson by treaty attained the shell or the dignity, but the kernel remained subject to the rapacity of those who advised so erroneous a step.\*

We have shortly adverted to the two sets of Colonists who first settled in New Zealand, neither of them, to use Lord Stanley's expression, as applied to these settlements, "in a very regular manner." But whilst this was going on in New Zealand, a number of the ablest and best men in England, with the late Lord Durham as their leader, urged the Government with great force to avail themselves of Cook's proclamation, and colonise these fine islands, of which his master mind had foreseen the value; but it was in vain. The subject was taken up manfully by the Hon. Francis Baring and Sir George Sinclair in the House of Commons. A committee in the Lords was formed to ascertain whether the reports, as to their importance, were correct. Lord Devon, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Petre, gave it close attendance, and the committee made a report, which met with the particular approbation of these three noble lords, which corroborated all which had been stated in favour of New Zealand; but still, most unaccountably, the Colonial-office remained torpid to their suggestions. The coolness with which men in power at times kick and buffet the people of England, is something remarkable; but in this case it was such men as Lord Durham, Lord Devon, Lord Ashburton, Lord Petre, the Hon. Francis Baring, Sir George Sinclair, Lord Elliot, &c., who were thus treated. The arguments of Mr. Rintoul and Mr. Gibbon Wakefield—Lord Howick's Act of Parliament—all made no more way than if they had never been used: still, thanks to perseverance and to all the considerable men whom we have just named, being but a few of many who took part in favour of New Zealand, and, although abandoned by our Ministers, and the most frivolous, if not ridiculous, arguments brought forth in the House of Commons, in answer to Mr. Baring, Sir George Sinclair, and Lord Elliot, these islands were not abandoned by individuals who associated for that purpose—many of whom were members of the legislature and many who were not; and out of them an Association, which merged into a Company, was formed, who raised a sum of money, for the purpose of sending a preliminary expedition to obtain possession of the country in a peaceable manner; and, to repeat Mr. Francis Baring's words in the House of Commons, to colonise New Zealand, "in spite of the Government." For this purpose, the Company, of which Lord Durham was the Governor, Mr. Some, the extensive ship-owner, the Sub-Governor, Mr. Francis Baring, Lord Petre, Sir George Sinclair, Mr. Young, and other Directors, purchased the "Tory," placing the ship under the command of Capt. Chaffers, one of the most celebrated navigators in the navy, who was master of the Beagle surveying-ship, when Capt. Fitzroy, the present member for Durham, and the respected president of the Geographical Society† was making for the Admiralty a survey of the New Zealand Islands; but placing the expedition under the direction of Colonel Wakefield, a gentleman who had established his reputation in both Portugal and Spain, as the intrepid commander of a regiment of Lancers in various actions, but whose abilities as a colonist could not then be appreciated; in this ship also was Dr. Dieffenbach, of Berlin, a fellow of our Royal Society, and of European reputation as a man of science. Mr. Heaphy, a gentleman to whom much is due, went out as a draughtsman. And the Colonel took with him his nephew, Mr. Edward Jermyingham Wakefield, as his secretary, whose journals have been printed, and to which we refer with great confidence as a proof of the knowledge which he attained of the natives. We are ignorant who the others were who formed the company of this ship, or we would gladly have named them, as it was this intrepid crew who went to Cook's Straits to wage war with the wilderness, and who made a successful treaty with tribes of Cannibals and savage barbarians, by which, in a legitimate way, civilisation in a useful manner could be introduced amongst them, and that had rendered valuable, by planting on it a European population; without which it was of no more value than an equal extent of the ocean which surrounded it; for we entirely agree with Mr. Some, that the "payments made by the New Zealand Company" are unfit to be called by the name of purchase-money; New Zealand, in point of

\* Governor Hobson has since been buying land of the natives. The instructions from the Government at home has prevented individuals from doing so. This he is to sell out again, and thus converts the Government into a land jobber.

† We have no doubt but that this gentleman will prove one of the most useful members of the House of Commons. The Act of Parliament which he is bringing in for the nautical examination of candidates for the command of British merchantmen, we hail with infinite pleasure; it is impossible to foresee the extent of utility which it will accomplish.

‡ See the Letter of Joseph Some, Esq., to R. Vernon Smith, dated 29th of March, 1841, printed at page 141 of the Parliamentary Report of the 11th of May, 1841.

fact, is the undivided domain of nature. The inhabitants are a handful of stragglers, ignorant of individual possession, forming themselves into tribes, making war on each other, calling all who are not slaves—chiefs; and these chiefs, greedy of European conveniences, gladly receive them in exchange for their nominal possession of so much land or so much sea. A native, who had given very erroneous, and in many instances exaggerated accounts of New Zealand, by the name of Kayte, went out in the Tory as interpreter to the Company's agent: The members of the expedition, for we do not wish to separate any of them, although Colonel Wakefield was their leader, deserve, and posterity will yield them credit, for the intrepidity with which they negotiated with these reputed savage barbarians—for permission to settle quietly in the country—the manner in which it was done, is graphically described in Colonel Wakefield's despatch to the Company, printed in the Supplement to Ward's New Zealand\*. This preliminary expedition was followed by a number of emigrants in several ships, who agreed to conduct themselves agreeably to the advice of a committee, whose names we shall repeat although given at page 15 of the second number of the *New Zealand Journal*—as many who may read these essays may not have the opportunity of referring. They were—George Samuel Evans, D.C.L., Chairman, Hon. Henry Petre, Captain Daniel, Dudley Sinclair, Esq.; Francis Molesworth, Esq.; Edward Betts Hopper, Esq.; George Duppa, Esq.; Henry St. Hill, Esq.; George Hunter, Esq.; H. Moreing, Esq., F.A.S.; D. Biddiford, Esq., Samuel Revans, Esq., secretary.

These, in addition to those who went out in the Tory, form the intrepid band, who, "in spite" of the Government, have colonised New Zealand. For the minute account of what occurred in England, and for the names of the excellent men who acted in it, we refer to an able paper, the leading article in the second number of the *New Zealand Journal*.

Thus was the third set of colonists planted in New Zealand. The government had taken no notice of the runaways at the Bay of Islands, and of the religious missionaries and their families, consisting of 90 persons; but when the Tory left England 2d of May, 1839, it was evident that that which had been treated as a threat on the part of Mr. Francis Baring would be realised. It was no longer runaway sailors and convicts, or a few missionaries, who were to lay the foundation of British empire in the southern hemisphere; but a number of able and powerful men at home, who had sent forth those who were very likely to accomplish that which they had undertaken. The Colonial-office began to stir itself. New Zealand, without sovereignty, was to be attached as an appendage to the penal settlement at Sydney, and Captain Hobson, of the navy, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor under Sir George Gipps; but, as we have before related from his own account, he had not even the power to appoint a magistrate. He went in the Druid frigate to Sydney, where, no doubt, he had various communications with the governor of that penal settlement. From Sydney he went to the Bay of Islands, followed soon after by some troops. We write ignorant of what were the private instructions with which he was furnished. We speak, therefore, only of the facts. He saluted the New Zealand chiefs as the sovereigns of an independent state. He could be then only their visitor—an ambassador from a friendly power. The whole seems too childish to merit a relation. These chiefs were ignorant of the exercise of sovereign power. He could communicate with them only through the medium of some missionary who was supposed to understand their language. At home, all who had associated or formed the Company flattered themselves that at last their wishes had met the assent of the Colonial Minister, and that the emigrants who had established themselves at Port Nicholson would receive, in the person of Captain Hobson, the protection which the British Crown affords to all its subjects. Capt. Hobson either took with him, or was followed by, some from Sydney. These were unfit to be his advisers. They knew no more of New Zealand or its inhabitants than himself. As to the runaway sailors and convicts who had established themselves under Lynch law, these were not men whom he could consult: he naturally fell in with an interested missionary or two, who had some object to attain, and to whom he yielded his confidence. He took no notice of the settlers at Port Nicholson, who had been established there many months—who had gained the confidence of the native chiefs—who had obtained quiet possession of the country, and who were leading the native savage to exercise peaceably the arts of civilized life. We know nothing, as we have said, of his private instructions—nothing of his motives; but we know that Colonel Wakefield and his companions found themselves as far from the protection of the British Crown as they were when Captain Hobson was in England. They learnt, however, from the salute which an authorised British functionary had paid to the New Zealand chiefs, that they were the subjects of a country that was independent of it; and they had to set conformably to the law of nations. They knew they were obliged to follow the laws of the country in which they were residing—it was their duty then to know what that law was. Colonel Wakefield and the Committee whom we have already named acted on the occasion with infinite tact. They had gained, without physical force or a soldier, a great power over the native chiefs—they at once negotiated with them, and recommended their adopting the laws of England as the laws of New Zealand. True loyalty to their native country has never been shown by any set of men. What they wanted was British law—the law of their own land. They and their employers had asked for it at home—had sought for it by every means that could be devised; and as if, in defiance of their loyal wishes, a British naval officer arrived many hundred miles distant from them, and saluted the barbarian chiefs as the sovereign power of the country in which they had established themselves. What further proof could they give of respect to the laws of their native soil, than recommending the acknowledged sovereign power to adopt those laws which they respected. It might have been expected that Captain Hobson would have listened to them—congratulated them on their British feelings, and thanked them for acting

\* Ward's New Zealand may be considered as an official publication. Mr. Ward is the able secretary to the New Zealand Company; and it is hoped will continue these supplements at least annually. He will, in doing so, receive the thanks of the British public and the settlers in New Zealand.

as Englishmen so far from home. But what was his conduct? As soon as he knew that the native chiefs had adopted British law, and appointed Col. Wakefield and some of his friends to administer it, "without one hour's delay he called upon the commander of the troops," whom he had brought from Sydney, "to detach 30 men to Port Nicholson, under Lieut. Shortland," as if he expected an insurrection against his authority, which by the bye he had never assumed; this, however, was not the only effect produced by the wise step which had been taken at Port Nicholson. Had the brave and well-conducted settlers remained the lawless wretches who had established themselves at the Bay of Islands, without the slightest respect for the laws of their fatherland, we know not in what state New Zealand might yet be. Governor Hobson yielded to the emergency of the case arising out of the events at Port Nicholson; and without waiting for Major Bunbury's report, proclaimed the sovereignty of her Majesty over the Northern Island. Actuated by similar motives, and a perfect knowledge of the uncivilised state of the natives, and supported by the advice of Sir George Gipps, previously given, he also proclaimed the authority of her Majesty over the Southern Islands, on the ground of discovery. Thus, then, Englishmen owe no debt of gratitude to Governor Hobson or the Colonial minister of the day, for the sovereignty of these magnificent Islands. When he wrote that he yielded, it is evident that the conduct he pursued was against his will, contrary to his inclination; in fact, it is useless to dwell upon a self-evident fact; that it was Colonel Wakefield and his coadjutors who forced what ministers at home had refused; and what Governor Hobson, until thus forced, had not the moral courage to adopt. Before stating the effect of these proclamations in New Zealand, we will, as shortly as may be, describe what was thought of them at home. The account arrived in London just at the moment that there was a gathering of the leading aristocracy of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, at Plymouth, when a dejeuner was given by the Directors of the Plymouth Company, in celebration of the sailing of the first expedition to the Company's settlements on the 30th October, 1840, Earl Devon in the chair. On the receipt of these proclamations in London, Mr. Gibbon Wakefield immediately got into the mail coach, and arrived at Plymouth in the midst of this feast, and was called upon by Lord Devon to communicate the intelligence, which he is reported to have done, as follows:—"They were aware that, within the last two or three years, the subject of the colonisation of New Zealand had given occasion to a number of disputes in endeavouring to colonise the country. He rejoiced at being able to announce to them that those disputes were at an end. (Hear, hear.) The main question in dispute was, whether these magnificent islands should or should not remain under the dominion of the Queen of England. Some said that they were British territories; others that they were not, and this difference of opinion was the source of many more. The main question on which, in truth, all the others depended, had been settled by the civil boldness of a military man—he meant one who was known to many present—Captain Hobson of the navy. Captain Hobson, who had been despatched to New Zealand, in diplomatic character, as her Majesty's Consul, accredited to the native chiefs, finding that great disorders prevailed for want of a sufficient sovereign authority, and that there was much risk even that the Company's settlers might, in self defence, in order to avert the evils of complete anarchy, set up for their own protection a sort of independent republic in the South Seas,—Captain Hobson, he said, thus impelled, took upon himself to issue two proclamations in her Majesty's name, by which the whole of the islands of New Zealand were declared part and parcel of the Queen's dominions. Those proclamations her Majesty's Government had republished in the *London Gazette*." (Cheers.) The news was received with acclamation by a large assembly, in which there were not merely members of both Houses of Parliament, but many ladies. The real motives which had forced this step, or Governor Hobson's opinion of the settlers, were unknown, until printed by order of the House of Commons, in May, 1841. Having said so much of the reception of the news in England, we will as shortly as possible advert to what passed at New Zealand. It effected one important advantage—it was issued in time to prevent the colonisation of New Zealand by the French. On the 15th of August, the French frigate *L'Aube*, commanded by Captain Lavaud, arrived at Banks's Peninsula in the Middle Island; but Capt. Owen Stanley, in the *Britomart*, had been there before him on the 10th, and had hoisted the British flag on its shores. Captain Lavaud respected the authority, and thus did Governor Hobson's proclamation save New Zealand from any other colonisation but our own.—W. (To be Continued.)

RIVER GRIST MILLS

Are in universal use on the Continent. There are thousands of them on the Po and the Danube. They may be seen on the Loire and the Garonne, and most probably on many rivers in Germany; they are of remarkably cheap construction, the power being formed by a water-wheel hung between two boats, and the boats anchored up and down the stream; thus the descending stream must turn the wheel. The two boats are fastened together by a strong bar before and aft the wheel. The one in which the machinery and grist stones are placed is much the largest.

This information may possibly be of use to the settlers on the Hutt, on the rivers near Nelson, and on that near the new town of Petre. W.

CEMENT.

In many parts of France well-burnt bricks ground to a powder, when mixed with lime, is found a strong cement, and with it cisterns are lined, which never allow the water to escape, and is constantly used for the same purpose as what is called Roman cement in England, which is made from stones found on the beach of the Isle of Sheppy, and is a discovery of modern years.

As this brick cement may be used anywhere, it is mentioned, as it may be of service in New Zealand. W.

\* Letter of Governor Hobson, dated 25th of May, 1840, printed by order of the House of Commons, 11th May, 1841.

† A minute account of this interesting meeting will be found at page 263, of the 21st number of the *New Zealand Journal*, printed Nov. 7th 1840.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

On the 1st of AUGUST was Published, Price 6d, No. I. of THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), containing—  
A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord STANLEY, on THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN NEW ZEALAND.  
No. II. will be published on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and will contain a Paper on the Advantages of a Loan Bank, for granting Loans on Mortgage of Improved Lands to the New Zealand Settlers.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill; and CHAMBERS, 170, Fleet-street.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the *New Zealand Journal* is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the *New Zealand Journal* will be Published on Saturday, September 3, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

SINCE our last arrival from Sydney has placed in our hands *Auckland Herald*s to the 23d March—two numbers of a new paper published at Auckland, called the *Auckland Standard*—the five first numbers of the *Bay of Islands Observer*, from 24th February to the 24th March inclusive—and a broken file of the *New Zealand Gazette* to the 19th March, from most of these we make extracts under the appropriate heads.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

We have received a broken file of *New Zealand Gazette*s to the 19th March. The Bolton and the Birman had both arrived. The Bolton had again sailed for Nelson, where letters state that she had subsequently arrived. Colonel Wakefield sailed on the 3d March for Nelson, with the intention of visiting New Plymouth, where his presence may be necessary in consequence of the accident to Captain Liardet. A private letter from Sydney assures us of Captain Liardet having arrived there on his way to England. He may be daily expected.

THE BIRMAN'S EMIGRANTS.—The *Gazette* speaks in high terms of the emigrants by the Birman, and in a subsequent paper the editor writes—"Our good opinion of the emigrants by the Birman has been confirmed, many having taken plots of town land, and commenced preparations for fencing them in, and erecting cottages."

THE SURVEYS.—About 40,000 acres of land will have been given out to the holders of preliminary orders on the 7th April. This leaves between 20,000 and 30,000 to be distributed among the same parties. While Captain Smith, says the *Gazette*, is occupied in completing the Manewatu surveys, preparing maps, &c., his successor, Mr. Brees, is exploring and taking levels of the country around Port Nicholson, with the view of making roads to Karoqi and elsewhere. Captain Smith's surveys at Manewatu have been conducted with extraordinary dispatch. He surveyed between 30,000 and 40,000 acres there, with only two assistants. If the country around Port Nicholson had been of a more practical character, and had the Company been earlier aware of the necessity of employing a larger staff, there is reason to believe no delays would have occurred.

BUILDINGS.—The Buildings to be erected by the New Zealand Company, for the reception of emigrants, is to be of brick, not wood, as at first intended. Several substantial brick buildings are now rising from their foundations, in different parts of the town; and as the expence of bricks is only one third greater than wood, it is to be hoped, that in future, the more safe and durable, and in the end far cheaper material, will be preferred.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.—A second Newspaper is about to be published at Port Nicholson, by a Joint Stock Company. The promoter of this undertaking is the Crown prosecutor. "It is intended," says the prospectus, "to support neither the Government, nor the Company. It will pronounce an independent opinion upon the acts of each, never withholding praise when it may be due, but never shrinking from the open and undisguised censure of any act of either, by which this settlement, or the colony, may be injured." On this the *Gazette* remarks, "In the list of managing trustees, we observe the names of two attorneys in the pay of Government, both of whom have recently in public attacked the Company. Captain Hobson has laid down the principle, that even an

unpaid justice of the peace cannot be permitted to censure the Government. Will he allow that liberty to two salaried officers, removeable at pleasure? Depend upon it, they will never give his Excellency an apology for their dismissal—*independent* though they be." With the example of Mr. Earp, dismissed for writing against the official members of the Council—before them it is absurd to talk of independence.

**SAFETY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF THE HARBOUR.**—Every paper we receive from Port Nicholson contains some striking fact, illustrative of the excellence of the harbour. Not, mind, a mere opinion, which howsoever skilled is liable to controversy; but a plain fact, which, when coupled with a host of other facts, "cannot lie." The following is one out of many instances of the kind:—

"The Vanguard from Nelson, beat into this port on Thursday night against a strong wind from the N.W., amidst a deluge of rain, and in pitchy darkness. The captain knew this port and felt secure. There are very few harbours which would be entered in such weather, without the aid of lights or pilots.

"The Vanguard spoke the Bolton on Monday morning, about 12 miles from the heads of Port Nelson."

**CLIMATE.—VEGETATION.**—From the Hobart Town newspapers we learn that the part of Van Diemen's Land has been afflicted with severe drought. It is said that streams of water, never known to fail before, has this year been dried up. The damage to crops is consequently very great. These visitations, so common to New South Wales, less frequent in Van Diemen's Land, are not to be apprehended in New Zealand. We have heard complaints of the want of rain in the Port Nicholson district during the last few weeks; but the weather we have experienced in our July, August, and September, ought to be welcomed as most seasonable. The harvest being got in, rain has fallen, and vegetation has again taken a start. We confess we have no patience with persons who complain of this climate. They who arrived first in the colony, in addition to many annoyances, and much discouragement, incident to the first attempt at settling in a new country, endured an unusually rainy and squally season. We have been told that the few Europeans who had resided on the shores of Cook's Straits, and the natives, were quite aghast at the weather in the winter of 1839-40. But the succeeding settlers have experienced nothing like that weather; and many congratulate themselves on their exchange of climate. The past summer and the present autumn have been admirably adapted to the growth of grain, fruit, and vegetables, on all but the driest land. It is of great importance that this should be known in England; especially as the first accounts were not favourable, for the reason stated—the unusual inclemency of the first season the settlers had to encounter. We now know something of the climate, and are beginning to learn the right seasons for sowing, planting, and gathering the great variety of product for which the land is suitable; and we can generally confirm the truth of those statements of fertility of soil, and geniality of climate, which induced so many to abandon their homes for this land of promise.

**IMMIGRATION FROM VAN DIEMER'S LAND.**—About a twelve-month since, or perhaps more, the *Times* lent its columns to an unauthenticated statement concocted at Launceston to the prejudice of Port Nicholson, to the effect that the people at the latter place were starving, and were quitting the port for Launceston. The *Times* must now be well aware that it was deceived—the people did not quit the port, neither did they starve or even suffer. We now learn that the tables are turned. The Blossom had arrived at Port Nicholson from Launceston with seventeen cabin passengers, and when she left (12th Feb.) another vessel was taking passengers for the same place. We hope the *Times* will mention this fact.

#### NELSON NEWS.

The ship Bolton was within 12 miles of the Haven on the 17th March, and would probably get in by the next tide. The following particulars are from the *Gazette* of 16th March:—

The Sisters arrived yesterday from Nelson, having sailed on Saturday morning.

The Rory O'More, Brougham, Vanguard, and Abercrombie, had arrived.

By the Sisters, we have a private letter, mentioning the accident to the Brougham.

"A good deal having been said about the French Pass being a short cut to Tasman's Gulph, Colonel Wakefield resolved to try it in the Brougham, rather than leave the experiment for an emigrant ship. The tide had turned against them half an hour before leaving the port; but they had a strong leading wind. When in the Narrow, the vessel steered wild, and, unfortunately, the French chart gave deep water close to the larboard shore; whereas a ledge of rock and hard clay runs for between 20 and 30 yards between the hill and the Channel. The Brougham hugged the shore too much, and at length ran ashore. For eight hours she hung on, and for some time it was doubtful whether she would not put out into deep water and sink; but the flowing tide swept her into the current, with her anchor unshipped. She reached Nelson the day after the accident (our correspondent does not mention what day), where she was detained for a new forefoot, wrenched off by the launch; but was expected to leave by the 15th of March, and to return to Port Nicholson in about ten days."

**THE TOWN LANDS.**—We can state that the distribution of town lands at Nelson will positively take place on the 2d of April.

**DEATH OF MR. BELL.**—The death of this amiable and lamented young man is thus noticed by the *Gazette*:—We are sorry to announce the death of Mr. Bell, Captain Wakefield's secretary. He died on the 16th instant, after an illness of three weeks. Mr. Bell

was very much respected by all who knew him; and his funeral would be attended by the principal inhabitants of the place. All the vessels in the harbour paid him a mark of respect by hoisting their colours half-mast high.

**THE NELSON NEWSPAPER.**—By an advertisement in the *Gazette* we find that the first number of the Nelson newspaper was published on the 12th of March. It is called "The Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle." We may expect the first two or three numbers by the next arrival.

#### AUCKLAND NEWS.

We have received Auckland papers to the 21st and 25th March. Private letters are also in town to the same date.

Governor Hobson closed the Session of the Legislative Council on the 15th March, with the following speech. It contains an interesting summary of what has been effected in the way of legislation. In this, as far as we can glean from the speech, much that will be beneficial to the colony has assuredly been done. The administration of the law has been provided for; and although we think the system of circuits unfit for the circumstances of the colony, yet they are better than no system at all. It is worthy of record, that two years and a half will have been permitted to elapse before an assize can be held at Wellington—a delay for which there has been neither necessity nor excuse.

In other respects—relying still on the statements contained in the speech—the acts or ordinances which have been passed will conduce to the welfare of the colony. Of the Municipal Bill we have already spoken in favourable terms; but the measure, of all others, on which the colonists will have reason to congratulate themselves, is the repeal of the ordinance declaring the laws of New South Wales to be law in New Zealand. The law of England is now the law of New Zealand, subject only to such alterations as may be made by the Legislature of the colony. Our opinion of the injustice of applying convict law to New Zealand has already been fully expressed; and we were not sorry to find that our observations met with the approval of the colonists, expressed through the medium of the press:—

"The crowning act of the Session," says the *Auckland Standard*, "is the ordinance for repealing the ordinances whereby the laws of New South Wales were declared to extend to this colony. On and after the 25th of April, no law, act, or ordinance of New South Wales will be of any force within the colony of New Zealand. After that day—a real letter day in our history—THE COLONY WILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAW OF ENGLAND, and the enactments of the Local Legislature."

#### CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen,—I cannot allow the Session to come to a close, without congratulating you, and, through you, the Colony at large, on the result of your labours.

"I believe that the Statute Book of New Zealand for the present year, contains a more important Code of Law than was ever passed by any Colonial Legislative Body during a single session; but I cannot but esteem it a privilege to have had an opportunity of taking part in laying the foundation of the youngest and most distant, but by no means the least important, of the numerous Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain.

"During the present Session provision has been made for the efficient administration of Justice, in all its various branches, with a due regard to the exigencies of scattered settlements, rapidly increasing in number and extent.

"For this purpose, the Ordinances for establishing a Supreme Court and County Courts, and indeed all the Ordinances of the Session, have been based upon the principles of localizing the machinery of the Government of each separate settlement, and of rendering them as independent as possible of the capital. Circuit Courts have been established to sit twice a-year: and local courts to sit monthly for the dispatch both of civil and criminal business. Though possessing but limited powers in ordinary cases, the judges of the county courts are invested with the power of granting injunctions, and other important powers, which must be exercised promptly, to secure the ends of justice, and to prevent irreparable injury to property.

"By confiding to the paid magistrates alone—to men who are appointed to the office for their fitness for the efficient discharge of its duties—the important power of depriving their fellow-subjects of liberty, on charges of felony or misdemeanour, and by securing to every man committed for trial, the verdict of a jury of his country openly declared, instead of the secret fiat of the Attorney-general, 'the Police Magistrate's Bill' appears to me to be calculated to effect a beneficial alteration in our colonial practice. The power of dealing summarily with trifling cases of larceny, given to the police magistrates by that Bill, has been suggested by the recommendation of her Majesty's Criminal Law Commissioner.

"In a new country, where land forms so important a subject of commerce, it is desirable that its transfer should be made a simple and easy transaction. To effect this object the law of real property has undergone a complete Revision; many of the now useless forms and subtleties of that difficult branch of the law have been abolished. Short and simple modes of conveying property have been substituted—and I believe it will be found that the bill, 'to facilitate the transfer of real property, and simplify the law relating thereto,' embodies almost all the well considered amendments which have been recently suggested by the most distinguished English lawyers, but which, from the technical nature of the subject, and the opposing differences of a powerful profession, have not yet been effected in the law of Real Property in England. It is not only desirable, however, that the law of real property should be made simple and easy, but that the title to so frequent and important a subject of sale and mortgage, should, as far as possible, be rendered secure. To effect so desirable an object a bill has been passed to provide for the Registration of Deeds, and instruments affecting the title to real property. In the framing of this comprehensive measure, advantage has been taken of the copious and valuable reports of the Real Property Law Com-



missioners. If carried into execution with accuracy and skill, the Registration Bill will, I trust, prove one of our most valuable Colonial enactments.

"Believing that neither the interests of the claimants themselves, nor the future prosperity of the Colony, would be consulted by allowing Sir George Gipps' plan for the settlement of the Land Claims' Question to be carried into effect; the Local Government, with much labour, matured a measure which alone appeared calculated to meet the many difficulties in which the subject was involved. So beneficial appeared to me to be the general principles of that measure, that, in introducing it for the approval of this Council, I did not hesitate to incur the responsibility of deviating from the letter of my instructions.

"If that bill had become law, the land claimants would almost immediately have acquired a valuable, available, and marketable property. Every absentee claimant would have had an interest in bringing before the public the many recommendations and valuable resources of the Colony.—A numerous body of settlers would have been drawn around the three principal settlements of the northern part of this island, and the value of property in them rapidly increased. By satisfying all the claimants southward of Auckland, by grants of land in the neighbourhood of this town, a district combining all the advantages of vicinity to the capital, and to the two harbours of Waitemata and Manukau on the eastern and western coasts, fertility of soil, and the extraordinary facilities of internal communication, afforded by the various branches of the Tamaki, it is not easy to decide whether the claimants themselves, or those who are interested in the prosperity of the capital, or the Colony at large, would have derived the greatest benefit.

"In a political point of view, the most important measure of the Session remains to be notified. If her Majesty's Government had not pointed out the expediency of doing so, the physical character of the country would have suggested the necessity of investing the inhabitants of the various settlements of this Colony, powers of local self-government. While it grants to each body corporate the power of undertaking, at the cost of the Borough, any works which may be required to promote 'the good order, health, and convenience,' of its inhabitants, and to render the navigation of its harbours 'safe, easy, and commodious,' the Bill to provide for the establishment of Municipal Corporations, makes no requirements which may not readily be complied with. By leaving to the various settlements the management of their own local affairs, the General Government will be relieved of a duty it could but ill perform. The inhabitants of each of them will be interested in developing its resources, and in making it as attractive as possible to the Immigrant; and by this means, an honourable rivalry will be created, and the prosperity of the Colony at large ultimately promoted.

"That the opposition which this measure met with in its most popular principle, during its progress through the Council, should have been led by one who was selected as representing the Colonists of the New Zealand Company's principal Settlement; a body of people bringing with them in all its freshness unimpaired, the English love of liberty, may well form a subject of astonishment and regret.

"Believing, though it would seem erroneously, the clamour raised by its introduction to represent the feeling of the claimants generally, I deemed it my duty to withdraw the bill first introduced for settling the Land Claims Question. Though the motives of the Government were then generally misrepresented, vilified, and impugned, I believe the time is not far distant when it will be as generally conceded that the original Land Claims' Bill would not only have promoted the successful colonization of the country, but would, at the same time, have materially advanced the interests of the claimants.

"In the course of the Session it has been made a subject of complaint by one of the members of this Council, and formally recorded by him upon the Minutes, that the opinions of the mercantile members have not been received 'with due deference.' I trust and believe that such a complaint is without foundation, and that the charge conveyed by it rests on the unsupported assertion of its author. Throughout the discussions of the Council I have been anxious to avail myself of information, assistance, and advice from all its members, without distinction—and I feel assured it will be acknowledged that, on all occasions, due deference was paid to opinions where deference was due, and that if no deference was paid, it was because no deference was due.

"GENTLEMEN,—I will now dismiss you with the thanks of the colony for your services in council, confidently trusting that you will endeavour to promote the harmonious working of those laws which you have been so long and arduously engaged in preparing for the Statute Book."

**CAPTAIN HOBSON'S EXPENDITURE**—No attempt at economy has been made in the Governor's expenditure, and the accounts exhibit similar features to those for which the last estimates were conspicuous, namely, expended for the benefit of the 8,000 inhabitants of Cook's Straits—nothing! Expended for the personal convenience of the governor—*thousands upon thousands!* five hundred pounds for the governor's kitchen, whilst for a harbour-master at the largest commercial port in New Zealand, with more trade than all other places, not a shilling can be spared. The gross partiality and injustice of Captain Hobson is his own—whatever good has been done in legislation belongs to the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General, acting under the sanction of Lord John Russell and Lord Stanley. Before the publication of our next number we are happy to say that more perfect accounts will be printed by order of the House of Commons. These accounts will exhibit two conspicuous features: the partiality of the Governor in distributing the benefits which a government ought to confer equally on all; and the most ruinous and reckless extravagance. This last must bring Captain Hobson's administration to an end without any other disqualification.

The following is an abstract of the estimates for the current year—We give below a list of the Abstract Statements, Estimates, &c., recently agreed to by the Legislative Council, together with copies of three of them.

The estimated expenditure is 56,597*s.* 10*d.*, being necessarily larger than the actual expenditure of the previous year, arising from the inevitable increase of various departments of the public service, and the creation of new ones. Of the latter we may mention the establishment of Supreme and County Courts; and, of the former, the Survey,

Post-office, and Gaol Departments. "The estimate of the probable expenses" (appended to No. 3) is too voluminous for a newspaper, but we may mention, however, that the sum of 994*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, under the head of "Harbour Master," includes the salaries of two coxswains, at only 48*l.* each per annum; eight boatmen, at 36*l.* each; conductor of signal station, 50*l.*; rations for eleven men, and incidental expenses. The Harbour Master's salary is 200*l.* per annum; for which he has frequently to be out in his boats for the Police and Survey Departments, to keep up the necessary correspondence with conductors of signal stations at the out-ports, including the Bay and Port Nicholson; and perform various other duties, requiring his most diligent attention.

From No. 4 it appears that the excess of estimated expenditure over revenue amounts to about 902*l.*; but it was explained in Council that the savings certain to be effected in many of the estimates would much more than cover this deficit. It is worthy of remark that there was no division on any of the items; that no item was reduced, but that, on the contrary, the discussions arose from the urgent endeavours of the un-official members to have them in several instances increased. The following is the list referred to—

No. 1.—Abstract of the Probable Expenditure of the Government of New Zealand for the year 1843.

No.	SERVICE.	£.	s.	d.
1.	His Honour the Judge, His Excellency the Governor	2,200	0	0
2.	Civil Establishment	20,399	17	1
3.	Survey Department	8,869	14	3
4.	Department of Public Works and Buildings	5,736	5	0
5.	Judicial Department	3,571	0	0
6.	Department of Police and Goals	8,300	12	6
7.	Ecclesiastical	550	0	0
8.	Miscellaneous	7,650	0	0
		56,597	8	10

No. 2.—Estimate of the Probable Amount of Revenue of the Government of New Zealand for the year 1842.

No. 3.—Statement shewing the Appropriation of the Revenue arising from the Sale of Crown Lands in New Zealand. [The Probable Proceeds of these sales are estimated at £50,000.]

No. 4.—Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of New Zealand for the year 1842.

REVENUE.			
Ordinary per statement No. 2.	23,520	0	0
Extraordinary per ditto.	17,824	16	7½
Excess of expenditure over revenue	902	5	5½
		43,347	2 1

EXPENDITURE.			
Aggregate amount as per statement No. 1.	56,597	8	10
Deduction ditto ditto No. 3.	14,350	6	9
		42,247	2 1

No. 5.—Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Colony of New Zealand for year 1840.

No. 6.—Explanatory Statement of Expenditure in the department of Public works for 1840.

	£	s.	d.
Erecting kitchen and outhouses to Government House, and fencing the domain at Russell	520	0	0
Erecting a goal at ditto	420	0	0
Ditto at Kororarika	269	0	0
Fitting temporary offices at Russell	122	0	0
Fitting Barracks for Mechanics at ditto	110	0	0
Erecting Bakehouse for the use of the Government Mechanics at ditto	50	0	0
Fitting a Court-house and Post-Office at ditto	70	0	0
Erecting a Flag-Staff, making Sew-Pits, and drain the domain at ditto	73	0	0
Erecting a house for the Superintendent of Works at ditto	60	0	0
Erecting Rapoo houses for Schools and Boats Crews at ditto	30	0	0
Purchase of six houses from Mr. Thompson for a Custom-House at the Bay of Islands, and for public offices at the seat of Government	700	0	0
Estimated Expenditure, discharging the Westminster, landing and settling Mechanics and Labourers at Russell, &c.	280	0	0
Loading the Anna Watson, at Russell, with stores, &c., for the seat of Government on the Waitemata	100	4	3
TOTAL	2804	4	3

**DUELLING IN AUCKLAND.**—The good people of Auckland seem to be very fond of playing at duelling—an innocent amusement when managed after their fashion. The Auckland papers are half filled with the quarrels of a Captain Best and a Mr. Cormack. (Why do not the papers charge for the insertion of such correspondence?) It would check such sport in a most wonderful manner. Upon the prevalence of their sham-fights we have the following *jeu d'esprit*—

Whereas, in the city of Auckland, many challenges have been sent, many persons have been posted, and some meetings have taken place; but no exchange of shots has, as yet, been made;

And, whereas, such practices if persevered in, are calculated not only to bring discredit on the Capital of New Zealand, but to deprecate the practice of duelling, and to deprive it of its salutary effects on society;

And, whereas, to send or carry a challenge, and to post for a coward,

is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court;

And, whereas, the practice of challenging, posting, and meeting without fighting, has increased, is increasing, and ought to be put down.

And, whereas, the drawing of blood is calculated to abate the nuisance;

Notice is hereby given that, from and after the first day of April next, commonly called "All Fools' Day," whoever shall go out as Principal, without discharging at his adversary, a pistol of efficient length and calibre, and loaded with "a certain leaden bullet," will be prosecuted with all the rigour of the law; and, whoever shall go out as "second," and shall allow the "principals" to leave the ground until both, or one of them, shall be killed, maimed, disfigured, or have received "some grievous bodily harm," will be deemed guilty of an offence against society, and be dealt with accordingly.

**DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE OF AUCKLAND TO BE UNDER THE COMPANY.**—The *Auckland Standard*, after alluding to a report that the New Zealand Company were desirous of selecting part of their land at Auckland, says:—

If there is any truth in the report, we trust most sincerely that the efforts of the New Zealand Company may be successful. As may be seen from the official reports, from which we have made extracts, there is "ample room and verge enough" for the location of an immense body of emigrants in this immediate neighbourhood. If the Company were allowed to take a part of their land here, there would still remain in the valley of the Thames on the East—at Kufia in the West—and, at some future day, at Port Cooper in the South, a rich and almost boundless field for their operations. As a national object; as affording an eligible field of emigration for the overgrown and over-worked population of the mother country, and to secure to the important and rapidly increasing Australian Colonies a constant supply of agricultural produce, it is obviously desirable that New Zealand should be speedily and systematically colonized. Were it for no other reason, the expediency of making use of the New Zealand Company as a colonising instrument, should be urged upon the attention of the Home Government. The work of selling land in detail, and of directing, controlling, and conducting emigration, can never be so efficiently performed by a government as by private individuals. By removing all restrictions from the Company, and employing them as the agents of the government in disposing of the waste lands of the Colony, and for the purposes of emigration and settlement, the Local Government and the Company would harmoniously work together for the one great object of successfully colonizing the country—constant, regular, and frequent communication would be immediately established between the various settlements—and each would be interested in making its own peculiar recommendations as attractive as possible. Instead of the present angry feeling an honourable rivalry would spring up, and the successful colonisation of these islands would be certainly secured. To our Auckland friends we would say, "BIDE YOUR TIME." *Le bon temps viendra.*

**DISSIPATION OF THE AUCKLAND EMIGRATION FUND.**—Every man interested in the value of property in Auckland, and the neighbourhood;—and every man interested in this settlement generally, is indebted to our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Porter, for calling the attention of the Government to the appropriation of that portion of the proceeds of the Land Sales, applicable to the introduction of Emigrants into the colony. In answer to the inquiry of Mr. Porter, how soon any emigrants might be expected here from England by means of the Emigration Fund, it was stated by the Governor, that the exigencies of the Government had been such as to require every farthing that had been acquired for the sale of land; and that, as yet, no funds had been sent home for the purpose of bringing out Emigrants; but that the amount thus applied to meet the pressing exigencies of the Government, 15,000*l.*, would be considered a debt to the Emigration Fund. No time should be lost in seeking to remedy the injury inflicted on the purchasers of land by the delay in applying this fund to its legitimate purpose. The course is clear—the claim irresistible. The Home Government must be immediately petitioned to advance the amount, and, without delay, to send here a proportionate number of Emigrants.

Mr. Porter expressly mistakes the course which ought to be pursued. The Home Government is not in a situation to advance money, and if they were, the friends of emigration would oppose such an advance, as being calculated to bring colonization into disrepute. The real cause of the absence of an emigration fund is not the "exigencies of the Government," but the extravagance of the Governor. Five hundred pounds for the Governor's kitchen cannot be classed among the "exigencies of the Government;" and the proper course is not to send a begging petition, which must be rejected, but a manly remonstrance against the extravagance of the Governor, and a demand for his recall. The Auckland people have only themselves to blame in this matter. Because the Governor hated the Company's settlers, the Auckland people slipped into the conclusion that he must be the very man for them. They defended every extravagance, forgetting that the chief evil would fall upon them. The Company's land fund is out of his reach, and we long ago warned our Auckland friends—if they will permit us so to call them—that the expenditure must be met out of the land fund before one shilling could be spent in emigration. But the people are coming to their senses: the Governor is as unpopular at Auckland as elsewhere; and if the proper course be now pursued, Auckland may get out of her difficulties in time.

The following proceedings of a meeting held on the 21st of March, show the feeling that is growing up against the Governor:—

William Brown, Esq., rose to propose to the meeting the adoption of a petition, praying that his Excellency would be pleased to reduce the price of land from 20*s.* to 5*s.* the acre; whereupon Mr. Porter objected to the receiving of the petition, stating that he had attended a private meeting on Saturday evening, where it was agreed that a grant or loan of 100,000*l.* should be asked from the Home Government, and that he would not bear any other petition. Dr. Martin then stated that Mr. Porter's duty, as Chairman, was simply to preserve order, and not to dictate to the meeting what should or should not be brought forward, so

long as the same was in accordance with the object of the meeting—and to act impartially.

Mr. Porter then said, that he "would soon end the matter," and immediately rose and left the room; whereupon, on the motion of Charles Abercrombie, Esq., seconded by Dr. Martin; Peter Williams, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. Brown then read his petition, which was seconded by Dr. Martin, supported by Mr. Mason and others, and carried without a dissenting voice; and it was immediately signed by every one in the room connected with New Zealand.

**2d Resolution.** Moved by Dudley Sinclair, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Spicer, Esq. and carried unanimously.

That the Inhabitants of Auckland and its vicinity have become purchasers of lands from the Government to the amount of 35,758*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; that the purchasers of land relying on the promise of Lord John Russell, that 50 per cent of the proceeds of such sales would be laid out in emigration, were induced to give a far larger sum than they otherwise would have done for the land, trusting that labour would soon give it value. That the amount of the Emigration fund, viz., 17,679*l.* 5*s.*, would have, if properly applied, brought upwards of 1,000 emigrants into this Colony. That this meeting has heard with great regret, that instead of the sum guaranteed by Lord John Russell having been set apart for that purpose, it has been misapplied to other purposes, and that this meeting cannot help expressing its disapprobation of this breach of faith with the settlers.

**3d Resolution.**—Moved by S. M. D. Martin, Esq., M. D., seconded by William Eppes Cormack, Esq.

That this meeting, understanding that it was the intention of certain parties to propose the adoption of a petition to her Majesty for a Grant or Loan of money, is of opinion that it is desirable to know the Governor's answer to the first Petition before entertaining such a project.—Carried unanimously.

**4th Resolution.** Moved by John I. Montefiore, Esq., and seconded by Dud. Sinclair, Esq., and unanimously carried.

That this meeting deems it vitally essential to the interests of the colony, to express its displeasure at the acts of the present Government, and that she can place no reliance on any of their acts, proceedings, or explanations.

**5th Resolution.** See the 10th Resolution, was just being put from the Chair, when Mr. Henry Thompson entered the room, and having made an apology, and explained the cause of his being so long past the hour at which the meeting was called, after a short discussion, the meeting agreed to his reading a memorial to Lord Stanley, requesting that the price of Land might be reduced to 10*s.* the acre, and that his Lordship would give a grant of 100,000*l.* to the colony, 80,000*l.* for Emigration, and 20,000*l.* for public buildings in Auckland, or failing a grant, to get a loan of that sum at an interest of not more than 5 per Cent payable at 20 years, on the security of the Land Revenue.

**6th Resolution.**—Adopting the whole of the memorial was then moved by Mr. Thompson, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Kelly.

Whereupon an amendment was moved by Mr. Mason, seconded by Mr. Abercrombie.

**7th Resolution.**—That Five Shillings be inserted in the said memorial, in place of Ten Shillings.

**8th Resolution.** Mr. Montefiore moved, and Mr. J. A. Brown seconded, That all ideas of Loan should be expunged, and these amendments carried with only two dissenters.

**THE PRESS.**—A new paper has been announced at Auckland, called the *Auckland Standard*. From the two numbers which have reached us it seems to be well conducted. The *Auckland Herald* is the organ of the officials, Mr. Shortland being a director. The *Auckland Chronicle* is said to be the organ of the jobbers; whose organ the *Standard* may be, we have yet to learn. A friend informs us that one of the older papers must shortly cease; which is not stated. There is now a paper at the Bay of Islands—the *Bay of Islands Observer*, said to be conducted by Mr. Quaille, a Baptist preacher, who writes long letters to the *Patriot*, in which, to say the least, the facts are very improperly coloured. We do not like priest-journalists. They are generally too bitter in their hatred of every sect and person opposed to them to make trust-worthy representatives of public opinion. With two papers at Wellington, and one at Nelson, we have a total of six, and perhaps seven, newspapers in New Zealand.

**MR. EARP'S DISMISSAL FROM THE COUNCIL.**—Captain Hobson has dismissed Mr. Earp from the Council. Mr. Earp was considered the representative from Port Nicholson; but the Wellington folk always repudiated his representative character, and had but little confidence in him. Capt. Hobson, it seems, expected in him a willing tool: he has, however, rebelled against his master, and, to warn all other councillors against disobeying the Governor's commands, Mr. Earp was dismissed. Some of the disclosures to which this had given rise are both amusing and instructive. In the *Auckland Herald*, of the 16th Feb., appeared an article headed "Our independent members," followed by another on the 19th headed "Our dependent members." The persons designated as belonging to the first class are Mr. Clendon, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Earp; the two first are spoken of in most disparaging terms, while Mr. Earp is held up as a very pattern for a wise and prudent legislator. Of Mr. Clendon, it is said that "he thought fit to desert the settlers in the hour of need." The Russell job, already alluded to in our columns, is spoken of; and, finally, Mr. Clendon is placed "among the incapable ones;" and it is intimated that men shake their heads as they pass by his dwelling. Mr. Porter is spoken of in terms of great contempt; he is described as "more conversant with speculation (meaning land jobbing) than with the works of one Adam Smith;" but when the writer comes to Mr. Earp—"The Port Nicholson people do not appear to have understood him; his aim appears to be to preserve the same consistent opposition to Government tyranny as he had set out with." We think," continues the writer, "that Mr. Earp has shown good policy. We

do think his position is an able one—a single arm lifted up against tyranny and incapacity." Up to this point the papers had reached Port Nicholson, where the editor of the *Gazette*, a gentleman of sober judgment, appears to be mightily puzzled. "Mr. Earp," he remarks, "remains in opposition, and is greatly glorified by his friend, the *Herald's* editor, for his independence; conduct generally attributed by Mr. Earp's constituents to instability of purpose, the Auckland editor has discovered to be the working of profound policy." The next paper—the *Herald* of the 23d—clears up the whole mystery. "This friend, the *Herald's* editor," peaches. It is Mr. Earp who bepraises Mr. Earp, and abuses all his colleagues. The editor makes a public declaration to this effect, and Mr. Shortland writes to Mr. Earp to the effect that he is directed to express his Excellency's conviction. Mr. Earp will see the necessity of exculpating himself from such a charge. Mr. Earp, however, declined any explanation, and the result was a public notice that the name of George Butler Earp, Esq., had, by the advice of the Council, been removed from its position in the commission of the peace, whereby he ceased to be a member of the Council. There is also another result which deserves recording in our columns. At a meeting of the trustees of the *Auckland Herald*, it was notified that as the paper had not been latterly conducted agreeably to the principles laid down in the prospectus, they considered it their duty to direct that it should contain nothing but advertisements and local news until a meeting of the shareholders should take place." From the choice English in which the paragraph is written, we fancy that we discover the fine Roman hand of Lieutenant Willoughby Shortland.

**CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF MARATU.**—The first sitting of the Supreme Court of Auckland was marked by an important case, we mean the trial and conviction of the young Bay of Island's chief, who committed the murders already recorded in our columns. We have no report of the trial, but should one reach us we shall certainly place it upon record. We learn, however, that the case was made out in the clearest manner, and the justice as well as the expediency of the extreme sentence of the law, which has since been carried into execution, is equally conspicuous. A great number of Maoris attended the trial, and as far as appearances went, they seemed convinced of the justice of the sentence. The journal in the Maori tongue, which we mentioned some time since, will enable the Government to explain this proceeding to the natives; and we have no doubt that it will have a most salutary effect. Both the Court and the Executive have acted with firmness and dignity in this matter, which cannot fail to create in the minds of all men confidence in the supremacy of the law—the only assurance of personal security. Before his death, the unfortunate man was baptized at his own request, receiving the name of William King.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM JOHN PERRY, AN EMIGRANT, WHO WENT OUT IN THE AMELIA THOMPSON, IN MARCH, 1841, TO A GENTLEMAN IN CORNWALL.

*New Plymouth, New Zealand, March 11, 1842.*

DEAR SIR—It is with respect and duty that I attempt to write you in a far land, to inform you of its valuable qualities and vast tracts of rich land, also the many useful minerals that I have discovered in the same. I trust that it may reach you and family enjoying every comfort of life that can be experienced in the land of your nativity.

I landed in New Plymouth, Sept. 5th, and was glad to put foot on shore once more, after a long confinement for nearly six months, and was kindly received by those that were here before, and found everything far beyond my expectation, as an ill report of the place had been spread by those of different parts in expectation of making a market of exorbitance; but that will soon be cured, and New Plymouth will become the home of all.

This is one of the finest places that can be seen, as to the land and its extensive boundaries, which, with cultivation, is capable of producing every species of grain for human use in the greatest abundance, and of the finest qualities, and in a climate far superior to England, and abounding with beautiful cooling streams of the purest water. The sand that is lying on the beach is almost iron, which I have smelted some of, and it is very rich, and a small specimen of the same I have sent you with some other minerals, that I discovered in these lands; the lodes are from four to five feet; and this place is very rich for coals. I have been and discovered three beds of coals, and they are from three feet to four in thickness; this is the place for the miner, and the farmer, with industrious tradesmen. Since that I have been here, I have bought a piece of land, it cost 30l., and have built a house on the same, which will save me 8s per week, and hope in a little time that I shall have two more. Sir, this place is in much want of a harbour, and that we expect the Company will soon perform, and that will complete it, and make it the place of export as well as import. Sir, excuse haste, as the time is precious in this place. Sir, I remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN PERRY.

Sir—You will have the goodness to inform Stephen Eva, that Philip is here, and doing well, and has got a house that will bring him 10s per week.

#### BILL FOR EXTENDING THE POWER OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.

**Preamble.**—Whereas great evils have been found to arise from the imprisonment of persons before trial, and it is desirable to diminish, as far as may be safely done, the number of cases in which such imprisonment is by law required.

**Certain charges of Larceny to be dealt with summarily.**—1. Be it enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows; all charges of larceny, where the value of the property shall not exceed twenty shillings,

and where the age of the party charged shall not exceed fifteen years, shall be brought before the Police Magistrate of the district within which the offence shall be alleged to have been committed, who, upon being satisfied of the value of the property, and the age of the party charged, shall hear the evidence for the prosecution and defence, and in case of conviction, shall sentence the offender to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six calendar months. Such adjudication shall be final, although it should subsequently be proved that the value of the property, and the age of the party charged, shall in fact exceed the aforesaid limits.

**Trivial cases may be dismissed.**—2. When upon such charge as aforesaid, the circumstances of the case shall appear to the Police Magistrate to be of so trivial a nature as to be unfit for prosecution, he shall have power to dismiss the case, although a felony may have been proved.

**If party make confession he may be dealt with summarily.**—3. On any charge of larceny before such Police Magistrate, where the value of the property stolen shall not exceed five pounds, whatever may be the age of the party charged, if such party shall, after hearing the information and evidence against him, voluntarily confess the offence, the Police Magistrate shall take such confession, and shall sentence the offender to imprisonment for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

**Offenders to be Committed or held to bail by Police Magistrate only.**—4. Before any person shall be committed for trial, or held to bail to take his trial on any charge of felony, or misdemeanor, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate of the district within which the offence shall be alleged to have been committed, who shall enquire into the case, and commit the party so charged, or hold him to bail, or suffer him to go at large on his own recognizances, or dismiss the case, as circumstances may require.

**One Police Magistrate to have the power of two Justices.**—5. Every Police Magistrate shall have all such powers of dealing summarily with cases of assault, and of admitting to bail persons charged with felony, as may by law be exercised by any two Justices of the Peace.

**Depositions.**—6. In every case where any person shall be committed or held to bail, the depositions taken in the case shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be transmitted by the Police Magistrate to the Crown Prosecutor of the district, or, where there shall be no Crown Prosecutor, to the Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of the Crown, as the case may require.

**All persons committed or held to bail to be brought to trial.**—7. Every person so committed, or held to bail, shall be brought to trial upon an indictment signed by the Crown Prosecutor, or where there shall be no Crown Prosecutor, by the Attorney-General.

**Fees.**—8. All fees received by any Police Magistrate, shall be accounted for quarterly to the Colonial Treasurer, or Treasurer of the county or district (as the case may be), and shall be chargeable with the salary of the Police Magistrate and the current expenses of the Police Office.

**Commencement of Ordinance.**—9. This ordinance shall come into operation on the first day of March, 1842.

Viewed with English eyes, it certainly seems to carry the summary jurisdiction of the justices to a dangerous extent. In dispensing with trial by jury, it is certainly a violation of what has been called the constitutional right of Englishmen. If there existed in New Zealand an establishment for the custody and reformation of juvenile offenders, including a well conducted school, the power of a single police magistrate to imprison for six months, would be excusable; but it may be some time before such an institution is to be found in New Zealand, and until then, the power to imprison for six months must be deemed too large to be confided to justices out of sessions. Where a person of full age makes confession, I do not see any objection to dealing with him summarily for small offences; but to give to magistrates out of sessions power to imprison for twelve months, appears to me to be another error of excess. If the police magistrates be professional men, one may perhaps be safely deemed equal to two ordinary justices; first, because they will probably have more knowledge, and, second, because they have less local prejudice. But if they be merely official personages, obliged to consult "Murphy's Australian Justice" before they act, and in the habit of clearing the court before they consult in secret that useful manual of convict law, I submit that the clause is bad. The great defect of the Act is that it contains no appeal clause. In nearly every Act of Parliament giving summary jurisdiction to justices to imprison for three months, an appeal to the quarter sessions is given, but here the party grieved has no remedy—he must submit to any injustice which ignorance and malevolence may impose.

The views of the Attorney-General in proposing the above bill, will be seen in the following report of his speech on the occasion:—

The Attorney-General—I now move, in accordance with the Orders of the day, the third reading of the "Police Magistrate's Bill." It is entitled, "A Bill for extending the powers of Police Magistrates;" and, although very short (containing only nine clauses), it is one of very great importance to the community at large. When the measure was last under the consideration of Council, I deemed it an essential duty to make a few observations upon it, explanatory of its nature, and the benefits it is calculated to confer, in awarding, in some cases, speedy justice I was desirous, in making those observations, that they should go forth to the public, being anxious at all times, that the fullest publicity should be given to the proceedings of this council, and that the earliest explanations should be afforded of the nature and objects of all bills brought under our consideration. It now appears that no reporter was then present; at least no report of our proceedings has been published. On the present occasion, I shall not repeat the arguments I then urged in favour of the bill; but I may be allowed to explain, briefly, its three leading features. The three first clauses are framed in accordance with the recommendations in a report of the Commissioners in England, appointed to inquire into the operation of criminal law. These three clauses are for the benefit of the subject; they enact, that certain cases may be dealt with summarily, including those in which the prisoner makes confession; and also that trivial cases, which the Police Magistrate may deem to be unfit for prosecution, shall be dismissed. It must be obvious to all, that the long period which too frequently elapses between the committal of an accused person, and the time of trial, is frequently a grievous

wrong, inflicting, in many cases, a longer imprisonment than what is deemed adequate to the offence on sentences being passed. Long lapses of time between committal and conviction of prisoners, also tends to the contamination of the accused, even in the best regulated gaols of England, for want of classification. And, if such be the case there, how much greater must be the evil in a new colony like New Zealand, where scarcely any facilities of classification exist, either before or after trial? The second great object of the bill is, to prevent, as far as is possible, erroneous convictions and decisions by the Police Magistrate. The Police Magistrate is a paid officer, and the public have a right to expect that the gentlemen who fill that important post shall be fully confident to the satisfactory performance of their duties. The third leading feature of the bill is, to take away from the Attorney-General the power by which he is now constrained to act, in his single person, in the capacity of a Grand Jury. I am convinced that it will, on all occasions, be much more satisfactory to the party accused, and much more favourable to his future credit and character, that he should be liberated on the open acquittal of a jury of his country, rather than obtain his liberation by the private decision of a paid officer of the crown.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded the motion, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The Ordinance will come into operation on the third day of March, 1842.

#### REVIEWS.

*Narrative of a Residence in Various Parts of New Zealand; together with a Description of the Present State of the Company's Settlements.* By Charles Heaphy, Draftsman to the New Zealand Company. 8vo Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE book before us is the production of a gentleman who left England with the first expedition despatched by the New Zealand Company in the month of May, 1839, and who, after visiting all the places of interest in the colony, left Wellington on his return home in November of last year. From the official position which our author occupied, he had ample opportunities of enquiry and investigation; and during his leisure moments he appears to have devoted himself in collecting important facts and information on the present physical condition of the country, and the capabilities which each individual settlement affords for colonization. In this *multum in parvo* we have the *utile et dulce*. Every thing is touched upon which is likely to instruct and interest the emigrant. The pamphlet is divided into ten chapters and an appendix, and treats of many points which former authors have overlooked and neglected; and Mr. Heaphy, in true Port Nicholson style, does not omit to show the fashionable feeling which he, in common with most of the inhabitants of Wellington, entertain towards Captain Hobson and his secretary. After the beautiful summer which we have experienced in England this year, we can hardly suppose that the climate of New Zealand can surpass our own; but what will our friends here say when they are told that, instead of three or four months of fine summer weather, that of New Zealand extends to eight.

Of the climate of New Zealand too much cannot be said in praise, as it is equalled by but few, and cannot be surpassed by any in the world. It is extremely equable, and consequently well adapted to persons suffering from or dreading pulmonary disease, and to whom the sudden change from extremes of warm and cold temperature is fatally injurious. Many persons, and amongst them, some with whom I am personally acquainted, emigrated solely on account of the benefit which they expected they might derive from the superior climate, &c.; in every instance have their wishes been realized. Persons, who may be in other respects; disappointed with the country, and make public their dissatisfaction, cannot find fault with the climate, which, were it possible, they would seek to condemn.

Since the arrival of the colony only one death has occurred from a contagious disorder, and one from immediate pulmonary affection. The few deaths which have taken place have either been caused by accidental injuries, or by the natural decay of age. The life which a settler leads in a newly settled country, the exposure to which he must be subject on his first arrival, and his many subsequent hardships would, it might be thought, undermine the health of a person who had so lately been accustomed to every comfort in a civilized country; but far from having this effect, it is quite the reverse, and every one, especially those most actively employed, owns to an improvement of health since his departure from England.

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 wholly spent in the bush, and who often pursue their vocations in all weather, are amongst the healthiest and most robust men in the Colony.

The climate is not more healthy than it is pleasing. In the summer season, which may be said to last for eight months, the weather is particularly fine, while even then it is never oppressively hot. The thermometer in the middle of summer ranges between 65 and 75 degrees, rarely exceeding the latter, and in winter seldom falls below 40 degrees.

The effect of the equability of the climate 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. During the two winter months of June and July, nature seems in more repose than at other times; but even then there is no suspension of vegetable life.

So much for the climate; let us now see what can be produced from the soil. But as our space will not permit us to enumerate all the products of New Zealand, we must confine ourselves to noticing a few.

Potatoes planted in the English method, upon cleared forest land

have yielded 14 tons per acre, and in the native way, putting stumps or roots whole in ground which is not cleared, 10 tons. At the Chatham Islands the soil is richer, and 16 tons can be obtained. The native method of culture is very defective. They never plant the "eye" separately, but reserve the very smallest of the produce for the next year's seed, and not unfrequently depend on what remains in the ground, after a negligent search, for the ensuing year's crop. They also only plant between the stumps in their clearing, which is still encumbered with trunks and branches of fallen trees; they, nevertheless, always get abundant crops, and consequently think that the attention which they see the English pay to their fields is unnecessary trouble. The native turnip has increased in size but degenerated in quality, since its introduction, in consequence of neglect of culture. The quantity, however, yielded by the land is always good. Several specimens of giant cabbage have been produced from land near Wellington; the size of one grown in Robinson Bay, close to the beach of the Harbour, would have in England obtained it the premium of an horticultural society. Peas thrive remarkably well, and ripen during ten months of the year. The smaller kinds of garden stuff can also be had at almost any season.

"All English fruit-trees may be found in New Zealand. From a few peach and apricot stones that had been planted in the northern parts of the island, there are now great numbers of those trees growing wild about Hokianga and the Bay of Islands.

The vines taken from England were looking well, but their proper cultivation was not understood. In the garden of a timber merchant residing on the Hokianga, I noticed 106 different species of vines, which included all the most celebrated in Europe; and they all appear to be flourishing. In the same garden were all the English fruits,—peas, cherries, plums, 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.

To prove the extraordinary productivity of the soil, even in places where it should be least expected, I need only mention the circumstances that on the day of my departure from Wellington, I saw in the garden of a poor man on the beach, strawberries, with ripe fruit, growing on the sand, within ten paces of the sea. I may also mention having seen pumpkins, maize, and melons growing in the sandy soil of the beach of Thorndon, ere that place was chosen as the site of Wellington. English flax, or lime-seed, is also to be seen growing in a similar soil near the mouth of the Hutt.

The chapters from which we have made these extracts, concludes with some interesting observations on the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand flax, to which we particularly call the attention of emigrants, as this article must, in the course of time, be one of the most valuable exports from the colony.

The sixth chapter contains a description of Wellington, and as to the difficulty of making Port Nicholson, Mr. Heaphy has the following statement:—

As the accessibility of Port Nicholson during the heavy contrary gales which sometimes prevail, has been questioned, I may here mention that the number of vessels which have beat in against strong gales are fourteen, and fifty-three with light winds. Out of this number, forty-seven were strangers, and eighteen entered by night. Each time that I have entered Port Nicholson has been against contrary winds, and thrice out of the five times has been by night. It is fortunate to be able to add, that since the formation of the colony, no vessel has met with any serious accident, either while in the harbour or when entering.

We have a brief mention of the locality of Wellington:—

The site of Wellington possesses the advantage of being for the most part situated on high ground, or land of sufficient inclination to allow of natural drainage. The extent of swampy land is therefore little, and from even this, through its adjacency to, and height above the sea, the water may be carried off with but little expense. No town in the world can be better watered, as streams intersect it at every hundred yards over its whole extent, and the water is everywhere good. Two persons who built upon high ground have sunk wells, and in both water has been obtained at a depth of thirty feet. The town is chiefly built on what was called the Lambton and Thorndon Flats, which are two pieces of flat or gently sloping ground, extending from the hills at the back of the town to the beach. Each of these flats is about a mile square, and the two would have been sufficient in size for the site of the town, had it been laid out in half instead of whole acre sections. Had the town covered only 550 acres, nothing could have surpassed the excellence of the site; as for commercial purposes, the advantage of having a town nearly encircling a good harbour, and with so extended a water frontage as three miles, is of great importance, and but rarely to be obtained. The quantity of ground which Wellington actually covers, gives the built portion of it rather a straggling appearance. This, however, is its only fault.

Now that this colony is established, and many of the emigrants following agricultural pursuits, it is of the greatest importance that the minimum expence of clearing land preparatory to farming should be ascertained. This subject has not been overlooked by Mr. Heaphy.

An incautious statement made in an otherwise well-written letter from a settler at Port Nicholson to a friend in England, I believe to have done the agricultural interest of the colony more harm than all the opposition of the government. It was to the effect that the forest land could not be cleared at a less cost than 40l per acre. The truth of this statement was not only believed by many in England, but also by those who read it in the adjacent colonies, and by many in New Zealand itself; and much deterred people from farming, or in any way investing their money in the improvement of land. Experience has since proved that the average cost of clearing and stumping land, is between ten and twelve pounds per acre; and I believe that when the business is well conducted, it may be done for considerably less, probably not exceeding half that sum.

Evidently, the best way of clearing land is that pursued by the Canadians (as well as by the New Zealanders in their potato grounds). Having felled the timber, and stacked it for burning, they immediately turn up the ground by spade husbandry, or sometimes by the plough, and plant between the stumps, leaving in the roots to rot—which hap-

pens in a few years. The settler is thus always employed either in the cultivation of the ground, or on fresh clearing, and, while improving his property, is subsisting on the produce of that portion of it already in cultivation. Some of the natives near Wellington, who are clearing land for the settlers, follow another method—namely, that of cutting off the crown or upper branches of the tree only, whereby much of the valuable timber is saved for some time for the settler's use, and the quantity to be logged and burnt is much lessened.

To show what may be done in the forest by industrious application, I may mention the circumstance of two young Scotchmen, owning a section in the Wekarori valley, near Wellington, having, by their own unaided labour, cleared about twenty acres of forest land heavily timbered, and built themselves a house in the space of six months, with only the assistance of a native to carry their provisions to them from the town.

The remaining part of the volume contains some important information in reference to New Plymouth and Nelson; but our limits will not permit us to do more than say that the chapters on those settlements are equally interesting with the other parts of the work. This brochure has the advantage of cheapness, and, from containing much New Zealand matter in a condensed form, we earnestly recommend it to the emigrant and the settler.

1. *Stories of Animals*, intended for children between five and seven years old. Darton and Harvey, Gracechurch-street, 1837.
2. *The Boy and the Birds*, by Emily Taylor, with designs by Thomas Landseer. Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street.
3. *The Squirrels and other Animals*; or, Illustrations of the Habits and Instincts of the smaller British Quadrupeds. By G. Waring. Harvey and Darton.

In a recent number of this Journal we inserted a short animadversion, sent us for the purpose by a correspondent, on the improper character of the books advertised as children's books in the New Zealand papers. In several earlier numbers we reviewed some books of a better class, such as Peter Parley's admirable works, and others which were transmitted us by Darton and Clark, of Holborn-hill, and we now have it in our power to introduce to the notice of our readers some others which have been placed at our disposal by Harvey and Darton, of Gracechurch-street, who, with the first-named firm, should be called the child's own publishers.

We are not quite sure that our fathers were not indebted to some by-gone Darton for an introduction to a knowledge of useful things. We ourselves certainly were, and look back with pleasure, not unmixed with gratitude, to certain little books, bearing the names of Harvey and Darton; and we rejoice that our children will derive knowledge from the same source. The books of the present Harvey and Darton are certainly very superior to those of our Harvey and Darton, some thirty odd years ago. Besides keeping pace with the advance of science, they have made an intrinsic advance both in the mode of treating subjects, and in the illustration. Writers of skill and eminence wisely think themselves well employed in providing for the instruction of children, and as the best artists are employed to illustrate the works which issue from the establishment of our respected friends (for so we take leave to call them), the taste is cultivated at the same time with the intellect, and the mind is stored with useful facts. The three books, the titles of which we have placed at the head of this notice, convey to the youthful reader a great deal of information as to the habits of animals, in a way to impress it upon the attention, and therefore the memory. There is in the last two works a thin veil of fiction, which so much delights children, and which cannot do harm, inasmuch as it readily falls aside as the intellect strengthens, leaving only the substantial knowledge, which for a time it softened, but did not conceal. We have some doubt whether the fictions to which we allude ever deceive. That they delight we know, but the child does not really believe that the squirrel says so and so to his wife and family; and at a very early age, by the aid of a judicious and affectionate teacher, the child comes to distinguish that which is figurative from that which is real, and thus the figure performs the important service of assisting them without the smallest sacrifice.

These books, then, may safely be recommended for the use of very young children. Even before they can themselves master the stories, the teacher—generally the parent or an elder sister—may read them aloud. The avidity with which children return to these oral lessons, shows the delight with which instruction may be clothed, and an inducement is soon furnished to the youthful mind to acquire the power of reading the books themselves.

It is not long since the names of Mrs. Barbauld and Dr. Aikin, as authors, and those of Harvey and Darton, as publishers, stood alone in the field of juvenile literature. Now, happily, a large number of able authors have entered the field as instructors of youth. To the list of publishers of works especially designed for youth, we may add the names of Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Tegg, of Cheapside, London; and we hope we may shortly have an opportunity of introducing some of their respective publications to our readers.

*Employment for the Million; or Emigration and Colonisation on a National or extended Scale, the Remedy for National Distress, in a Letter to Her Majesty's Ministers.* By John Crawford, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

We have no faith in exclusive remedies, and all that can safely be predicated of any proposal to relieve the general tendency to distress in fully peopled countries is, that it is efficient for the purpose contemplated. Colonisation we believe to be so, but only on one condition, namely, that of making the land in the new colony an instrument for raising the emigration fund. Colonisation so conducted attacks the great cause of distress, population and capital in excess

compared with the field for its employment. Mr. Crawford's pamphlet has some apt illustrations of this view of the subject, but he seems disposed to go further than we should, and promote the removal of people at any cost. To this extent mere emigration cannot be defended. It is opposed to that more perfect system of colonisation which we have so often advocated. Colonisation in a proper sense, however, owes much to the zealous author of this tract, which we recommend to those who are interested in the subject.

PORT NICHOLSON SHIP NEWS.

As our own files of the *Gazette* has not arrived, and the one before us is broken, we can only give the ship news from the *Gazette* of the 19th March. The list of ships in port, with the Nelson news, will include all the arrivals up to that time.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.—Brigantine Vanguard, 62, Murray from Port Nelson; in ballast.

March 18.—Sloop Royal William, 43, Lovett, from Coast; cargo, pigs and potatoes.

SAILED.

March 16.—Schooner Nelson Packet, 20, Jackson, for Nelson Haven; sundries.

Same day.—Schooner Jane, 15, Martin, for Wanganui. Passenger—Captain Mathieson.

IN PORT.

Barque Gladside, Mathieson.	Barque New York Packet, Gregory.
Schooner Governor Hobson, Skelton	Schooner Minerva, Reid.
—Mary Ann Wade, Tulett.	—New Zealander, Guard.
—Lady Leigh, Rooke	—Nymph, Scamion.
Ship Clifton, Cox	Barque Bright Planet, Morrison.
Schooner Gem, Pearce.	Schooner Ariel, Mulholland.
Barque Birman, Cleland.	Brigantine Sisters, Clarke.
Schooner Blossom, Tullock.	—Vanguard, Murray.
Brig Maria Theresa, Clarke.	Sloop Royal William, Lovett.
Schooner Look-in, Cannon.	

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

MEMORANDUM OF BEARINGS OF A REEF, TAKEN ON BOARD THE SCHOONER "ARIEL" IN MARCH 1840.

"To Tua Mutou" bore west half south, Gable-end Foreland north half west, from the centre of the reef, which was estimated to extend one and a half mile (nearly north and south,) and to be about ten miles off shore.

In the following year the reef was again seen by Captain Wing and myself in the schooner Deborah, and the bearings taken by a boat on the reef as follows:—

Table Cape S.S. west, Young Nick's Head S.W. and by W. half W. Gable-end Foreland N. and by W. The least water on the reef (at about high water neap tides,) was three fathoms—it is very narrow, and we estimated the extreme length to be from two to three miles.

(Signed) J. W. HARRIS, Of Poverty Bay.

Wellington, March 15, 1842.

LONDON PRICES CURRENT.

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 of August, with the total Deliveries each Year, to the same date.

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	Deliveries in July.
Hemp, St. Petersburg, clean	366	226	379	1475	1070	354
—Riga & Do. outshot	119	223	454	764	594	54
—clean and Pass	314	139	955	771	497	88
—Polish, and Riga Rhine.	110	244	363	553	291	136
—Codilla, Italian, &c.	52	492	252	225	302	22
—East India	4011	4785	4048	2023	1490	391
Tons.....	4972	6109	6451	5811	4244	1039
Flax, St. Pet. 12 and 9hd.	100	157	100	74	70	—
—Riga	388	442	770	690	354	15
—Other sorts	101	225	221	384	366	85
Tons.....	589	824	1091	1148	790	100

	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	
Price of Clean Hemp..	30 6	36	37 15	38	32 0	
Do. 12 head Flax..	—	—	—	—	—	
Do. Y. C. Tallow..	46 6	52	52 6	48 3	48	
Do. Town ditto ..	48 6	53 0	53 6	50 6	49	
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
Flax Riga PTR	42 0 0	—	43 0 0	—	—	per ton
Ditto D C	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Petersburg 12 head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto 9 head	34 0 0	—	34 10 0	—	—	—
Ditto 6 head	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hemp —St. Petersburg Clean	31 10 0	—	0 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto Outshot	29 10 0	—	0 0 0	—	—	—
Ditto Half clean, old 28	0 0	—	28 10 0	—	—	—
Riga Rhine	33 6 0	—	34 0 0	—	—	—
East India	15 10 0	—	17 0 0	—	—	—
Jute	15 5 0	—	15 15 0	—	—	—
Bombay	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	—	—	—
Manilla	23	—	24 0 0	—	—	—

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Australian, 1st quality.	1	9	2	0
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	4	1	9
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1	0	1	4
Ditto, Lambs'	1	6	2	0
Ditto, Grease.	0	8	1	0
Van Diemen's Land, 1st quality	1	6	1	10
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	3	1	6
Ditto, 3rd quality.	1	0	1	3
Ditto, Lambs'	1	6	2	0
Ditto, Grease	0	8	1	0
Cape, 1st quality.	1	6	1	9
Ditto, 2nd quality.	1	0	1	3
Ditto, 3rd quality and Grease.	0	8	1	0
British Merino, Washed.	1	0	1	2
Ditto, Grease	0	8	0	9
Southdown.	0	10	1	0
German, duty paid:—				
Saxon } 1st and 2nd Else	3	0	5	0
Prima	2	3	3	0
Silesian } Secunda	1	9	2	3
Australian Fleec.	2	0	3	3
DUTIES.—British Produce	Free.			
Foreign, value under 1s 3d per lb.	Above, 1s 1d			
QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO LONDON.				
In 1842 to last Week.		Same time in 1841.		
Spanish	323,526		684,918	
Australian	8,950,510		11,403,561	
Other sorts	4,523,348		7,640,579	
Liverpool	4,515,087		7,460,357	
Bristol	19,928		16,500	
Hull	5,043,526		8,430,303	
OILS, &c.				
Fish Oils, Sperm Oil, on the sperm	83	0	84	0
Headwater	90	0	95	0

Southern Whale, pale	34	10	35	0
Do. yellow	33	10	34	0
Do. brown	31	10	33	0
Greenland or Davis' Straits Whale, without casks	Nona.			
Whale fins, Greenland and Davis' Straits sizeable	310	0	315	0
Southern, all round	135	0	130	0

**CONVEYANCE OF CATTLE BY SEA.**—If any of our correspondents can afford us any information respecting the management of cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals during a long sea voyage, we shall be much obliged to them for an article on the subject. It should embrace the whole economy of their transport, size, and nature of the cattle-boxes, nature and quantity of food, quantity of water, and in short, every suggestion calculated to secure the safe transport of valuable breeding stock. The information will be extremely valuable to the emigrant who may contemplate the introduction of improved stock into the colony.

**MALLEABLE ZINC.**—But few persons have any idea of the extent to which malleable zinc is now used as a substitute for utensils of tin, lead, alates, wood, earthenware, &c.; and from its cheapness, durability, and susceptibility of cleanliness, it merits the attention of the settler. The dairy may now be entirely filled with articles made of this useful metal; the best dairy windows are unquestionably made of perforated zinc; all the milk pails and pans are made of zinc plate, which is easily kept bright, and does not soon corrode. Wheel churns are also made of the same material. Baths, garden engines, flower-pots, and almost all kinds of domestic utensils are now made of the same material in preference to tin; indeed, the several uses to which it may be applied can only be properly conceived by visiting a well-filled shop. We lately inspected the stock of Mr. Hewetson, of Cannon-street, and we at once became convinced of the peculiar adaptation of the material to articles intended for colonial use; and the emigrant will find many adapted to ship-use, as not being liable to breakage.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.**  
**T**he next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Port-au-Pierre; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.  
 The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, or Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 8s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.  
 A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.  
 Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25s.; Second cabin, 12l.; Steerage, 8s.  
 For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage, and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and CO., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Backchurch, London.  
 The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

Published Weekly, Price 1d., and in Monthly Parts at 7d. and 8d.

**CHAMBERS'S LONDON JOURNAL,** devoted to Science, History, Poetry, Biography, and Adventure. To the merits of this popular Periodical, Fourteen Parts of which are now published, a great portion of the London and Provincial Papers have borne the most flattering testimony.  
 Amongst the Series of Articles now in progress of publication, will be found "The British Museum Explained and Illustrated," with upwards of One Thousand highly-finished Engravings.  
 Strange, 21, Paternoster Row, and all other Booksellers.

**EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.**  
**P**ERSONS 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 assist use 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 Randall, New Zealand and East India Agent, 17, Throgmorton-street, London.

**TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR-MILL.**  
 No. 2, price 7l. without, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

**ZINK MANUFACTORY, CANNON-STREET.**  
**H. HEWETSON** informs EMIGRANTS and EXPORT MERCHANTS, that he has manufactured a large stock of useful articles in Zink, well adapted for Emigrants, comprising the important requisites of economy, efficiency, and durability. A few of the leading Articles are—  
 Zink in sheets, for Roofing Verandahs, Flats, &c.  
 Zink Eaves Guttering, Rain-water Piping, Heads, &c., &c.  
 Zink Window-sash Frames, Pecking-Cases lined, &c.  
 Zink Milk Pans, Churns, Strainers, Skimners, &c.  
 Zink perforated for Dairy Windows, Nails, Tacks, &c.  
 Zink Water-cases, Wash-hand Basins, Foot Baths, &c.  
**H. HEWETSON, 37, CANNON-STREET, near LONDON-BRIDGE.**

**TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.**—A Gentleman, who has resided for some years in the Australian Colonies, offers his services to any capitalist about to emigrate.  
 Apply to X. Y. W., Copper and Gole, Australasian Agents, Golden-cross, Strand.

**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.

**FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON.**  
**F**New Zealand direct, under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail on the 1st October (last shipping day, 26th September), the splendid British-built ship, **INDUS**, 428 tons register, A 1, and coppered; **DAVID M'KINZIE**, Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. This vessel was built expressly for the passenger trade; has a full poop, with very superior accommodation, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.  
 For freight or passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, 9, Broad-street Buildings; to the Commander on board; to Messrs. Clark and Oplivy, 24, Billiter-street; or to Lechians and M'Leod, 62, Cornhill.

**EMIGRANTS' TENTS.**—12 feet square made of the thickest Canvas or Deck if required, 6l 18s; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Poles, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 2l extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute, 5l complete for use. Weight 20lbs., quite waterproof. Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Sheep folding Net of strong tarred cord 24 feet high, 4 1/2 per yard. Rick Cloths, Tarpsauls, Tents, Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tanbridge-place, corner of Judd-street, New-road.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand,  
**THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE** was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the special object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.  
 PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.  
 ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 2s 6d for the first insertion; and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.  
 Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ludbrook and Co.'s Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., particular will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured. Free of Expense in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.  
 Forms, containing further information, can be obtained on application to  
**SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.**

**TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND, &c.**  
**RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY** for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggons, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.  
 "I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 147, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of invoices with some of my friends in the Colony, I found I had been well served, 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

**NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.**  
 These ROOMS were established in 1835, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies.  
 Annual Subscription 2l. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.  
 Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight Insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Copper and Gole, as above.

**FOR NELSON and WELLINGTON,**  
**F**New Zealand, direct, the splendid new Ship **PRINCE OF WALES**, Coppered; 529 Tons Register. **ALEXANDER ALEXANDER**, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. Under engagement to the New Zealand Company, to sail on the 1st of September. Last shipping day, Aug. 29th. This ship was built expressly for the Colonial Passenger Trade; is expected to sail very fast; has elegant accommodation; and having 7-foot height between decks, presents a most desirable opportunity for cabin and intermediate passengers. Will carry an experienced Surgeon.  
 For Freight or Passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, No. 9, Broad-street Buildings; to the Commander on Board; or to JOHN PIRIE and CO., 71, Cornhill.

Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM JACKSON**, No. 175, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunston's in the West; by Henry Hoare Gurnett, of 9 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors," 175, Fleet-street. Saturday, Aug. 29, 1843.

# THE New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 69.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## MR. RENNIE'S NEW ZEALAND PROJECT:

[We print the following observations on Mr. Rennie's project, from the last number of the *Colonial Gazette*. They proceed, in part, from the pen of a correspondent, and in part from that of the Editor. The communicated portion is, as our contemporary hints, from a gentleman who has long given the subject of colonisation his attention, and whose opinions have weight with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. We agree with his views, especially with what he says as to the project of lowering the price of land. It would be unjust to the other settlements, and absolutely ruinous to the Company.]

### DANGER OF LOWERING THE PRICE OF LAND IN THE COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS, AND THEIR POWER TO MAINTAIN IT IN SPITE OF GOVERNMENT COMPETITION.

Mr. RENNIE'S proposal for the fourth settlement in New Zealand has excited much attention in colonising quarters: generally it meets with approval; but one point in his plan has roused strong objection—namely, the land-price of 25s an acre. This has created some uneasiness on behalf of the settlements founded at New Plymouth and Nelson before Mr. Rennie's project was imagined. The arguments against the lowered rate of 25s an acre have been forcibly stated in a paper by a party possessed of considerable stake in New Plymouth, which we print in the writer's words:—

"The security felt by the first colonists at Wellington, in respect of the next succeeding settlements which have been formed by the Company mainly rested on the advance of price in those settlements. All reasonable men saw that, under these circumstances, the lands at Wellington might and probably would be advanced in value, but that there was no danger of depreciation: they felt consequently no alarm; and, with so few exceptions as not to be worth mentioning, no jealousy has existed. But far different will be the case if the new plan as carried out as proposed; and although it is perhaps possible that Nelson, from the large stake already possessed there, may struggle on, it seems to us that no one can doubt the entire extinction of New Plymouth. The effect of offering land at 25s per acre as respects the holders of lands purchased at 30s, must be at once to confiscate one-sixth of all the capital laid out, unless, indeed, you do them justice by returning that sixth in money, or granting an equivalent in new land.

"Assuming, which we have a fair right to do, that the price of land hitherto fixed by the Company is not too high, then we contend that the proposal of Mr. Rennie renders it necessary rather to raise that price than to lower it. This argument is admirably put in the following extract from appendix B to Lord Durham's Report; and if the words 'New Zealand' were substituted for the 'United States,' the passage might be supposed to have been written in anticipation of the very question which has now arisen—

"Under the plan that I am about to propose, the whole amount of purchase-money of land in the North American Colonies would be expended partly in the execution of works from which the purchasers would derive a direct and immediate benefit, and the funds for which are raised in the United States by taxation; and partly in providing for a greatly-increased emigration. These works, too, or at least the greater portion of them, would be performed before the last was sold; and the purchasers therefore would be in the same position as those who, in the United States, purchase land from speculators who have given an increased value to their land by the improvements which they have effected upon it. Assuming, therefore, that the measures suggested will be carried into effect, a higher price may properly be demanded for the land in the Colonies, than that which is at present the upset price in the United States; and the result of this price, coupled with the other measures with which it is connected, would be, with respect to the Colonies, similar to that which has been produced with respect to the United States by the general systems pursued in that country, of which the present higher price forms a part. Instead of deterring it would attract purchasers; and we might confidently rely upon seeing American citizens leaving their own country to enjoy the greater economical advantages of the British Colonies, in the same manner as British emigrants are now drawn to the United States by the superior attractions which they offer."

"It seems clear to us, then, that one of the best results of Mr. Rennie's plan will be to increase the demand for labour, by inducing proprietors to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the preliminary preparation; and that the fund by which that labour is to be supplied should consequently be increased and not diminished.

"We think that, in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Rennie's letter, in which he explains why he thinks a less portion of the produce of land-sales may be applied to emigration than has previously been the case, he has fallen into a serious fallacy, and that the practical tendency of his measure will be directly contrary to that which he assumes: The sum to be dealt with is 100,000*l*. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that 20,000*l* is the expense of surveys and management, there will remain 80,000*l*; one-half of which Mr. Rennie proposes to apply to public works, such as roads, bridges, &c., leaving the residue of 40,000*l* for the purpose of conveying out the labourers who are to make the roads and bridges; and afterwards to cultivate the whole settlement

and build houses, &c. In the other case, the whole 80,000*l* would be employed in conveying out labour for the same purposes. As to the ultimate result, therefore, the question is, whether 20,000*l* worth of labour employed in the best way—that is, in making communications first, and in cultivation and building afterwards—will do more than 80,000*l* of labour set to do these operations in a more methodical manner; or, in other words, whether by Mr. Rennie's plan one man will be enabled to do the work of two.

"We not only contend that what you gain in arrangement will not compensate the loss of quantity, but that the great merit of the arrangement is that it will probably call for and offer profitable employment for, double the power. If, therefore, you diminish the emigration-fund by lowering the price of land, the most meritorious part of your plan will be made the cause of its ultimate failure. You increase your demand for labour, and decrease your supply of it: the inevitable consequence must be an increase in wages, which will cut so deep into the capital at first attracted to the settlement, that unless a most successful career of crimping is pursued, to the ruin of other settlements, capital will quickly cease flowing into it.

"The figures before made use of are assumed to illustrate the argument, but it is believed that experience will prove that they are not overstated. It is worth while, on the same assumptions, therefore, to inquire what will be the actual amount of labour brought into the colony under this proposed plan.

"On the experience acquired by the Company, it appears that 40,000*l* will convey free emigrants to the colony at 20*l* per adult, as follows:—

Male adults.....	960
Female.....	864
Children under fifteen, equal to.....	176

2,000

Of the 960, male adults one-third would probably be mechanics, and the residue, 640, agricultural labourers, being about 145,334 acres. Applying the same calculation to the Nelson settlement, there would be one adult agricultural labourer to every 37½ acres. It is clear, therefore, that wages at the new settlement will greatly exceed wages at Nelson, and cause an extensive migration from that place. In other words, the subscription of the Nelson colonists to their own labour-fund will be taken from them to make up the deficiency of the labour-fund at the new settlement; and that too at the very moment when the Nelson lands are depreciated by the lowering of price at the new settlement.

"In point of fact, we consider that the old emigration-fund of 15s. per acre is too small: on the present plan you propose it shall be still less. The candle is burning at each end. By a very judicious process you are rendering the colony attractive to capital and labour, causing a more profitable employment of the former, and a greater demand for the latter; whilst you are curtailing the supply, and consequently laying the foundation for a rate of wages which must infallibly drive capital from the new settlement, or retain it there by the ruin of earlier ones."

It is here distinctly shown that the New Zealand Company, after having fixed the price of land in New Plymouth and Nelson at 30s, are now requested to offer land, in a neighbouring settlement, better prepared for use at 5s. less per acre; a proposal, in fact, to depreciate the value of all purchased land in those two settlements to that amount. It seems undeniable that equivalent compensation should in such a case be made. It will be remembered, however, that although the Company, in the published correspondence, profess their willingness to entertain Mr. Rennie's project as a whole, they have altogether postponed the consideration of details; of which this question of price must be held to be one of the most important.

Too frequently of late have we heard the allegation, that the Company must be guided by the acts of the Government, and the terms of the statute lately passed for regulating sales of land in Australia and New Zealand. According to that statute, the upset price of rural land is to be 1*l* an acre, or as much higher as the Queen in Council may determine; and of town or suburban land, not less than 1*l* an acre, and as much more as the Governor may think fit; the price of sale to be determined by auction. There is a clause which permits large blocks of land (20,000 acres) to be purchased at the upset price without resort to auction; and under that clause, we presume, the Company will make its future purchases. The proceeds of land-sales are to be charged in the first instance with the cost of survey and management of waste lands; and then not less than one-half of the neat amount is to be devoted to immigration; the residue to be available for a variety of purposes—ordinary government, local improvements, and immigration among the number. Government, therefore, is pledged to sell land at not less than 1*l* an acre, and to devote 50 per cent. of the neat proceeds to immigration—that is 10s an acre, more or less. Of the 10s. so fixed as the price of land in Nelson and New Plymouth, the Company is to spend 15s in immigration. But since those settlements have been formed, the law has been fixed, by which the Government has assumed the power to sell land at a less price, and to send fewer people in proportion to the amount of the land-fund. Practically, Government has sent no people; Governor Hobson's expenditure not less than 50*l* per cent. of the land-fund, or indeed anything; for immigration.

It might be contended that the arguments applied above to the difficulty of maintaining the value of land in Nelson and New Plymouth, should Mr. Rennie's plan be effectuated, apply equally to the difficulty of maintaining a higher fixed price in the contemplated settlement, and retaining labourers. The argument, however, has been to a great extent disposed of by the extract from Lord Durham's Report.

On the whole, we think a little reflection will show that the Company is not left quite so much at the mercy of the Government's mischievous policy as might be supposed. Government, it is true, have taken licence to beat down prices in New Zealand and to cripple the land fund. In the difficulty here exposed, we have the first evil result of the price-clauses of the new Lands bill; a measure which we hailed at the time of its promulgation as a great step in general legislation for the Colonies, but without being blind to the defect in question. We believed then, as we believe now, that subsequent legislation will soon be demanded by imperative necessity to remedy that defect. In the present case, however, we believe that the Company would be placed above the reach of the evil. The land, as they purchase it from the Government, is one of the raw materials of colonization; and dealing in it as such, they are subject to the competition of Government, and of any other bodies having New Zealand land for sale. But Mr. Rennie's plan contemplates a considerable preparation of the land for settlement, as to remove it from the category of simple raw material, into that of partially manufactured articles. In the market for the article, thus prepared, they have at present no competitor; and glancing round the circles of other merchants in land from the Government to the lowest jobber, they are not likely to have any competitor. Of the article in that state, therefore, they have a monopoly; and they may fix their price without regard to competition, but simply according to the intrinsic value and attractiveness of their ware. Would the contemplated colony be more attractive than Nelson or any Government settlement? Unquestionably. Then the Company might obtain a yet higher price than they have demanded in respect of Nelson, though Government land were selling at any fraction of a pound.

The suggestion respecting the probability that the preparation of the land would facilitate the employment of labour instead of partly superseding it, is also important. If sound, as it appears to be, then the Company might lay out more instead of less than 15s an acre in immigration. The newer features of Mr. Rennie's plan have obviously received more attention than the old subject of price—a dryer but not less important point than any in his scheme; but of course, it will be deliberately considered before any final arrangement be settled; and every suggestion on the subject, it may be safely assumed, will receive due consideration.

Our first objection to the plan of Mr. Rennie is, that it is premature. In the Company's principal settlement at Port Nicholson their surveyors have by this time in all probability afforded them the means of completing all their present contracts, and in a very short time it is to be hoped the Company will be in a position in which it never yet has been—it will be able to enter the market as a seller of land within the colony. At first, acting on insufficient information as to the difficulties which the country presented to their surveyors, they provided a very insufficient force; but Mr. Brees went out with an ample staff, and as the chief difficulties were overcome to his hands, and as Captain Smith was still diligently occupied at Manewatu, we have no doubt that the Company will be able to bring lands into the market at Manewatu and elsewhere, within the present year, so as to create a continued emigration fund.

Of the Nelson lands a considerable portion remains unsold. We do not consider this an evil, they will sell fast enough for the interests of the colony and the Company; but it would be converted into an evil by another colony, which, if it possess not all the elements necessary to success, has some features of attractiveness to the absentee purchaser. It binds the Company to make greater exertions, and even sacrifices, to give value to the purchaser's possessions; and without alluding for the present to the scheme of underselling the New Plymouth and Nelson landholders, it really purposes to do them a wrong by competing with them at all, and by holding out an apparent attraction in the ready-prepared lands.

But the great injustice it proposes is in reducing the price of land to 25s, and moreover to make that 25s even less by expending a large proportion of the price in local improvements. There could be no objection to this, (supposing the time had arrived for a fourth settlement), provided the projectors agreed to pay a larger price, as the originators of Nelson did, making the Company trustees for its expenditure; but here the projectors want more done than was done in the case of Nelson, and to avoid paying for it. And what is the consequence? It cannot wholly be done at the expense of the Company, for they have no fund to do it out of; so it is effected at the expense of the Emigration Fund, and, *pro tanto*, at the expense of the other settlements, and especially of Nelson. In the proposed settlement there would be a demand for labourers, and no supply, so that a drain upon the other settlements would be inevitable.

Our own impression is, that the Company may easily obtain a higher price for their lands than they have done, if they survey eligible districts, establish well situated villages or "secondary towns," as they are called in Australia, and bring them judiciously into the market, taking care that the extra price is to form a trust fund for public objects, and that it is so explained with the same openness for which all their transactions have been distinguished. Their land cost them 5s, or perhaps 6s per acre—15s an acre is the very least that should be assigned to emigration, and 20s would be better; and .5s is necessary for their expenses and profit. If Colonists want other objects, let them reduce their cost to so much per acre, and let the result be the price paid. The projectors of this new settlement want to eat their cake and have it too—and to have it partly at the expense of the other settlements, and partly at that of the Company, which would be a loser by the transaction. This last consideration must prevent the adoption of the project;

besides which, that good faith which has marked all their proceedings, and has earned for them the respect even of those who were opposed to them, would entirely preclude their falling in with the scheme until it shall be stripped of every feature injurious to the other Colonists.

On the same subject the following letter has reached us. The writer agrees with us, that the project is premature. We think he rather undervalues the exertions of the colonists, in the way of productive industry; but he cannot over estimate the advantages of a Loan Company; and after reading the pamphlet on the subject, noticed in this number, we invite him to co-operate with us for the attainment of the object.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, 29th August, 1842.

SIR—Your last paper contains Mr. Rennie's proposal for a fourth settlement under the New Zealand Company, and as your own opinions upon the project are withheld "until you had given it careful examination" allow me to offer a few remarks for that examination.

Upon the details of the plan I shall not now comment, because the general expediency of any measure should be decided before its minute points, and the advocates of New Zealand colonization should first ascertain whether the present time is suitable for a new settlement.

Overlooking the whaling and other minor stations, it may be fairly asserted that there are five settlements in New Zealand at present open to British emigration, viz., Wellington and its adjacent district, New Plymouth, and Nelson, Auckland, the seat of the government operations, and the Bay of Islands. We need not here examine their individual merits, but the fact of their being five distinct settlements is indisputable.

And what is their respective population? If I estimate the Wellington district at 5,500, Nelson at 2,500, New Plymouth at 1,200, Auckland at 1,300, and the Bay of Islands at 1,000, these numbers are not far wrong; and when we remember that these figures represent souls, many of whom are women and young children, the number of available non-colonists to take active part in land-clearing, tillage, whaling, and other sources of production, will not appear very considerable. I allow that Wellington and New Plymouth the natives will be more or less useful; but an ample range for that contingency will not nullify my deduction, that as the five existing settlements have not yet an aggregate of 12,000 souls, this is not the time for an additional settlement.

As the present project is contemplated under the New Zealand Company, I wish to restrict further remarks to their settlements; but in so doing I must add, that although Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth are flourishing places, the determination of government (evinced by their late advertisement for an emigration ship) to promote emigration to Auckland, will not justify contempt of that settlement; neither can the Bay of Islands be regarded as a feasible rival to the Company's colonies.

Coming, then, to the three settlements now under the charge of the Company, and which they are pledged to support in every possible manner, are they so situated as to allow a diversion of the Company's energies to a fourth offspring? Little detailed news has yet arrived from Nelson, but do not the letters from Wellington and New Plymouth reiterate the Australian cry for capital? My information leads me to believe that each place is deficient in Colonists of influence, capital, and productive industry, though I would not disparage the honourable exceptions that have gone out. There is no lack of agents, storekeepers, and labourers, but where are the true resources of a colony—the hard-working farmer and grazier—in one term "the colonial middle-class;" men each with two or three adult sons, and 600l to 1,000l capital, enough to place them on their land, and too little to enable them to wander about in idleness? Very few of these in proportion to other classes can yet be numbered in the Company's present settlements.

Now let us look at Nelson, the last of the Company's colonies. Have the Directors disposed of all these lands? So many allotments remain unsold, that a great deficit must exist in the amount intended for public works, steam-boats, emigration, &c., and yet the size of the Colony is undiminished. How do the public at present view colonial investments? Any one at all experienced must reply, "Never was so little doing, or such disinclination to further purchases."

We return to the first colony, and ask, "Where are the exports from Wellington?" The Bally, with 100 tons black oil, and 6 or 7 tons whalebone, is the only vessel direct home this year; and though much oil has gone from the whaling stations around the Island to Sydney; little of it has belonged to the inhabitants of Wellington. No fax has yet arrived, and a recent letter warrants the doubt whether a method of clearing has yet been discovered.

What, then, is the duty of the New Zealand Company? Not to found more settlements at present. Rather to foster those they have already commenced, and each of which must languish if the Company's energies are to be successively diverted to new schemes, where a chance of profit offers from more land sales. The Company's paid-up capital of 300,000l is untouched, and probably invested in English securities at a low interest, for their enormous receipts from past land sales have sufficed for all their payments hitherto. Let them apportion 50,000l to 100,000l of their funds among the three settlements, for public works and loans to the colonists on mortgage, an operation forbidden to a bank. Let their efforts be exclusively applied to directing emigration, especially of small farmers and industrious tradesmen, to the three settlements already possessed. I think the New Zealand public at home would be more gratified to hear of ships departing with numerous intermediate passengers, rather than with so many best cabin passengers, who often comprise only agents, land speculators, and the non-productive class; all excellent in their way, but only useful as intermixed with producers.

I will no longer trespass—my hurried remarks are doubtless imperfect, but I submit that they do afford some grounds for declaring, that a Fourth Settlement under the Company is at present undesirable—that the best interest of Rennie and his colleagues will be found in throwing all their energies into one of the Company's present Colonies—and that although the time will come when the New Zealand Company may advantageously establish a fourth settlement, that time has not yet arrived.



A prudent parent will prefer three healthy, vigorous, and growing children, to four or five, each with impaired faculties, and in languishing condition. Yours respectfully, E.

## SAFETY VALVE.

No. 5. (continued.)

We must now relate what occurred at Port Nicholson with the "demagogues," whom the Governor thought had been guilty of "high treason;" but, as he applied that term to the New Zealand Association, he perhaps meant the gentlemen in London who had taken upon themselves that title, the acting committee of whom were—The Hon Francis Baring, chairman; the Earl of Durham, Lord Petre, Hon. W. B. Baring, W. F. Campbell, M.P., Charles Enderby, Robert Ferguson, M.P., Rev. Samuel Hinde, Benjamin Hawes, M.P., Philip Howard, M.P., William Hutt, M.P., T. Mackenzie, M.P., Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., Sir George Sinclair, Bart., M.P., Captain Sir William Symonds, R.N., H. G. Ward, M.P., and W. Wolryche Whitmore; but the "demagogues" was no doubt the general term given the settlers at Port Nicholson, and now for them—we will examine how far they merited this character. His deputy-Neutenant, Shortland, with his thirty mounted police, arrived there on the 2d of June, 1840, and he writes to Capt. Hobson on the 20th:—"I was visited on (on board) by Dr. Evans, Mr. Chaffers, and Mr. Tod, who informed me that the settlers were highly delighted at my arrival. They assured me that they had been greatly misrepresented. Dr. Evans stated that the Council had been formed to keep the peace, and for mutual protection, until the arrival of your Excellency, or any persons appointed by you;" and added, "I landed at two o'clock, accompanied by Lieuts. Smart and Best, and attended by the mounted police. We were received by Col. Wakefield, Dr. Evans, Capt. Smith, R.N., and all the principal inhabitants. The proclamations were responded to by three hearty cheers, and a royal salute from the Europeans."

A meeting of the inhabitants was immediately called. A loyal address voted to the Governor, in which will be found the following paragraph:—"The peculiar circumstances in which we were placed before the establishment here of British authority, and the false reports which have been made to your Excellency, and of which we have heard with equal surprise and indignation, render it necessary for us to be the more explicit in our declaration of attachment to the Crown and Constitution of England, and to assure your Excellency that we took no steps but such as we thought consistent with our allegiance as British subjects, and justified by the necessity of the case; that such were our real feelings, and that our arrangements for the preservation of order were adopted by us as merely temporary and provisional, as proved by the acclamation with which the British flag was welcomed, as well as by the cordial support which has been rendered by all classes to the Colonial Secretary and the Magistrates, of which they themselves are the most competent witnesses." Col. Wakefield was sent with this address to deliver it himself to Governor Hobson at the Bay of Islands, and which was acknowledged by Lord John Russell, on the 24th of Feb., 1841, addressed to Governor Hobson. "I have perused this address with much satisfaction, testifying, as it does, the sentiments of respect which the settlers entertain for yourself, and of allegiance to the Crown." It will be said, to what does all this lead? We reply, it is a necessary preliminary statement of who the settlers in New Zealand were previous to placing in comparison the conduct of Col. Gawler and Governor Hobson. The first has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons: he has been recalled, and his conduct thus publicly rebuked by Lord Stanley. With what is he charged? With a lavish expenditure of the revenue of the colony exceeding the estimate with which he had been furnished by the unpaid commissioners for forming that colony. "Capt. Grey, his successor, found the expenses of the public offices going on at the rate of 94,000*l.*, with other expenses, amounting on the whole to 160,000*l.* yearly—to meet which, the revenue of the colony was only 30,000*l.*, exclusive of the proceeds from sales of public lands." But where did this expenditure take place? Why, in the midst of Adelaide; and however imprudent and however premature, the settlers are proud at looking at great, useful, and important public works. And, now, where has Governor Hobson's expenditure taken place? First, in a spot self-chosen, which he has called Russell, in the Bay of Islands. What few inhabitants there were had established themselves at Kororarika, in another part of the Bay; but Governor Hobson selected a spot four miles distant, where there was not a single inhabitant. Thus he had everything to form; and whatever expenditure took place, could only have been for the benefit of those whom he attracted to the place. The people at Kororarika are obliged to go to Russell for the simplest government authority which they want; and of this they complain greatly, calling the place Hobson's Folly. So much for Russell. The reader will inquire when the Governor went to Port Nicholson. There were settlers in great numbers, sent out under the auspices of some of the most influential men in England. The Port Nicholson colonists located themselves in Sept. 1839. Governor Hobson arrived at Kororarika, in the Bay of Islands, in Feb. 1840. He proclaimed the British sovereignty of New Zealand, May 25, 1840. Lieut. Shortland arrived with it on the 2d of June, at Port Nicholson. The Provisional Government, of which Colonel Wakefield was the President, ceased from that moment. The power which, in so marvellous a manner, had been gained over the natives, was greatly weakened by the appearance of a new authority, supported by soldiers. But of this we will not complain, since the settlers were quite right in clinging to their own flag. But of Governor Hobson we do complain. He ought to have gone there himself—he would then have found that he had been duped by some one, who had

misrepresented a set of men, amongst whom any one would have been proud to reside as their leader and friend. But the fact is, that the nature of the treaty which some of the missionaries had recommended him to make with the native chiefs, had changed his character. Perhaps, unaware of it himself, he thought that it would be necessary to act the colonist instead of the governor. He sent another to put down the demagogues, and went himself to Waitimata, for the purpose of "selecting a site for a township." Again, we think that had he been at Port Nicholson himself, that he would have tenderly watched the operation of dissolving the provisional government, and have taken care to have clothed the members of the council, whom the natives respected, with the authority of magistrates, or in some way, that the witchery which they had exercised over the native savage should not have been dissipated. Instead of which, their authority was torn down, and what was substituted in its stead? a drunken soldiery, at whose departure the inhabitants rejoiced; and so little of rational government, that an unfortunate old man charged with theft, remained for months in irons in an out-house; thus, previous to trial, suffering more than would have been awarded to him, had there been a law by which he could have been condemned. However much this is to be lamented, it is but individual suffering, we will at once come to a much more important part of Governor Hobson's negligence. He never came to Port Nicholson, where the settlers were established, until September, 1841; and it was not until the 5th of that month, that the brave Colonists received from him a title to their lands. It would be difficult, we think, to find a similar act of wanton negligence to some thousand people, not merely waiting in idleness, but wasting the capital which ought to have been employed in cultivating the land which they had come so far to enjoy. It was very near two years since the arrival of the Tory that had occurred on the 18th of September, 1839, the anniversary of which will be long celebrated by these people, and most likely by their descendants after them. We should like to know what justification Governor Hobson has offered to the Colonial minister for this part of his conduct. Colonel Gawler, who has been recalled, never went some hundred miles from where the people were located, and there spent their revenue in endeavouring to establish an artificial town upon a spot which we cannot remember has ever been recommended by any visitor to New Zealand. He has given it the name of his patron, Auckland, but the people, in opposition to Russell, call it Hobson's choice; for what is Colonel Gawler dismissed, because "amongst others he might mention that, though the public works that had been carried on at Adelaide were of great importance and utility, their effect was to withdraw labour from the agricultural districts and make it very scarce and high,"§ but all this was done where the settlers were, and with their approbation, but what has Governor Hobson done—he has not even appointed a harbour master—put up a light-house—raised a beacon at Port Nicholson. It cannot be said that he is not aware of their necessity. Colonel Wakefield, when president of the Provisional Government, appointed a harbour master—in his despatches to the Company he mentioned the necessity of a light-house and beacons—and he has since been attacked for not having again done all this.¶ But it is Governor Hobson and not Colonel Wakefield, with whom the blame rests. The latter has no political power whatever; thwarted and harassed, as he has been, it is wonderful that he has been able to effect as much as he has. But to return to the conduct of Governor Hobson; he was a colonist at the other end of the island, forming a new settlement,—having abandoned one place, Russell, in the Bay of Islands, he was gone to a second, where there was neither settler, house, brick, stone, or wood;—once more he was not governing—for the Port Nicholson people heard nothing of him for months, but he was buying land, as it is called, he was forming a new town; he was doling out land, water frontage, valuable spots to his adulators, away from any place where there were people—creating public buildings where none were wanted. Let this conduct be compared with that for which Colonel Gawler has been recalled, and who is there who will justify Governor Hobson; but any thing which we can say must be weak, after what has appeared in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 44, Sep. 18, 1841, p. 237, a short statement which we request any member of the legislature to read, who takes an interest in the subject; but Governor Hobson cannot plead that he was ignorant that light-houses, and beacons, and a harbour master, were wanted. After the displaced Provisional Government, which ended the 2nd of June, 1840, he was in the habit of receiving the *Wellington Gazette*, and forwarding it to the Colonial Office in London, he must therefore be aware of Mr. Jerningham Wakefield's letter to the editor, bearing date the 1st of February, 1841, pointing out their necessity, and which has been printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 46, October 16, 1841, p. 260, and so matters have been suffered to remain. On the 12th of December, considerable wreckage occurred in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson, for Mr. William Guyton writes to his partner, Mr. Earp, a member of council, then at Auckland, "I have to acquaint you with the most melancholy news in the loss of three vessels in our vicinity, owing mainly to there being no beacon to mark the spot,—the loss of life by these disasters are yet unknown, but I fear the list will be long and melancholy."¶ "Loss of life," that is treated as nothing by those who were hundred miles away. Again, Colonel Wakefield finding that Governor Hobson's New Zealand Government paid no attention to this important subject, wrote to the Company, and we learn from Mr. Mangles, one of the Directors, that the Company "have addressed the Colonial Depart-

\* See his letter of the 25th of May, 1840; printed at p. 15 of the House of Commons Report.

† For this fact see the account of it in the Hon. Henry Petre's *New Zealand*, p. 39. The reader will do well to consult this admirable work, which carries in every part of it the impress of truth; but particularly for the result of Lieutenant Shortland's visit on p. 34 to 40.

‡ See Governor Hobson's letter to Colonel Wakefield, dated 5th of September, 1841, printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 57, March 19th, 1842, at p. 67.

§ Lord Stanley's speech in the House of Commons, July 5, 1842.

¶ See the letter of Mr. R. Davies Hanson to the Editor of the *Wellington Gazette*, of January 5, 1842.

¶ See the whole of this letter in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 52, May 28, p. 127. A public meeting was held at Wellington after this storm, for the particulars of which the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 65, p. 161, should be consulted.

\* See Governor Hobson's letter, dated 25th of May, 1840, at p. 15 of the House of Commons papers ordered to be printed the 11th of May, 1841.

† House of Commons papers, ordered to be printed 11th of May, 1841; p. 79.

‡ See House of Commons papers ordered to be printed 11th of May, 1841; p. 80.

§ *Ibid.*

¶ Lord Stanley's speech in the House of Commons, July 5, 1842.

¶ See a statement of this in the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, No. 23, Dec. 5, 1840, p. 391.

ment, offering to expend 1,500*l* in sending out lights for a lighthouse, the erection of which, at the entrance of Port Nicholson, would materially add to the value of the harbour, and asking, in return, the bare repayment of their outlay from the produce of future harbour dues.\* Well, now, what has occurred at Adelaide? The Governor, Captain Grey, who superseded Colonel Gawler, "by his rigorous measures of retrenchment, reduced the expenditure of the civil establishments to 34,000*l*, being a saving of 59,000*l*, and effected a saving in the other general expenses of 56,000*l*, being a saving on the whole of 115,000*l* yearly;" and Lord Stanley added: "The necessary consequences of these great retrenchments in the works and public expenditure was, that a great number of persons were thrown out of employment."† The probability is that the same effect will occur from Governor Hobson's ridiculous expenditure at Auckland. Lord John Russell forwarded him on the 9th of December, 1840, an estimate of the necessary expenses, 20,000*l*‡; However, as if no such paper had ever been received—Governor Hobson on the 2nd of July, 1841, from the Colonial Secretary's office at Auckland, issues his estimate—30,922*l* 3s 4d§, and to support it he sent a ship to Wellington to entice labourers to Auckland, drawing them off from agricultural pursuits, raising the price of wages in the most injurious manner. For doing this in a mild manner, Colonel Gawler was recalled from Adelaide. The colonists never petitioned for his recall, but the Treasury refused his drafts. The Lords of the Treasury in England were all powerful, but in New Zealand the settlers—the persons interested—most unfortunately petitioned for the Governor's recall—the resistance which they had shown to his wanton neglect—to his uncalled for attacks, had been that of the anvil to the hammer, but at last they were roused, and a public meeting was held between the 12th and the 20th of February, 1841, at which a petition was adopted to her Majesty, praying for the Governor's recall.¶ The Colonial Office at home has been formerly sensitive of the slightest remonstrance; it is always considered as an attack upon its authority; it is astonishing how soon it takes affront. We remember when Colonel Sorrel was Governor of Van Diemen's Land. He was adored rather more than loved, and such was the excess of his popularity, that the free settlers met and determined to address the Crown, to continue him to whom they all looked up as children do to their father. The day that this was known at the Colonial Office, Colonel Sorrel was recalled.¶ Again is the outrageous tyranny of Governor Bligh at Sydney forgotten;§ but he was supported by the Colonial Office at home, his accusers brought to trial, and punished, whilst common sense approved their conduct. We forget who was the colonial minister at the time. That was some thirty years ago. We trust that we are living at a different period, and feel confident that Lord Stanley is above such prejudices. We do not ask him to listen to the complaints of the settlers, but it is due to himself to examine into the facts, and we have been particular in making the many references which we have done, in order that he or any of our public men may make themselves masters of the circumstances, whenever they will give themselves half an hour to consider them. But to return to the subject of leading labourers from agricultural pursuits to the forming public works. Let us for a moment contrast the plan pursued by Col. Wakefield, on the part of the New Zealand Company, on the arrival of an emigrant ship—all labourers are at once provided for—housed, fed, and put to work; but the day that they can do better for themselves they may leave, and studious pains are taken never to raise the price of wages to the injury of cultivators—a circumstance on which Lord Stanley dwelt in the late debate. What says Colonel Wakefield in his despatch to the Directors, dated Wellington, 12th of October, 1841. "I have reduced the wages of the men hitherto employed by me, in consequence of their not finding other employment on the road between this place and the valley of the Hutt. This has been necessary, in order to meet the representations of several land owners, who found that many men preferred the work on the road for the Company at 1*l* per week, with rations of flour and meat, to receiving 30s a week in private employment. The present wages of 14s a-week, with 10*lbs* of flour and 7*lbs* of meat, are sufficient to prevent destitution, according to the agreement by the Company, and will induce many landowners to commence agriculture by means of a small addition of wages to our labourers."†† This is exactly what Lord Stanley meant when he complained that Colonel Gawler, by the high wages he paid for labour at the public works at Adelaide, had prevented the labourers from applying themselves to agricultural pursuits. What, then, will he say to Governor Hobson having tempted them to leave Wellington for Auckland to work at his nonsensical public buildings at 15s a-day. The whole of his conduct since he landed in New Zealand has been alike. He soon showed a prejudice against the Directors of the New Zealand Company, charging them, in a letter to Lord John Russell, with having made representations to the people of England which they had never done; and spoke of their effect, of which sufficient time had not been given for him to have had a knowledge, even had it occurred. Lord John Russell forwarded his letter to Mr. Somes, who immediately replied to it, and that answer was sent to him.†† We do not believe that these assertions

\* How to Colonize. By Ross D. Mangles, Esq., M.P. p. 14.

† Lord Stanley in the House of Commons, on the 5th of July.

‡ A Parliamentary Report of 11th of May, 1841. p. 43.

§ This is printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 53, January 22, 1842, p. 15, and preceding it, at p. 14, remarks which are very important.

¶ Particulars of this meeting, which was a very important one, will be found in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 42, August 21, 1842, p. 206, and following.

¶ This anecdote we had from Joseph Archer, Esq., of Launceston, who, all will admit, was an excellent judge. His expression of regret was marked—that he had never pictured to himself so perfect a governor as Colonel Sorrel.

\*\* This will be perceived by all who read Barrow's interesting account of the Mutiny of the Bounty. Sir John Barrow is the able permanent Secretary of the Admiralty.

†† See the whole of this despatch in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 58, p. 74 of the 2d of April, 1842.

‡‡ The whole of this correspondence will be found in the House of Commons papers ordered to be printed the 11th of May, 1841, page

were inventions of Governor Hobson; but that he believed what he wrote from representations made to him by the same mysterious influence which had created the delay of the sovereignty of New Zealand at the Colonial-office at home. The same misrepresentation led him to call the excellent settlers at Wellington "demagogues;" but when his eyes were opened, and he had found that the Directors at home had not been guilty of treason, or the settlers at Wellington any other but loyal subjects who merited nothing but praise, we are unable to explain in any way his subsequent conduct. The site of the town of Auckland was sold to Sydney speculators, this enabled him to form a small emigration fund, but he was without labourers, they were to be seduced from Wellington. We fully expect to hear of the same disasters at Auckland which have occurred at Adelaide. His expenditures will not be supported by the Colonial Office at home, but we trust that he will not be permitted to levy it from those whom he has injured by his neglect, abused in his public despatches, upon whom he has raised the price of labour, and from whom he has detached the labourers themselves, who were taken out by the Company at an expense of at least 20*l* a head; and we cannot leave this part of the subject without calling the attention of Lord Stanley, in the strongest manner, to an address signed by the following gentlemen, then acting as magistrates at Port Nicholson. W. Wakefield, R. D. Hanson, George S. Evans, Henry St. Hill, George Hunter, Edward Daniel; they had been so appointed by Sir George Gipps, and we pledge ourselves that this address is a public document, which will bear the test of the strictest examination.¶ It is penned with more feeling, more good sense, more temper, more truth and eloquence, than most public documents; it is short, can be read in two minutes; and instead of taking part at the public meeting, which was held just about the same time that it was written, for petitioning Her Majesty to recall Governor Hobson, it was a remonstrance to himself, pointing out, in the most friendly manner, the suffering of the settlers, whom he had been sent to govern and not to injure. These magistrates do not appear to have taken any part at the public meeting, with the exception of Mr. R. D. Hanson and Captain Daniel, neither do we observe their names to the requisition calling the meeting.

Should the subject of Governor Hobson's conduct be ever brought before Parliament, as Colonel Gawler's has been, we trust that some member will read this address, and we shall be curious to learn whether any one will attempt to defend Governor Hobson in reply to it. It was printed in England one month before he designed to visit the settlers at Port Nicholson, and then a new tact was determined on. Some of his followers could not keep the secret. But a paragraph appeared in the *Auckland Government Gazette*, of the 2d of October, 1841, stating, that "Colonel Wakefield continued to conduct the affairs of the Company with his usual admirable tact; but that his abilities would be soon put to a severer test, since it was intended to start another newspaper, and that the government at Auckland would have little trouble with the settlers at Port Nicholson, as it would divide *et impera*." And, practically speaking, Governor Hobson's visit ended in appointing Mr. Earp, the Chairman of the February meeting, which prayed for his recall, and his most violent accuser, to be a member of his council. The little mind which could thus endeavour to sow division amongst the well-conducted but neglected settlers at Port Nicholson, never foresaw that in the appointment of Mr. Earp he confirmed all which had ever fallen from the lips of that gentleman against himself, since of course he never would have named a person to a seat at the Council Board who had been guilty of falsehood. It is true that he had previously named Colonel Wakefield a member of his Board, but that gentleman most properly declined the appointment, finding that his duties at Port Nicholson rendered it impossible for him to attend a Board, the sittings of which were held some hundred miles from his first duties.

To Auckland, however, Mr. Earp went; and no doubt it will be said that he there represented the Port Nicholson people; if he has done so he will no doubt have repeated what he publicly said to them in February.† Common sense points out that a governor should be appointed who does not require the accompaniment of "dignity," and who will hold his council in the centre of the settlements, viz., Wellington, and which Council should embrace the most experienced and able men amongst the settlers. Until this is done, discontent must prevail. The subject has grown upon us. We could write much more, but we must bring this essay to an end; the only object of which is to entreat the Colonial Minister to prevent the great problem now under trial from being checked by an impotent governor. If suffered to go on, we have no doubt but a few years will demonstrate, that without the slightest expense to the mother country, that its redundant labourers may be provided for in the finest climate in the world; and instead of remaining a load upon the Government—upon individual charity, or the poor-rates, be transformed into customers to the home-workshop, and be what Lord Stanley foretold South Australia would be, a self-supporting colony. W.

THE DOG SMUGGLERS.—The contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontier of France next to Belgium, says the *Constitutionnel*, continues to increase in extent and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000. A premium is given for the destruction of each of the quadruped smugglers, and immense numbers have fallen victims to the douaniers, but they are immediately replaced by others. Their homes are in France, where they are well fed and kindly treated, and their education consists in sending them from time to time into Belgium, where they are nearly starved, and severely fogged by men dressed as French Custom-house officers; so that they have the uniform in horror, and in the course homeward carefully avoid it, taking a circuitous route as soon as they catch sight of it. When they are let loose to return home, laden with burden of from five to six kilogrammes of merchandise, they proceed with rapidity, and they are sure of kind treatment on their arrival.

127 and following. We pity Governor Hobson, in consequence of the mortification which this exposure must have occasioned him.

¶ This address to Governor Hobson, is printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 42, p. 211, printed August 21, 1841.

† This speech, full of truths, will be found printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 42, page 207, of August 21, 1841.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

On the 1st of AUGUST was published,

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. It will embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.  
No. II. (published this day) contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.  
No. III. will be published at the end of the Month, with the Magazine for September.  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 179, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 25th of September.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As to Maori reached us after the present number of the Journal was made up. We have hastily glanced our eye over it, however, and will insert it in our next.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, September 17, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

We have received the first number of the Nelson newspaper. It is called *The Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle*; is dated the 12th of March, and bears a most respectable appearance as to paper, type, and execution. It is well edited, and well put together—and altogether does credit to the Colony. Most of the news it contains has been anticipated by intelligence by the way of Port Nicholson,—and the most interesting portion of the paper to us—the advertisements—is that which will not bear being transcribed. They exhibit great activity and vigour among the Colonists—goods of all sorts for sale, public and private—ships for Sydney and Port Nicholson—houses for sale, already several to let—materials of all kinds for building, inns, general stores, and official notices.

A FRIENDLY SOCIETY had been organised on board the Mary Ann, and has since received further development after arrival. The *Nelson Examiner* contains the resolutions passed on board the ship, and an appeal to the colonists to support it. The principle is good, and will bear a more extended application.

The only extracts which we deem it necessary to make are the shipping list and the meteorological journal, which will be found in another place. The readers will understand that March is the autumnal quarter:—in short, it precisely answers to next week, with which our readers may compare it.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM PAUL INCH, SHOEMAKER, NEW PLYMOUTH, DATED 2ND MARCH, 1842, TO HIS FRIENDS AT ST. MALIN, NEAR BODMIN, CORNWALL.

I am happy to state to you that we had a very good passage, and landed all safe, in a fine colony of land as ever was seen. There is fine wood grows here, always green all the year round, and some of the finest shrubs you ever saw in your life in England. There is some here would make 100l. each if home in England. The climate here is very healthy and good. I myself am working at my own trade, one of the best trades here in the colony—17s. for a new pair of low shoes—30s. for high shoes—10s. for women's shoes—45s. for men's Wellington boots. I also keep on the butchering as well, and I intend to keep on the same. I would be glad to see you here, and any of the old friends from home. There is no want of money or meat here. I have a house and garden of own, and I never intend to be an English slave more; but if ever I come home, I hope to have enough to live on without working to maintain masters.

Here is the place for farmers to come to live. No taxes, no tithes, no rates of any sort, or any arbitrary exaction of money.

I would be happy to see you here and your family, as you here with your capital might buy land enough for an extensive parish. The bush-land is the best land. The fern land is not quite as good, but when the fern is burnt it makes the land much better. Some grow from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the fern tree grows here which we eat just the same as you do the apple at home, and they are very good.

The natives here are very quiet and harmless, not at all as they are spoken of.

If Blewitt, or any labouring man of the place were here, he may do well. Wages are here 30s. a-week.

LETTER FROM MR. STEPHEN GILLINGHAM, YEOMAN, NEW PLYMOUTH, MARCH 2, 1842, TO HIS FATHER, DAVID GILLINGHAM, ESQ., OF CANFIELD HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY.

DEAR FATHER—As there is a brig leaving this afternoon for Sydney, I embrace the opportunity of forwarding a letter to inform you of our safe arrival, after one of the most pleasant voyages ever made. We came to anchor on the 23rd of February, about three miles from shore, at four o'clock, p. m., hoisted the English colours, and fired a salute of two six pounders, which was answered in a few minutes from shore. Soon after, two boats came off to us: the first had the harbour-master on board, the other was Mr. Barrett from the whaling station. The next morning the boats came off to fetch all the steerage passengers and their luggage. We went at the same time to present our land orders, and were informed by the chief surveyor that the land was not yet ready for selection, as they had not quite finished the suburban land, but he thinks the rural land will be ready in six weeks. We have not as yet had time to look over our town sections, but have seen the situations on the map, two of them are situated very well, close to the market-place that is to be, the other two are on the other side of the town; the situation of these is tolerable.

The rural land is to be on the banks of the Waitera river, where many are of an opinion the town should have been, it is about ten miles along the shore, to the north of this place, it is a very fine river, about the size of the Thames above the bridges, and is navigable for vessels of a hundred tons burthen. Every person who has seen the land in that neighbourhood speaks in the highest praise of its quality; if it is as good as what I have seen, (and I have not as yet been a mile from shore) it will do for any purpose.

The town is situated between two small rivers, one about the size of that at Abbots Ann, the other of corresponding size to that at Cann, both of which abound with mountain trout and eels, and their waters are as good as any I have ever tasted. The vegetables which I have seen here are in point of growth beyond description; I never would have believed it, had I not witnessed it, and I can answer for the quality of the potatoes, they are the best I have ever eaten, as mellow as flour. The natives bring them into the town in small baskets of 12lb. each, which they sell for one shilling, and ask a herring (one shilling) for almost every trifle, and take care to ask enough for pigs, which are nearly as dear as they are in England, and nearly of equal breed. I have already had several dealings with them. Some dress in English clothes, the others wear blankets, which is a good article to barter with them. They are a very fine race of people. I like them much, and am not afraid to go ten miles in-land to live amongst them—they seem to be very harmless and strictly honest; they come into the tents, sit down, laugh, and are very entertaining with their gibberish. The land at this part of the coast is covered down to the water's edge. There is a strip of land along the coast about 200 yards wide, covered with fern, similar to the English. Immediately behind it is a belt of bush land, as it is here called, composed of the most beautiful shrubs from 5 to 20 feet high, filled up with fern of the same height, which is about three miles wide. This land is considered the best; behind this commences the timber district, which I have not seen. Every one of the emigrants got employed immediately on their landing, at 5s per day; carpenters 7s 6d. They have taken houses from 5s to 15s per week. A few of them are living in the depot—a house formed by the Company—and most of them are employed by the New Zealand Company, landing their goods from the boats. I have been very fortunate in getting my things landed with the least damage, as several boats have been swamped by the surf, and the things much damaged—everything ought to be brought in casks.

I would advise all persons coming hither to marry first, as the bachelors seem to be in want of housekeepers.—I remain, yours affectionately,  
S. GILLINGHAM.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM F. A. CARRINGTON, ESQ., THE COMPANY'S SURVEYOR GENERAL, AT NEW PLYMOUTH, DATED 1ST MARCH, 1842.

This country is rich beyond my most sanguine expectations. I send home some coal, cobalt, iron, sand, and ore, all as found. The coal picked up on a bank of the Waitera, 2½ miles inland—the vein is not yet discovered. A man of the name of Seccombe, a limeburner, has discovered limestone, coal, and culm, in the greatest abundance at Mokao River, 25 miles N.E. along the coast from Waitera.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THOS. W. SHUTE, EMIGRANT AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO HIS PARENTS IN PLYMOUTH.

There is to be a road made from Auckland, the seat of government, to New Plymouth, a distance of 100 miles. The governor has sent an order here for 50 men to go on to work here, and meet his men; and they expect in twelve months it will be finished. I would advise any young man to come here, or any married sober man will do well here without any parish. It is not my intention to write one thing different from the truth to induce any one to come here. All I can say is this, I am more comfortable here than ever I was in England, with a good box of clothes, and a little money. I last week earned 10 shillings overtime earnings (more than I should get at home in a week) in addition to my 1l 10s, making 2l.

THE "MUCH ABUSED GOVERNOR."

"Call you that backing of your friends?"

A plague upon such backing!"—Henry IV.

In the *Emigration Gazette* of the 13th August, we observe a paragraph on the comparative expenses of Auckland and Nelson, which, although perhaps not so intended, is one of the bitterest pieces of irony which has yet been fired off against the "much abused" Governor of New Zealand. We quote the sentence:—

"In the Governor's returns of the expenditure of the Colony, we find that the entire outlay by Government, for 1841, amounts to 56,500l. This must appear exceedingly moderate to the proprietors of the New Zealand Company, who have been called upon to allow 49,500l. for colonial and public purposes at Nelson, and selecting the site. The whole expense of the Government establishment at the capital, for one year, is only 7,500l. more than the Company has allowed for the preliminary expenses of its youngest settlement."

Hear this, ye lovers of Government economy. The expenses of Auckland, for one year, principally for the purposes of official salaries and viceregal accommodation, in a settlement where less than

4,000 acres have been sold, is *only*—the italics are not ours—is *only* 7,000*l* more than the total, present, and prospective liabilities for public purposes, in respect of lands already sold in Nelson to the extent of nearly 150,000 acres: these colonial and public purposes embracing the expenses of selecting the site, of religious endowments for colonists of all denominations, of the establishment of a college, and of the encouragement of steam navigation!

We hope some wag has not been playing upon the *Gazette*, and thus induced it to exhibit uninvitingly this original mode of "backing its friends." What could it have been thinking of, when it gave this cruel slap to its dearly-beloved governor. Can it possibly think that any one will be so blind as to fail, on a moment's consideration, to perceive that the comparison of expenses, even were the expenses equally justifiable, must be between 56,500*l* of annual expenses on the one hand, and the interest on 49,300*l* prospective liabilities on the other. Even with colonial interest, it must be 56,500*l* against 4,930*l*. But, indeed, the difference of objects in the two cases renders all comparisons most unjust towards the Nelson settlement.

But this is not all. "The Proprietors of the New Zealand Company" are *not* "called upon to allow" any such sum. The Proprietors are in this case but Trustees for behoof of the body of Nelson colonists; and these colonists it was who, twelve months ago, determined the ratio of purchase-money to be devoted to these "colonial and public purposes." And certainly they have a right to do what they choose with their own money, towards useful public objects, however doubtful may be the propriety of the Governor's expenditure for such purposes as those specified in his secretary's late budget of ways without means! B.

#### STEAM AND WHALE FISHING AT NEW ZEALAND.

THE information given in your last two papers upon these subjects, suggests the idea of immediately forming a Company to carry them into execution. Mr. Dudley Sinclair, in his letter to his uncle, the Hon. A. G. Tollemache, dated Nelson, February 9, 1842, says—"The whaling is likely to be profitable in the neighbourhood; a short time before I arrived at Nelson forty whales were washed ashore in the next (Massacre) Bay, but were not discovered till of no value."—*New Zealand Journal*, No. 66, for July, 1842, p. 177. Again, Mr. Luke Nattrass, No. 67, Aug. 6, p. 190, advertising to Mr. Sinclair's information, says, "This reminds me of conversations I have had, both at New Zealand and since my arrival here, regarding the profitable employment of a small steamer, rigged and built, as well for sailing as in towing the fish into harbour, or to their nearest fishing station. Whaling in New Zealand is mostly carried on by those parties who watch the appearance of the fish, and then start in pursuit of them; it, however, very often happens that the whalers are obliged, from various causes, to abandon their prize after having killed it, which the presence of a steamer would entirely prevent. I need not offer any opinion to practical men of the value of a moderate sized animal safely hauled into one of the small bays in Port Nicholson, where the fish sometimes give a look in and take a turn round the harbour, as much as to say, 'come and take me'." Now here is quite sufficient information on which to act. Mr. Sinclair is the eldest son of Sir George Sinclair, and a man of undoubted veracity, good sense, and observation. Mr. Luke Nattrass, it is believed, is a seaman by profession; he went out in the *Tory*; has seen as much as any one of the shores of Cook's Straits, and consequently is a most competent witness; it is no longer a venture on probability, but if a Company be formed there can be no doubt but the capital it will employ will render a profitable return. The Greenland fishery has dwindled to almost nothing; it used to employ a great deal of capital, a great number of ships, and some thousand seamen, chiefly from the ports of Hull and Greenock; not that London, Poole, and Waterford were quite without.

It is unnecessary to state the causes of the decline of this fishery, the fact was lately stated in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, the Under Secretary of Trade; but at any rate there are none so sanguine as to believe that there is a chance of its renewal. But if it cannot be renewed in the North Seas, is it not a strong reason for taking advantage of the opening lately offered by the colonisation of New Zealand? All whaling ships, and particularly those which go to the South Seas, are in point of fact not the venture of an individual—but of a Company. The ship is owned in shares. The captain, the officers, and the crew, divide the proceeds in shares. Every ship may, therefore, be considered as belonging to a little company, administered at home, by a person called the ship's husband, in point of fact, the agent, who appoints the captain and officers, buys the ship's stores, fits it for the voyage, and draws a percentage for his trouble upon the expenditure, effects an insurance upon it, and on its return, sells the oil and the bone, and divides the proceeds, according to the agreement, between the crew and the owners. The next person in importance in this business is the captain, and chief mate, who understand catching the fish, and in the Greenland fishery; navigating it amongst the fields of ice, which at times cover those seas. From that danger, the fishery at New Zealand is wholly exempt. It has great advantages over the Greenland fishery; at present, as Mr. Luke Nattrass states, it is chiefly carried on by persons living on shore, but who, for want of small steamers, lose a great part of the produce; and even according to the account of Mr. Sinclair, at times as many as forty whales are driven ashore, without a person being there to gather a harvest, rotting for want of hands to gather it.

Is not a singular opportunity now afforded to those who have been used to invest their capitals in single ships, with the danger of a Greenland ice, or in at least a three years voyage in the South Seas, to form a company upon something of a larger scale than a single ship? It is recommended that the New Zealand Company be communicated with, and especially that such of the directors as are connected with shipping, be consulted as to the formation of a Whaling Company with small shares—shares as small as 20*l*. each. Many a sailor at Hull, Greenock, &c., will become a shareholder; the plan being formed with the advice, and under the sanction of Mr. Somes, Mr. Young, and others, and the prospectus printed, it is to be hoped that some authorised person will visit Hull with introductory letters,\* and afterwards Greenock. Gentlemen will be found in London, Hull, and Greenock, who will be the best judges as to buying the necessary steamers. Mr. Somes, Mr. Young, Mr. Boulcott, Mr. Enderby,† a Director of the Australind Company, are names of persons whom all the world would be glad to see as Directors, and who would at once inspire confidence. The steamers which may be purchased should each carry out an engine, so that, on their arrival at New Zealand, the force will be soon doubled, and no sailors should go but men of sterling character, in the prime of life, and newly married, taking their wives with them. Such a scheme would be remarkably popular in the outports; for the principle of the Company should be, either to sell their oil and bone to the merchants at Wellington, Nelson, &c., or send it to England as the return cargoes of the emigrant ships.

No difficulty can be anticipated as to forming the Company; the part owners of the present Greenland and South Sea whalers are frequently females. A ship has been owned by a family in shares, and there can be no doubt but that a prospectus, put forth by respectable persons in such a port as Hull, would have its subscription list immediately filled up. No sailor who embarks in it should be allowed to do so, unless he was a shareholder. These men who now go to the South Seas see their families but once in three years; but those who may engage in this Company may be said to live with them, that in this respect the New Zealand fishery has a great advantage over the one which is now carried on. Let some person of known character, connected, and intimate with shipping, pursue the plan which has been recommended, and there can be little doubt of success. Should the Company be formed, it will have one advantage from Captain Arthur Wakefield at Nelson: he not only, for years, commanded a steamer of war, but during his professional life in the navy, of thirty years' standing, he has paid particular attention to ship building; and, some twenty years ago, published a work upon the build of merchant ships, which probably had some effect, as his recommendation as to their measurement has received legislative authority. There seems plenty of timber at Nelson: and any ships built there will no doubt have the benefit of his long-tryed experience. A public company will have an advantage over the shareholders of single ships. Rules and regulations may be enforced, such as already named—that of the sailors being all married men, going out with their wives. Let this be made well-known at Hull and Greenock, and a perfect selection may be made of the best hand. But, in private ships, everything will depend upon the whim of the ship's husband or agent. Again, if every ship going out carries an engine, to be used for a new ship to be built at Wellington, Nelson, or Wanganui, this is a plan much more likely to be adopted by a public company, than by the individuals who may send out a single ship. It, perhaps, may be asked—Where are the crews to be found for the new ships that are to be built? The answer is—at New Zealand. Let the ships which leave England carry out a large crew: when out, they may divide with a new-built ship, and fill up their numbers with natives.‡ We have it from Dr. Robertson, a naval surgeon of great experience, who has been four times to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, as superintendent of convict ships, that the New Zealander is an excellent seaman: his expression is, that he never saw better. The ships, on arrival, will immediately begin to make a return; and every mate of an English ship has the prospect of becoming the captain of a new built ship within a year of his arrival out. Shareholders of the company need have no risk from the loss of ships, since they may be insured by the year.

As far as the New Zealand Company is concerned, it is possible that it may convert some of the funds, which the directors, once advertised for the encouragement of steam navigation—to encourage the plan recommended. Of this nothing is known; but perhaps the suggestion will be forgiven. But if the hint offered in this paper is not acted upon, as to forming a specific company for this purpose, it is at least hoped that it may have the effect of inducing individual owners of steamers to fit out some of them for the purpose, and send them to New Zealand. W.

\* Mr. Enderby's Evidence should be printed separately, and distributed by any one going to Hull or Greenock to form a Company. See Mr. Enderby's evidence to this effect, at p. 123 of a Report to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed 31 of August, 1840.

† It is most important to call public attention to the evidence of Mr. Enderby before a Committee of the House of Commons, deposited 31 August, 1840; p. 121 and following.

‡ The advertisement to which reference is made, will be found in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 63, p. 156. Our opinion on this point, however, is against our correspondent. The purchase money for the Nelson lands passes into the hands of the Company clothed with a trust which they must fulfil to the letter. Steam whalers could not be deemed to be "steam communication."

EMIGRATION.

Return (to an order of the House of Lords, dated July 18, 1842) of the number of persons who have emigrated to New South Wales from any part of the United Kingdom, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the latest period to which the account can be made up; distinguishing those whose passage has been defrayed by funds arising from the sale of land in that colony, from those who have proceeded thither upon their own resources, or by assistance, if any, from the British Treasury, with the amount of such assistance.

Return (so far as the same can be supplied) of the Number of Persons who have emigrated to New South Wales from any Part of the United Kingdom, from the 1st of January, 1831, to the latest Period to which the Account can be made up:—

Year.	Total to the Australian Colonies.	Total to New South Wales.	Sent by Home Government to New South Wales out of Proceeds of Land Sales.	Sent on Bounty to New South Wales out of Proceeds of Land Sales.	Total assisted.
1831	1,561	No returns	201	Nil.	201
1832	3,733	distinguishing New S.	807	—	807
1833	4,093	Wales from the Australian colonies generally.	807	—	807
1834	2,800		807	—	807
1835	1,860		807	—	807
1836	3,124		807	—	807
1837	5,054		2,668	—	2,668
1838	14,021	10,192	6,463	No returns.	No returns.
1839	15,786	9,616	4,096	—	—
1840	14,392	11,121	18	—	—
1841	28,724	27,386	19	22,499	22,518
1842	1,386	549	144	321	465
	(to April 5)	(to April 5)	to July 1	(to July 1)	(to July 1)

Note.—Although no returns can be supplied in this country of the numbers who departed on bounty in any year prior to 1841, the following are statements, compiled from the appendices to successive reports of council, of the numbers who arrived in New South Wales by public assistance in 1838, 1839, and 1840, distinguishing those sent by the Home Government from those on bounty. The latter species of emigration did not commence until the year before 1838, and was then of comparatively small extent:—

Year.	Sent out by Home Government.	On Bounty.	Total assisted.
1838	4,480	1,632	6,102
1839	5,092	2,514	7,816
1840	1,367	4,746	6,113

Since no separate returns were made of the numbers who departed for New South Wales in each year prior to 1838, a column has been inserted to show the number who went to the whole of the Australian colonies; and the following is a statement, compiled from the Colonial Blue Books and from appendices to successive reports of council, of the numbers who arrived in New South Wales in each year for which the returns are defective:—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1831	487	1835	1,428
1832	2,006	1836	1,621
1833	2,885	1837	3,535
1844	1,564		

JOHN WALPOLE, Assistant Secretary.

Office of Colonial Land and Emigration Commission, July 23, 1842.

A Return of the Number of Persons who have emigrated to New South Wales from any Part of the United Kingdom, from the 5th of April to the 5th of July, 1842.

Year.	Total to the Australian Colonies.	Total to New South Wales.
1842		
From April 5 to July 5	2,811	637

W. ROSS, Principal Registrar-General.

Custom-house, London, July 27, 1842.

SWIMMING SCHOOLS.

It is to be hoped that society will avail itself of improvements wherever they can be derived from, and that the opportunity will not be lost in that which is forming in New Zealand, of taking advantage of what is occurring in other countries besides that of Great Britain.

It may be the shortness, and frequently the wetness of the climate in England, which prevents swimming being pursued with us as it is in the Continental states. Colonel T. Wood stated in the House of Commons, on the 9th of August, that 2,444 persons "were annually drowned from want of a knowledge of the art of swimming." Now, on the Continent, there are swimming schools for both sexes—there is one in the Seine, near Paris, but this is trifling compared with what occurs in other states. At Vienna there are swimming schools in the Danube. The Empress of Austria swims remarkably well. She is frequently accompanied in this exercise

by the Countess Talbot, the sister of our Lord Talbot of Ma-Jahide.

Young ladies, in all boarding schools at Vienna, Presburg, Pesth, &c., learn to swim as part of their education—many ladies at those places can cross the Danube. All soldiers are obliged to swim. At Presburg and Pesth there are swimming soirees, particularly from the military swimming schools. In the course of a few minutes, after going out of the pond, round which there is accommodation for dressing and undressing, some hundred persons may be seen crossing the Danube. The swimming masters in front, who have the power apparently to walk in the water, for they are only in it to the middle of their bodies, and they each hold up flags.

At their swimming soirees the parties frequently go five English miles down the Danube. They are followed by boats, in which are bands of music, and which pick up any individuals who are afloat.

A letter from Berlin, dated August 3, recounts a grand swimming masquerade performed by 1,200 persons on the river Spree, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the swimming school there—an establishment which, during that period, has formed 23,260 good swimmers. An example, which it is hoped, will be followed by the Durhamites at Wellington, New Plymouth, Nelson, Petre, and Manawatu. The natives are excellent swimmers, and the numerous rivers and the sea presents the opportunity of forming swimming schools for the settlers in various places.

[On the alleged feat of the swimming masters some observations are necessary. Unless aided by some air-vessel, belt, or other contrivance, to walk to the middle of their bodies is physically impossible. The human body is about the weight of an equal bulk of water, some bodies having rather a full chest, are of rather less specific gravity, and it is such persons who make good and enduring swimmers. A human body exactly the weight of an equal bulk of water, is of no weight when wholly in the water, but such a body has nothing to spare, and exertion is necessary to keep the head up.

If the body, owing to the capacity of the chest, be rather lighter than water, the swimmer has a little weight to spare; and if it be as much as the weight of the head, which it often is, the head may be kept above water without exertion. This is the case with the writer. Now some persons can spare more; persons there are who with large chests, small bones, and much fat, swim naturally high out of the water. The operation of treading water, the most useful operation the swimmer can practise, because it enables him to use his eyes and his hands, and to converse in the water, shows the effect of relative specific gravity very conspicuously. We have met with some tolerable swimmers, who, in treading water, could scarcely keep their mouths up by the greatest exertion. These could never turn the operation of treading water to account. Others, with very little exertion of the legs, could keep the whole head up, and, by a slight inclination backward, expose the chest, and bring the hands above the surface for use. This is our case. Others can spare the whole weight of the arms above water without any sacrifice of the chest and shoulders—such men can, literally, do anything in the water; but to suppose the operation of treading water can go beyond this, shows a want of acquaintance with the principle on which the suspension of the body in water, with or without much exertion, depends. We have some time since contemplated a little essay on the really easy art of swimming, and our correspondent's note may perhaps renew the notion. We have been skilled in the delightful exercise from a very early age, and we should deem it absolutely criminal to permit a child of ours to be ignorant of the art a single summer after its muscular motions had become perfectly voluntary. Swimming is more easily acquired at about five years of age than later, and so acquired as to become even more than second nature.—ED. N. Z. JOURNAL.]

SEEDS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The season is arrived for the commencement of gathering seeds of many vegetables and flowers.

During the past year, a Horticultural Society has been formed at Wellington. The anniversary of the establishment of the settlement was ushered in by a show of vegetables.

Does not this do credit to the good sense of the settlers? It will extend to New Plymouth, Nelson, Petre, and, for the present, Manawatu, a new settlement, which waits its European name from the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company. If the liberty might be taken of offering a suggestion, it is, whether the next towns which are named should not be after the respected Governor and Sub-Governor of the Company.

But recurring to the Wellington Horticultural Society. The return which the settlers should receive for having established it is, that their European well-wishers, now that the season is arrived, should gather all the seeds possible, to be forwarded at the end of the year. There is an old proverb, "what is every body's business is nobody's." Let this be reversed, and "what is nobody's business becomes everybody's."

The prayer is, that every well-wisher to New Zealand should gather seeds to be sent out in the autumn, and that this gathering should not be confined to those noblemen and gentlemen who form the Court of the Directors of the London and Plymouth Companies, but should extend to the owners of their capital stock, and the purchasers of sections in the three settlements residing in England; but that it should be taken up by well-wishers, who have no monied interest in the Company or its settlements.

It was a request made in a sensible letter from Wellington, dated 11th of November, 1841, inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 59, p. 94, printed April 16.

This was followed by an extract from the *Gardener's Chronicle*,

\* 4,236 having been sent out in the six years, but no separate returns kept. The assisted emigration only began in October, 1834.

of April 27, 1842, from the pen, we believe, of that celebrated botanist, Dr. Lindley, and inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 60, p. 101, printed May 1st, 1842, in which he says—"We have reason to believe that the New Zealand Company have determined upon lending the Institution (the Horticultural Society at Wellington) their support, both by pecuniary assistance and otherwise; and we doubt not that the next ships will convey to the Colonists substantial proofs of the good-will of other public bodies in this country."

Without doubting "the good will of these public bodies," it can do no harm to remind them, that the season is now commencing to put their good will into practice.

An account of the public meeting which was held at Wellington, on the 8th of November, 1841, Colonel Wakefield in the chair, when the society was formed, is given in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 62, p. 122, of May 28th, 1842, and it is impossible to refrain from copying, even at the expense of repetition, a paragraph from a very sensible article which appears at p. 21 of the same number.

"It will be seen that the article in question (a reference being made to that of Dr. Lindley's, which has been before quoted) makes an appeal to the absentee proprietors, who, contributing but little to the advancement of the Colony, beyond their early example, and the labour fund they have furnished, are yet profiting greatly by every act of the Colonists, for their own advancement, hence we hold them bound, not merely in common justice, but in common prudence, and regard for their own interests, to obey this appeal, and contribute to the funds of the infant society. Nay more; a mere subscription is not all which is required of them. They may promote the success of the society by the transmission of botanical, horticultural, and floricultural works for the library, and of plants and seeds, first for cultivation in the societies gardens, and when multiplied, for distribution through the Colony."

This paper, then, is a general call for a collection of seeds at this season. We have a confidence that the good Lord Devon will direct his gardener at Powderham to collect as fast as the seeds ripen. The Duke of Somerset will no doubt do the same. Sir Wm. Molesworth, Mr. Baring, and in the absence of Lord Ashburton, the Grange will be put in requisition. Lord Petre, Sir Robert Harland, Mr. Gowen, &c.\* But it must not rest with merely these noblemen and gentlemen; many a well-wisher to New Zealand, who has neither garden or gardener, has some friend who can furnish seeds. Many who are ignorant of the right means of packing, will do well to put them in double paper, carefully label and forward them to the New Zealand Company, Broad-street Buildings. Many a one to whom it might not exactly be convenient to subscribe, may, without cost to themselves, assist the infant colony. If Mr. William Allen of Linfield reads this, or Mr. Samuel Gurney, of Upton, we are confident that they will forward some of the improved British maize. These gentlemen are also the cultivators of many useful vegetables at Linfield and Upton. No doubt they will forward seeds of all.

Sir William Hooker, at the Royal Gardens at Kew, and Mr. Gowen, a director of the New Zealand Company, and a Member of the Council of the Horticultural Society, have already sent over seeds and plants; and we are sure, at this season of the year, will continue their exertions in favour of the settlers at the Antipodes.

To those noblemen and gentlemen, to whom a small expense is unimportant, we merely for the sake of reminding them of their existence, name Mr. Ward's glass-cases as the means of insuring the safe arrival of choice fruit trees.

And, lastly, it is hoped that Dr. Lindley will have the kindness to give insertion to this article in the "Gardener's Chronicle," and Mr. Loudon in the "Gardener's Magazine," which the writer has taken some pains to spread in various parts of Europe.

A hint from Sir George Sinclair would most likely be the means of a quantity of seeds and plants being forwarded to the New Zealand Company's care by the Caledonian Horticultural Society, which was founded by his father.

One line from Lord Eliot to the Secretary of the Hibernian would do the same in Ireland; and it is certain that if any one will bring this paper to the notice of the Duke of Devonshire, that the gardeners at Chatsworth and Chiswick will receive directions to forward contributions from his grace's celebrated gardens. W.

**IMPROVEMENT IN ACCOUNT-BOOK BINDING.**—The greatest of all difficulties in the whole field of book-binding is to combine perfect facility of opening with that strength and durability which is necessary in heavy account-books. It should bear constant turning over—each leaf should be held at the very edge, and when the book is opened the two pages should be as one uninterrupted surface. These objects are attained in a remarkable degree by an invention, in accordance with which, Messrs. Smith, Elder, & Co., of Cornhill, are now manufacturing account-books. Open the books where you will, and they present a level surface, flat as a sheet of paper. It is difficult to describe how completely they fulfil all that is required of a heavy ledger, but a moment's inspection exhibits their superiority.

\* Mr. Gowen has already set an example in this behalf. As an active member of the Horticultural Society, he has obtained a valuable contribution of seeds, and, we believe, a second is now on its way through his intervention. The name of Sir Wm. Hooker must also be named as a benefactor to the colony. We must remind the colonists, however, that they have a corresponding duty to fulfil towards this country. The botany of New Zealand, is a comparative blank—and unless they make a return, the eminent botanists and horticulturists, who now take a pleasure in contributing to their stores, will cease to do so.—Ed.

## THE VINE AND THE OLIVE.

AN ADAPTATION TO NEW ZEALAND OF VIRGIL'S SECOND GEORGIC.

**PART I.**—Invocation.—Present Wild Vegetation of New Zealand.—Modes of Improvement and Grafting.—Characteristics of Spontaneous and Cultivated Trees.—Vegetation peculiar to different countries. The Vine of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c.—General produce of different countries. Hemp, Corn, Tea, Opium, Oil, Wine, &c. Skill and Industry peculiar to Britain.—National Wealth and Social Misery.—Natural Advantages of New Zealand.—Present Conspicuous Names and Probable Destinies.

Come, Father Bacchus! thy kind ear incline!  
I sing the woods, the olive, and the vine.  
For thee bland Nature robes the glowing fields,  
For thee the grape its sunny cluster yields,  
For thee the vintage foams in every vein:  
Come, once again thy limbs in purple stain,  
And crush with me the swelling must again.

Now Nature rules the Taranakian plain,  
Tho' jealous Art disputes her ancient reign.  
There the dark woods rise at their own wild will,  
The graceful Rimu drips to every rill.  
There the close fern, the twisted kauri here,  
The bending osier greets the pilgrim near.  
Here, too, from careless seed tall chestnuts spread,  
The burly oak exalts his royal head;  
There the thick elm, the clustering cherry shoots,  
And the grey laurel spreads its branching roots.

Thus, wanton Nature now the vales and hills  
Adorns, and haunts the numerous-flowing rills.  
But soon strange Art, slipping the youthful shoot,  
To a new trunk shall bear the bleeding fruit;  
Or the whole set transplant in healthier mould;  
Or fix the stake, or sucker, split fourfold;  
Or living layers in their native bed,  
In clustering arch, train round the parent head;  
Or skillful cuttings range along the plain,  
Where, in each twig, the olive breathes again.  
Trees soon strange leaves and alien fruit shall bear,  
The grafted apple blossom on the pear,  
The cherry's blush the wondering plumtree wear.

Study these arts with a courageous will,  
Nor let the plough engross your only skill  
New Zealand thus shall soon the wine-press boast,  
And the dark Olive shade Kafia's coast.

Trees of spontaneous growth but seldom bear,  
Though nature rears them strong as well as fair.  
Do you transplant, and graft, and prune, and dress,  
And mould to every form and usefulness,  
For from the barren root with skill disposed,  
Fresh life, ere long, and blossoms are disclosed.  
For future ages the slow seedling shoots,  
And the birds feast on its unenvied fruits.

All plants require the trench, and skill, and care,  
And thus alone or fruit or fragrance bear.  
Olives spring best from trunks: from shoots the vine;  
From boughs the myrtle soon gives living sign:  
With suckers best the laurel kinds agree,  
The towering palm, the ash, and the mountain tree  
That overlooks the perils of the sea.

On the arbutus the grafted walnut train;  
Plump apples gather from the barren plain,  
The flowering chestnuts bid the beech sustain.  
The pear's pure blossoms on the ash tree shine;  
And elm-born acorns feed the portly swine.  
To graft the sprig requires no little art.  
When the young vigorous bud prepares to start,  
And burst its confine, then the budding left  
In the slit bark, or in the knotless cleft,  
Shall soon the branching lofty tree adorn,  
With life and leaves, and fruit and flowers, fresh-born.

But, fruits and plants all vary with the soil;  
Various each nation's corn, and wine, and oil.  
The fruit and blossom, the olive and the grape,  
In every clime change flavor, hue, and shape.  
The olive from the Italian valley won,  
Yields to the fruit of the Morean sun:  
The German vine, the vine of France and Spain,  
Spite of all art, unlikeness still retain.  
The sharp Madeira, and the astringent Port,  
The fragrant claret, in its hundred sort,  
Lafitte, Latour, Mouton, and Leoville,  
The champagne, frothy, sparkling, clear, or still,  
The numerous light vintage of the Rhine,  
The Cape's crude produce, and its liquor-wine,  
The Lachrymæ, and sweet wines of the south,  
Sweet in the sound, and sweet, too, in the mouth;  
The wines of Greece, famed in old Homer's story,  
Partaking now Hellene's fallen glory;  
Much to the soil, no doubt, and to their sun,  
These liquors owe their nature, every one.  
New Zealand men, your sun is no less fair,  
Be equal but your industry and care.

All soils, too, boast not all: the willow hoar  
Springs by the stream: myrtles upon the shore;  
The wild ash frowns upon the dizzy brink;  
And the dull marsh the thirsty alders drink.  
America the giant forest rears,  
The Kauri in your soil alone appears.

With woollen riches chief Australia blest,  
The Russian hemp, the Baltic oorn the best.  
Persia her scents, China her teas maintain;  
Her opium India, the Antilles the cane;  
Germany, France, Spain, Italy the vine;  
Britain! Skill, Genius, Industry, are thine.

Britain! alas! That there where arts achieve  
Such conquests, millions should thus fiercely grieve.  
Does wealth, abusing her entrusted power,  
Seek then alone to deck her own soft bower,  
And hear without remorse, or with a smile,  
That millions starve, despairing in their toil?  
Whate'er the crime or fault of power, the poor  
May not pass scatheless, even while they endure.  
For still increasing, multiplying still,  
But half the ancient precept they fulfil:  
The earth replenished not, the life o'erspread  
Hath far outrun proportioned land and bread;  
And crime to misery and want is wed.

But not the riches of the golden East;  
Nor India, China, from their wars released;  
Nor Spanish vines, nor the Italian oil,  
Nor parbed Australia's herds and fleecy spoil;  
Nor Baltic granaries, nor the Western cane,  
Nor all the perfumes wafted o'er the main,  
Nor all thy Genius, Britain! may outvie  
New Zealand hopes to the prospective eye.  
Soon shall the fattened bull rich furrows tread,  
The laughing harvest raise its golden head;  
The blushing vintage clothe the mountain side;  
The flax and olive spread from tide to tide.  
The bounding steed shall there achieve the race,  
And the prize oxen tread the market place;  
And 'twixt the horns of a new altar lie,  
A sacrifice to skill and industry.  
For there, even winter wears a wreath of flowers,  
And twice each year its wealth the harvest pours;  
Yet no wild beast there ravens for the blood,  
Nor venomous serpent lurks, nor treacherous bud.  
And soon the grove shall bear the peopled town,  
And the church spire on the dark wood look down,  
And school and college spring, and graceful home,  
Where late the naked savage used to roam.  
Lakes dost thou own, and many a fruitful stream,  
On which a crowded Navy soon may team.  
The Wai-tai, Hutt, Waiters, Thames,  
The frequent chain the verdant valley hems:  
While in thy pregnant bosom, too, a store  
Lies scarcely hid of rich and useful ore.

But chief thy havens and thy sheltering bays,  
Demand the pilgrim's gratitude and praise.  
First thy wide port, unrivall'd in the South,  
Where Wellington receives her active youth.  
Thence to the East, the Bay of Plenty seek,  
M'Donnel's Cove; Taoneroa Creek;  
Shouraki, famed as Hobson's latest choice,  
The Bay of Islands, which had first his voice.  
Then rounding loved Maria's stormy cliff,  
Kaipara safe receives the wandering skiff.  
Now fatiiah Manoukoo greets the sight,  
And rich Kafia's meadow-shores invite;  
The sugar-loaves, sheltering New Devon's side,  
Her plains to hoary Egmont stretching wide.  
New peopled Wanganui's ocean-arm,  
The busy Wellington's selected farm.  
The starting point the bark again has past,  
In Tasman's gulf the longing anchor cast,  
Where a New Nelson greets across the wave  
The home whose name a brother warrior gave.

Some names thou hast, too, even now, which the old  
Land of thy fathers had with pleasure told.  
Of Wakefield, thine, the world good mention makes,  
Whose hand a field of pregnant commerce wakes.  
And in the far Antipodes sustains  
A name well worthy of more lasting strains.  
In him on whom young Nelson's hopes depend,  
(A tribe and leader, rival, and yet friend—  
Each aiding each, while each upholds its own)—  
Thou now may'st "fear a brother near the throne."  
Molesworth and Petre, too, young, strenuous, bold:  
One with new zeal, New Zealand's prospects told,  
And both with skill successfully applied,  
'Mong zealous rivals, too, in worthiest pride,  
Direct the plough upon the mountain side.  
Turn we, New Plymouth, to thy pine-clad coast,  
A name which Acre boasted, now thy boast,  
Who, till a sudden fate his power impairs,  
(A fate, till skill restore, his people shares),  
Taught that to improve what Nature's bounties lend,  
And to thy use even difficulty bend,  
But on thy own firm courage will depend.  
With him, young pilgrims, haste to plant a town,  
Worthy the mother city's old renown,  
When Raleigh, Drake, and Hawkins were her crown.

New Zealand! now thy tide is at the flood,  
Let, then, thy bark before the breezes scud.  
Skill first, and toil thy young obedience claim,  
Then careful arts shall surely lead to fame,  
And future Humes shall eternise thy name.

## REVIEWS.

*The New Zealand Portfolio*; a series of papers on subjects of importance to the Colony. To be completed in six monthly numbers.

No. I. *A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley*, On the Administration of Justice in New Zealand. By H. S. Chapman, of the Middle Temple, Barrister.

No. II. *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. By the same.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, Fleet-street.

Our notice of these pamphlets will, for very obvious reasons, be confined to a simple statement of their object, and a slight indication of their contents. They were undertaken for the sole purpose of pointing out certain objects, the attainment of which seem necessary for the full and rapid success of the several settlements in New Zealand; and it was, and is, thought, that all that requires to be recommended to the Government and individuals for correction and adoption, may be comprised in half-a-dozen monthly numbers, the publication of which commenced on the 1st of August, and will end on the 1st of January.

The object of the first pamphlet (published on the 1st of August) is to show that a single judge is insufficient for the administration of justice in New Zealand; that circuits are impracticable, and that, therefore, Wellington and Nelson should each have its judge, who might, perhaps, make a short circuit to the neighbouring secondary settlements.

The contents of the second pamphlet (published on Thursday last, Sept. 1) are sufficiently set forth in the title. It exhibits the low rate of interest in this country, and its high rate in the colony; it sets forth its abundant resources of, and the improving securities they have to offer; and shows how admirable a field for the operation of a loan company New Zealand affords.

The subjects embraced by these two numbers have been more than once discussed in our columns; but here they have received fuller development than the space which could be assigned to them in a newspaper would allow.

The subjects of the ensuing four numbers have not been determined on, or, more properly speaking, their order in the series is unsettled. They will be such as especially to concern the interests of the Colonists, in whose behalf the publication was expressly undertaken.

1. *Tales of Travel through some of the most interesting parts of the World*. By F. B. Miller. London; Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street.

2. *A Voyage to India; or, Three Months on the Ocean, &c.*

The same.

The first of these books is a little collection of "Tales of Travels," selected apparently with great care from the most authentic sources; and all conveying useful knowledge to the infant mind in language adapted to the youthful reader and listener. The second is a well-sustained account of an Indian voyage, in which some good little children perform their part very prettily. As a sea-voyage is really full of instructive incidents, so must also be a book of a voyage, if it be reasonably faithful, which the neat little volume before us assuredly is. We recommend both for the use of juvenile emigrants, who may seize an opportunity of reading them in the midst of the scenes they describe.

*Cattle, their Breed, Management, and Diseases*. Published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 8vo. Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

It has always been our wish to call the attention of the emigrant to the works best adapted to the wants of the settler and to the resources of the colony. From the abundance of herbage in New Zealand, and from the accounts of the rapid growth which the cattle imported into the islands have displayed, it is indisputable that the colonists must be eventually largely engaged as breeders. New Zealand labours under none of the disadvantages of South Australia in rearing cattle. In the former the climate is temperate, the supply of food abundant, and good water in never-failing rivulets; whilst in the latter, the excessive heat, the parched surface, and the dried-up brooks, must be, and are, great drawbacks to the breeder's success.

Presuming, then, that stock must turn out a valuable source of profit to the settlers, we introduce to their notice the work from which we shall presently extract. It was published some years ago, under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and is one of the most interesting and practical works on the subject with which we are acquainted.

The portion of the volume to which we particularly call the attention of the emigrant, discusses the relative advantage of middle horns, long horns, and short horns; whether in relation to their capabilities as beasts of draught, their qualities for the dairy, or facility of fattening for the butcher.

The middle horns, which are commonly known among breeders as Devons, are the best fitted for the plough, therefore must be of the greatest utility on the farm. They fatten easily, but they are not so profitable as the short horns for the dairy:—

MIDDLE HORNS.

"When the ground is not too heavy, the Devonshire oxen are unrivalled at the plough. They have a quickness of action, which no other breed can equal, and which very few horses exceed; they have, also, a

degree of docility and goodness of temper, and also stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Vancouver, in his survey of Devonshire, says, that it is a common day's work on fallow land, for four steers to plough two acres with a double furrow plough. Four good Devonshire steers will do as much work in the field or on the road, as any three horses, and in as quick, and often quicker, time, although many farmers calculate two oxen to be equal to one horse. The principal objection to the Devonshire oxen is, that they have not sufficient strength for tenacious clayey soils; they will, however, exert their strength to the utmost, and stand many a dead pull, which few horses could be induced or forced to attempt. They are uniformly worked in yokes, and not in collars. Four oxen, or six growing steers, are the usual team employed in the plough.

"One quality they possess, is their disposition to fatten, and very few rival them here. They do not, indeed, attain the weight of some breeds, but in a given time they acquire more flesh, and with less consumption of food, and their flesh is beautiful in its kind. It is of that mottled marbled character, so pleasing to the eye and to the taste. Some very satisfactory experiments have been made on this point.

"For the dairy, the North Devons must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. The milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter, but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the dairy.

"The long horns cannot rank with the Devons or short horns for draught or the dairy, and their great point is the size to which they can be brought for the butcher."

#### LONG HORNS.

"Mr. Marshall thus describes the long horns:—The fattening quality of this improved breed in a state of maturity is indisputably good.

"As graziers' stock they undoubtedly rank high. The principle of the utility of form has been strictly attended to. The bone and ossal are small, and the fore-end light; while the chine, the loins, the rump, and the ribs, are heavily loaded with flesh of the finest quality. In point of early maturity they have also materially gained. In general they have gained a year in preparation for the butcher; and although, perhaps, not weighing so heavy as they did before, the little diminution of weight is abundantly compensated by the superior excellence of the meat, its earlier readiness, and the smaller quantity of food consumed.

"As dairy stock their merit is less evident; or rather it does not admit of doubt that their milking qualities have been very much impaired.

"As beasts of draught their general form renders them unfit; yet many of them are sufficiently powerful, and they are more active than some other breeds used for the plough, or on the road; but the horns generally form an insuperable objection to the use of them."

For general utility the short horns, in our opinion, bear the palm. They enjoy the advantages of superior beauty, docility of temper in harness, of milk in large quantities, and of arriving at maturity at an early period of life. These are qualities which are of the greatest importance to the colonists, and we would especially recommend to their notice the opinions of the Rev. Henry Berry, the author of the chapter on short horns, than whom there are few more zealous breeders of cattle, while there is no better judge of them.

#### SHORT HORNS.

"An opinion generally prevails, that the short horns are unfitted for work; and in some respects it is admitted they are so; but the correct reason has not been assigned, and the question may fairly come briefly under notice. That they are willing and able to work the writer knows, from one in particular among many instances. He has now a team of two years-old steers, working constantly nine hours a day—a system he would by no means recommend, and forced on him by circumstances connected with entrance on a new farm, at present ill adapted to grazing cattle. They work admirably; but surely cattle which will go as profitably to the butcher at two years old as any other breed at three, and many even at four, ought never as a general rule to be placed in the yoke. No beast, in the present advanced state of breeding, ought to be put upon a system which arose out of the necessity of obtaining compensation by work for the loss attending a tardy maturity. But where it may be convenient, the short horns, particularly the bulls, work admirably, as their great docility promises: and there are many operations going on in every farm which a bull would be judiciously employed in performing. And as the bulls of this breed are apt to become useless, from acquiring too much flesh in a state of confinement, moderate work might in most cases prove beneficial for such as are intended for use at home.

"The colours of the improved short horns are red, or white, or a mixture of the two, combining in endless variety, and producing very frequently most brilliant effect. The white, it is very probable, they obtained from an early cross with the wild breed; and whenever this colour shows itself it is accompanied, more or less, with a red tinge on the extremity of the ear; a distinctive character also of the wild cattle. No pure improved short-horns are found of colours but those above named.

As dairy farming is gaining ground in New Zealand, it may not be uninteresting to give the result of the following experiment made by Mr. Calvert, of Sandyside, near Brompton, on the quantity of butter yielded by one of his improved short-horns. The milk was kept and churned separately from that of the other stock, and the following is the account of the number of pounds of butter obtained in each week:—7, 10, 10, 12, 17, 13, 13, 13, 15, 16, 13, 12, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 13, 12, 13, 11, 12, 10, 10, 8, 10, 9, 10, 7, 7.

"From this it appears that there were churned 873 pounds of butter in the space of thirty-two weeks. The cow gave 28 quarts of milk per day, about midsummer, and would average nearly 20 quarts per day for 20 weeks. She gave more milk when she was depastured in the summer than when she was soiled in the houses in consequence of the very hot weather. She was lame during six weeks, from 'foul in the feet,' which lessened the quantity of milk during that time; and the experiment was discontinued because there was not a sufficient supply of turnips, and the milk of the whole of the herd was rapidly diminishing. For the first fortnight after calving, she was allowed a little broken corn; and from that period to the commencement of the turnip season, she lived entirely on grass, with some cut clover, when it was necessary

to shelter her from the inclement heat. The pasture was by no means of a superior quality.

"Early maturity is the grand and elevating characteristics of the short-horns, and their capacity to continue growing, and at the same time attaining an unexampled ripeness of condition at an early age, has excited the wonder and obtained the approbation of every looker-on not blinded by prejudice."

The volume before us is the work of Mr. Yanett, the well-known veterinary surgeon, and in addition to the copious description of all the varieties of cattle which we find in Great Britain, we have several chapters on the anatomy and diseases to which their different organs are liable, as well as the best method of treating the disorders from which they suffer; an excellent addition to the work, particularly where emigrants are dispersed some distance from a town, and cannot enjoy the advantages of obtaining the assistance of a cow-leech when their cattle suffer from the multifarious diseases to which they are exposed. We need scarcely add, that we recommend the book to the settler's attention.

*Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Poor Law Commissioners, on an Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain; with Appendices. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, July, 1842.*

ONE of the most remarkable features in the condition of the people of this country, within the present century, is the improved health of all classes, and the increased duration of life in every part of the kingdom. Great, however, as this improvement unquestionably is, it must be regarded as nothing compared with that of which the population is susceptible; and its chief use seems to be, to point out the road to further improvement. Almost every town in the United Kingdom has its old and its new portion: the former without drainage, without ventilation, without any kind of sanitary arrangement; the latter with such improvements as the state of knowledge has from time to time pointed out. These improvements have invariably produced marked effects on the health of the population; and they serve to indicate, not merely the causes of disease in the unimproved towns and parts of towns, but to point out the direction which future improvement must take. The report before us is one of the most remarkable, as well as one of the most valuable, contributions to our existing stock of information on the subject to which it relates, and we venture to predict that its publication will, sooner or later, produce a revolution in the sanitary arrangements, and therefore in the health of the towns of the united kingdom, of our colonies, and even of the continent of Europe—for the merits of the report will ensure its translation into French and German at least.

One of the most conspicuous causes of disease, especially of typhus, is improper drainage, and its consequence, accumulation of filth. A remarkable instance of this is given at page 26, where out of a row of fifty-four houses, the six centre ones were visited by typhus, sixteen cases having occurred, whereof five proved fatal; the twenty-four houses above and the twenty-four houses below being entirely free from disease.

Now as to the cause both of exemption and attack,—

"By a careful inspection of the whole row," says Dr. Baker, in his report on the sanitary condition of Derby, "I obtained the following information and facts:—That before this street was built, the natural moisture of the land, and any sudden rush of water caused by rain, was carried away by a ditch running down the whole length of the hill where the present gardens terminate. Also, that in the gardens of the upper 21 or 22 houses this ditch had been filled up; and sinks and drains, communicating with the main sewer, that passes down the middle of the street, had been placed between each garden and the dwelling-house. At this point, too, there is a brick wall, carried down to the bottom of the garden, and dividing this property from the adjoining, and it is very probable that this wall assisted in checking the spread of the fever from the six infected houses, at which part of the row we have now arrived.

"The state of the premises belonging to these ill-fated houses was as follows:—The ditch already alluded to as passing at the bottom of the gardens was here not filled up; there were not any sinks and drains, and the cess-pools were overflowing into the ditch, which, here and there obstructed, formed a succession of foul and stinking pools, from four to six feet wide; whilst the earth of the gardens was perpetually saturated with the offensive moisture exuding from them."

There are other remarkable instances in the Report of the effects of proper and improper drainage, to which we refer our readers. As far as our present information enables us to judge, the several New Zealand towns are admirably situated for drainage, namely, on or near the water side, and on ground sloping thereto: hence the expense of proper drainage will be small. From the remarkable effects of proper drainage on health and the duration of life, which this volume discloses, we trust the new corporations will take the subject into their earliest consideration. Due ventilation, too, is scarcely of less importance, and much as has been said of the unhealthiness of particular employments, and other causes of disease and death, there is reason to believe that they are all trifling compared with the want of proper drainage and ventilation. Without proper drainage domestic cleanliness becomes impossible, and the habits of the people remain deplorably low.

A very valuable portion of this Report to New Zealand is that which treats of Cottage Architecture, with numerous plans of small houses, designed with every possible attention to comfort and convenience, many of them well suited to the circumstances calculated to promote the comfort of the settler. In speaking of the materials for house-building, wood exhibits some advantages which even recommend it to the settler apart from all considerations of economy and



partial necessity. In point of dryness, and, therefore, of healthiness, it seems to be as superior to brick as to stone.

"A gentleman," says the report, "who has attentively observed the condition of the working classes in the north of Lancashire, and the north of Cheshire, states that the general health of the labourers in the north of Lancashire is decidedly inferior. This inferiority he ascribes to several causes, and, amongst others, to damp cottages; and wood and wattle houses, such as our forefathers built, are the driest and warmest of all; brick is inferior in both these requisites of a comfortable house; but stone, especially the unburnt stone, as it is necessarily employed for cottages, is the very worst material possible for the purpose. I prefer the Irish mud cottages. The evil arises from two causes. The stone is not impervious to water, especially when the rain is accompanied by high winds; and it sucks up the moisture of the ground, and gives it out into the rooms; but, principally, stone is a good conductor of heat and cold, so that the walls cooled down by the outer air are continually condensing the moisture contained in the warmer air of the cottage, just as the windows steam on a frosty morning; besides, the abstraction of heat in stone houses must be a serious inconvenience. The effect of this condensation must be, and is, to make clothes, bedding, &c. damp, whenever they are placed near the wall, and therefore extremely prejudicial to those who wear the clothes or sleep in the beds. Of course I do not attribute all the damp of our cottages in this neighbourhood to the stone; much of it is due to the wet climate, wet soil, and building so near the ground; but the stone, as a material of building, must bear a considerable share of the blame. I believe, too, it is partly the cause of the very great difference of cleanliness of the Cheshire farming people and ours of the same class.

"Indeed the Cheshire people were brought up to wooden cottages: brick was of later introduction. The greater facilities and inducements to cleanliness in a dry house would, in the course of time, form a more cleanly people, and superior healthiness would follow."

A volume of local reports, from the evidence contained in which this general report was partly prepared, is, we believe, in preparation, and will contain much valuable information. One of these local reports—that of Mr. Baker, on the sanitary condition of Leeds, we have seen. It is a very able document, and is filled with valuable suggestions as to drainage, ventilation, and other health-preserving expedients. His statistical tables of mortality are very remarkable. Mr. Baker's admirable sanitary map of Leeds—a model map in its way—accompanies this volume.

We have only to add that, under an impression of the usefulness of this work, Mr. Chadwick, the Secretary to the Poor Law Commission; has, at our suggestion, liberally placed at our disposal a sufficient number of copies to transmit one to every town in New Zealand, and it will be our care so to execute our trust as to promote the public object of the donor.

**MOUNTAINOUS AND HILLY COUNTRY IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF WELLINGTON, NELSON, &c.**

1. The Report upon the Country lying between Wellington and Manawatu, printed in the *New Zealand Journal* on the 9th of July, No. 63, p. 157.

2. The Extract of a Despatch from Colonel Wakefield, dated Feb. 6, 1842, and printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, of July 23, No. 66, p. 175.

3. The Report of the Expedition to Wairarapa, by Mr. Stokes, dated Wellington, 15th of Dec. 1841, and inserted in the *New Zealand Journal* of August 6, No. 67, p. 183.

These interesting Reports, no doubt, have not merely attracted great attention in England, but are most important to intended emigrants. But these are not exactly, at this moment, the object of this article: it is to draw the attention of our friends at the Antipodes to circumstances connected with the country which they have themselves described.

First, then, they say that most of the hills are covered more or less with timber. Their attention is called to an article in the *New Zealand Journal* of Jan. 30, 1841—being No. 27, p. 27, on the American manner of rapidly clearing forests, which greatly reduces the expence. The roots of a dead stump are easily eradicated from the ground, whilst a living one requires a great deal of labour. Again, in the *New Zealand Journal* for May 14, 1842, No. 61, p. 109, there is a most important paper on the subject, and a hint was thrown out of some Yankee choppers being sent from the backwoods of America and Canada expressly to instruct the settlers in New Zealand how to proceed in the same manner; and it was stated that it was very probable that some of them might already be found there as sailors in the American whalers.—"What is really wanted is a good supply of strong arms, capable of wielding the American lumberman's axe: in experienced hands, it is a noble instrument. Before the American chopper, armed with the heavy axe, the forest falls with a rapidity which an English forester will scarcely credit. An acre of dense forest chopped, logged, and piled ready for burning in one week—will it be believed? Yet such is the fact." Since this paper was printed, has any one connected with the Company thought of sending out some axes or other tools with which it is necessary to attack the forest. Mr. Gibbon Wakefield is in Canada. Has he endeavoured to send out a gang of choppers for this purpose? He should not treat such details with indifference. In many parts of these hills it may be very unnecessary to burn the timber; indeed, it may be turned to great profit, and the Anglo-Zealanders are requested to consult the description of the slide of Alpach, in Switzerland, by Mr. Babbage, at p. 247 of his remarkable volume on the economy of machinery, 2nd edition, 1832, by which timber is slid to water power, where it is sawn and floated to a market. The act of making slides for this purpose is practised with surprising ingenuity throughout the Austrian Tyrol; and there

is little doubt, might be advantageously used on the Hutt and the two rivers near Nelson. The saw mills are all formed with water-power, are built at a cheap rate, and should be immediately put up on these rivers.

The mines of Bolanos in Mexico are supplied with timber from the adjacent mountains by a slide similar to that of Alpach. It was constructed by M. Flores, a gentleman well acquainted with Switzerland. Some law should be passed in New Zealand to permit slides to pass over the adjacent hills belonging to the different settlers. Supposing the hills cleared, we are anxious to hear from Captain Smith, Mr. Stokes, Colonel Wakefield, &c. whether they have met with lakes on these hills, the water of which may be turned to the purposes of irrigation. In the Pyrenees very great value is given to land, by the means of mountain lakes, and the streams which flow from them. By the knowledge of irrigation it must have attracted the attention of many of the settlers, some of whom, it is hoped, will gratify their European readers with an account of them. Neither must it be confined to the irrigation of land. The supply of water for the towns is a most important consideration, and is a circumstance to which the attention of the Company's agents cannot be too strongly called. This remark arises from reading in the *Athenæum* of August 13, No. 772, a critique of the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain, presented to Parliament by Command of her Majesty," in which the following paragraph occurs:—"The sum of all then is, that sewerage and water supply form two of the most valuable blessings that a government can bestow upon society: and that the quantum of these form a tolerably accurate criterion of the civilization of nations."

There can little doubt but that water may be led from the mountains to these new towns, for the double purpose of immediate supply, and the ultimate one of washing down the sewers, which may not be formed for some years to come.

No town in Europe is so abundantly supplied with pure water as Rome, but it comes from mountains between twenty-five and twenty-six miles from the Eternal City, to which it has flowed during many centuries. The Devonshire settlers will recollect the leet which has conveyed water to Plymouth since the time of Queen Elizabeth, the munificent gift of Sir James Drake, who had it cut from hills on his estates, eleven miles from town. The inhabitants of Devonport, by Act of Parliament, obtained the power of cutting a similar one for the supply of their town. And like the hint which was given as to the slides for the conveyance of timber, New Zealand will require a law, by which such leets may be drawn through individual property.

The supply of London by the New River, is upon the same principle. It may not be amiss to state, that such cuttings will probably require what the navigators technically call "putting," that is lining with clay, which must be stamped or rammed, to make them hold water.

The attention of Colonel, and Captain Wakefield, is particularly called to this paper, since they are now forming what in all probability will some day or other be large towns. W.

**LIST OF SHIPS WHICH HAVE ENTERED NELSON HAVEN.**

ARRIVED 1841.—Arrow, Geare, 135 tons; November 2, from London. Whitey, Lacey, 350 tons; November 3, from London. Will Watch, Walker, 300 tons; November 3, from London. Eliza, Rolph, 15 tons; November 5, from Port Nicholson. Kate, Webster, 70 tons; December 15, from Coromandel Harbour. Eliza, Rolph, 12 tons; December 15, from Coromandel Harbour. Look-in, Canning, 50 tons; December 15, from Coromandel Harbour.

ARRIVED, 1842.—Clydeside, Mathieson, 250 tons; January 3, from Wanganui. Eliza, Scanting, 14 tons; January 3, Wanganui. Nymph, Strauss, 35 tons; February 1, Wanganui. Fifeshire, Arnold, 551 tons; February 1, from London. Maria, Barker, 25 tons; February 4, from Port Nicholson. Pickwick, Williams, 30 tons; February 5, from Port Nicholson. Gem, Pearce, 70 tons; February 8, from Port Nicholson. Mary Anne, Bolton, 600 tons; February 10, from London. Lloyds, Green, 420 tons; February 15, from London. Sisters, Clarke, 125 tons; February, 18 Hobart Town. Lord Auckland, Jardine, 600 tons; Feb. 18, from London. Kate, Mac Farlane, 600 tons; February 18, from Sydney. Eliza, Stenning, 600 tons; February 23, from Port Nicholson. Cheerful, Patrick, 600 tons; March 4, from Sydney via Port Nicholson. Vanguard, Murray, 600 tons; March 7, from Port Nicholson. Abercrombie, Devlin, 120 tons; March 7, from Auckland via Port Nicholson. Brougham, Robertson, 230 tons; March 6, from London via Port Nicholson. Rory O'More, Sutton, 15 tons; March 8.

**METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1842.**

SUNDAY	Bar. 30.40	—Ther. 12 a.m. 66
		8 p.m. 63
MONDAY	Bar. 30.25	—Ther. 12 a.m. 67
		8 p.m. 62
TUESDAY	Bar. 30.30	—Ther. 12 a.m. 68
		8 p.m. 63
WEDNESDAY	Bar. 30.30	—Ther. 12 a.m. 67
		8 p.m. 61
THURSDAY	Bar. 30.50	—Ther. 12 a.m. 68
		8 p.m. 62
FRIDAY	Bar. 30.45	—Ther. 12 a.m. 70
		8 p.m. 62
SATURDAY	Bar. 30.45	—Ther. 12 a.m. 70
		8 p.m. 65

\* We notice this report in our present number. Copies of it will go out by the Indus to Wellington, Nelson, and Auckland.

## STEAM NAVIGATION.

THERE was an article in the *Journal de Debats*, of the 14th ult. upon this subject, claiming a superiority in French vessels for the packet service. Since we are in hopes that the day is not very distant when communication by steamers will exist, either between Wellington and Panama, or Nelson and Bombay, we state the comparison made by this French authority between the English and intended French West India packets:—

The English are stated to be 2,350 tons, with room for only 600 tons of coal, and have only one mast for square-sails.

The French are stated to be 2,500 tons, with room for 700 tons of coal; whereas the French transatlantic steamers will be rigged like second-class frigates, which, by giving them greater sailing power, will enable them to economise their supply of coals.

It must be almost useless to add, that no such sized vessel is contemplated for New Zealand, but the principle of the greatest possible degree of sailing power, cannot be too strongly impressed.

## TO MARINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR—In the London papers of the 5th instant was an account of the discovery of a rock in Cook's Straits, from which the various headlands were said to bear as follows:—

Cape Teirawitte (by Compass)	S.E.
Cape Kōmaru	S.S.W. ¼ W.
South End of Kasiti	N.E. by E.
Western Brother Island	S. by W. 4 miles

Having two feet above water at high tide.

From these bearings, I find, Sir, that I have passed over or near the indicated spot probably ten times, in ships of various draught of water, in all weathers, and at all times of tide, without having noticed any danger. The Company's emigrant ships, and all others from the adjacent colonies, bound for Wellington or the whaling stations, pass this spot continually, as also do the shore whalers, and from the rock not

having been before seen I very much doubt its existence. From the surrounding coast being neither of Coraline, or immediately volcanic formation, it is not probable that the rock has suddenly risen.

A rock was noticed by Captain Cook, within a mile and a-half of the indicated spot, which has been correctly laid down in the recent charts, and is well known. From the circumstance of the vessel which discovered the new rock being a small schooner, most probably but badly provided with instruments, I doubt whether the bearings could be accurately taken in the tide-rip which always prevails thereabouts. The two rocks mentioned are probably the same, the existence of a pretended newly discovered one is otherwise nearly impossible.

CHARLES HEAPHY, Draftsman to the New Zealand Company.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.—The New Zealand Company's emigrant-ship, *Prince of Wales*, 582 tons, went down the river yesterday morning, the emigrants having embarked on the previous day. This vessel was built expressly for the "passenger-trade," and her accommodations are very superior. Her cabins are all occupied, both in the poop and between decks; and she is so full of goods, besides a quantity of machinery taken out by one of the passengers, that a great deal of freight has been left out, to be forwarded by the *Indus*, another of the Company's ships, on the 1st of October. The emigrants amount to about 170, including children, or, as it is called, "equal to" 110 adults. The following list of the cabin-passengers is a gratifying proof of the continued emigration of respectable colonists to the Company's settlements—Mr. and Mrs. Hort and five daughters; Mr. Francis Skipwith, a son of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart.; Mrs. Davison and her sister-in-law (going to join her husband), with three children; Mr. C. Heaphy, late the Company's draughtsman in the colony; Captain and Mrs. Thoms; Mr. and Miss Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and family; another Mr. and Mrs. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Marsden; Miss Walker; Mr. Josephs; Mr. W. D. Kearns, Surgeon Superintendent; and four or five more, whose names we have not been able to learn.—*Colonial Gazette*.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6*l.* per acre, or Suburban Land 10*l.*; and of Country Land 6*l.* per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25*l.*; Second cabin, 12*l.*; Steerage, 6*l.*  
For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and CO., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

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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.

## TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL,

No. 2, price 7*l.* with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

## ZINK MANUFACTORY, CANNON-STREET. HEWETSON informs EMIGRANTS

H. and EXPORT MERCHANTS, that he has manufactured a large stock of useful articles in Zink, well adapted for Emigrants, comprising the important requisites of economy, efficiency, and durability. A few of the leading Articles are—

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Zink perforated for Dairy Windows, Nails, Tacks, &c.  
Zink Water-cans, Wash-hand Basins, Foot Baths, &c.  
H. HEWETSON, 57, CANNON-STREET, near LONDON-BRIDGE.

This day is published, price 2*s.* 6*d.*, cloth, NARRATIVE OF A RESIDENCE IN various parts of NEW ZEALAND, together with a Description of the present state of the COMPANY'S SETTLEMENTS.

By CHARLES HEAPHY.  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

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, Featherchurch-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, Featherchurch-street.

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

## FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON.—

New Zealand direct, under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail on the 1st October (last shipping day, 20th September), the splendid British-built ship, *INDUS*, 425 tons register, A 1, and coppered; DAVID M'KENZIE, Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. This vessel was built expressly for the passenger trade; has a full poop, with very superior accommodation, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, 9, Broad-street Buildings; to the Commander on board; to Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, 24, Billiter-street; or to Lachlans and M'Leod, 62, Cornhill.

## EMIGRANTS' TENTS.—12 feet square

made of the thickest Canvas or Duck if required, 6*l.* 18*s.*; complete for use, including Lines, Pegs, Pole, &c. If lined so as to be a double Tent, 3*l.* extra. They are 5 feet high in lowest part. Also new Expanding Tents, 12 by 12 feet and 6 feet high in lowest part; put up or taken down in one minute, 5*l.* complete for use. Weight 20*lb.*, quite waterproof. Fishing Nets from 4 to 400 yards long ready for use. Sheep folding Net of strong tarred cord 3½ feet high, 4½ per yard. Rick Cloths, Tarpauns, Tents, Mats, &c. Robert Richardson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tunbridge-place, corner of Judd-street, New-road.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand,

THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICE OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3*s.* 6*d.* for the first insertion; and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and twopence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

## CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ladbroke and Co., Bank.)

Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

## TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.

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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 126

## NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription 1*l.* Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration, cost of Passage, Freight insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as above.

## 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 autumn, 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, 91, Old Broad-street; or to Messrs. Courts, Bankers.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR, 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, Sept. 3, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 70.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## NEW PLYMOUTH DESCRIBED BY EYE WITNESSES.

Sir,—The accompanying letters have been sent to me by the parties to whom they were addressed, and the writers were all known to me. I can, therefore, vouch for their authenticity. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Devonport, Sept. 14, 1842. THOS. WOOLLCOMBE.

FROM MR. F. CARRINGTON TO HIS BROTHER MAJOR CARRINGTON.  
New Plymouth, Feb. 27, 1842.

I understand there are great many reports about the wind at this place—believe this, 'tis false. I have not, nor do I intend yet to try and let the truth be known. You know what my knowledge of the British Isles is—we have not there (that I have seen) a piece of country to compare with this. The Waitera river will take in vessels drawing from nine to ten feet of water at high tide, (thirteen feet rise). This is not known. Coal which I have sent home to the company has been picked up on the banks of this river. Twenty-five miles further up the coast N.E. is plenty of coal and limestone, discovered by a man of the name of Secombe, a lime-burner.

Captain Liardet, who has been kind enough to take the box with this and the mats for you all, returns to England for medical advice, having most unfortunately met with a lamentable accident by the explosion of almost three-quarters of a pound of powder, which was put into a gun to try and fire the touchhole, which had been spiked; melancholy to state it has almost deprived him of his sight. He is one of the best men I ever knew—do call and inquire for him, and tell me how he has borne the journey, and how he is,—you will hear about him at the New Zealand House.

F. A. CARRINGTON.

LETTER FROM JOHN AND ANNE FRENCH, WORKING EMIGRANTS, TO THEIR PARENTS, NEAR ASHBURTON, IN DEVONSHIRE.

Taranaki, New Plymouth, 28th Feb. 1842.

Your affectionate son to his dear father and mother, brothers, and sisters, and all inquiring friends. I should like to see you all again once more; I have no desire to come home; I am much better off here than I should be in England; I consider I am worth at the least 40l; a house 26 feet by 12, and a chimney almost finished, I built it with cob; the house is built with gable ends; I am completing one end with cob, with the chimney in it, which will be my own till the two years end when we landed, and the garden with it, and a piece of ground close by, 27 yards, which I have planted with potatoes, and cabbages, pumpkins, and some melons, and 1 ounce of onion seed, which grows very well. I sowed a quantity of different sorts of seeds, but they did not all grow; the cabbage and turnips answer very well here. I consider my house and garden are worth from 30l to 40l, besides a great many other things. I have bought a good four post bedstead, cost 30s for making it, and found all the timber myself. It is made of red pine, beautiful wood, and a door of the same, and a table of the same wood, 6 feet by 2 1/2 feet, and 1 1/2 inch thick. I went sawing for three months, and this was the way I got my wood, but I had a bad partner, I lost many pounds by it; he stop and I have not been sawing since; since that I have been most of my time working for the Company. I have 10l in money, I hope I shall soon have 10l more. I have now got cabbage, turnips, and potatoes fit to take up. I gave 1 1/2d a pound for the seed potatoes, I tilled as many as will supply ourselves, so that we shall not want to buy as much flour as we have done. I would not go back to England again if I could have a free passage back again, for I know I could not do so well in England as I can here, nor no labouring man besides; but I can tell you a drunken man is not much good here; a good steady man is sure to do well here. The Company has been giving 30s a week, but the last month we have had 1l a week, with 10lbs of meat, 10lbs of flour, a quarter pound of tea, a pound a half of sugar. They that work for private individuals have 6s a day. There is not much work going on yet. I worked for Capt. Cook on his town land for a little while, and he told me that Mr. Calmady wrote to him to tell me that at the time of his writing my mother was there, and that she was very well, and the people at home. I was so glad to hear of it; but I seem you might have sent me a letter and given me more particulars. We should be so glad if you would send us some yarn for some stockings, as our stock is wearing out, and there is none to be got here; we are not particular about the colour, white or black; tell you send anything out here, pack it in a brandy keg, or something that is water-tight. I should like to see some of you here. I expect my brother William to come out, Thomas Pearse, or Benjamin Hayward and Mary. Don't remain in Old England to starve, when you could do better here; such ones that I have mentioned that can work well, are sure to do well. I wish that my father and mother would come out; there were older people than they came out in the last ship. I am certain you can do better here than you can at home. Servant maids are not much wanted yet, although there are some living out that have got 7s a week. There are no servant men, but there will be when the land is given out and people on it. You need not be afraid of the sea, for you are as safe there as on land, but there are many difficulties to put up with—but this is but for a little time. I should like to see some of you out. If you should come, be sure and bring out as much as you can; a plenty of bedding. Blankets are 2l a pair. Bring your feather bed tie with

you, and all your working utensils and labouring tools; bring out boots instead of shoes, for you will find them much the best in the woods. Carry a tin on board ship for baking; bring out your pot crooks with you—there are the same things wanted here as at home. So no more at present from your affectionate son and daughter,

JOHN AND ANNE FRENCH.

LETTER FROM JAMES THOMAS SHAW, FORMERLY SHIPWRIGHT IN THE DOCK-YARD, AT DEVONPORT, TO A FRIEND IN PLYMOUTH.

New Plymouth, Feb. 16, 1842.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—If I may be allowed to use that relative name, We arrived safe to this place and were landed 20th Sept. 1841, after a very prolonged voyage. This place in which we are located is a fine level country, abundantly watered; but I am sorry to say we have no harbour, from which cause we labour under many disadvantages. On my landing I was surprised to find James married. I am at present living with him, but I hope in a few days to go into a house of my own. I did not put up the wood house I brought with me, not knowing where my town land would be, and owing to my very late choice, I find it very inconvenient to live there, as it fell to be in the very skirts of the town. I thought it best to buy a piece of ground that was near the centre of the town. I have purchased a piece, in a very eligible spot, about 82 feet by 42. Our houses are one story high at present, built either of cob or wood, having no building stones convenient. The houses in which we now live are built by the natives, with helms struck in the ground, with rods at right angles about ten inches apart, lined with rape, a kind of bullrush, in a vertical direction, thatched with long grass. With respect to the natives, they are well-grown, active people, very quiet, nothing savage about them, are very desirous for the whites to be among them, very sober and honest, and know how to make good bargains. The climate is very pleasant; it is now our hottest month, not much warmer than at home, but rather colder at night, with heavy dews; we can suffer rather more bed clothes than in England. My town section I have made a garden of, as it was situated so far off. It was covered with copse wood and timber, which is mostly cleared. I have in about 13 land-yards of potatoes, and a good lot of cabbages. We have a good deal of up-hill work, from six in the morning till eight to nine in the evening. I work for the Company seven to five in the evening. Wages by the day, 7s. 6d mechanics; labourers, 4s to 5s per day; when working for private individuals, 6s per day. Provisions—Fresh pork, 6d to 7d per lb; salt ditto, 6d; flour, 6d; loaf sugar, 10d; split peas, 2s per gallon; potatoes, 1d per lb. They have been dearer; we shall have them cheaper soon. I must draw to a close, as my paper is near done. I am still an advocate for emigration, and do not regret the undertaking, and would advise those that cannot make a living in England to emigrate. The agriculturist earning 8s or 8s 6d per week at home, out here would save more than he could earn at home. I am persuaded that all classes of honest and industrious persons will do well.

Yours, &c.

JAMES THOMAS SHAW.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM JANE CROCKER, AN EMIGRANT AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO HER FATHER, MR. SAMUEL CROCKER, REVELSTOCK.

Taranaki, New Plymouth, Feb. 7, 1842.

DEAR FATHER—I send this by Captain King to Sydney; he is gone there to buy cattle and bring here. Dear father, I hope you are all well, as we are, I thank God for it. I have got three lodgers, with one from Cawsand—one of the name of Marks, and the other Forts. I have got 15s a week; William's pay is 12s a week; David's pay is 30s a week; James's, 30s a week. I can put by until I want to buy a garment, but I have not laid out more than one or two and twenty shillings in clothing. I am to send home to you and my poor little boy, and tell you we have bought a section of land in the town. John has bought a piece of land of Mr. Weeks, the doctor. The country section we have got together. We shall have to have it down to the Waitera, and if we have the harbour there, we shall go there to live; but if it is here, we shall remain where we be. We have paid Captain King for the town section 25l six weeks ago.

Please to give my love to dear uncle and aunt Bowden, and tell them that I am very glad that we are here. Mary Ann is still living in her place with the doctor. If her father was to see her, he would not know her. I should say that the wages and gifts what she gets by sewing is not less than 40l a year. She is very clean and tidy, and very fit to be seen. Dear father, I hope by the arrival of this letter that you will be quite ready to come out, and my dear boy with you. I can assure you, dear father, when I think of you two I cry for joy, hoping I shall see your dear dear faces again very soon, and may the blessed Lord give you as good time and pleasant voyage as we had and the others had. I rather think that Sam will go to Sydney with Captain King, to take care of the cattle, as he works for Mr. Cutfield. Dear father, there is fifty acres in country sections. Charles wishes for grandfather to come. I sent five letters by the Amelia Thompson. The cooper and James I hope will come with you—it will be well for them and their family if they will but come. As the ship is expected in every hour, I shall not have time to write another letter. If I have time I shall send him one. Send me a letter the first opportunity. So no more at present from your affectionate child,

JANE CROCKER.

COPY OF A LETTER TO MR. SAMUEL CROCKER, REVELSTOKE, FROM HIS DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, A WORKING EMIGRANT AT NEW PLYMOUTH.

February 10th, 1842.

DEAR FATHER.—We have sent these letters home by Captain Liardet, the Governor of New Zealand, Captain Liardet and mate, and one of the Cavalry men, were departing out one of the great guns, and the gun went off, and the sand and powder flew up in their faces and eyes. Capt. Liardet has lost one eye and is very likely to lose the other; he is going home to England—every one is sorry for him, he is such a good man. I should be very glad to hear that Capt. Kingcombe had taken his place to come here to New Zealand. The governor will give you the true account of the place. As to saying that there is no harbour here for ships to lie in a storm—they can make a very fine harbour, but they must send home to England first about it. There is a fine harbour down to the Waitera, 14 miles from here. They have grown fine wheat and barley here, the finest that you ever saw—very fine, and new potatoes and turnips on Christmas day for dinner. Dear Father, when we get together, Jane is sure to say, "now John, if poor father was but here and Samuel, how happy we should be; and John's answer is, "I wish he was, my dear, he would be quite happy here, to see our gardens and land, and to walk over them." Henry and Charles go to school. Henry is just learning to write, the school master is just newly set up—it is 6d a week for Charles, and 9d a week for Henry—he has been at writing some weeks. Dear Father, please to bring me and Jane out a barrel of pilchards each—please to buy a gardening book too. There are plenty of mackerel here, but no nets to catch them, and there are pilchards—please to bring one good pilchard net. I must beg of you once more to bring dear Samuel with you. I have sent him a letter; when I wrote yours, I did not think I should have time to write him one, as there was a ship in sight, but it was not coming here. It is a great thoroughfare here for ships—they are often in sight. Dear Father, on Christmas day, six of us went up to the Motuwa Chapel, to hear Mr. Creed, and the chapel was quite full of poor missionaries. When we came home we had cold fig pudding, and cold leg of pork, dressed the day before—two of us sat down to dinner. In the afternoon we went to see the land, and in the evening we went to chapel. The sand has been tried, and it is more than half iron, and in the interior about a mile from ours there is stone with lead in it all over the place. I wish it had been in ours to have had a mine. It is a valuable country.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM JANE CROCKER, AN EMIGRANT, AT NEW PLYMOUTH, TO HER FATHER, MR. SAMUEL CROCKER, REVELSTOKE.

February 26th, 1842.

DEAR FATHER.—The Timandra was but four months; they put into the Cape, and that detained them a fortnight. They had no wind to bring them. We have had fine weather here to discharge her. No doubt that the Captain will give the place a good name. Dear father, I hope this will bring you and Samuel here, and many besides, particularly you, my dear father, and the poor boy. There is a man been to Mokou after pigs, and on his journey he has found lime rock and opals. It appears that New Zealand produces everything; the sand is three parts iron and steel. I can assure you, my dear father, I have sent home nothing but the truth. I would advise you, Jane, and William, to come here, for the sake of your dear little family. When we found there was none in the mail, we thought there was no letter for us; the next day our sorrow was turned into joy. We have let one room to a man and his wife, for 5s. a week, and we shall get another house, if it please God, against the other ship arrives here; they make as much as 12s. a week of their houses. So I must conclude, as the ship is going to sea to-day.

FROM WILLIAM HENWOOD, TO HIS RELATIVES IN ST. GERMAN'S, CORNWALL. Taranaki, New Zealand, March 2d, 1842.

DEAR FATHER, MOTHER, BROTHER, AND SISTERS.—We left England on the 19th November, 1840. We have been landed here nearly twelve months. We landed on the 31st of March last. We had a most pleasant voyage from England; indeed, the first letter I wrote all about our voyage. I have wrote these few lines in a hurry, as the ship is about to sail in a few hours. I have got a very good situation as any man in the colony. I am foreman of the Company's carpenters. I have 150l. per year, with ten men every day to work for me, and two apprentices. I have built the house for the principal agent, and he has made me foreman for the Company, to buy and sell all the timber for the Company. We are forced to build all the houses of timber, for we have no stone as yet to build with. We have found some lime rock in this country, and plenty of minerals, such as iron and copper, and plenty of coals, and some culm. This is a most splendid country for farming, when the land is cleared. You know I brought some wheat out with me—it was two quarts. I had a small spot of land and I sowed it, and I have reaped and thrashed ten gallons from it—mine was the first harvest in the country. I had ten men and boys to cut it for me one evening. I have one section of land in the town. I have three dwelling houses; two of them are out to rent, with a small bit of garden. They bring me in 24s per week. I have got the first cow in the country, which cost me 30l. I am sure, if I remained in England, I should not have been the owner of the tail of a cow. But not all yet: I have one nanny goat, which cost me 2l 5s; I have got one pig, a dog, and two cats; and the best of all, I have got a nice little wife; she is another such a little crack as my sister Mary—she is a merry one, and a clever one too. I am very sorry our Governor (Capt. Liardet) is going to leave. He is very sorry also, he told me, to leave this country. He is going to England. He has met with a very bad misfortune. The cannon went off, and the powder stuck in his face, and blinded him for the time, which cannot be cured in this country. He thinks it can in England; if so, he will come back to us again. The man-servant is going back with him. The servant has taken a letter for me, and he is coming to Plymouth, and will send you a letter for you and John to come to Plymouth to see him, and he will tell you all. If he should not write to you, when you go to Devonport, call on Mr. Woodcombe, and ask if he can tell you where Capt. Liardet is, or his servant. They will tell you more than I can. If my brothers would come out, they would do much for themselves in this country. Wages in this country are as follows:—Carpenter's wages, 8s per day.

I get 10s per day to go with my hands in my pockets. Labouring men get 5s 6d per day. Provisions are as follows:—Salt beef, 7d per lb.; pork, 4s; flour, 4d per lb.; potatoes, 1d per lb.; rice, 3d per lb. I cannot stay to say anything more; but will send another as soon as possible. Please to tell Rebecca and Jane I received their letters in the same ship that Thomas Head came in. I was very glad to hear from home. Give my love to uncle William, and thank him for my apple trees that he gave me. They are the first in the country. I have been offered 20l for them; but I would not take 50l for them. Give my love to George Rosvearn, &c. &c. I have nothing more to say; but tell my mother I shall come back to England in about seven years. In love, I remain, &c., WILLIAM HENWOOD.

FROM S. AND W. CURTIS, TO THEIR RELATIVES AT BODMIN, CORNWALL. New Plymouth, Feb. 10, 1842.

DEAR FATHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER.—I write you these few lines hoping it will find you all well. I have been expecting to hear from you before now, as there have been three ships come here from England since I left. I suppose it is cold enough now at home; here it is harvest. This is the finest wheat and barley country that ever was seen, and that you would say if you were to see it. We have a small harvest, as we had no time, when we came, to sow much, and no cattle to plough the ground. We have got plenty of potatoes, fine crops, and fine cabbages, —all vegetables grow well here. I wish you were all here;—this is a fine place for tailors and sawyers. I can get more money here than you can get at home. I have everything as good as at home—we bought a feather bed quite new for 6l the other day. I am about to buy a town section for 40l. I am certain I should never have saved that sum at home,—many hundreds have gone through my hands since I have been here. I have bought great quantities of pigs, so you must expect I am doing something and saving money. As yet we have got no bullocks or sheep to kill, but we shall have plenty soon. It is a fine country, the only thing we want is a harbour. The trees are always green and very large, from 80 to 100 feet in height without a branch. I have seen trees from six to eight feet through and through. The red pine is splendid timber for furniture, it is like mahogany. I have three houses building, some stone, some cob. If we had only a harbour, this would be the finest place in the world. Flour is 5d. per pound, beef 7d., pork, fresh and salt, 7d. and 7½d. per pound; potatoes from the English, 1d per pound, from the natives, ½d. per pound; tea 6s., sugar 10d., men's shoes 1l. 4s. per pair; fustian trousers 9s., well made and lined; jackets 1l. 4s.; spirits, as in England; beer and porter 1s. 6d. per pint. I have not kept a count of the number of pigs I have killed since I have been here—many hundreds, I should guess. Love to all friends, from your affectionate children, SAMUEL & F. CURTIS.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM SIMON AND JANE ANDREWS, LABOURING EMIGRANTS, WHO WENT OUT TO NEW PLYMOUTH, BY THE TIMANDRA, IN NOVEMBER, 1840, TO THEIR PARENTS.—DATED, 8th MARCH, 1842.

Dear Parents.—We arrived here quite safe on February 26th, after a beautiful and quick passage, being only three months and a fortnight at sea. We met John Lye and family all well, who were on the beach waiting for us, and kindly received and accommodated us. I am happy to say this is a most beautiful country, abundantly supplied with water and wood—no wood of the same kinds as in England, but beautiful sorts—and plenty of fish, both salt and fresh water. Please give my love to brothers and sisters, and tell them I should be happy to see them here as quick as possible. The spring shuttle, sledge, and harness, would be useful here in a few years hence. As flax grows luxuriantly and spontaneously here, it is presumed the trade will flourish here in a few years. If they come, they should bring as much clothes, shoes, and bedding as they can, as it is all very dear here; they should also bring a good gun or two, as wild ducks and pigeons are very plentiful here; likewise some apple pips or kernels in earth, and all kinds of herb seeds, as no such thing is to be got here, and the land is very rich and climate temperate. Any crop is brought to perfection here in half the time it is in England. Please to give my kind love to all enquiring friends, and tell them John Lye is looking very well—much better than in England; he is very healthy and happy, has a beautiful house and garden, and says he never wishes to return to England. Tradesmen are getting from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day, and labourers 5s. I went to work the second day after I landed, and am now employed with John Lye, by the Company, cutting lines for the surveyors. Provisions are high, but we get good potatoes from the natives. Ships can only stay here in fair weather, as the harbour is not good, but I understand it will soon be improved. I am very much pleased with the country. If my brothers and sisters, or any of my wife's family, should like to come here, tell them to bring all the clothes, shoes, beds, and bedding, they can; but not to trouble themselves about bringing any money, as I hope I shall be able to receive them and make them comfortable. With kindest love to all, I remain, &c. SIMON & JANE ANDREWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL. London, 13th September.

SIR.—Having gone out with the Nelson Expedition last year, and proceeded from Wellington to New Plymouth with Captain Liardet, from whence I have just returned with him, and having the experience of six months' residence in the country, I wish to offer a few observations respecting New Zealand.

I had conversation with many settlers at New Plymouth, particularly as regards the land, and their opinion of the capabilities of the place. The general opinion is, that there could be no better soil in any country: it is well watered by the rivers Huatoki, the Ewai, and the Waitera. The place is well covered with timber; and just before I left they had discovered coal about four miles inland in some quantity. The beach is covered with a sand in which quantities of iron have been discovered.

The soil is a black vegetable mould, about four feet or from four to six feet deep; generally speaking, the subsoil is a yellow clay. Gooseberries, among other fruits, grow plentiful; and all kinds of vegetables will grow.

I have brought home a very good sample of wheat, grown about three-quarters of a mile from the shore on the northern side of the town. The soil was merely rooted up, and the seed put in, and the wheat was cut

in February last. The Indian corn also thrives very well; indeed, it is finer at New Plymouth than I have seen it in any other part of the world—the natives use a great deal themselves. New Plymouth produces, in my opinion, finer potatoes than anywhere in the Islands of New Zealand. The natives get two crops a year, merely scratching the ground with a stick before planting. Water melons are in quantity, and are eaten also by the natives.

The timber is very fine about three-quarters of a mile from the town, and may be floated down the rivers. The red pine is easily worked, and I have seen some furniture, drawers, and chairs made of it: the grain is close, and susceptible of a high polish. The furniture has a handsome appearance; some chairs were made for Mr. Cutfield.

The flax is in abundance, and very superior, being almost entirely the tall flax. There are whole fields of it, and it appears finer than what is generally seen.

In the months of December, January, February, and March is beautiful weather; and the roadstead is then perfectly safe. The New Zealand Company have sent out moorings, which were laid down just before we left, and which enable vessels to lie in safety throughout the year.

By inserting these remarks, you will oblige your obedient servant,

CHARLES PALMER.

P. S. I have only accompanied Captain Liardet here on account of the accident which befel him; but it is my intention to return in a very short time to New Zealand.

#### FROM "THE TIMES" OF FRIDAY.

#### CAPTAIN LIARDET'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Since my return to England, a letter has been read to me bearing the signature of "Charles Brown," and published in *The Times* of the 31st of August, which contains various statements calculated, in my opinion, to convey an incorrect view of the settlement of New Plymouth. I think it, therefore, my duty, in justice to the settlers and their friends in England, to make the following short statement, which you are at perfect liberty to make public. As soon as I am somewhat recovered from the effects of the accident which obliged me to leave my post in the settlement, I hope to be enabled to give you a more full account of the New Plymouth settlement.

The accidents which happened to the shipping at New Plymouth were all before the moorings sent out by the company arrived. Had they been there before, the *Regina* would not have been lost, nor would the *Oriental* have been endangered—both circumstances happening from the same cause, viz., the anchor trailing on the ground in the act of weighing; this rendered the sails worse than useless—whilst with the united crew of a merchant vessel could not be taken in time to prevent her drifting on shore, whereas, with moorings after the sail is set, with or without a spring, a vessel has only to slip and go direct to sea with both anchors at the bows.

One set of moorings was completely laid down the day I left for Sydney, and I gazetted the bearings at that place. I have now no hesitation in saying that they render the roadstead perfectly safe, even in the worst of winds.

The only thing now required at New Plymouth is a boat harbour, which may be constructed at a very moderate expense at the mouth of the river Ewatiki, where there is already a natural basin, into which boats can now be taken. Greatly exaggerated statements have been made of the expense of this work, but as the principal materials—namely, the wood of which it should be made, and the flax with which it should be caulked, are on the spot, the labour would be the principal expense. Such a work is of the simplest nature, and could be executed under the direction of any person tolerably conversant with naval architecture.

When I was at New Plymouth, the settlers were at one time dissatisfied, and held several meetings. They wished the town to be removed to the Waitera; but I explained to them that it was impossible for any vessel larger than a coaster to anchor off the Waitera, in safety, near enough to communicate for mercantile purposes. She would be so much embayed she could not possibly lie off the shore on either tack if it should blow from the north-west, which is by far the most dangerous wind on that part of the coast.

In my opinion the Waitera would never do for a principal town. The river is only calculated for coasters not exceeding 50 or 60 tons, and that of a light draught of water. The ingress and egress are so very uncertain, that for everything above the size of boats they would always have to wait until half flood or whole before they could enter or go over the shallow inside. In addition to this, the surf is so high, that sometimes it happens, for days together, that no vessel could possibly go to sea or enter the harbour. The Waitera, however, is a place well suited for building, repairing, and fitting coasters. I have very little doubt a small town will be erected on its banks, but the principal business in exports will, I think, be carried on from New Plymouth with ease and safety even now, but with certainty whenever the boat harbour is made, from which boats calculated for the purpose can communicate with ships riding at the moorings.

The land in the settlement is beautifully undulating; the soil is considered first-rate by the farmers, more particularly about the Waitera. I should think this river well calculated for floating down timber for every purpose. Indeed, I am not aware of any place in the world, for size, with so many running streams, or so well calculated to turn mills of every kind.

From becoming blind so soon after my arrival at New Plymouth, I could not see much of the interior, but from Mr. Cook, and several gentlemen who had been out exploring, I heard that the country was beautiful beyond description, and that there were many miles of the flax growing in all directions, more particularly about the Sugarloaves, which had once been in a state of cultivation by the Taranakians; in fact, it was allowed by every one it was the finest flax district in New Zealand.

New Plymouth will have many exports; flax, a good whale station to export whale oil; coal and limestones have been lately discovered, and the sand on the beach is full of iron, which Mr. Weekes, the colonial surgeon, reported to me contained from 80 to 90 per cent. of iron, and that when smelted it turned out a beautiful specimen. There is building stone of a good description, and clay from which they make bricks, but

the Devonshire and Cornish emigrants build excellent houses of mud and straw mixed, which they call "cob."

Before I came away a bridge-road had been commenced by the Governor from Auckland to New Plymouth, which I should think must be now open. There is also an overland communication and post to Wellington. Captain King had imported considerable quantities of cattle, sheep, and working oxen. There is no fear whatever of scarcity, for pigs and potatoes are in abundance, and fish plentiful. The great thing which is wanted in the settlement is, however, men of capital, to carry on the clearing of the thickly-wooded forest land. But such men will, I hope, soon be found, and in that case the settlement must advance with great rapidity.

I have sent to the Court of Directors a letter from Mr. Smith, of Wellington, relative to clearing land at that place, in answer to some questions I put to him on that subject. He states that his experience in cutting down 100 acres of the thickest forest land in the Valley of the Hutt led him to suppose that it could be cleared for £16 per acre. He measured off two acres of the average character, and the cutting, burning, and grubbing all, save the largest timber fit for sawing, cost £27, and was then in a fit state to plough. This gentleman, however, suggests, that the clearing of land requires at all times the eye of the proprietor to keep down the cost.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. LIARDET, Captain, R.N.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH.

(FROM THE PLYMOUTH HERALD.)

We make no apology for dwelling at some length upon the prospects of a settlement which takes its name, and has received its first pilgrims, from our own town. Patriotism itself is but a local prejudice, and the interest of local association is yet quite compatible with a desire for the general welfare.

We have felt some surprise at perceiving that so little notice is taken of the New Plymouth settlement by the gazette published in New Zealand. Considering the great natural advantages of the Taranaki district, we began to impute the silence either to jealousy on the part of the Wellington settlement, or to apathy on the part of the people of New Plymouth themselves.

Having been favoured, however, with the perusal of various letters of late dates from the colony, we are now enabled to form an estimate, not only of the capabilities and disadvantages of the settlement itself, but of the spirit which animates the Colonists who are there. An impartial review of these advices has fully satisfied us, that though there are difficulties to be contended with, and that those who go out with the notion that they are to meet with an Eldorado, where money may be had for asking, will be grievously disappointed, there is, yet, no country better calculated to make an adequate return to the industrious and enterprising settler. We are constantly referred to on these matters for advice, and therefore state the result of the enquiries we have made.

First, then, we shall review the disadvantages of the Taranaki district. When the wind is from the north-west, there is a heavy surf on the coast, and danger in approaching, or landing cargoes; yet even in the absence of all artificial means of protection, it appears that all the vessels sent out by the New Zealand Company have landed their passengers and cargo; one only, owing to unprecedentedly severe weather, and, it is reported, from some mismanagement, having been stranded, after her cargo was nearly discharged—an accident which might have occurred in any port, however safe. There have now been laid down two anchors, of three tons each, eighty fathoms apart, with adequate chains and buoys, which have been declared by a nautical gentleman sufficient "to tear the bows out of any vessel," before the anchorage would yield. "The result was," says Dr. Forbes, the surgeon-superintendent of the *Timandra*, "that we found no difficulty or danger in lying there ourselves, nor can we get any account of the weather, or any other good reason sufficient to show why any other vessel might not do so too, during, at any rate, the summer and autumnal months." The opinion of this gentleman is of some importance, being that of a mere bird of passage, and totally unconnected with the New Zealand Company or its settlements. We therefore quote more freely from his letter than we should otherwise have thought it prudent to do. He observes, "People used to be afraid of Table Bay and Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and many places, till they found the profits would cover the losses of going. And, notwithstanding all the rumours and talk of squalls and hurricanes, ships do go to Port Nicholson and other parts of New Zealand; and so will they begin to go to New Plymouth when they find it sufficiently for their interests." Dr. Forbes, too, is far from palliating the difficulties. "The surf," he says, "is bad enough, to be sure, and difficult to take goods through, but no worse than on any shelving beach in Great Britain (as at Brighton, we may state for example, or Hastings), or, in fact, any open coast; certainly nothing to the unrivalled Madras surf, and nothing worse than what you may see at any places of considerable trade, such as Funchal, Madeira, where goods are shipped and landed with perfect facility, with boats and bostmen suited for surf."

It should not, however, be concealed that the want of a harbour appears to have depressed the energies of some of the colonists of New Plymouth, and we much fear, that having visions of wealth floating before them from dealings in town land, and matters which have led to a mushroom prosperity in other colonies, they have, on failing immediately to realise those dreams, been somewhat too eager to cry out for assistance from England, whilst they have neglected the solid, though, perhaps less easily attained materials of wealth at their command.

What their advantages are will best appear from a document which, we understand, bears the signature of every land holder in the settlement, wherein, after dwelling at some length on the necessity of improving the refuge for shipping, they observe that—"this singularly well-adapted settlement, situated in the centre of Taranaki district, with no harbour within 80 miles, possessing the most extensive and fertile tract of cultivated land in the colony, will present the finest field for agriculture in New Zealand, and with trifling outlay will be made available for the wants of all the neighbouring settlements."

Notwithstanding the advantages so conclusively shown to exist, we hear that some of the colonists have expressed themselves in a desponding manner, because there has not been a ready sale for the land they bought in England; and have feared, that without a harbour, its products will be valueless. Time has, however, in more instances than one, modified

these views. On the arrival of the Messrs. Halse at Wellington, their first letters stated, that on account of the want of a harbour at New Plymouth, "it is the intention of most of us to enter the settlement under protest, leaving the matter open to redress." The writer subsequently stated that he was happy now to give a more favourable account of the settlers than reports at Port Nicholson, when there, enabled him to do. The absence of a refuge for shipping will always be a serious matter, but the land is so fine, at least compared with Port Nicholson, Cloudy Bay, and all the coast of New Zealand I have seen, that I have not the least idea of the failure of the place. These gentlemen are now, we understand, two of the most active and sanguine of the settlers in the place; and one of them has been lately appointed by the Governor a Magistrate of the colony.

A gentleman, also, of this neighbourhood, who, though far advanced in life, proceeded by the Oriental to join his son in the settlement, and who in November, a few days after his arrival, wrote to a friend, expressive in no measured terms of disappointment, has since, along with his son, subscribed a letter dated in March last, in which, speaking of the value of rural lands, they observe that "even after 6,000 acres had been chosen before their's, they would not dispose of their choice for double the prime cost."

For mineral riches it is said that New Plymouth is no less conspicuous. From Dr. Forbes, to whom we have before referred, we learn:—"As far as I have been able to observe, the geological formation of this district is essentially aqueous, and embraces the carboniferous or coal formation; while the mixture of this deposit with boulders and debris of volcanic origin, and with the mould and carbonic matter, formed from the decay of such profuse vegetation, constitute it at once a district, teeming not only with superficial richness of soil and vegetation, but abounding also in the ores and mineral productions of coal, iron, cobalt, &c."

The colonists also speak of a discovery which promises a great field for New Plymouth commerce; a portion of black sand, extending for an immense distance along the beach, which has been recently analysed by a medical gentleman there, and produced 90 per cent of iron.

Sulphur and coal, too, are stated to be abundant, and, with the whale fishery, no doubt can be entertained that this settlement contains within itself all the elements of prosperity which the energetic and self-relying colonist can desire.

Courage only and enterprise are wanting to make New Plymouth the mineral, as well as vegetable, emporium of the south, and, it may be, a powerful arm even of the parent country; with courage and enterprise greater obstacles than oppose its progress have been met and encountered; without these qualities, New Plymouth, with all her fine soil and climate, will be nothing, even could the Plymouth Breakwater be laid down upon her coasts, "that the winds of Heaven might not visit her face too roughly."

We would add one word more of advice to the colonists, not only in New Plymouth, but in New Zealand generally. Let them beware of local jealousies. If, as seems more probable, Port Nicholson, from its superior harbour and central position, must eventually be the great commercial entrepôt and capital of the colony, its supplies must be drawn, and that largely too, from the other settlements, which should therefore consider its success an element of their own prosperity. The open plains of Nelson seem equally well adapted for sheep feeding, as the wooded district of Taranaki for the growth of corn. Let the both then, struggle forward in the race of production, and let their only rivalry be as to which can send the largest contributions to the merchants of Port Nicholson, when all will discover that they have nothing to apprehend, but everything to hope from one another.

Let the settlers of Taranaki, too, remember that the courage and enterprise of the first settlers at Port Nicholson have overcome far greater obstacles than the mere want of a harbour. Threatened at one time with the open hostility of the government at home, and uncertain whether they would ever possess a title to the land they purchased,—struggling up to the present moment with the unjust partialities of the Colonial Office Governor,—they still set themselves resolutely to the work of production, and are repaid by seeing their shores crowded with ships, and a demand for their agricultural supplies to the utmost extent of their previous expectation. To the pilgrims who proceeded from our own town, we can only say, "Go you and do likewise."

We have just space and time left us to make a few extracts from a letter, received yesterday, from Harcourt Aubrey, Esq., New Plymouth, addressed to Thomas Woolcomb, Esq.:

ARRIVAL OF THE TIMANDRA.—I have great pleasure in acquainting you with the arrival of the Timandra. She reached this on Monday last, after a prosperous voyage of 116 days from Plymouth. I had long looked for a letter from you, and was delighted at length to receive one. Many thanks to you and Corbett for the seeds and vine cuttings.

The Timandra has had beautiful weather for landing her passengers, and, if it continue, she will not experience much difficulty in landing her cargo. The cabin passengers and emigrants seem favourably impressed with this place; they think highly of the country.

To-day, for the first time, I saw three ships at anchor! It was, indeed, a glorious sight. One was the Timandra, the other the Caroline, and the last was the Triton, Missionary schooner.

PROSPECTS.—The sight of a vessel has raised the spirits of all the colonists; they see that the Company have not altogether abandoned them, and matters are, in consequence, already beginning to wear a more favourable aspect. The Company's having sent out moorings is an additional proof that they are desirous of promoting our welfare, which has tended greatly to restore confidence. It is a pity more ships could not be sent out. People only are wanted to make this, in a very few years, a thriving colony. Emigrants, however, as you justly observe, without capitalists, would not be of much use; but it is greatly to be hoped that as soon as some of the latter learn the capabilities of the country, they will be induced to join us.

MINERAL RESOURCES.—It will give pleasure to hear that the country is rich in iron ore. A vein has been discovered at Moturoa, and the black sand on the beach is said to contain a great quantity of that metal. Coal has also been discovered at Waimate, about seventy miles south of our settlement, and a few specimens have been picked up at

Waitera, which leads to a belief that there are beds there. What, however, is likely to turn out more useful and profitable than either of the above (for the present, at least) is lime. A man, a lime-burner by trade, returned yesterday from Mokon, and reports having fallen in with a stratum of brimstone, some of which he burnt, and found to be of the very best description. There is more than enough, he says, to supply the whole island for years to come. At the Ewl-Huri-nui, a few miles beyond Waitera, cobalt has been met with, but not in large quantities.

THE WEATHER.—The weather, since the beginning of January, has been delightful; not a day since then has passed but what a vessel might have remained at anchor with the greatest safety; it is, in fact, precisely similar to what we experienced last year at this time. For four months out of the twelve, I am confident vessels might lie as securely here as in any harbour in New Zealand. The prevailing winds during the summer are S.E. and S.W.—being off shore, of course this gives no uneasiness. Occasionally we see a north-wester, but this wind is by no means so violent as in winter or spring. The spring months are, I think, the worst in the year. In September, October, November, and December, we had more rainy weather than at any other time of the year.

PROGRESS OF THE SURVEYS.—The lines are now let out by contract. This plan was adopted to expedite the surveys, many individuals having rural lands, being much dissatisfied at the delay. It has succeeded wonderfully, for all the suburban and many of the rural sections will be ready for selection in less than three months.

CAPTAIN LIARDET.—The brig Caroline has just arrived from Port Nicholson, for Capt. Liardet, and he leaves this in a couple of hours: his loss will be much felt by us all. We, however, hope he may recover his sight, and once more return amongst us. A man better calculated for the situation he held will not be found. He leaves not an individual behind, who does not deeply regret the unfortunate accident which is the cause of his departure. Captain King, I hear, accompanies him to Sydney, where the former gentleman intends freightage a vessel with cattle for this settlement. Mr. Weekes is also going as his medical adviser, but, I believe, only as far as Sydney.

PROVISIONS.—My brothers have just returned from a pig-jobbing expedition; pigs are now very plentiful; the profits are, consequently, far from being great. Provisions, generally, are not so scarce as they used to be.

#### MR. RENNIE'S PROJECT.

THE following letter has appeared in the *Colonial Gazette*. We have other communications in favour and against it, which we are compelled to postpone for want of room. At present we content ourselves by observing, that by confining himself to the point of time, he gives up the argument about the inadequacy of the price:—

Chesham-place, September 12, 1842.

Sir,—My project for another colony in New Zealand has now been some time before the public; and if I may judge by the criticisms which have appeared in the *Colonial Gazette* and the *New Zealand Journal*, the scheme in itself seems to be approved of, although objections are made to the price which I proposed for the land, and also, in the opinion of the editor of the latter and his correspondent, that the question is premature.

With regard to the price of \$5s per acre, I shall merely observe, that that is a question for the consideration of the Directors of the New Zealand Company; and the high character of that Direction precludes every supposition that any injustice towards the other settlements need be apprehended.

My more immediate object, however, in addressing you, is to show that the objectors to the new colony on the ground that it is premature have taken but a partial view of the subject.

The correspondent of the *New Zealand Journal*, after questioning the expediency of another settlement, and enumerating the existing colonies and their population, adds, that "although Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth are flourishing places, neither Auckland, nor the Bay of Islands, can be regarded as feeble rivals to the Company's colonies." He next contends that yeomen with capital are required; but adds, that if the question were asked how the public at present view Colonial investments, "any one at all experienced must reply, never was so little doing, or such disinclination to further purchases."

Now, Sir, we are first told that the Company's settlements are flourishing places; next, that they want capital; and, thirdly, that there never was such disinclination to further purchases in those settlements. Admitting, for the sake of argument, all that has been said before coming to the conclusion that a new colony under these circumstances is premature, I would ask what has caused this cessation of demand for land in those colonies? There is no reason to believe that circumstances at home have led to the disinclination to emigrate: may it not, therefore, be from some well-grounded (or at least supposed to be) causes of dissatisfaction, which the former emigrants to those settlements experienced, from circumstances over which the Company had at the time no control, but which this new project will entirely obviate? I mean the delay, discomfort, and expense to which the colonists were subjected in waiting for their allotments, especially in the Wellington districts.

Whether these causes have had the effect of making the demand for land to cease or not, is a very important point to ascertain. From every information which I have been able to obtain, those causes, together with the want of communication by roads, &c., and the inconvenience felt by the extent of the area of the towns, have for the present checked the disposition to emigrate to New Zealand. If this conclusion be correct—and I have numerous practical proofs from persons who are willing to join in the colony as proposed by me—the question comes—What is the duty of the New Zealand Company under these circumstances? Have they any means to stimulate emigration to their already existing settlements? Mr. Heaphy, in his lately-published work, tells us that "one great impediment to the progress of agriculture about Port Nicholson, is the want of roads through the district. No provision has been made for this contingency; and from the smallness of their numbers, the settlers feel themselves unable to bear the expense of road-making alone." The editor of the *New Zealand Journal* asserts, that the Company will be enabled shortly to offer land for sale at Manawatu and elsewhere. By the way, it appears that Manawatu cannot be less than forty or fifty miles from Wellington; and, in a country without roads or bridges, he

expects that purchasers will be found for land in a situation so remote. In their views as to the demand for colonial investments there is therefore a considerable difference between the editor and his correspondent, although they both agree in the conclusion that this projected colony is premature. To me the arguments of both rather tend to show the desirableness of founding a new settlement. For if it be true that the demand for land in the old settlements has nearly ceased, it is the duty of the Company (admitting, as it may be inferred they do, from the general approval of my plan, that it contains inducements to emigrants which their former settlements did not offer) to promote a scheme which promises to prepare a field for productive industry, unaccompanied by those annoyances, discomforts, and waste of time and money, which attended the emigrants to their first settlements. It has always been the expressed intention of the Company to establish distinct colonies on the coast of New Zealand as the opportunities for founding those settlements offered; and although on the question of the price per acre persons connected with the older settlements may be entitled to consideration, it is difficult to understand that they have any right to object to the Company carrying out their originally-expressed intention, and with the knowledge of which they joined the previous undertakings.

The Company having (by the desire or consent of their first settlers) allocated the funds arising from the sale of lands to other purposes, have it not in their power to perform those works in the existing colonies which I consider so essential to the profitable commencement of a settlement; and even supposing that the suggestion of the correspondent of the *New Zealand Journal* were adopted as to the Company's leading money on mortgage to promote public works, &c., the taxation and burdens to be submitted to for the repayment of these loans might not be so popular in the colony as the writer contemplates.

If, however, the view taken by the editor of the *New Zealand Journal* is correct, that the Company will find purchasers at Manawatu and elsewhere for their land, I contend that, considering the remoteness of those districts from Wellington, and without roads, it would be very hard upon colonists not to provide more convenient locations for them. Forty or fifty miles from market, in a country abounding with communications, is disadvantageous enough; but what must it be in one where there are none? In either case, therefore, I maintain there is no argument whatsoever to prove that a new colony is premature.

Let us now, however, look at the question in a practical light. Suppose that the preliminary expedition should sail in the spring, (I mean the ships conveying the agent, engineer, surveyors, mechanics, and labourers necessary to make the preparations contemplated in the plan,) and as the emigrants would not leave England until information has been received that the necessary works are in such a state that their completion could be guaranteed before their arrival, this premature colony could not actually proceed for its destination for at least twelve months, or perhaps more, from the present time. In conclusion, I have to assure the correspondent of the *New Zealand Journal*, that neither "Rennie nor his colleagues" have any intention of emigrating, unless a colony is prepared on those principles which he and they, after mature consideration, feel persuaded contain every reasonable element of success; and which they have been fortunate enough to find a powerful and enlightened public company able and willing to promote. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEORGE RENNIE, JUNIOR.

I propose in a future letter to notice the subject of exports from New Zealand, and also to offer a few observations on the advantages to be expected from a colony on the site proposed.

METEOROLOGICAL AND TIME POST.

On the quay at Geneva, at the side of the lake, is a stone pillar, in which is inserted a barometer on one side and a thermometer on the other.

To sea-going people a barometer is a most important instrument, being a more certain indicator of wind than of rain. See as an example of this the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 60, p. 100, being the copy of the diary of an officer in the Nelson Surveying Staff, 3d of October, 1841. "Service on board as usual. The barometer has been falling all the morning, and the captain prophesies a gale from the westward. I sincerely hope he may be wrong, as I am wearied to death with pitching and tossing about. Everything is ready for anchorage should it come on. October the 4th. The captain was right, we had a heavy gale last night. I was on the poop for some time early this morning, and Captain Wakefield, I believe, was up nearly all the night. It has been blowing hard also all day, so much so as to render it advisable to come to anchorage." There is no question that by habitual attention to the state of the barometer, by those who go out to sea in small craft, such as fishermen, many lives might be saved.

The thermometer would be useful to all that numerous class of retail shopkeepers who deal in articles susceptible of injury from temperature, as meat, fish, beer, tallow, &c.

Such a post on the quay at Wellington would be a great use, and it is suggested erecting so as to cast its shade on a sun-dial. There is such a one in the Villa Royal at Naples, perhaps 20 feet high. The dial is laid from the foot of it, so that at any rate the true time of twelve o'clock at noon is indicated with entire precision to the most ignorant. There is an instrument of this sort, with a hole in the wall at top, and the dial on the ground, in the great library at Naples. Another in the church which is built on the site of the Therms of Dioclesian at Rome, and another in one of the principal churches at Bologna, a minute description of which will be found in Lady Morgan's Italy, as follows:—"The meridian of Cassini, traced on the pavement of St. Petronius in the year 1655, has an extent of 206 French feet, making the six hundred thousandth part of the earth's circumference, as the inscription indicates. The gnomon, or hole, by which the sun's rays enter, is 83 feet in height above the pavement. This instrument marks the distance from the zenith, the sun's passage through the signs of the Zodiac, the hours of the night, and other astronomical facts, which is now deemed disgraceful not to know, but which it was once Atheism or Heresy to preach,

as the fate of Galileo evinced. New those that run may read." And although there is not a church yet in New Zealand, in which a similar instrument may be placed, still a similar stone pillar to that in the Villa Royal at Naples would enable all who run to know the exact moment at noon, by which at any rate all clocks and watches might be regulated. W.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

On the 1st of AUGUST was published, THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. It will embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand. No. II. (published this day) contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company. No. III. will be published at the end of the Month, with the Magazines for September. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 170, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 25th of September.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. F. is somewhat wrong in assuming that, because an individual has proposed that the Company shall sell land at 25s an acre, that, therefore, the Company will do so great an injustice to the purchasers of lands in the other settlements. There is not the most remote chance of a new settlement being formed on such a principle; on the contrary, when the time shall have arrived for a new settlement, the price is more likely to be higher, than below 30s. J. B.'s communication reached us too late for insertion, as we already had more matter than we could possibly find room for. He has our thanks, and we shall insert it in our next.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige. Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET. The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, October 1st, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

We are without later news from New Zealand, a circumstance which gives us an opportunity of printing a great mass of correspondence, from New Plymouth and elsewhere, of considerable interest to our readers. Capt. Lardet, who has arrived in this country from New Plymouth, is, we learn, about to publish an account of that settlement.

New Plymouth, we are happy to learn, has its active spirits as well as Port Nicholson. Several of the settlers are turning up the soil, introducing stock, and otherwise entering into the business of production. Capt. King has imported a considerable quantity of stock into the Colony, and has realized a considerable profit thereby. Mr. Chiltman has embarked vigorously in farming, as have also the Halses. Capt. Davy has embarked in commerce, and many others, whose names have escaped us, are availing themselves of the natural resources of the settlement to their own advantage, as well as to that of the Colony.

OVERLAND TO AUSTRALIA, VIA INDIA.—We understand that a public meeting will be shortly held, in order to memorialize the Government to assist, by an annual grant of money, to enable some influential and enterprising merchants to extend the present steam communication from Ceylon to Singapore, where it meets the China mail; thence to proceed to New Zealand, calling at Batavia, Swan River, Adelaide, Port Phillip, and Sydney, completing the whole distance from London to New Zealand in less than two months.

It will be seen that the New Zealand Company have decided upon despatching a ship to New Zealand in November next, for the purpose of enabling settlers, who pay their own passages, to reach the Colony at a very moderate charge. This wise determination has been made in obedience to a demand for such accommodation, and we have no doubt of its complete success. We refer to the advertisement, and in our next we shall offer a few remarks on the subject.

The Osprey, from London to Auckland, had arrived at Hobart Town on her way to New Zealand.

The Martha Ridgway, which sailed from Liverpool to Nelson in November last, had arrived at the latter place. She touched at Wellington.

CLIMATE OF AUCKLAND.

The following tables of the climate of Auckland are by two different observers. Between the climate of Auckland and of Wellington, there seems to be little perceptible difference, and we are glad to see that the *Nelson Examiner* intends to afford us equal means of judging of the climate of that place. Even in the extreme south we believe the climate will be found to be highly congenial to the human constitution.

ABSTRACT OF A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR THE YEAR 1841:—

MONTHS.	AVERAGE HEIGHT OF THERMOMETER.			STATE OF THE WEATHER.
	Mg.	Nn.	Evg.	
SUMMER.				
January .....	78°	76°	68°	Fine throughout, 10 days occasional showers.
AUTUMN.				
February .....	69°	74°	59°	20 days fine, 8 days unsettled.
March .....	66°	70°	60°	10 days showery and blowing, 21 days fine.
April .....	55°	65°	55°	2 days very bad, 7 days showery, 31 days fine.
WINTER.				
May .....	53°	62°	52°	3 days very bad, 28 days fine, with occasional showers.
June .....	49°	54°	50°	1 day heavy gale, 9 days fine, 21 days unsettled rainy weather.
July .....	46°	56°	46°	7 days very fine, 5 days stormy, 24 days rainy and blowing.
SPRING.				
August .....	49°	59°	55°	3 days very bad, 7 days unsettled, 20 days fine.
September ..	52°	59°	52°	19 days fine, 5 days stormy, 6 days rainy and unsettled.
October .....	56°	64°	56°	20 days fine, 1 day stormy, 10 days unsettled and rainy.
SUMMER.				
November ...	58°	65°	58°	17 days fine, 13 days genial rains.
December ..	67°	73°	60°	Fine throughout, with frequent genial showers.
Mean of Year	58°	64°·7	55°·4	

Extract from a Report by the Colonial Surgeon on the Climate of Auckland, particularly with reference to its effect on the European Constitution.

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AT AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, FOR THE YEAR 1841.

Months.	Hours of the Day.				Mean of the Months.	Dry and Wet Days.		
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	Ngt.		Dry.	Rain.	Shry
	8	8	8					
January .....	73	78	64	61	70	19	5	7
February .....	70	74	60	55	65	18	4	6
March .....	64	68	59	50	60	19	4	8
April .....	57	67	56	49	57	19	4	7
May .....	52	60	54	47	53	15	5	11
June .....	48	57	51	46	50	10	4	16
July .....	47	54	47	45	50	14	9	8
August .....	52	57	50	44	50	16	5	10
September .....	51	56	51	45	56	18	5	7
October .....	58	64	54	50	55	18	4	9
November .....	59	67	56	50	58	15	5	11
December .....	68	70	57	52	66	13	4	12
Mean Temperature of the Year.	57	64	55	49	Total in the Year.	193	56	104

Highest Temperature 84° Jan. 17.—Lowest Temperature 36° July 29.

In the above Table the dry days were almost universally bright and sunny; the showery days include the slightest shower that fell; and the rainy days note when it rained continuously for more than three hours.

The mean of each month shows the greatest variation of temperature in any one month to be never more than 18 degrees, between noon and midnight, and that by a gradual decrease; whereas, in some of the neighbouring Colonies, the thermometer falls 30 degrees in an hour.

The mean of the months show the gradual increase and decrease of the temperature throughout the year.

The position of Auckland, equi-distant from the eastern and western seas, expose it to winds which sweep across the Isthmus, especially the south-west, which blows for nearly two-thirds of the year, but this is rather salubrious than otherwise, and with this wind the morning and evening are always calm and delightful; the rainy quarter being from north-east to north-west.

From the result of observations, after a residence of two years in this part of the Northern Island of New Zealand, I consider the climate to be particularly congenial to the European constitution, as evinced by the small amount of disease amongst those under my charge, many of whom are daily much exposed, as also by the florid and healthy countenances of the children; and by the fact, worthy of notice, that women who have not had children in the other Colonies, have become mothers since their residence here.

I should consider the climate to be suited to renovate the constitutions of officers debilitated by a residence in India, in a greater degree than that of those countries to which they generally resort, particularly during the summer, for the midday heat is never excessive, and the nights are pleasantly cool; and even during the winter, when a moist atmosphere predominates, warm clothing and in-door comforts would obviate any bad effects from it, and at that season there is often dry, bracing weather, in which horse exercise would be very beneficial.

There appear to be no endemic diseases, except a species of boil, from which all young emigrants suffer.

Rheumatism is common in the winter. Dysentery, of a mild type, prevails during the summer and autumn, the result of irregularities in diet, of intemperance, and of incautious exposure to night air. Inter-

mittent fevers are unknown, and continued fevers are rare. With the exception of catarrh, severe affection of the lungs seldom occur, and no case of true phthisis having its origin in this part of the Colony, has as yet been seen. An epidemic catarrh, commonly called influenza, sometimes appears after a long prevalence of cold, south winds, or of continued wet weather; but, of course, other diseases common to all countries and climates, are met with in this Colony.

JOHN JOHNSON, M.D.,  
Colonial Surgeon.

Auckland, March 26th, 1842.

BRICK AND TILE BUILDINGS AT NEW ZEALAND.

In No. 66, of August 20, p. 197, the following information from Wellington was printed:—"The buildings to be erected by the New Zealand Company, for the reception of emigrants is to be of brick, not of wood, as at first intended. Several substantial brick buildings are now rising from their foundations, in different parts of the town; and as the expense of wood is only one-third greater than wood, it is to be hoped that in future the more safe and durable, and in the end far cheaper material, will be preferred."

This information marks the progress which the Colony is making, and should be encouraged by the New Zealand Company, whether they be directors, proprietors of their stock, or absentee possessors of sections in England, all of whom should not only feel an interest but take an active part in serving the settlers in the Company's towns. In most mountainous countries, which are covered with fir, the buildings are entirely of wood, the roofs are shingle, a species of covering formerly used in England, but now superseded by tile or slate. Shingle is a piece of wood, the shape of a tile, and used in a similar manner. A few years since, and it may be so still, there was a church between Hereford and Leominster on which the shingle roof remained, which was probably a covering some hundred years old. Now a town, the houses of which are covered with shingle, is soon burned; the wind drives the flakes of fire on to them, and in a dry time many hundred houses may be burnt down without the power of stopping the fire; two fires already have occurred at Port Nicholson—the last as related in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 25th of December, 1841, and referred to in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 9th of July, No. 65, page 162. The writer of this has seen the remains of considerable wooden villages with shingle roofs, which had been burned in the German Tyrol, and on the mountains in the north of Hungary; and the extent of misery which these fires occasioned, it is impossible to describe. It is a wretched sight to see a population of many hundred persons unsheltered in a moment and turned into the open air—every domestic utensil and article of furniture destroyed—no bed but the bare earth, no covering but the canopy of heaven;—and when he read the account of the fire at Petoni, to which reference has already been made, ten houses being burnt down in a few minutes, and the widow Cogan stripped by this fire of all which she had in the world; it recalled to his memory what he had seen on the Continent, where, instead of ten houses destroyed, and one widow who had lost all, he had seen the burning stumps of some hundred houses, and some, perhaps a thousand people, in a worse condition than the unfortunate widow Cogan; she, probably, had some neighbour to give her shelter, but in the cases alluded to, there were no neighbour's houses, and this might be the case if the town of Wellington—built of wood—was burned, the houses covered with shingle and huddled together. In this respect the description of the town, as given by Mr. Heaphy in his recent publication, is consolatory. It will be found at page 202 of number 66, of the 20th of August, of the *New Zealand Journal*. Since the town acres belong to different individuals it must prevent the huddling of houses together. Mr. Heaphy's account of Wellington is most satisfactory; all which is wanted is that which is the object of this paper—the converting its buildings from their present state of wood, shingle, and thatch—into brick, tile, or slate. "The quantity of ground which Wellington actually covers, gives" according to this gentleman, "the built portion of it rather a straggling appearance;" and he adds—"this, however, is its only fault," but so far from its being a fault, it is its great advantage. The misery of towns, which arise from accident, is, that they are a collection of houses huddled together as the inhabitants increase—if a fire takes place, all burn, generally they are covered with thatch. It is not long since that this was frequently the case in the West of England, where, when a fire happened, it was not a house, but a village which was burned. Happily the principles upon which the towns in the Company's settlements have been formed, must prevent this huddling together in a mass of houses intersected with narrow allies. How different to the plan upon which Auckland has been formed—but that, however, is not the object of the present paper. None can now doubt but that there is plenty of material at the Company's settlements for the making of brick and tile;—there is no excuse then, to regulate their size and cripple the industry of the brick and tile makers; but the information copied at the head of this article, proves that the time is arrived when the settlers are converting their houses and stores into substantial erections;—here, then, is a field for the unemployed—in brickmaking, tile making, carpenters, joiners, &c. All such persons are earning enormous wages at Wellington, and most likely at Nelson, New Plymouth, and Wanganui.

In the present distressed state of our manufacturing towns in the north, such as Glasgow, Preston, Wigan, Bolton, Manchester, Halifax, Leeds, Oldham, Stockport, Congleton, Burslem, Dudley, &c., &c., no doubt a very great body of persons, hitherto employed in buildings at all these places, are without work; at them were country architects—who, to speak more plainly, should be termed builders—who employed the accumulations of their capitals in the

country architects—who, to speak more plainly, should be termed builders—who employed the accumulations of their capitals in the



erection of the new streets of our manufacturing towns; their capitals, at this time, must seek investment elsewhere. Now, the object of this paper is the relief of such persons from their present state of idleness, both of person and property. It is recommended, through the Company, to emigrate and employ their capital and their people in the new towns of the Company's settlements. Any master builder—the young and the monied would be preferred—who is possessed of sufficient capital to go to work with, cannot do better than communicate with the New Zealand Company in London, or its country agents, Mr. Harry Hughlings, at Halifax; Mr. John Potter, at Leeds; Capt. W. H. Whitehead, India-buildings, at Liverpool; Mr. J. W. Hawthorn, at Nottingham; Mr. W. Loraine, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. E. Wrigley, Rochdale; Mr. Fenton, Stafford; Mr. Henry Carr, York. This list of the Company's Agents is taken from Ward's *New Zealand*, 4th edition, printed 1841. The agents may be moved or changed; at any rate, it is well known that a direct application to John Ward, Esq., New Zealand House, London, will meet with immediate attention.

What is recommended is this: that a master builder—and it will send many a young couple desirous of starting in life—possessed of 1,000*l.*, should immediately purchase from the Company a section of their land. This will give him a stake in the country, and enable the Company to send five young labourers, coming within the Company's rules and regulations, out with him in the same ship. He has nothing to do but pick out from the unemployed industrious, sober, active, young men, with wives, or they must marry for the purpose to go with him. As soon as he arrives, he may go with his people to brick-making, tile-making, or building. He will find plenty of employment; and, if he builds on his own account, a profitable employment for his capital. It is apprehended that he will find no difficulty in enlisting labourers for his purpose, particularly when it is known that, on their arrival, the Company's agent will find them house, food, and work, until they find they can do better than work at the rate which the Company is willing to pay. Emigration under the Company's auspices to New Zealand, must be a paradise to the unemployed, sober, honest, industrious, labourer; but it cannot be effected in great numbers, unless capitalists purchase the land, with the proceeds of which the Company pays for their passage—during which time they are much better fed than when in full work at home. People emigrate together much more comfortable than singly; and when, probably, there is not a town named in this paper and many others, where there are not many builders, whose business is at an entire stand-still, and thousands of their workmen out of work, this suggestion is sent as a relief to some. It is one which cannot be extended to many, but this is no reason why those who can avail themselves of it should not consult together, gain the necessary information, and, if satisfactory, go out in the same ship. This is written in consequence of the report from Wellington, printed in the recent number of the *New Zealand Journal*, and from the writer having heard that a most respectable builder who resided at Ipawich, with many grown-up sons, had gone with his capital, family, and people, to Wellington, where, no doubt, he will be immediately established.

An emigrant builder need not confine himself to the size, or, indeed the same brick as he has been used to in England. On many parts of the continent, the ancient manner related in the Bible is still pursued. Straw is mixed with clay, and bricks, two feet square, dried in the sun, are made rapidly, and make excellent houses. The frequent rains in New Zealand may prevent this system being practised, but it is submitted whether, with such abundance of timber, our sheds may not be erected, covered with planks, until tile becomes plenty.

Pisa walls may be advantageously erected. They are made with earth mixed with straw, rammed in a frame which is made to rise with the wall. The walls are built entire; the windows and doors are afterwards cut out.

The late Francis, Duke of Bedford, took some pains to have buildings formed in this cheap way, and a minute account of the manner in which they were formed will be found in Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, somewhere between the years 1802 and 1806.

This sort of building is of very old date. Edward Fursden, Esq., in the North of Devonshire, possesses a large mansion, the walls of which were formed in this manner during the reign of Edward III. Many villages in Devonshire are entirely built in this manner. But Pisa walls should equally have roofs covered with slate or tile, as brick or stone walls.

The late Lord Heathfield had many buildings, erected in this manner upon his estate in that county. The Heathfield Arms at Yarecombe was so built. The forming the frame, and having the earth mixed with straw, well rammed, requires a little ingenuity.

There is a house at Andover, in Hampshire, belonging to Mr. Tod, the solicitor, which has been well and solidly built in this manner. It has the appearance of very thick walls; they were rendered smooth, have been coloured outside with lime, and the house has the appearance of a stone one. The rooms in the inside have had a slight wooden frame put up against the walls, on which canvass is stretched and then papered; indeed, are treated exactly as brick ones.

Walls thus built shut out both heat and cold, and the only known objection to them is, that, without attention, they serve as burrows for rats. Should this paper meet the eye of the Editors of the *Glasgow, Paisley, or Scotch newspapers*, or those of *Preston, Wigan, Halifax, York, Manchester, Leeds, Stockport, Burslem, Dudley, &c.*, they, perhaps, might be serving their neighbours both at home, and those who are inclined to emigrate, by giving it insertion or extracting from it.

W.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following extract from a letter from a gentleman recently settled near Wellington, in New South Wales, will perhaps be read with interest:—

"I do not know whether my brother would like a bush life; there are a great many hardships to put up with, which I scarcely think he could bear. The huts we live in are miserable things. No sheets, only blankets; salt beef and damper (that is to say, flour and water baked in hot ashes), with tea and sugar, constitute in almost every place in the interior the daily fare. This station is an exception; but at Molony, the head station, only 25 miles apart, they can hardly grow anything. In 12 years they have only had one crop of wheat. While at our station it often rains copiously, at Molony they have not had a drop of rain for nine months, until the other day, when it poured incessantly for 48 hours.

"You will have an idea of this country, when I tell you that there are hundreds who will swear a man's life away for half a pint of rum, and it is constantly done too.

"A young friend of mine was coming from Bathurst the other day with a small mob of cattle, when about eight miles from the town, at a place called the Rocks, a bushranger presented a musket and called on him to stop, he galloped off, the man fired and the ball went through his hat, rather too near to be pleasant.

"Yet after all I like a bush life exceedingly, it is so free bounding over hill and dale after a mob of wild horses or bullocks as hard as your good nag can clap his feet to the ground. I was out the other day to fetch a fat bullock for slaughter, we were walking our horses all day to find him, and did not till towards evening; no sooner had we singled him out from the herd, or mob as we call it, than he turned and doubled two or three times; at last, when we got his head fairly toward home, he set off as hard as ever he could, and we after him for eight miles, and did not stop until he reached the stock-yard.

"I have not yet seen any scenery in New South Wales equal to home. The bush is exceedingly monotonous; for miles and miles you will see nothing but the same trees; white gum was the only description we saw that day, although I suppose we travelled over forty miles of ground, for we were out from 7 o'clock in the morning till sun-down, riding all the time.

"I made one of a party a few weeks since to assist in running down some horses which had broken from a herd, and become completely wild. We had each a great coat and a pair of hobbles (things to tie your horses legs together) strapped on our saddles before us, and a whip made of a single thong, ten or twelve feet long, with a handle not more than nine or ten inches. With this instrument a man who can use it will give a crack as loud as the report of a gun, and if that will not turn the beast, he will run along-side him and divide the skin and draw blood at every cut. I once saw a man take a stock whip to a sulky bullock, which would not draw in a team, and entirely cut away the brand; for you must know that everybody who possesses horses or cattle has a brand made of iron, viz., the initials of his name, and all his beasts are branded on the rump with it; horses are marked on the shoulder, under the saddle. To proceed with my day's work: I mounted Black Prince, and we rode towards some mountains, and after four hours' search found the horses, three in number; as soon as they saw us off they went, and we after them for about an hour, when they separated; and there being six of us, two stuck to each horse. Young Thom and I singled out a bay filly, and ran until dark—I suppose 40 or 50 miles—and then she was so dead beat, that we could run up to her on foot, but as we had no rope, we could not get her home. Our object was to drive her into a stock-yard, but this the night prevented us from effecting. We hobbled our tired horses, and struck a light. I rolled myself up in a blanket and soon fell asleep, and got home the next day. All horses here are not like those we chased, but these three belong to different gentlemen, and having got away from their herds, have been so long in the mountains that they have grown quite wild, and now that they want to get them home, they can't, although they have been after them a dozen times lately; they will be obliged to wait until the spring, when they will be fat, and easily ridden down with good horses.

"I saw a large eagle yesterday with a flying squirrel, as big as a cat, in his talons. These eagles are very destructive in the lambing season to the lambs; they will carry one off, if the shepherd does not look sharp. Snakes are found amongst the corn in the harvest, but I have not yet seen one. I was out one day with some native youths looking for some wild horses, when all of a sudden we came upon about 30 kangaroos; my dogs killed three. I cut off the tails, and made a famous soup of them."—*Times*, September 8th.

## AUSTRALIAN PROSPECTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

When, at the end of a weary session, Sirius is in the ascendant, few will be induced to turn for solace to adjust registers of commerce and finance. There is much, however, of a satisfactory nature with respect to these important subjects in the decennial tables from 1831 to 1840, which have been presented to both Houses of Parliament. The average annual exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom appear to have been in declared value, during the first half of this period, about 40,000,000*l.*, which had in the five succeeding years advanced to an average of 50,000,000*l.* per annum. About two-thirds of this vast commerce is carried on with the inhabitants of populous countries, either subject to our dominion, or with whom it is our desire to live in amity. Its other branch flows into those permanent markets which British colonisation has established, admits of great extension, and which estimated according to the relative amount of employment which it affords to our own people in the production and transit of exportable goods, may be confidently stated to possess most of the advantages which the home market affords.

Upon a more minute analysis of these tables, it will be seen how rapid has been the advance of one of the most recent of these markets. In the year 1820, under the head of "New South Wales and New Zealand," the extent of our exports to Australia was indicated by an amount little exceeding 100,000*l.* Ten years subsequently, when Van Dieman's Land and Swan River were included in the account, it had increased threefold, or to 300,000*l.* In the following year it was almost 400,000*l.* In 1835 it was nearly 700,000*l.* In 1838 it exceeded the sum of 1,300,000*l.* and in 1840 appears to have attained to upwards of 2,000,000*l.*

In this year 51,735 barrels of beer and ale were sent by us to these settlements. Let it not be said, therefore, that the barley growers, maltsters, and brewers have no interest in the advancement of Australia. But now for the clothiers and spinners of wool: in 1837 they received from Australia 7,000,000 lb. of this, its staple export; in the following year 7,800,000 lb.; in 1839 10,000,000 lb.; and in the past year 12,000,000 lb. when, amongst other articles, the colonists took back British woollen manufactures, exported from the United Kingdom, amounting in declared value to 91,851l.

It will be seen, therefore, that this comparatively new market, although by the past indolence of the Legislature exposed to some untoward checks, is amongst the most vigorous with which we have any relations. Is it the energy of the British people, or the soil, climate, and maritime position of Australia, combined with this energy, that enables those distant colonists to sustain a commerce with us amounting to nearly 4 per cent. of our export trade with the inhabitants of every country? It may, therefore, become those who influence by their opinions the councils of this country to consider what that 25th part may become in a few more years, if but duly fostered and encouraged.

A cotemporary has observed, that the safe and obvious mode of giving extension to this market "is to provide free access to our settlements in Australia for a large portion of those who, when unemployed at home, only diminish the resources of the country. As long as Australia continues to raise products sufficient in variety and amount to provide food for her inhabitants, to purchase clothing and the conveniences of life in our markets, and repay for interest the capital she may borrow, so long should it be our policy to add to her population."

The labour which Australia requires to give due development to her resources can nowhere be obtained by her in this country; and, on the other hand, in Australia may be found the necessary outlet now required for the immense surplus of British manufactures. The recent acts of Parliament "for regulating the survey and sales of land in the Australian colonies and New Zealand," also "for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," and for the government of New South Wales, are measures of an enlightened policy. Together they constitute an admirable system for the advancement of colonial and metropolitan interests, and mark the progress which sound legislation has made in this truly important dissection.

The following is the statement to which we refer:—  
British Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in each year, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, compared with similar exports to the Australian colonies.

Year.	Total amount of exports to all countries.	Total.	To Australia.	Centesimal proportion.
	Declared value.		Declared value.	
1831	£ 37,164,373	£ 5,202,203,774	£ 398,471	1.07
1832	36,450,594		466,238	1.28
1833	39,667,347	40,460,754	558,372	1.40
1834	41,649,191		716,014	1.42
1835	47,372,270	5,250,065,703	696,345	1.32
1836	53,293,979		835,637	1.57
1837	42,070,744	5,013,140	921,568	2.19
1838	50,060,970		1,336,662	2.26
1839	53,233,580	1,679,390	3.07	
1840	51,406,430	2,004,385	3.90	

It results from this comparison that the export trade of the United Kingdom to Australia had gradually increased in ten years, from about 1 per cent. of the aggregate amount of exports in 1831, to nearly 4 per cent. of such amount in 1840.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FINANCIAL STATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Your Journal of the 3d instant, contained intelligence from Auckland, of the proceedings of the local government, as well as of those of the settlers there, that must have excited the greatest interest and attention of all those conversant with Colonial affairs.

Permit me to trespass on your columns with a few observations on these important facts and proceedings, and their certain inevitable consequences.

In one of your journals, at the commencement of the year, were detailed the estimates for the year 1841-1842, which are now before me.

First (No. 1), was the "probable," which word should have been "certain," expenditure. Then followed No. 2: the "probable," which should have been termed "improbable," amount of revenue. No. 3 was "appropriation of the revenue arising from the sale of Crown lands;" and No. 4 was abstract of revenue and expenditure, by which it appeared that the probable "excess of expenditure over revenue" would be, for the year 1841-1842, the sum of 4391 17s 1d.

To analyse such an incongruous, anomalous mass of imaginary figures—with addition of the same sum under one head, and subtraction under another—for the purpose of elucidating the most serious, important facts, may, perhaps, appear tedious and prolix; but, I trust, a few lines will be sufficient.

As an example of Colonial accounts in New Zealand. The survey department—land, roads, and bridges, amounting to 12,164l. 12s 6d, forms an item of expenditure in No. 1: it is then, again, made a charge of expenditure in No. 3; and then appears again under the head of "deductions" in No. 4!!!

But to return to the estimates.

The increase in the estimates of 1842-1843, above those of 1841-1842, to the amount of nearly 6,000l, does not excite surprise, for the Government expenditure must and will increase for years to come.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE FOR THE TWO YEARS.

NO.	SERVICE.	1841-1842.		1842-1843.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1	His Excellency the Governor and Judge	2,200	0 0	2,200	0 0
2	Civil establishment	16,609	16 10	20,329	17 1
3	Survey department	6,164	12 6	8,869	17 3
4	Department of public works	5,354	0 0	5,726	5 0
5	Judicial establishments	3,068	11 3	3,571	0 0
6	Police and gaols	7,957	9 3	8,300	12 6
7	Ecclesiastical establishment	450	0 0	550	0 0
8	Schools	140	0 0		
9	Miscellaneous	8,977	15 6	7,050	0 0
Total		£ 50,922	3 4	56,597	6 10

It is not this increase, but the fallacious manner of these estimates, clothed, as they are, with the usual official mystification and complication, that demands investigation.

Passing No. 1 to No. 2, the net revenue was estimated to realize the sum of 38,317 13s 9d, viz.:

Ordinary revenue, customs, &c.	£19,400 0
Extraordinary revenue, land fund	18,917 13
	£38,317 13 9

Then follows No. 3. The appropriation from the revenue of the sale of Crown lands, by which it appears the Government calculated on receiving 50,000l by land sales during the year, from which they deducted the expense of land survey, purchase of land from aborigines, and expense of roads and bridges, amounting altogether to 12,164 12s 6d, leaving a supposed balance of 37,835 7s 6d, half of which was to be applied to immigration, and the other half to the general purposes of the Colony.

Now, what are the actual results and facts in 1842-1843 of all these assumed "probable" figures and complicated accounts? First, as to the expenditure. That has proved to be certain, and rather beyond probable. The ordinary revenue, as well as the proceeds from the sale of Crown lands, have proved to be "improbable." As to the former, there is no quarterly declaration in the colony, as in England, of the actual receipt of Customs and Excise by the colonial treasurer; but subsequent remarks will clearly prove that the ordinary revenue must have fallen short, to an enormous extent, to the probable estimate. With regard to Crown lands, the proceeds realized, instead of being 50,000l in 1841-1842, was only 35,758 11s 11d: consequently No. 3 would stand thus, at the close of the financial year:

Actual proceeds of the sales of Crown lands	£35,758 11 11
Expenditure, Survey, Land, and Roads, &c.	12,164 12 6
	£23,593 19 5
Fifty per cent. for Immigration	11,796 19 8½

Amount available for the general purposes of the colony £11,796 19 8½

This positive deficiency materially alters No. 4, where credit is taken for the supposed sum of 18,917 13s 9d; consequently there is a deficiency of the difference between the probable and the actual receipt, viz., 7,120 14s—making altogether, without reference to any deficiency of ordinary revenue, the sum of 7,560 11s 1d, instead of the official sum of 4391 17s 1d.

But it is very evident that the above sum is not the whole of the excess of expenditure over revenue—as it is officially termed—and the evidence is, that most startling declaration of the Governor in Council, that "the exigencies of the Government had been such as to require every farthing that had been acquired from the sale of land, and that no money could be yet applied to immigration."

On this appropriation to others than its prescribed and legitimate purposes of the Land Fund, I shall make some subsequent observations, confining my remarks at present to the facts which it indisputably discloses in reference to the estimates. If the exigencies of the Government—or, in other words, want of actual ordinary revenue—required this further sum of 11,769 19s 8d, it is very clear that the excess of expenditure, instead of being 4391 17s 1d—cr 7,560 11s 1d—is, by the admission of Government itself, not less than 19,357 10s 9d: which further clearly proves that (No. 3) probable amount of revenue, as regards the item of ordinary revenue, viz., 19,300l, was a mere supposition of the Colonial Treasurer, without any official data or sensible rationale for such an assumption.

As I before observed, there is no official statement or document by which the actual amount under the items of ordinary revenue can be ascertained: therefore it is quite impossible to give the precise figures, or to arrive at the real facts: but it is very probable that but a very small portion of this nominal 19,300l was ever realized, and that the only tangible revenue has been the proceeds from the Land Fund, available for the purposes of the colony, viz., 11,796 19s 8d, to liquidate the credit side of No. 4—of 38,757 10s 10d—thus making the actual deficiency, or excess of expenditure over revenue, not less than the sum of 25,000l.

With these facts, sir, in the first financial year of the colony of New Zealand, how injudicious and preposterous is it to attempt to continue such palpable errors and such mystified estimates. Again, in the very face of all the glaring errors and defalcations of the previous year, the estimates for 1842-1843 are put forth, in which the same suppositious "probable" amounts—which it is well known by those who insert them that they will not be realized—are put down in the same unaccountable manner of adding to one and subtracting from another; sums named to be appropriated to immigration which will not be applied, merely for the purpose of numerically balancing and inducing a belief that the colony has a revenue, at the present time, to meet the Government expenditure, of nearly 60,000l.

How perfectly ridiculous is it to assume 50,000l, when last year's estimate fell short above 14,000l, as proceeds from the sales of crown lands. After the appropriation of last year's fund for immigration to other purposes, the Government will not sell an acre in 1842-1843, and the certain consequence will be that the amount of the survey depart-

ments, 8,869! 14s 3d, will be a charge on the ordinary revenue, for there will be no proceeds of the sales of crown lands to bear and pay the charge. Again, how absurd to assume that the probable receipt under ordinary revenue will be 23,520!, after the great deficiency on the presumed amount of 19,300! for the previous year.

However, from these estimates for 1842-1843, it may be seen that the expenditure will be very near 60,000!, and further, from the acts of Government towards the land fund of last year, it is more than probable that the actual deficiency or excess of expenditure over revenue, instead of being as by the official estimate, No. 4, the sum of 902! 5s 5jd or under 1,000!, that it will be above 35,000!, and perhaps very much more.

But of far more serious importance than this official charlatanerie of estimates, abstracts, and statements, Nos. 1 to 5, all of which have proved to be mere nominal figures, is the effect that the act of the local government, as regards the land fund for immigration, will have on the price and value of land—on the prospects and success of the settlers, and on the further progress of the colony in the Waitamutu district.

It is scarcely credible that any Executive Colonial Council, for I cannot attribute it to the governor alone, should have acted so injudiciously, so unjustly, and so contrary to all statesmanlike views and principles. It is an act in direct contravention of the declaration from the Home Government, as could be proved by many official documents, as it is likewise a breach of faith with the settlers and all previous purchasers of land. Do the local Government suppose they will sell another acre of land, either town or country? Most certainly not, until the money has not only been refunded, but emigrants have been actually sent out equivalent to the sum so misappropriated; and further, not until the purchasers of land have some good guarantee against any such further infraction of the regulations of the home Government.

In truth, it may be said that this proceeding is the death-blow to the Waitamutu district.

Land without labour is of no value whatever, and persons possessing capital intending to emigrate will avoid settlements to which no labour is sent. As to the future upset price of one pound per acre for crown lands. The sale in February last, before the lamentable announcement by the Governor—out of 3,700 acres, only 900 were sold, which proves clearly that the plans of the New Zealand Company, and the great quantity of land for disposal from the land claims, materially affect government sales, even when half the amount realised was pledged and supposed would be applied to emigration. But now there is an end to sales of crown lands, at a low price, or in fact at any price. Land can be purchased in various parts, from those who have good claims, at a mere nominal price—as low as half-a-crown an acre; but they are in distant parts, where no labour can be obtained, and consequently meet with no purchaser. Of what use to a man—even of capital—would be 3,000 acres in some distant part without labour? He would be certainly, like Alexander Selkirk, monarch of all he surveyed; but the only product from his vast estate would be the few vegetables he would raise by his own labour, in the few square feet of garden around his dwelling.

It is this plan of the New Zealand Company, in sending out such abundance of labourers to these settlements, that induces capitalists and renders the Company so successful; and if they could devise some plan, which I think might be done with a little management, of securing to the purchasers of their land the labour which they export to the colony, their settlements will flourish, provided their locality is judicious and available for the operation of settlers,—for of all colonies, New Zealand is that in which abundance of labour is indispensable. From this act of the local government, one great benefit has been certainly produced for the colony. It has paralysed and annihilated all the anticipations and hopes of the land jobbers and speculators—those *pseudo* founders of towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Auckland. Now will be apparent the rashness and folly of running up the land at the Government sales, as in April and September, 1841. It is very questionable, if the town, suburban, and small farms, were now all resold, whether they would realize one half of their original cost. This depreciation and loss of property will fall on those for whom very little sympathy will be excited, and it is hoped that it will in a great degree prevent for some time the schemes of these speculators and jobbers, which are so detrimental to the real interests of the colonists at large.

NA TE MAORI.

#### SEEDS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having a large interest in land in the Wellington district, in conjunction with my friend Baron Sturz, we have much pleasure in availing ourselves of the excellent suggestions contained in your last numbers, under the head of "Seeds for New Zealand," and have consequently forwarded several pounds of Scotch kale and Brussell sprout seeds, to the Court of Directors, to be by them addressed to the special care of Messrs. Simmons and Co., our Agents at Wellington, to be distributed to the settlers and natives who may be disposed to cultivate these most useful vegetables. Sincerely trusting this trifling contribution for the benefit of our distant countrymen, may be followed by others interested in the growing prosperity of New Zealand, I beg to remain, Sir, for self and friend, your very obedient servant,

Stock Exchange, Sept. 5, 1842.

J. SHORT.

[We trust other proprietors of land, and friends of colonists, will follow the excellent example of Messrs. Short and Sturz.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Greensand, Sept. 1, 1842.

SIR,—Before leaving England on my return to New Zealand, I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to endeavour to call the attention of those interested in the Colony, and particularly that of the New Zealand Company, to the urgent necessity of aiding the settlers in bringing forward the resources of that country.

However fertile may be the soil, and advantageous the climate, aided, as they may be, by an equal supply of capital and labour, in a new settlement the production of grain in sufficient quantity for the entire support of the population must be the work of a considerable period; and, in the interim, the immediately available resources of the country should be turned to profit.

I believe no country possesses more useful indigenous production than New Zealand; but, from various circumstances, these advantages

have not, as yet, been turned to much profit, and the settlers have been supported by the capital taken out in the first instance; by the great expenditure of the Company, by the sale in the adjacent colonies of the native agricultural produce, and by some small exportations of whale oil. Lately, considerable agricultural success has certainly been experienced, but not on a sufficiently large scale to be of much, save personal, profit; and, until enough grain can be produced to yield return cargoes for all the ships that visit the ports with merchandise, the population will be existing on the casual influx of capital from the mother country.

Every new colony must have its staple for exportation: Canada had its timber, and Australia has its wool, and the flax of New Zealand, I am confident, will, if brought forward in a proper manner, be found of more importance in commerce, and of more private profit, than either of the above-mentioned articles.

The manufacturer and dressers of the flax in England offer to take any quantity that may be sent them at a remunerating price, but the Colonists seem not to have sufficient energy to commence on a proper scale, and a company, or committee of one, is, therefore, indispensable to undertake the collection and transmission of produce, and to stimulate others to the enterprise.

Besides the flax, the "kauri" gum should be attended to, as also should be the "pitaker" oil, ornamental woods, and various tanning barks. The curing of fish for the South American market should be commenced, and isinglass prepared for export; all of which give good proofs of their being exceedingly profitable.

To bring forward these productions, a company should be formed of landowners and others interested in the New Zealand settlements, which should appoint competent persons in the colony to attend the collection of the material, in such bulk as to bring it into the European market as the staple of the colony, and its value would then be fairly tested. Should a committee not be formed, a committee of its directors should be appointed by the New Zealand Company to act as a board of trade; and, although that body are restricted by their charter from mercantile speculation, yet, to sell the land in its settlements, it must make the colony attractive, and the best way of accomplishing this is, by making its population independent of imported capital. The company could not, thus, derive immediate profit from its encouragement of the colonial commerce; but that encouragement would essentially conduce to its advantage finally.

It is a measure, Mr. Editor, the consideration of which is of paramount importance to all possessing land or any property in New Zealand, and I trust that apathy may no longer be shown towards it, &c. &c.

CHARLES HEAPHY.

[There are many commercial enterprises capable of being profitably carried on in New Zealand, in which the English capitalists might, and doubtless will take part; but much of what Mr. Heaphy recommends must be done by the colonists themselves, or it will not be done at all. The English capitalists will no doubt furnish means to New Zealand, through the medium of Banks and other capitalist institutions. This, we think, would be the best mode of supplying capital, leaving the colonists to avail themselves of such aids to the fullest extent their own industry may warrant. Such institutions can be managed according to a routine, loss can be guarded against, the capitalist receives his profits in the shape of a good dividend, and as he is familiar with such undertakings, he does not feel nervous as to the result. Besides these, however, there are others which have always been conducted by English capitalists with success, and which will no doubt be so in New Zealand: we mean the whale-fishery, steam communication, and a good part of the carrying trade. To these the preparation of the flax plant might be added. But agriculture, and all minor productive operations, must be left to the colonists themselves, and if they neglect to put their shoulder to the wheel, they may as well call upon Hercules as complain of apathy towards New Zealand. But they are putting their shoulders to the wheel, and we can tell them that the accounts which have lately reached us of the energetic doings of some of their members, have created a greater disposition to aid in the development of their resources than has hitherto existed in this country, and we hope and believe it will lead to beneficial results. Their friends here are at work, and will not neglect the duty they have imposed upon themselves.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—In your paper, of the 20th of August, there is a paragraph asking for information on the "Conveyance of Cattle by Sea," a subject of the greatest interest to the emigrant and the capitalist transporting stock to New Zealand, both on account of the length of the voyage from hence to the settlements, and because it rarely happens, except under special circumstances, that a ship bound for New Zealand touches at any port before arriving at its destination. The points to be observed in shipping cattle are, the putting them in as small a space as will be compatible with their comfort, the kind and quantity of food and water they require, and the best means of preserving them in a healthy condition. The cattle (and by this term I mean young growing heifers and bulls), should be placed in boxes of an oblong form, each in a separate compartment, but if they are small two might be placed in one box, with a wooden partition running up the centre, so as to divide them; for this is preferable to their being loose in the same box. They should have sufficient room to allow of growth, and the sides of the boxes should be lined with canvass, and stuffed with hay or some soft material, for the double purpose of forming a cushion against which they can lean, and to prevent injury in stormy weather. The boxes should be raised a few inches from the ground, and it would be convenient if they were mounted on small wheels or castors. The floors should be fine open lattice, to allow the fluid excretions to pass through, which otherwise would make the bottom slippery, and also to give the animals a certain purchase or footing when the vessel is rolling, and sand should frequently be sprinkled over the lattice. The sides of the boxes should be so constructed that one or two of the lower planks might be removed at pleasure, or turned back to adopt a sling when required, and to attend to the state of the feet of the animals, as these, we shall presently notice, suffer materially in passing through the Tropics. In the case of a milch cow a larger aperture will be required for the facility of milking. A small manger should be placed in front of the box, and iron bands should pass from side to side over the back of the cattle, upon which a covering may be fastened when required to protect them from the scorching rays of the

sun, and the pelting rain of the pitiless storm. Broad pieces of strong double canvass should be at hand to sling them, and the ship carpenter will easily rig up a contrivance by which they can be suspended, an operation which is frequently necessary, as it occasionally happens that by neglecting this precaution cattle get their legs broken when the motion of the vessel is very considerable.

The quantity and quality of food and water is a point meriting the greatest attention in preserving the health of the animals. For a few days before cattle are shipped, they should be tied up and fed upon the same diet that will be given to them during the voyage, they will then be enabled to endure the sudden transition from the land to the sea with less suffering, and during the preparation their water should be reduced. The scale of diet which I would suggest for a two-year old heifer without the Tropics should be as follows:—six pounds of hay and six pounds of green food, consisting of Swedish turnips, carrots, and mangel wurzel, daily; half a peck of dry bran three times a week, or oftener if necessary, and five gallons of water every day. The allowance of food may appear small; but then only so much should be given as will keep the animal alive and in health. The object is not to keep her in first rate condition. She will begin to pick up flesh so soon as she is landed; and if she is kept in high condition whilst on board, she will be much more pre-disposed to inflammatory diseases in the Tropics, and should she be attacked, with every prospect of terminating fatally. Spare diet, therefore, must be looked upon as a prophylactic. The quantity of water may seem scanty; but then it must be remembered that she has no exercise, and she is fed partly on green food, which compensates for its reduction. In the tropics, water will be required not in draughts, but frequently, to moisten the mouth, and two or three gallons at a time will be sufficient. In the other parts of the voyage, a lump of rock salt should be placed in the manger. The health of cattle, as I have already stated, will depend a great deal upon their diet. They must never be fed to surfeit, rather run into the opposite extreme, and let them leave off eating without being satisfied.

Great care should be taken to preserve the green food so as to prevent its rotting. The turnips should be free from bruises. The tops should be removed; and they may either be stowed in the hold, packed by hand with the roots upwards, or hand-packed in casks. Sugar hogsheads would answer this purpose on account of cheapness, but smaller casks would be preferable, because should one turnip rot like an orange in a chest, it might be the means of infecting the others. Carrots should be packed in casks with sand; and the same plan may be adopted with respect to mangel wurzel. To ensure turnips, carrots, and mangel wurzel continuing good during the voyage, they should undergo the process of sweating, by placing them in heaps covered over with straw for a month before being packed.

With regard to the health of the cattle on a sea voyage, the maxim—"That prevention is better than cure," should be observed. They are liable to inflammatory diseases, which may be counteracted by bleeding and medicines; a small supply therefore of the latter should be taken. We should guard against the causes of fractures of the limbs, by not having the boxes too capacious, and by applying slings in bad weather. The cattle should be frequently examined, to see that they are not suffering from ulcers arising from friction. And the hoofs, which are liable to crack from tropical heat, should be daily oiled, to render them supple and pliant. For if they once crack, ulceration quickly follows, very difficult to cure, and emitting a most fetid discharge. I should therefore recommend an oil can and brush to be at hand, and the hoof to be well greased at least once a day.

In the observations which I have given above, I am supposing that cattle are shipped from hence in November, or the two following months. This is undoubtedly the best season; green food can be got at that time abundantly, and cheap; Swedes may be procured at 15s a ton, and a ton, or thereabouts, may be packed in a sugar hogshead. The voyage through the Tropics will also be made at the cool season. I have thrown these observations together partly as the result of my own experience, and partly from the information derived from those who have accompanied the transport of cattle in long sea voyages. Should any of your readers have enjoyed similar advantages, I should like much to know if their views coincide with mine. I remain, yours obediently,

Athenaeum, Pall Mall, September 15, 1842. ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

[We are much obliged to our friend for his communication, and we shall be glad if others will give us the benefit of their experience. There is room for difference of opinion on the several points touched upon; and it is by the statement of such differences that a knowledge of the best mode of proceeding will be elicited.]—Ed. N. Z. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Having seen a letter just received from a person of considerable experience, who, after alluding to the useless description of articles brought out to Nelson, gives a list of such as would be really useful, and for most of which there would be a ready sale, I enclose a copy of it, as a guide to persons who may be preparing to emigrate to that colony, and of which they would do well to take out a stock according to means. Hoping you will give it a place in your next paper, I am, &c.,

London, 13th Sept. 1842.

"Emigrants to Nelson should take a supply of some of the following articles:—The stoutest dried sole butts; dressed shoe-hide skip-skins; with a due proportion of inner sole and welts, and some wax, thread, and awl, to the amount of 100l; annealed fencing wire, large size; bar iron, and some steel of sizes most required for smiths' general purposes; stone ware and pottery of the most useful articles for cottagers and others; oak buckets and wash-tubs; wheels for barrows; pit-saws and other tools; iron bedsteads, such as are used in prisons, 50 or 100, suitable for the natives, with good strong tick for mattresses, ready sewn; strong ready-made shirts, not slops; short drabbert smocks, and blue cloth caps; clothing for native women, such as a strong blue petticoat, a shirt, and a jacket, or short dress of some deep and fast colour, such as the Welch or Scotch women wear, would, if ready made and strong, sell to the extent of 100 suits. The coming potatoe crop will be purchased of the natives at 15s per sack and upwards, and will give them ample means of paying for clothing; iron doors for ovens; timber chains,

a few ploughs, and a few sets of harness, like the Scotch, for horses and oxen; a few pumps of a simple construction, and well-made windows for cottages; hand flour mills, with extra brushes, and fittings of the best and simplest construction; hand saw-mills, such as are made by Ransome and May of Ipswich; a brick machine; grating and flues proper for lime-kilns, as we have found lime-stone in several places; and 500 or 1,000 yards of rail or tram-road bars, with six waggons on the improved construction for tipping for our coal pits."

[We print the above at the request of the writer, as it may be useful to those who intend to deal in the articles referred to, and because, moreover, it is a very judicious list. At the same time we must caution the emigrant not to purchase articles for which he himself has no use, in the hope of making money by them. The prices of all articles are liable to fluctuation. The very high price of one period produces the low price of another period by stimulating supply, so that the list of today, however carefully made out, cannot serve for all time. Lists of this kind may serve as a guide, but they should always be corrected by private inquiry as to the latest state of the markets. As a general rule, the emigrant should clothe himself as well as he can; he should also amply stock himself with the implements of his trade; and for the rest, money is the best commodity he can take out to trade with.—Ed.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM A FRIEND, DATED WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, FEBRUARY 14, 1842.

"The bank has really never fulfilled the promise of usefulness which was held out to us; they have traded in their notes without specie, and as the wants of the colony are proceeding, it is found to be perfectly insufficient, or rather it is a great incubus upon our prosperity. This, of course, is owing to the manager, a man who has contrived by his partiality to quarrel with almost every individual of the community.

"The Union Bank should send out a good manager, and give him far greater latitude than this man seems to have—he rules the exchanges just as he pleases—bills are sometimes 5 per cent. discount here, and at the same time 5 per cent. premium in Sydney.

"We have sent up a request to Sydney to send us a branch down. In the meantime, can you do nothing in London to throw private banking capital into this place?—very few merchants get assistance, and no proprietors of land,—so that those people whose capital is embarked in land, cannot borrow enough to work it.

"If I were in London, I would endeavour to get ——— and some others, to undertake a private loan business. There has been no over-trading or overworking here—but people have actually land and but little money, and they are leading useless lives because they have not enough to start. We have not the class of emigrants that go to Canada, who put before themselves the task of working in the bush for a certain number of years. Life is too easily maintained here, and even the fine climate won't tempt them.

"There ought to be great inducement for people to bring all the land about Port Nicholson into cultivation next year. Molesworth, notwithstanding his expense of clearing, must have made a very large sum of profit.

"I have made careful enquiries, and I believe next season there will be ——— acres laid down in wheat, which ought to go a long way to feed the population of Wellington.

"The potatoes this year are as good as any I have eaten in England, but even supposing that we can undersell Van Dieman's Land potatoes, in the Sydney and Adelaide markets, which there is no doubt of, for the draught would be but a drop in the bucket, what are we to do with the enormous surplus? It is said that a potatoe crop is necessary to clear the ground. I am certain we could ship 5,000 tons of English and mairi grown potatoes next year. I have contracted myself for 300 tons.

"After all, this is the best evidence of a fit country for the population of England to emigrate to. I firmly believe it will be one of the cheapest countries in the world.

"One good effect of the establishment of Nelson has been, totally to extinguish Auckland as a bugbear to this place. Nelson is the favourite spot for our labourers. I think it possible it may do us harm, unless, during the five or six months to which you will necessarily be ignorant of its locality, the Company succeeds in removing the Government here, and getting us the Courts here. Port Nicholson people deserve something at the hands of the Company for the staunch way they have gone through the establishment of the first colony; and however many of us may have been reimbursed by chosen town and country land falling to our lot, there is no doubt that the bulk of the people who came with the first expedition are in a far worse condition than those in the second settlement or succeeding ones: for a large part of the town acres extending back towards Cook's Straits are of little value, and their country choices partake of the same inferiority. However, I will amend my opinion of the country land; for I believe every single section, up to 1,100, may receive a valuable 100 acres out of the extent of country at our disposal.

"There is a considerable reliance placed here upon what the Company will do for the place; and people hear, without envy, of the establishment of new settlements, while they feel convinced this will be the principal settlement.

"If the Company should establish a colony at Port Cooper, they ought to reserve the sale of the town for the Emigration Fund. It would bring 100,000l for that purpose, and would be a moderate protection to the old settlements. Very little land will, of course, be sold in the districts already surveyed, whilst people can purchase land with a town acre attached.

"We have a fine district at Wyderop, to the east of Port Nicholson—a country eight miles broad and nearly forty miles back (i.e. 30,000 acres), but, I believe, with hardly shelter for a boat. The road round the beach, however, may be made so as to drive cattle round; across the hills it will be almost impracticable, until population warrants expense. With this district on the east, and the country along the coast on the north-west, Port Nicholson stands in the centre of a good district, as well as being at the eastern mouth of the Straits.

Auckland is going down. They have not got the class of people we

have—a few people transferred from the Bay of Islands, and a few shopkeepers and tavern-keepers from Sydney. We want a marine and fire insurance company here, and, as much as anything, an agent appointed by Lloyd's.

## REVIEWS.

*Exercises, political and others*; by Lieut. Colonel T. Perronet Thompson. Consisting of matter previously published, with and without the author's name, and of some not published before. In six vols. post 8vo. London: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1842.

The groundwork of these volumes consists of reprints of Colonel Thompson's contributions to the *Westminster Review* previous to its junction with the *London Review*, in 1836. To the first-named review the author of these volumes was one of the earliest contributors, his article on "The Instrument of Exchange," reprinted in vol. iii., having appeared in the first number. He continued to write therein from time to time, until at length, with the publication of the nineteenth number, the Review itself became his property, and so continued until after the publication of the forty-seventh number, in 1836. The *London Review* had been published in 1835, and in 1836 the two became united in name, as well as in fact, under the same proprietorship and editorship as the *London Review*.

These reprints occupy the three first volumes; the fourth consists of our author's letters to his constituents while member of Parliament for Hull, after the excellent example of his predecessor Andrew Marvel, together with "The Catechism on the Corn Laws," and several other essays; while the fifth and sixth volumes are almost wholly filled with the gallant Colonel's letters to various journals, from March 1840, to April 1842; which, with a few geometrical articles, conclude the work.

Here, then, we have collected, *inter alia*, the result of near twenty years' labours of the most indomitable champion of free-trade which this country has yet produced. The "Catechism on the Corn Laws," with the appended Catalogue of Fallacies and Answers, must be well known to all who take the slightest interest in such questions. Before the publication of the Catechism, an "Essay on the Corn-Laws" was the dullest thing imaginable; we believe it was a treatise on this subject, with which the witty Sydney Smith advised a friend who had complained of a damp house to paper his walls; but the Catechism redeems the subject from such an imputation, for while it is sound in principle while it is emphatically instructive, it amuses at the same time; indeed, it is one of the most amusing books the reader can take up. Colonel Thompson's grand *forte* is the most happy aptness of illustration; of this let us present the reader with one sample. It should be observed, that at a dinner at Whiby in support of monopoly and monopolists, the late Mr. Sadler had made a ridiculous speech against free-trade, which our author criticises, and he likens the people of this country confined to the produce of their own fields, to a trap full of rats confined to a limited quantity of food:—

"Suppose now, that a hundred rats, instead of being mercifully killed in five minutes by the celebrated dog Billy, were caged up and supplied with a limited quantity of food, and encouraged to multiply till they starved each other by the subdivision of the allowance;—and say whether this picture, ugly and disgusting as it is, is not a representation of the condition in which the country has been placed by the influence of the monopolists. Imagine next a well-dressed man, with all the emblems of respectability and good-fellowship about him, declaiming on the misery of the sufferers with the remains of a tartlet in his mouth, and pointing out to the spectators the different forms and aspects of the process. 'See that individual of the softer sex, with thirteen helpless young ones dependent on it for support. Their whole allowance is but fifteen grains a day; and there are people who would ruin the whole rat-trap by letting in foreign corn. Observe the 'father of the cottage,' with his ribs clinging together and no fur upon his back, brooding over the fate of his suffering family, over whom his heart is yearning and breaking. That poor creature with his ear bitten off, is from Congleton. 'He is insurrectionary cock-tail in the middle is from Macclesfield. The Coventry rats are in a corner by themselves. From Rochdale, Manchester, and Barnsley they are all alike, there is not a pin to choose. Would to God my voice could reach them and be listened to. (Here quote sundry texts of Scripture and swallow the remains of the tartlet.) Why do not they 'agitate for bread?' Why do not they turn tooth and nail upon the wretches who would murder them by letting in foreign produce?' The application may not be complimentary; but till it is shown in what way a starving people are to be fed by shutting out supplies and taking from each other, it is an exact representation of the politics of the Whiby speech."

The same amusing train of illustration runs through all the gallant Colonel's writings. We believe it would be difficult to state a political proposition which would not at once call up a familiar parallel in our author's mind; and his power of putting his reader in a good humour is almost unequalled.

Besides the political, the economical, and the diplomatic articles, there are various papers on musical and geometrical subjects, on both of which our author writes with great boldness. In the latter there is a disposition to take nothing for granted, which has led him to propose the abolition of axioms and postulates, and to attempt the demonstration even of a point. His mathematical tendencies, indeed, are apparent throughout the work: the article on the Instruments of Exchange is an application of fluxions to explain the phenomena of depreciation; and in all the musical articles the same bias is advantageously conspicuous.

As a *Companion de Voyage*, there really could not be a better work than these six volumes; they are made up of short papers,

which may be taken up at any time, and, howsoever instructed the reader may be, he could not well take up one of the volumes without adding to his sum of knowledge, while he could but be amused at the same time.

With great liberality, Colonel Thompson has placed at our disposal two sets of the work, for the public libraries of Wellington and Nelson—an example which we invite others to follow.

## CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK FOR NEW ZEALAND.

It is a great object that New Zealand should commence with stock of a right sort; it is probable that that of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land has been formed by mere chance,\* but since it must be the foundation of all at New Zealand, it is of more importance that some of the best breeds should be taken there. England is superior to most countries in its stock, and this arises from the purity of its different breeds; there are few crosses which have answered, and, indeed, the only instance of it is that of the late Mr. Bakewell, with the Dishley breed of Leicester sheep, for with great judgment and years of perseverance he succeeded in establishing a distinct breed of sheep. Lord Western is doing the same thing in placing the coat of the Merino upon the back of a Leicester; but few are possessed of his lordship's judgment, and it would be futile to recommend the attempt in New Zealand, or can any one determine what may be the breeds best suited for the soil and climate of the young settlements; but what is recommended is carrying out none but stock of the purest stock. The Durham or short horned are excellent upon their own soils. The Leicester or long horned upon the grass land of Leicestershire. The Hereford is a distinct breed, and by many thought the most valuable. The Sussex is another of great size and weight, and much used as draft oxen. The Lincolnshire may be almost considered as a cross between the Durham and the long horned. All these breeds require rich pastures to fatten them. The North Devon is decidedly the best mountain cattle known. In Scotland there are distinct breeds, which are great favourites with the grazier, the Fife-shire and the Highlanders being preferred. The Alderney, again, is a valuable animal, giving excellent milk; it fattens quickly, and is good beef. The object of this paper is to point out the benefit which may arise to those who take the trouble to carry any of them out, not only to take the best of the sort, but when they are landed at New Zealand, that there the owners should continue their breeds distinct and pure. Horses in England are of distinct breeds. The Suffolk Punch, the longest-lived of any, is found best upon the lands of Suffolk, which produce carrots. The Cleveland Bay is an excellent breed. The trotting hackney of the north of Norfolk and the south of Lincolnshire is again a most valuable animal. The race horse is bred from pure blood. It is the same with dogs. What is meant by a mongrel but a cross bred animal? It is an English spirit which has been very beneficial; all English meat whether beef or mutton has a less proportion of bone than any other, and therefore weight for weight is cheapest.

SILVER-HAIRED RABBITS.—The skins of these rabbits sell for one-third more than the common rabbit, and New Zealand may as well be stocked with the sort which is best worth having. Emigrants would do well to take some out with them.

HOGS.—The best hog known is bred at Salerno, in the kingdom of Naples, and is known by the name of the Neapolitan Pig, but in England there is a very similar animal, which may be found in the hundreds of Essex, in the neighbourhood of Rochford, Burnham, and Bradfield-juxta-Mer; the best of these are so near the Neapolitan pig, that it is recommended to some of the emigrants to take some of them to New Zealand, where no doubt they would improve the breed. Lord Western, who lives near Kelvedon, and who for many years has taken indefatigable pains in improving stock of various kinds, has not neglected the hog of his native county, and he has a breed of the very best kind.

FERRETS.—In some of the letters from New Plymouth, it is stated, that rats are very troublesome. Some of the emigrants should take out ferrets with them. If the head is knocked out of a tub or cask, it makes an excellent hutch for them. They feed on the inside of poultry and bread, and do not require water. No animal can be carried out more readily. An old one with young would most likely arrive at the end of four month's voyage, with four to six young ones.

BEES.—The time is arrived for the removal of bees. The ships which leave in November and afterwards should carry out many swarms.

DEATH.—On Tuesday, the 6th Sept., at his house at Brixton, in his 80th year, James Chapman, Esq., for many years one of the Commissioners of the Audit Board.

\* Our correspondent is wrong in this surmise. There is no doubt a good deal of mixed stock in New South Wales, as in our southern counties, where our farmers will not give much more for a well bred calf than for one that is ill bred; but of late years great pains have been taken by the Australian breeder to improve their breeds and keep each distinct. We ourselves once saw 500 guineas given for a Durham Bull, and 125 for a bull calf at Richmond fair, in the North Riding, for shipment to New South Wales, and it is well known that from the very commencement of sheep-breeding, great pains have been taken to keep the Merino breed pure. Mr. M'Arthur proceeded systematically, and not "by mere chance."

† Our own impression is against the fattening powers of the Alderney, but nothing can surpass them in richness of milk. The weight of butter their milk yields in proportion to that of other breeds is quite astonishing.

## THE FRENCH IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Captain Desmarchais, commanding the whaler *Elizabeth*, has addressed the following letter to the *Journal du Havre*:—It was an oversight that the whale ship, the *Réunion*, was not mentioned in the list of ships which I sent you lately, but it is an error to state that this vessel had taken her station to fish in the N.W. of the island. The *Réunion* sailed on March 26, for the N.W. of America, intending to fish in the neighbourhood of the Aleutian Isles. Several other French ships had the same destination, amongst others the *Nancy*, the *Fanus*, *Nil*, and *Adele*. From the reports obtained from French ships, it would appear that they have had little success on the coast of New Holland and New Zealand. The scarcity of whales has caused several captains to venture to the N.W. of America to fish, although with little hopes of success. Some American ships have been fortunate, while others, during the same period, had taken nothing. New Zealand now offers little resource; from its latitudes, the whales formerly so numerous had nearly disappeared, and there were a great many ships there. At my departure from *Araucan*, on the 4th of last April, I left the sloop *Allin* in that port, under the command of M. Lavaud. The *Aube* was expected every day from Auckland, where she had been sent by M. Lavaud. She was to sail immediately for Otaheite. She was to take in sugar-canes, to transport to Martinique. The colonists, although in many respects comfortable, were uneasy about the colony; few had commenced the cultivation of the land allotted to them on their arrival, and yet the produce was abundant. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the experiments in corn growing; but they were not certain how long the land they were cultivating would belong to them, so long as no positive form of government was established. In fact, they cannot distinguish if they are governed by French or English laws, since these two authorities, each act either independently or in concert with the other, as it suited them. Notwithstanding the general apathy of the colonists, occasioned by this irresolution, they all seem happy to be at New Zealand; those who had not a sou on disembarking from the *Comte de Paris*, already possessed several thousand francs.

[If the French choose to resort to a British colony, they must submit to be governed by the law of England.]—Ed. N.Z.J.

## POTTERY.

In the 65th No., of the 9th of July, at p. 166, there was a short article upon this subject.

It may have passed unnoticed, it therefore can do no harm to renew and point out the opening that there is at the Company's Settlements, for some one who will take up the business there.

A population of 10,000 persons consume or destroy a great quantity of crockeryware of every description, and if the Horticultural Society at Wellington proceeds as is expected, the single article of making garden pots will employ many hands.

It is again submitted, that in the present state of the trade of the Potteries, whether a master potter, with some capital, could do better than go out with some industrious, sober workmen. The master, of course, must carry out some capital—it is thought that 1,000*l.* would do great things; but this the potter himself can best determine. The master should be one who is not above putting his own hand to work, and it would be a good opportunity for a young couple to start in life. The workmen must be qualified according to the Company's regulations—young, married, healthy, industrious, and well-conducted.

There certainly would be abundant business for three or four masters to go out. If each bought a section from the Company, it is most likely that the Company would give a free passage to five workmen and their wives to each master.

If this paper should catch the eye of the editor of any provincial newspaper which circulates at *Burston* and its neighbourhood, he would most likely be serving his neighbours by giving it insertion.

[We shall send a few copies to the Potteries, and any Editor noticing the subject will oblige us by transmitting a copy of his paper to us.]—Ed. N. Z. J.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the Emigration to New Zealand, of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unobtainable. Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages at Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in a First-class Ship chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of NOVEMBER next, on the following terms.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage, with a liberal Stowage, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin Passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families.

Families who may desire it, may have extra space for their accommodations, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers; free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 40s per ton measurement, and 25s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next.

A Deposit of 10*l.* will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 15th of OCTOBER, and the remainder of the Passage Money previous to embarkation.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings. 14th September, 1842.

## 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.

Published Weekly, at Wellington, the Commercial Metropolis of the Colony of New Zealand,

## THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE was

the first newspaper published in New Zealand, and is conducted with the especial object of conveying to the mother country information useful to all classes of persons likely to emigrate to the Colony.

PRICES OF THE PAPER.—Forty shillings per annum, payable in advance; or one shilling for single numbers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Six lines and under, 3s 6d for the first insertion; and one shilling for each subsequent insertion; from six to ten lines, five shillings for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent insertion; above ten lines, five shillings for the first ten lines, and fourpence per line for the excess of that number; and twopence per line for each subsequent insertion.

Mr. H. H. Chambers, publisher of the "New Zealand Journal," has consented to act as agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements on the above terms; the paper being forwarded, with as much regularity as possible, by ships direct from the Colony, or by way of Sydney.

## 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, 105, Fenchurch-street.

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

## FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON.—

New Zealand direct, under engagement to the New Zealand Company to sail on the 1st October (last shipping day, 20th September), the splendid British-built ship, *INDUS*, 425 tons register, A 1, and coppered; David M'KENZIE, Commander; lying in the West India Export Dock. This vessel was built expressly for the passenger trade; has a full poop, with very superior accommodation, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply at the New Zealand Company's House, 9, Broad-street Buildings; to the Commander on board; to Messrs. Clark and Ogilvy, 24, Billiter-street; or to Lockhart and M'Leod, 68, Cornhill.

## FOR SALE, — A COUNTRY SECTION

of One Hundred Acres, chosen at WANGANUI, and one of the best in that superior district. As the Certificate of Selection, signed by Col. Wakefield, will be delivered to the purchaser, the title is unquestionable. The lot will also include a quarter acre section of an early choice in the Town of Petre.

For terms, &c., apply to Edmund J. Wheeler and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street.

## TWO EMIGRANTS.—A DEAN'S PATENT

DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL, No. 2, prize 7*l.* with ease, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

## EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6*l.* per acre, or Seaboard Land 1*l.*, and of Country Land 6*l.* per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 24*l.*; Second cabin, 12*l.*; Steerage, 8*l.*

For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and CO., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London. The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

## CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and

## COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 105,

CORNHILL (late Ludbrook and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen stately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.

Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 105, Cornhill.

## TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA,

## NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co. KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Road Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards, Wood, and Co., No. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, and upon comparison of articles 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

## NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN

## SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 455,

## West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1836, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only attainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies.

Annual Subscription 5*l.* Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration; cost of Passage, Freight insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Copper and Gell, as above.

## TO PURCHASERS of LANDS, EMI-

## GRANTS, and Others interested in the

## COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.—Any persons wish-

ing 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 YVASSOUR, Wellington, New Zealand; where Messrs. C. and Y. intend, before the end of the autumn, 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, 91, Old Broad-street; or to Messrs. COPPER, and GELL,

Printed and Published at the Office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 176, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HUGHES CHAMBERS, of 6 Fenchurch-street-buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editor," 176, Fleet-street. Saturday, Sept. 17, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 71.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## ECONOMY IN CABIN PASSAGES.

THE high rates demanded for cabin passages to New Zealand, and, indeed, to the Australian Colonies also, has long been a subject of complaint. The class of persons who emigrate to the colonies does not usually consist of persons to whom expense is a matter of indifference. Luxury they have neither been accustomed to, nor do they desire it, though comfort is to them essential. The New Zealand Company have long been desirous of devising some plan of reducing cabin passages, but difficulties stood in the way which even now require sacrifices on their parts to overcome. Control, which is easy in the case of labouring emigrants, is difficult in the case of cabin passengers. The latter have been accustomed to manage their own affairs, and it was a matter of delicacy to interfere in that which had hitherto been left to private contracts. The Company, in paying for a number of steerage passengers, could lay down conditions, and make stipulations for the comfort of their emigrants; but it was not so easy where they neither paid for nor provided the cabin passage; and as the Company only chartered the steerage, the regulation of the cabin passage was left to ordinary competition. Now, open competition, though good in most cases, has been in this case not wholly unfettered. It was restricted by a certain standard of accommodation which kept up the price, and no shipowner has hitherto thought it worth while to break through the custom. The standard to which we allude is the East India scale of accommodation with an expensive table, including claret, champagne, and other costly wines. This being the standard of cabin fare, the price was accordingly high; and as it became fixed and customary, it was retained in those ships where the fare was of the most coarse and wretched character.

People who paid their seventy or eighty guineas would naturally expect this expensive fare. Persons who never perhaps before tasted these most expensive wines, were often the loudest in their complaints if the stock happened to fall short. They had paid for them and they had a right to have them, and that right they would not forego. In this way, expensive habits, but little in accordance with the design with which the colonist usually leaves his home, were often generated and thus a silly rivalry in expense is more conspicuous in our colonial societies than among the classes to which colonists belong at home. This is a very great evil, which expensive cabin passages, with luxurious fare, are calculated to promote—an evil which it is desirable to check by all honest means. This the New Zealand Company have made a grand step towards effecting, by taking the whole vessel into their own hands.

With an economical cabin passage, the Company have combined another object, namely, that of furnishing a cheap second cabin passage to emigrants of the industrious classes, who do not come within their regulations for free passages, or who have means to pay for themselves. Applications have often been made to them which they had no means of complying with, and yet the emigrants thus rejected formed the very class which it is most desirable should be introduced into the colony—persons accustomed to labour, who will labour to the end of their useful lives, and yet who have some, and are continually accumulating more, means to employ other labourers.

With these views, the Company have taken up an excellent vessel, with comfortable accommodation, with the express design of reducing the cost of passages to the minimum. Their plan is so admirable, that we think it necessary to copy the words of their advertisement in this place, to insure its perusal. It is as follows:—

“The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the emigration to New Zealand of persons of the industrious classes, who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a free passage, and also of small capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for cabin passages would be unsuitable, notice is hereby given, that cabin passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in a first-class ship, chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of November next, on the following terms:—

The price of a chief cabin passage, with a liberal dietary, will be 50 guineas for a married couple, and 30 guineas for a single adult person; and that of a fore-cabin passage will be 20l per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families.

Families who may desire it, may have extra space for their accommodation upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to chief cabin and half a ton to fore-cabin passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the

Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 45s per ton measurement, and 25s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for passage or freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street Buildings, London, on or before Saturday, the 15th of October next.

A deposit of 10l will be required for every chief cabin passage, and of 5l for every fore cabin passage, which must be paid to the Company, on or before the 15th of October, and the remainder of the passage monies previous to embarkation.”

The bill of fare is such as many who have paid their seventy or eighty guineas, would have been glad of. It is, as nearly as the sea will permit, such as families of the middle class are accustomed to at home, good in quality, ample in quantity, but without expensive luxuries. If wine be required, they must either be provided by the passenger himself, or an arrangement must be made with the captain or among the passengers themselves; but this we hold to be of minor consideration.

The negative advantage of this system, namely, the prevention of expensive habits, we have mentioned above; the positive advantage consists in enabling the colonist to take more capital to the colony than under the old and expensive system. A hundred passengers so conveyed, will take between 4000l. and 5000l. into the colony, which would otherwise have been dissipated in expensive passages. This saving may even determine whether many an eligible settler shall emigrate to comfort and perhaps affluence, or remain to struggle at home.

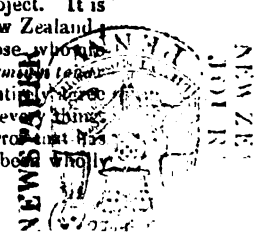
Another good effect will be, to set shipowners to reduce their cabin passages to something like the above scale. They may not perhaps be able to take a couple for fifty guineas, but they can well afford to keep a good wholesome champagne-less table, with fresh meat, poultry, and a cow on board, at 50l per adult, and perhaps even less. We know what supplies are usually put on board Australian ships—we know the average space occupied to passengers, provisions, and water; we have made a very careful calculation on these known data—and we affirm that the shipowners can well afford cabin passages at the above rate; and it should be the business of the Company to take care that more should never be charged. This they might easily effect by a rule or resolution of the court:—“That in all contracts on the part of shipowners to convey to New Zealand one hundred or more of the Company's emigrants, it shall be a condition that the shipowner do covenant and agree to take cabin passengers at or under 50l per adult.”

To the shipowner we would also suggest, that they will be better paid under such a regulation than by getting seventy or eighty pounds, with expensive wines, luxuries, and waste. The absolute profit per head would be nearly equal—the per centage profit much greater—and the aggregate profit, by reason of the increased numbers who would emigrate, would become so large as to make them wonder they had never thought of the attraction of economy before.

One word to the few who have been accustomed to luxuries, or tenderly nurtured. It is a common saying, that a gentleman endures inconveniences which appal his valet. This is no doubt true; and among colonists the grumblers about hardships are seldom of the most refined class. Now, as example goes a great way in all things, we would urge upon those emigrants of the superior class, who are about to emigrate, to co-operate cordially with the Company in this matter. Economy may be as much a fashion as extravagance. If there be two ships to choose between, the one according to the old scale, the other according to the new, let the latter be chosen, even by those (if any such there be among emigrants) to whom a hundred pounds is no object—chosen confessedly for the sake of economy on the one hand, and example on the other; or, in common parlance “to set the fashion.” If this course be pursued as a duty, the Company's well-conceived and liberally-executed efforts will open a new era in colonization.

## MR. RENNIE'S PROJECT.

THE following communications have reached us, respecting Mr. Rennie's plan of a fourth colony, under the Company's auspices. The first from the pen of Mr. Rennie himself, addressed to the *Colonial Gazette*, is not directly connected with the project. It is a letter—and a well written one—on the resources of New Zealand, and we conceive, few will differ with him, except those who are more sanguine as to the possibility of bringing the *Phormium* to a condition for export than he seems to be. We entirely agree with him, that the soil and climate of New Zealand are every thing in time they alone promise abundant resources. One error has been committed, and from which Mr. Rennie has not been wholly



free, is in considering the resources of New Zealand too exclusively in reference to this country. New Zealand might be rich in resources, without exporting one shilling's worth of produce to the United Kingdom. If New Zealand fed New South Wales, her merchants would be paid for their supplies by bills drawn for Australian wool; which bills would reach this country in payment for what the people of New Zealand required from us. We believe the intercolonial trade will be of much more importance to New Zealand, than the export trade with England. New Zealand spars have been the vision of a great commerce, floating in many a mind; but the value of potatoes sent to Australia will, we believe, this year, exceed the value of spars shipped to England. The cowrie forest will soon be exhausted, whilst the exhaustion of the soil is temporary and reparable.

One passage in Mr. Rennie's letter is to be regretted—we mean that in which he sneers at the opposition of rivals. They who have interests which they suppose to be injuriously affected by Mr. Rennie's scheme, have a right to be heard against him. All that Mr. Rennie can reasonably demand is, that they should treat him with courtesy. This they have done. Moreover, it is an evidence of the reasonableness of their strictures, that they have confined themselves to two objections:—

1. That the price of 25s. is unfair to those who have bought at 30s. per acre—an objection which Mr. Rennie seems to admit, for he declines to answer it; and

2. That the scheme is premature.

Really those are fair points upon which to debate; and to exhibit temper thereupon, would lead to an inference very unfavourable to Mr. Rennie as a pleasant colleague to work with.

There is really much good in the plan, and we have no doubt that Mr. Rennie has energy to carry it out, but it must be modified in relation to price, and in some matters of detail. Mr. Rennie will also be expected to occupy a conspicuous place among the pioneers of colonization, so soon as a plan shall be settled to general satisfaction; for the last paragraph of his letter of the 12th September, has led some to suppose that if the Company will prepare a couch of roses, Mr. Rennie is not unwilling to recline on it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL GAZETTE.

Chesham Place, 19th September, 1842.

SIR,—The length of my last letter induced me to postpone replying to the very important question of the capability of New Zealand to produce articles for exportation; and I trust that the vital interest of the subject to the colony will be the best apology for my trespassing so soon again on your indulgence.

The articles which has hitherto been looked to as ultimately to form the chief staple of export is the phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax. This plant is indigenous, and found everywhere, in profusion. I have never heard that any attempt has been made to improve it by cultivation; and although, as at present prepared by the natives, it answers well for various descriptions of cordage, there seems to be some defect, either in the manner of dressing it, or in the plant itself, which makes it unfitted for general use, from its snapping wherever a knot or tight happens to be formed. Considerable disappointment has already been felt that this difficulty has not been overcome; but, in my opinion, much greater stress has been laid on the article itself than it deserves, considering that at present it is merely an indigenous weed. Nor would my views as to the capabilities of New Zealand to grow exportable produce be at all shaken if this plant were entirely rooted out of the islands.

The data upon which I have come to the conviction that New Zealand is a country capable of exporting largely, are these—that the climate is indisputably fine, and that the soil is in almost every explored part rich and fertile. I am not aware that these two facts can be or ever have been disputed. The range of the thermometer shows a temperature equal to Southern France or Italy. What then is wanted? Capital and industry alone. Let me ask, if in the whole catalogue of imports from foreign countries into England, there is any one article, except timber, which is produced spontaneously in the country from which it is exported? Is coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, wine, silk, or—I might transcribe the Tariff—produced without cultivation? and why is New Zealand alone to be exempted from the condition to which every other clime is liable? Does Russia prepare an indigenous uncultivated flax? I say then, if flax is to be relied on, and any insuperable natural difficulty exists in preparing that found in New Zealand, let Russian or other sorts be imported, and by cultivation there can be no reasonable doubt of its succeeding.

But, Sir, are we, with an Italian climate and a rich fertile soil, to limit the productions of New Zealand to the growth of an article raised with success in Russia? Have we not every right to expect that wine, silk, tobacco, rice, &c. may be successfully cultivated? The trials already made have proved that every kind of European corn flourishes; the same of fruits and vegetables. The sea abounds with fish of every description, whether of a nature suited for immediate consumption or export in a salted state.

The whale fishery alone has been hitherto a sufficient inducement to numerous parties to settle themselves in convenient stations around the coasts; and there is little reason to doubt that, by the aid of capital, the profits of that occupation might be much increased.

Without being able to deny any one of these facts, there are many people who cry out, why have we no exports from Wellington? I will include the Bay of Islands, a still older settlement, and endeavour to give reasons which ought to satisfy most persons. The Bay of Islands has been more or less inhabited for twenty years by British subjects, who resorted there for the whale fishery. The land in that neighbourhood is less suited to cultivation than any other settled portion of New Zealand; and, indeed, the habits of the colonists, with the large profits some of them obtained from the whale fishery, never led them to become agriculturists. But what are the facts with regard to Wellington? It is scarcely three years since the colonists were landed. For many months even the intended site for the town was not fixed; and it was not until twenty months after their arrival that titles to those lands

were given to them: and yet we are asked, "What exports there have been from Wellington?"—from men living precariously, and exhausting their means, in an uncleared country, with no certainty, until little more than twelve months since, that they might not be expelled from the land which until then they had no recognized title to! Is it likely that colonists, however industrious or energetic, would think of producing exportable commodities under those circumstances? If cultivation were attended to at all, would any thing else than mere articles of subsistence be thought of? Further arguments must appear supererogatory.

Now that the colonists are fairly in possession of their lands, we may ask what is reasonable to expect from them, in order that others may be encouraged to follow their example. From the constant influx of new colonists, it cannot be expected, even with great industry on the part of the emigrants already settled, that they can do more than grow enough to meet the home demand for some time to come; excepting, perhaps, in the article of potatoes, which being generally the first crop on new cleared lands, the colony will probably be enabled to export to a considerable extent to Australia, where there is a constant demand at remunerative prices. Beyond this it is unreasonable to expect. This may be followed by corn of various kinds. Spars are now sent to England, and a trade in sawn timber is commencing with Australia.

The finer articles of produce for which the climate is suited should be tested by the Company; and it would be my wish, in the settlement I have proposed, to have experiments made on the model farm established by the Company; as settlers can scarcely be expected to commence cultivating species of produce with which they are little acquainted. With these views, I feel that there is no reason to doubt, and the strongest ground to expect, that not only will New Zealand be found to produce every article necessary for its own consumption, but in a very short time we shall hear of its supplying the Australian markets with command timber, and that the emigrant ships will find return freights of flax, wool, tobacco, and perhaps wine, silk, &c., in addition to the prodigious spars (which are now required, and cannot be procured elsewhere of the same size) for our dockyards. By selecting the Eastern coast of the Middle Island for the site of the new settlement, I expect that, in addition to its capability for cultivating the different species of produce I have above alluded to, the extensive plains, which are known to exist nearly the whole length of island, will afford an ample field for the pasturage of herds and the growth of wool; and the prevailing winds being from the West, the eastern coast is much sheltered by the high range of mountains running from North to South. If the site for the colony be fixed on any spot between Bank's Peninsula and the North-eastern point of the island, communication by land may be speedily opened to Nelson; the distance across the country being not more than forty or fifty miles, and between the rural sections of the two settlements the space would be inconsiderable. This in itself I consider an important feature; as Wellington, Nelson, and the new colony, would form a triangle about the centre of the islands, and colonisation could proceed from the central impulse either North or South as opportunities offered. New Plymouth has already a communication by land with Wellington, and a bridge-road is in course of formation from that place to Auckland.

In reply to your question in the last number of the Colonial Gazette, as to whether my project will retard or hasten the general peopling of New Zealand, I have only to say, that although unquestionably in an abstract point of view that is the important question, I do not expect people to export themselves merely for that purpose, unless it shall appear to the capitalist that he will gain a good return for his investment, or that the labourer will emigrate unless he feel assured that his condition will be ameliorated. We must, therefore, with that object in view, consider by what means we are most likely to show these persons that a better field for their industry may be calculated on than they have in England; and as the practice of emigration is susceptible of many improvements, those who are intrusted to carry it into effect should avail themselves of every reasonable suggestion by which the paths may be smoothed, and the obstructions to the profitable labours of the colonist may be mitigated.

The support which my project has received from persons highly qualified from practical knowledge to judge of it, justifies the New Zealand Company in adopting a plan by which such economy of labour and discomfort to the settler will be effected. This must tend to the despatchness you have in view, viz., the peopling of New Zealand; and if the Directors of that Company had not entertained it, as they have done, in a liberal and bona fide manner, I doubt not that the project would have been adopted by other parties. That would scarcely tend more to the advantage of those who, from a jealous spirit of rivalry, would stifle an enterprise which, if they could view it in a liberal and enlightened manner, they would see must ultimately lead to the general prosperity of the already existing colonies in New Zealand.\*

The New Zealand Journal of Saturday last announces that a public meeting will be shortly held to memorialize the Government to assist in the promotion of a steam-communication, via India, with the Australian and New Zealand settlements. This, if successful, will be a most interesting and important step. But, indeed, viewing the rapid progress of those colonies, it is improbable that any length of time can elapse before the links wanting in the chain of steam-navigation shall be extended to them; and I have good reasons for stating, that the disposition which is already known to exist in India of invalids to recruit their health in the climate of New Zealand, is also turned towards it as a field for the investment of capital.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE RENNIE, junior.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, Sept. 14, 1842.

SIR,—It strikes me that your correspondents are unnecessarily alarmed respecting the proposition of Mr. Rennie for founding another settlement in New Zealand. If Mr. Rennie and his friends are determined to emigrate, and are sufficiently numerous of themselves to form the nucleus of a colony, would it not be unwise to throw cold water upon their scheme, and thus compel them to turn their attention to another spot. For my own part, I cannot see that any great injury will accrue to the

\* This tone towards those who have commented on Mr. Rennie's plan is wholly unjustifiable, as we have shown in another place.



Nelson and Plymouth settlements by founding a fourth colony; as little do I agree in the correctness of the calculations of your correspondents, who assume that 125*l*. for 100 acres country land, and one quarter acre town land, is 2*s* 6 per acre; and that 300*l*. for 200 acres country land, and one acre town land, is 3*s* 6 per acre; the difference between one town acre in Nelson and one quarter acre in Mr. Rennie's proposal appears to have escaped observation; laying the town acre at Nelson at 50*l*., the 200 acres country land will then cost only 2*s* 6 per acre; the only difference that I see is this, the quarter acre town land in Mr. Rennie's proposal is not taken into account; charge for that 15*l*., or make the sum 150*l*. instead of 125*l*., and give half an acre of town land, and the difficulty will be overcome. The great error committed in the Nelson settlement was in making the sections too large,\* and consequently charging a price far beyond the means of many who would have purchased if they could have done so for 100*l*. or 150*l*.; a consequence of this high price is that the sections sell very slowly; no doubt the whole will be sold at no very distant time; still if the public will not purchase in the Nelson colony now, I do not see why the New Zealand Company should be precluded from establishing another settlement, and thus offering to parties desirous of emigrating under their auspices a choice of site as well as of price. I have no fears respecting the prosperity of any of the colonies already established, provided the advantages possessed by them are kept before the public, and facilities for obtaining a cheap passage offered to parties desirous of emigrating. The people that are required in New Zealand now are small capitalists, men able and willing to work, who upon arrival will at once attack the forest, from whose industry will develop the resources of the country, and who, whilst enriching themselves, will, by producing food, add to the wealth of the colony. At present cultivation has made so little progress that the necessaries of life are only partly produced, consequently money is scarce, and will continually get more so until sufficient food is raised for home consumption. I have recently fallen in with numerous parties possessing small capitals of 150*l*., 250*l*., and upwards, to 500*l*., who have asked my advice about emigrating, stating that business in this country is so precarious that if they remained they saw nothing before them but ruin. To all of them I have replied, "Emigrate to New Zealand." I have then been met with this remark, "I cannot afford to pay 70*l*. for a cabin passage. I would not mind taking a passage in the steerage, as every pound saved from my small capital is an object to me; but I do object to mix with the free emigrants, and on the voyage out, to be placed upon a footing with parties whom probably I may employ on reaching the colony." This feeling is very natural, and until the views of parties thus circumstanced are met, many valuable settlers will be lost to the colony. Hundreds of young men of respectable families are at the present time either living upon their friends, carrying on an uncomfortable business, or waiting their means in doing nothing, who, if a way were pointed out by which they could reach New Zealand, at a reasonable rate, would not long remain in this country, but leave for a colony where they can maintain themselves respectably by their own industry, and eventually attain independence. To such, I would say, emigrate at once, every trade, every business, every profession here is full to overflowing, you are elbowing each other out of employment,—competition is destroying you,—go to a country where industry and perseverance will meet their reward in comfort and independence now, and competence hereafter. From what I know of my countrymen I am confident numbers would follow this advice, if the means were offered them; and I do trust the Directors of the New Zealand Company will complete the Walsfield system, by providing a passage for small capitalists at such a rate as will pay expenses only. I very much fear that too many of the working classes have been sent to both Wellington and Nelson, and the only way that I see by which the mischief attending a superabundance of labour can be counteracted, is, by offering a passage to small capitalists at merely remunerating rates. Let this be fairly tried, let advertisements be inserted in the principal country papers, stating on what terms a passage may be obtained, at the same time concisely enumerating a few of the many advantages possessed by New Zealand, and if this plan does not succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations, I shall feel very much disappointed. This matter has been left too long to the ship-owners. Only recently 70*l*. was offered for a passage for two youths under fourteen years of age, by the Essex, and refused.† At the present time New Zealand is more talked about than the whole of the other colonies put together, and I am happy to see a desire to emigrate there is becoming general amongst that difficult body to move—the middle classes. This feeling would increase if it were generally known that parties possessing money to the amount of 150*l*. or 200*l*. upon landing in the colony may do well by following agricultural pursuits. Land may be rented on lease for the first seven years at a nominal sum, and as two crops per year may be obtained, one pound there will go as far as two when only one crop can be taken. An erroneous idea is very prevalent in regard to the expense of clearing land. In Canada the heaviest timbered land is chopped, logged, burned, and fenced, at from twelve to sixteen dollars per acre, or from 2*l*. 10*s*. to 3*l*. 7*s*.; wages at present are higher in New Zealand than in Canada, but add fifty per cent. to the highest sum, and you bring it to about 5*l*., at which sum, per acre, (according to Mr. Percy), chopping was being done at Wellington. We all know that Mr. Molesworth had his lands cleared and stumps completely eradicated at 12*l*. per acre; but this method is too expensive for a new colony, and the sooner the settlers adopt the Canadian system of merely chopping down the trees, logging and burning, and taking off the first crop without ploughing the land, the better it will be for them. A subject almost of as much importance as the foregoing has lately been almost lost sight of, I mean the preparation of the phormium tenax. It does not appear that any improvement has been made in the colony in the preparation of this valuable plant, although at a public meeting held upwards of two years since, a considerable sum was subscribed for the purpose of offering a premium for a machine to dress it. I cannot understand that any other step has been taken towards completing so desirable an

\* This is no doubt true; but we see no reason why the Company should not sell half sections, retaining the numbers, but indicating the halves, as a and b—making the rule that a shall be the northern, and b the southern half section.

† All this has been remedied since the above letter was written. The remarks may thus stand as an approval of the Company's plan.

object. Surely some of our talented machinists, if the subject was properly explained to them, would be able to suggest a method of overcoming all difficulties; indeed, it was understood that Sir G. Farmer had invented machinery that answered every purpose; but I presume he has not received sufficient encouragement to manufacture it for sale. I very much regret that so much apathy should exist upon a subject of such vital importance to the Colony, and sincerely trust the subject will not be allowed to rest. Having mentioned machinery, allow me to inquire if you, or any of your readers, can furnish a drawing and description of what the Americans call a stump machine. One of these was in operation in the neighbourhood of Montreal, when I was there about 10 years since. It was then complained of as being too expensive. I now understand, from a friend just returned from America, that the machine is brought to that perfection, that persons will consent to extract the stumps, after chopping, at six cents each; or a man, machine, and pair of horses, may be hired by the day for 2½ dollars. Of course, this machine could not be used effectually, at present, in New Zealand, as the stumps should be allowed to remain five or six years in the ground, for the roots partly to decay, when, by means of the machine, they may be extracted with ease. Trusting you will excuse this rambling letter, I am, sir, your constant reader, J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, 28th Sept., 1842.

Sir,—In common with all those interested in the progress of the colonization of New Zealand, my attention has been drawn to Mr. Rennie's project for founding a fourth settlement there under the New Zealand Company; and I am induced to send you the following observations on the letters which Mr. Rennie has addressed to the *Colonial Gazette* in reply to the objections which were made to his scheme.

In his first letter, which appeared in the *Colonial Gazette* of September 14, and was copied into the last number of the Journal, Mr. Rennie did not attempt to reply to the objections made relative to the price of land, and the provision for emigration, which are, practically, points of primary importance in the consideration of his scheme; but confined his answer to other less prominent objections, and particularly that of the prematureness of the plan.

Mr. Rennie grounds his remarks on the conclusion to which he has come, that certain causes of dissatisfaction, arising from delay in the surveys (particularly in the Wellington districts), the want of communication by the roads, and the inconvenient size of the towns already established, have checked the disposition to further emigration to the Company's settlements, and that it is, therefore, the duty of the Company now to promote a scheme which promises to prepare a field for productive industry, unaccompanied by those evils which attended the emigrants to its first settlements.

Now, I cannot concur in the soundness of the conclusions to which Mr. Rennie has come. I do not believe that the "causes of dissatisfaction" which existed, it is true, in the earlier settlement of Wellington, but which certainly have not arisen at Nelson, make it either necessary or expedient, under actual circumstances, that another settlement should be commenced in order to promote an improved emigration to New Zealand. I think that the existing settlements of the Company do, at this time, offer the same advantages as those contemplated by Mr. Rennie's scheme; that if the demand for the land of the Company has ceased (as he states, from what authority is not said), the cause is to be found in the long depression of every species of enterprise, rather than in any grounds connected with the state of the settlements; and that, after all, the disposition to emigrate has not received the check which Mr. Rennie has supposed.

Mr. Rennie quotes a sentence from Mr. Heaphy's work to prove that no provision had been made for roads at Wellington; but he does not allude to the Company's having already made two roads at that place—one along the western side of the Harbour to the valley of the Hut, the other from the village of Kaiwarawarra to Porirua, the former of which Mr. Heaphy himself describes as an "ornament to the colony." Nor does he make any mention of the important fact, that the Company has, in addition, publicly declared its intention to advance money for roads at Wellington, so soon as its municipal incorporation should offer sufficient security for the advance; nor of the Company's munificent donation of 2,000*l*. for church purposes, part of which will, in all probability, be expended in the erection of a church.

With respect to Nelson, also, Mr. Rennie appears to be unaware of the actual existence of a fund for public works, including the formation of roads. The conditions of sale in that settlement, place in the Company's hand a fund of 100,000*l*. for establishing the site, and for public works; out of which amount 50,000*l*. are to be devoted to the specific objects of steam, religious endowments, and education. A large proportion of the residue must, doubtless, be expended in public works within the settlement; and so distinctly does this principle appear to have been recognised, that the Company's agent had commenced at least one road (from the custom-house to the centre of the town), besides erecting a wharf.

Practically, therefore, as regards Wellington and Nelson at least, the inducements to purchasers, in the shape of public works, are now as great as those which would be ensured in Mr. Rennie's settlement; while the proved efficiency and activity of the surveyor's staff at Nelson will preclude complaints there on the score of delay of the surveys.

Lastly, I need only point to the list of vessels despatched by the Company this season, to show that the disposition to emigrate has not received a "check." On a careful examination of the number of passengers originally published, I find that nearly 170 cabin and intermediate passengers, of which number I think not more than 20 or 30 were children, have proceeded in the Company's ships between the 1st of May and the 1st of September, a period of only four months; and as far as our information goes, I certainly cannot perceive any indication of a material decrease for the future. One point to be observed in reference to this subject. Mr. Rennie does not propose to make cabin passage allowance to land purchasers; and a doubt may fairly be entertained whether, without some inducement or assistance in that shape, any considerable number of settlers would go out as land purchasers.

I have thus shown, I think, that Mr. Rennie's answer to the objection of prematureness is founded on incorrect conclusions. But I am far from the opinion that its prematureness is the prominent objection to his

project. I repeat that its great injustice consists in the land-price, and the diminution of the Emigration fund arising from its reduction to 25s. per acre. Mr. Rennie does not seem to think it worth while to defend the price he proposed, and briefly refers the question to the wisdom of the Court of Directors. But I humbly conceive he might have satisfied himself, previously to submitting his project, of the sufficiency of the land-price proposed by him, involving as it did the important point of an emigration fund; and the easy manner in which he has given up a voice in the matter, is a proof to my mind that this branch of the subject has not really received his close attention. Now, it ought not to be forgotten that a certain pledge, publicly entered into by the Company at the commencement of last year,\* to devote at least 15s per acre of the proceeds of sales to emigration, has never been withdrawn; and I contend that sufficient reason should be shown before any alteration of that principle is entertained. Mr. Rennie's scheme proposes that the residue of a fund of 100,000*l* (that sum having been primarily charged with the "expenses of survey and management,"<sup>1</sup>) should be apportioned, in equal moieties, to emigration and public works. The proportions not being particularly specified, it follows that there is not only a virtual abrogation of the principle of devoting 15s per acre to emigration, but really no distinct provision per acre at all. I am persuaded that if Mr. Rennie's project were carried out in its present shape, there would be a great scarcity of labour in his settlement: this deficiency could only be supplied by a *pro tanto* drain of population from the nearest settlement. In either case the character of the Company's operations would be compromised, and the prosperity of the settlers endangered. Either case would prove a departure from sound principles of colonisation.

I have already taken up so much of your time that I dare not intrude further. With regard to Mr. Rennie's second letter, I concur in nearly all he says, but am very sorry to see an ill-natured remark, which I cannot think him justified in using in reference to any of the objections to his scheme. At any rate I for one protest against my sincere though humble opinion being construed into a "jealous spirit of rivalry;" and you, at least, are as competent as Mr. Rennie to regard both sides of the question in a "liberal" and "enlightened" view.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

\* See paragraph 5 of Appendix I to Third Report, printed at page 111, vol. I of the Journal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

September 15th, 1842.

Sir,—Yesterday's *Colonial Gazette* contains another letter from Mr. Rennie, with respect to his proposed colony in New Zealand. Although, on private accounts, I am not able to enter into the matter in the way I could wish, I cannot, as a person interested in some of the other settlements formed by the New Zealand Company, avoid calling the attention of others to the subject, and particularly that of the editor of the *New Zealand Journal*. I do not, therefore, enter into the question whether the elder settlements are fairly treated by the Company, in case they should support Mr. Rennie's plan (whose letter, by the way, evidently contemplates their ruin), or, whether the injury they would thus inflict upon themselves in consequence of the depreciation of their unsold land in Cook's Straits (which would be the natural consequence of any injury sustained by those settlements), would not far exceed any profit they might obtain by complying with Mr. Rennie's proposal; or, whether the plan proposed by him (if such a rude, undigested scheme as the one he has proposed can be called one) is at all feasible; but will content myself with noticing one or two of the statements in his letter, leaving to yourself to take up the matter more fully if you think fit.

If the New Zealand Company think proper to sell land to Mr. Rennie, or any other person, at the same price they have sold it to the settlers at Nelson (of course expending the same sum in emigration), no one can object to it. It will be for them, however, to consider, whether, in case Mr. Rennie and his friends do not come forward to purchase the whole quantity proposed, any other persons can be found to do so. The Company know well enough they were premature with the Nelson settlement. Something like three hundred lots yet unsold is a proof of this.\* It does not by any means follow that the elder settlements are not flourishing, because they could employ a little more capital if they had it. Can Mr. Rennie point out any other settlement of so short a standing, in so flourishing a condition, and with so good a prospect of success?

That there has been great unnecessary delay in giving out the lands at Wellington, I am not disposed to deny, but it seems rather an odd idea Mr. Rennie has got hold of, that because the people of Wellington have been greatly injured by that delay, now, that such delay has ceased, they are to be further injured by the opposition of Mr. Rennie's new patent establishment. Nor has Mr. Rennie any ground of complaint with respect to the distribution of land, either at New Plymouth, or at Nelson. With respect to roads;—I am sorry to see that Mr. Rennie has thought proper only partially to quote Mr. Heaphy's book. Mr. Heaphy does, indeed, say what is stated by Mr. Rennie; but he also tells us that the Company "have made, and are still making, several roads," which he describes; and I think there can be no doubt when those roads are completed, and particularly when the corporation of Wellington shall have turned their attention to streets, roads, and other public matters, the people at Wellington will be in a much better state than any colony founded upon Mr. Rennie's plan (so far as I can understand it) can possibly attain for a great length of time. After specifying in his book these various roads, Mr. Heaphy proceeds as follows:—"With these roads completed, and one formed to the Oharia and Makara district (which I do not doubt the corporation will lose no time in doing) the whole Port Nicholson country will be open to the agriculturist, and clearing will become a far less formidable affair than it is considered now." From Mr. Rennie's observations about the land at Manawatu, I must suppose he is ignorant that cattle and horses can go, not only there, but to Wanganui, from Port Nicholson, a distance of

\* We cannot agree with this doctrine. We do not think it at all desirable that a whole settlement should be sold off all at once. What is desirable is, that actual settlers should be the purchasers, and the gradual sale of the lands is no evil.

one hundred and twentymiles; and that, at a very trifling expense, a very excellent road may be made throughout the whole distance. I cannot conclude my letter, without expressing my sorrow that the New Zealand Company should, at the present time, have done anything to damp the spirits of the first colonists," by countenancing Mr. Rennie's plan.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Fully appreciating the enlightened sentiments of the editor of the *Colonial Gazette*, when remarking upon Mr. Rennie's New Zealand project, and agreeing with him that that gentleman is quite equal to sustain his part in the controversy now going on respecting the formation of a new settlement in those islands, the writer is induced to offer some observations upon remarks made by Mr. Rennie, which appear to him of a very damaging tendency towards the interests of the older settlements of the New Zealand Company, because of the ability with which they are advanced. It is not, however, his wish to imply, that Mr. Rennie intended any such unfavourable result; but in his very natural desire to promote the laudable object he has in view of founding a new colony upon an improved plan, he has somewhat lost sight of the strict line of fairness towards the older settlements of the Company. It may be true, that although Mr. Rennie has offered his plans for the consideration of the Directory of the New Zealand Company, yet being so perfectly convinced of the superiority of them, in his own mind, over the mere jejune conceptions upon which the older colonies were founded, he may not choose to modify them, even at the suggestion of the Directory; nor is it thought by the writer that he ought to be called upon to do more than give up the question of price, which the Company cannot in fairness concede to him, considering their pledges to the colonists of Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson. Upon this point the whole difficulty turns. The Company have an undoubted right to use their judgment as to the fitting time when, and the place where, to found new settlements. Mr. Rennie has a perfect right to propose a plan and a place for a new settlement; and merit of a high order is due to him for having suggested valuable improvements, though naturally arising out of the oversights and after-experience of the first colonists, bought at a dear rate. Yet neither the Company nor Mr. Rennie have, in strict justice, the right to arrange any plan that shall of necessity prove injurious to the interests of the older settlements; at least, in whatever arrangements Mr. Rennie may make with the Company, whatever the modifications of old plans effected, it will be but fair that the holders of property in, and other persons connected with, these settlements, should have the assistance of the Company whenever it can be afforded to protect their interests against the innovations or improvements of newer ones. Nor ought any predetermined disposition of funds still in the hands of the Company, to prevent them from applying such funds in a way that may now seem best for the welfare of those older colonies.

Mr. Rennie assumes as probable that the imperfect modes of settling first adopted, and the consequences arising therefrom, such as the slowness of allocation and the want of roads, &c., has put a stop to the sale of land in the eastern settlements: and he asks, if such be the case, "What is the duty of the New Zealand Company under these circumstances? Have they any means to stimulate emigration to their already existing settlements?" The answer to these questions is very obvious. To the first, that they have only to protect the interests of the older colonies, to secure a regular flow of settlers to them. To the second, that having the ability, there is no doubt of their having the desire to effect the end. But this assumption of declining sales is in part disproved by the monthly despatch of a ship to Wellington and Nelson, well freighted with cabin and steerage passengers, with their property; it is further in part disproved by a strong disposition that exists amongst worthy and intelligent people in the writer's locality, to proceed with their capital to the already existing settlements of the Company; and he feels certain, from what has passed under his own observation, that extension of exact information is alone wanted to spread this disposition very widely. Mr. Rennie may be assured that this desire exists, and only requires fostering and fair advantages, to enable the existing to keep pace with proximate settlements, in the influx of inhabitants.

It is pleasing to observe in Mr. Rennie's last communication to the Editor of the *Colonial Gazette*, of Sept. 19, a considerable modification of tone when speaking of the older settlements, and favourable prognostics of the ultimate benefit to them, arising out of the formation of new ones. In this view the writer cordially agrees with him, provided they shall be allowed to progress *pari passu*; and that nothing be done to lower the value of land in one place more than another. In all else a generous rivalry may be admitted, and that colony will deserve to be most patronized, which shall offer the largest amount of advantages to the settler. In many of the details of Mr. Rennie's projects, as before observed, there is great improvement; but it is very questionable whether the reduction in the size of the allotments will prove an advantage. Indeed, regarding the town lots, by all who have witnessed the conveniences attendant upon sufficient space being allowed in the projection of a town, to admit of broad streets, open spaces for churches, and other public buildings, as they exist in the new and rapidly increasing towns of the United States, the town acre will be preferred to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre, as it will be by all who have a strong faith in the rapid colonization of New Zealand. It would seem from Mr. Rennie's concluding remarks; that the New Zealand Company have not only entertained but adopted his project, as he appears to infer if they had not done so some other party would. If it is so, the writer, who feels a deep interest in all that relates to New Zealand, comforts himself by the conviction that the Company will be found to have kept faith with their old friends in the spirit of their original agreements. He also feels comfort arising out of the assurance that Mr. Rennie's views are generally of a high and liberal character, and that they embrace the good of all settlements formed, forming, and to be formed; therefore, so far from being met by jealousy and mistrust, ought to be considered with candour, and only found fault with whenever they tend to interfere with the welfare of those who have placed unbounded reliance on the Company's proceedings.

It is quite clear that early intercommunication between detached bodies

\* The first colonists are not so easily damped; they have great confidence in the Company.

of Colonists must be beneficial to each, and, therefore, the more they are increased upon sound principles, the better. All that the writer contends for is, that the Company cannot, in fairness, reduce the price of its land, and, whilst in their future arrangements with bodies of settlers, they secure to them all the advantages of experience and science, all the new lights that have been thrown upon emigration, they shall, in an equal degree, afford protection to the established bodies of settlers, even against the consequences of their own acts, which will, in most cases, be found to have arisen out of the common want of experience on the part of both Company and Colonists.

Mr. Rennie's remarks upon the climate and productions of New Zealand are most valuable, his inferences fair, and it is highly probable that all his anticipations of abundant returns from the soil will be fully realized. With many apologies for having so much trespassed upon your valuable space, I am, sir, your's respectfully,  
KAPPA.

#### EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

We extract, from the Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, which has just appeared, the following interesting passages, being all that relates to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand:—

#### PASSENGERS ACT.

We should first advert to the amendments which we had the honour of suggesting in the Passengers Act, and which were embodied in a bill introduced by your lordship at the commencement of the present session, and now nearly passed through Parliament. The constant communication which we have held with your lordship's department upon the subject of these amendments render it unnecessary that we should enter upon them at any length upon the present occasion. The whole of our suggestions, moreover, with the grounds upon which they rested, were laid before Parliament simultaneously with the introduction of the bill by your lordship. It may be sufficient, therefore, to state, in general terms, that the principal objects of this law are—1st. To regulate the number of passengers in each ship, and to provide for their proper accommodation on board; 2dly, to insure a proper supply of provisions and water for their use; 3dly, to provide for the seaworthiness of the vessels; and 4thly, to protect the emigrants from the numerous frauds to which, at various stages of their undertaking, their helplessness and inexperience expose them. It had become notorious that the provisions of the former act had proved insufficient for these objects. Evils of great magnitude, and of the most distressing nature, were habitually occurring under it. It became our duty, therefore, to suggest such amendments as the exigencies of the case required, bearing, however, steadily in view the object, of almost paramount importance, of not so enhancing the cost of conveyance to the poor as to place the means of emigration out of their reach. A further purpose, which we were anxious to accomplish by the amended act, was to regulate the conveyance of passengers from every portion of her Majesty's dominions. The previous act applied exclusively to voyages from the United Kingdom, but an extensive emigration is now going on from one colony to another in various parts of the globe. Difficulties presented themselves in the adaptation of an act framed for the regulation of voyages of considerable length to voyages which might only last a few days. These difficulties, however, we endeavoured to surmount, for it seemed to us an object of some importance that there should be but one Passenger Act, and that the same law should contain within itself all the regulations which the Imperial Legislature deemed it expedient to impose upon the conveyance of the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects by sea. Adverting, therefore, to the vast number whose comfort, welfare, and health, are each year dependent upon the provisions of this act, we need scarcely say that the amendments suggested in it were the result of very anxious deliberation on our part, and that we did not recommend their adoption without duly consulting the opinions of those officers who have been chiefly engaged in the protection of emigrants, both in this country and in the colonies, nor without also giving our best attention to the suggestions and representations we have received from the shipping interest, or from parties engaged in the passenger trade itself. It has been gratifying to us to find in the result, that all the practical provisions of the bill, though avowedly of a stringent nature, have elicited no opposition, but, on the contrary, have been generally acquiesced in by the classes whom it affects.

Our practical duties in respect to emigration consist, in the first place, in seeing that the provisions of the Passengers Act are enforced in all cases where the emigrants are proceeding at their own cost, or by means of private funds; and, in the second place, in exercising a direct superintendence over all emigration which is conducted at the public expense. The modes in which it is conducted to different colonies are various, and the extent and nature of our superintendence partake of corresponding differences. Thus to New South Wales the public emigration has gone on exclusively upon what is called the bounty system, by which general permissions to introduce emigrants are granted by the colonial authorities, and payment made for them in the colony upon their safe arrival. In Van Diemen's Land a system based on a similar principle has been introduced, but with considerable difference in the detail. To New Zealand a large emigration, by means of public funds, is going on under the immediate management of the New Zealand Company, subject to the superintendence of this board; and the same to Western Australia, under the management of the association called the Western Australian Company. Finally, ships are in some cases engaged directly by our board, and fitted up under our directions, the passengers being selected by our agents, subject to approval at this office. When emigrants are named by land purchasers, we agree for their passages, and prescribe rules for their accommodation and treatment; and it is further our duty to make the requisite arrangements for passages in those cases where the conveyance of persons is paid for by the funds of this country. Instances of the last kind occurred in regard to the Government surveyors, who were sent out free of expense, and more recently in regard to the boys of reformed character from the establishment at Parkhurst, who have been allowed to emigrate to some of the Australian colonies.

We have reported, at the same time, on the several local enactments which have been passed, and the proclamations made for the purpose of bringing the former Passengers Act into operation in the West Indies; and when the emigration of African labourers was permitted to take place from Sierra Leone, we proposed, as directed, the instructions upon

which the emigration agent at that colony should discharge the important duties about to be entrusted to him. These instructions have been acted on up to the present time, and have hitherto appeared to prevent the evils which had to be guarded against in the working of the very interesting experiment which is now in the course of being tried in that quarter. They have also been transmitted to the Governor-General of India for his use, in case he should find them applicable to the corresponding dangers which attend the emigration of the Hill Coolies.

We wish to add, that for the protection of emigrants proceeding by their own means, we act almost entirely through the agency of the officers placed under our orders for the purpose at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, under the title of "Government Emigration Agents." These officers are all selected from the Royal navy, belonging most of them to the rank of lieutenant. Their duties are by no means free from anxiety; for while, on the one hand, the very nature of passages by sea must, at the best, involve a risk of casualties for which, when they happen, the agent at the port of departure must expect to be called to account, with a view to show that his duties had not been neglected; on the other hand, the title of these officers is apt to suggest the idea of more authority than they have hitherto possessed, and they are liable to fall under blame for cases in which they might indeed very well have foreseen the danger of misfortune, but had no power to enforce any better arrangements. We trust the amended Passengers Act will correct a good deal of this evil, although, of course, no law could with propriety arm any officers with all the powers which they might often desire, when brought into close contact with the variety of deceptions that may be practised on poor and humble people, removing from their homes to distant countries. We will only say, in conclusion, that we find in these officers the zeal, intelligence, and comprehension of the principles of the public service, which were to be expected from the profession to which they belong.

Having thus adverted to the general duties, we believe that upon the particular measures taken by us in regard to the emigration that has been going on to the different colonies, it is unnecessary that we should dwell at any length, inasmuch as the voluminous papers which have been recently laid before the House of Commons supply the most ample information. We shall simply, therefore, indicate in very general terms the leading circumstances in connexion with each colony.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The free emigration to New South Wales has been entirely suspended since the month of November last from the want of funds, nor can it at present be stated when it will be renewed. The permissions granted by the local Government for the introduction of emigrants had been acted upon more rapidly, and to a much greater extent, than had been anticipated. It is an opinion, that has been often expressed by the local authorities, that an annual emigration of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons is sufficient to meet the demand for labour in the colony; but in the course of last year, up to the time when we received the authority of the Secretary of State to prohibit, by notice in the *Gazette*, the sailing of any more ships, 22,752 persons proceeded to the colony. We fear that such irregularities are inherent in the bounty system. Persons who receive the permissions are not bound to act upon them, and will only send the emigrants when it may seem best suited to their interest. It may, therefore, happen that the local Government, influenced by a large amount of land sales at a particular period, and feeling the great uncertainty what proportion of its permissions will have any practical effect, may grant them in profusion; they may arrive in this country at a time when shipping can be cheaply procured, and when it may consequently be profitable to send out vast numbers of emigrants without delay; and these emigrants may arrive in the colony at a time when the revenue from the sales of land is no longer accruing, and when commercial distress has diminished the demand for labour. When all these circumstances are combined, the system cannot fail to occasion the financial embarrassment which has recently occurred in New South Wales.

We may here remark, that by a report from a Committee of the Legislative Council, recently received, we learn that an effect had been produced upon the price of labour by the introduction of so many fresh labourers during the past year. The average rate of wages for shepherds and labourers, as compared with the average rate in 1839 and 1840, had been reduced 3l per annum. This is the first time we have noticed the report of such a circumstance from the Australian colonies. Wages, in fact, often appear to have risen after the arrival of emigrant ships, partly it may be supposed, from the competition excited among the employers, and partly from the fact that the wants of the newly-arrived labourers cause a fresh demand upon the labour already in the colony.

#### VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

It is with much satisfaction that we have to mention, that free emigration has again commenced to Van Dieman's Land, after being suspended for a considerable period. A fund applicable to defraying the expenses of it has accrued from the sales and rents of the public lands, and at the same time a strong desire has been expressed on the part of the settlers for the introduction of fresh labour. The evil, therefore, which was formerly apprehended, of the emigration of labourers to the neighbouring colonies from want of sufficient employment, should they be introduced into Van Dieman's Land, will not, we should hope, occur. To some parts of the bounty system, which upon the recommencement of the emigration, has been established, we have felt obliged to object—to that, for instance, which required that the labourers introduced should have bound themselves, while yet in this country, to masters in the colony for a period of three years. We were afraid that disappointment and dissatisfaction to both parties were likely to result from engagements thus formed, in entire ignorance of all the circumstances which in prudence ought to have been considered. Another objectionable part was, that no security had been taken for the introduction of an equal number of both sexes. A considerable excess of males has already taken place in the colony since the system has been in operation. Having pointed out those and some other minor evils, we having obtained permission to adopt measures for preventing their recurrence in future, so long as the system continues. It has, however, been announced to the governor that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government that it should be continued longer than is required by existing engagements. We have received your Lordship's sanction to dispatch some ships under our own management to this colony, and up to the present time have acted upon

the authority to the extent of three vessels. An important and comprehensive report has been received from the Committee of Council on Emigration, and we shall endeavour to make our selection of labourers in conformity with their suggestions. In other respects it will be our duty to submit a separate communication on this document.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

To Western Australia an emigration, supported by funds raised within the colony, has for the first time been commenced. A sum of \$,600/ has already been placed at our disposal on account of this colony, by means of which we have been enabled to send one ship, and have only for a time deferred expending the remainder, in consequence of the warning which has been received from the governor against the too rapid introduction of labour into a colony where there is no large accumulation of capital applicable to its remuneration. We should mention, that during the past year, a private individual took out nearly 100 male and female emigrants, the expense of whose introduction was to be repaid by grants of land according to a scale formerly established in the colony; and, as we have already said, the Western Australian Company are allowed to expend the purchase-money for the land they buy of the Government in sending out emigrants to the settlement which they have formed in the colony.

NEW ZEALAND.

To New Zealand the chief emigration, as above-mentioned, has been going on under the management of the New Zealand Company, subject to the superintendence and control of this Commission. From the period when that duty devolved on us, applications and certificates for between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals whom they had selected for emigration have been received by us for examination and approval. In the course of the present year, also, accounts having arrived of the large amounts which had been realized at the first Government land-sales in New Zealand, we received your lordship's authority to expend 12,000/ in the despatch of vessels with emigrants to the colony. We have as yet sent two ships, which we engaged to sail from the Clyde. The emigrants were selected chiefly from Paisley and its neighbourhood; for we understood it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to relieve, if possible, by emigration, the distress which prevails in that part of the country, and we accordingly dispatched an experienced officer thither, in whose zeal and ability we had reliance, strictly enjoining him, however, to forward to us the application of no person who was not suitable to the wants of the colony. The greatest difficulty, however, was in the end experienced in completely filling the ships. Many of the applicants were unfit, and few who were eligible were willing to go; and in the end, even some emigrants who had embarked at Liverpool for America, and have been compelled to put into Greenock, were taken on board the vessels in order to complete their numbers.

We may mention that the leading principles on which we select the emigrants who are forwarded by the ships engaged by our board are, that their trades and occupations should be suited to the wants of the colonies; that their ages should be such that their labour may be available to the colonies for some years to come; that their families be not too numerous, both on account of the objections to them by colonial employers, and also because mortality is so likely to arise amongst young children on the voyage; that unmarried females should go under proper protection, and lastly, that the sexes should be in equal proportions. It is possible that our selections would be more acceptable to the colonists if we could include among them a greater number of single men. But the extent of the disproportion of the sexes in the Australian colonies is already so great that it probably ought on no account to be increased. By an analysis we have made of the latest returns which have been received, it appears that in New South Wales the proportion of free women to free men is as three to four-and-a-half; of convict women to convict men as three to twenty-three; in Van Dieman's Land, of free women to free men as three to four; of convict women to convict men as three to twenty-two; in Western Australia, of women to men, three to five.

SUMMARY.

The number of emigrants from the united kingdom for the six months to the 5th of July, 1841, was 79,394; while for the six months ending the 5th of July, 1842, the number was 104,307; being an increase of 24,913; and this has occurred notwithstanding that the emigration to New South Wales has entirely ceased, and that the returns show a decrease in the number of emigrants to the Australian colonies of 10,456. It will be observed that there has been an increase in the half-year of more than 20,000 to the United States, and of more than 15,000 to the British colonies in North America.\*

We have, &c.,  
T. FREDERICK ELLIOT.  
EDWARD E. VILLIERS.  
JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.

RIVULETS—IRRIGATION.

It is probable, that some of the rivulets may be turned into rivers, and others stopped for the purpose of irrigation, or water turned over a fall. It frequently happens, that circumstances when put into execution appear so simple, as to create astonishment that they had not been always practised. If, however, there are those in New Zealand who are aware of the fact, still no harm can arise from mentioning that a running water should never be stopped with a straight wall —; neither should the stone pier of a bridge ever present a flat face to the stream, but the dam should take the advantage of the bow of an arch. A wall built in this form will resist a weight of water which would in a moment break down the straight wall. It should be the same with the pier of a bridge, which should be built in a form to always have the strength of an arch. If it is wanted in irrigation to throw over a dam a greater quantity of water than will pour over a straight line —; by forming the lip of the dam in the following form vvvvvv, double the length of lip will be attained, and double the quantity of water poured over in the same time. W.

\* That which relates to sale of land, in our next.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

This Day is published, No. 3, of THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subject, interesting and important to the Colonies, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalists from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published this day), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land-Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. will be published on the 1st of November, and will contain Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 178, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent two or three weeks before the 25th of October.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette	Weekly	9,000	16	693
Australian Record	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Fory*), was only 225. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

We have received copies of two interesting letters written by Messrs. A. and E. Hoskins, who are settled at New Plymouth; but a press of correspondence compels us to postpone their insertion until our next publication.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the New Zealand Journal is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the New Zealand Journal will be Published on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

Our expectations of late intelligence from New Zealand have again been disappointed; our latest papers only reach the end of March, and our connected file of the *New Zealand Gazette* does not extend beyond the end of February, seven months back. It is probable that some Sydney vessel will shortly bring us intelligence two months later; and should any vessel sail from New Zealand direct for this country, we may have news extending into June. The last accounts were so highly satisfactory, both as regards the discovery of fertile tracts and the increased energy of the people, that we have nothing but what is favourable to anticipate.

The Bishop of New Zealand reached the Colony on the 16th of April, after a passage of 110 days.

The New Zealand Company's emigrant ship *Indus*, 425 register, went down the river yesterday morning. She carries a number of emigrants, equal to 120 adults in the steerage, and a few cabin passengers. Her destination is Nelson and Wellington.

ROADS IN NEW ZEALAND.

THERE was a short article upon this subject in the 67th number of the *New Zealand Journal* of August 6, page 191, in which was pointed out the difference of a road-surveyor, with his spirit level, and a road-maker, who has to put the plans of the former into execution, and the object of the present one is to speak of the subject more practically.

It was recommended, as a matter of economy, that the Company should employ a road-surveyor to determine where the roads should

be placed in their several settlements. That being done, the road-maker must be found to put them into execution; and this is apparently a much humbler class of persons, but a very important one for the economy of the Company's funds.

In England they are technically called navigators, and, perhaps, there is no art in which the same progress has been made within 30 years as that of moving earth, and none so little understood by their employers; and few by which larger fortunes have been made. It was little thought 30 years ago that a man with a mallet and a spade in his hand, who, perhaps, could hardly read or write, could make hundreds of thousands of pounds by the exercise of so simple an employment as moving earth. The late Sir Edward Banks, a most deserving man in every respect, was the architect of his own fortune—to his honour be it spoken, exactly in this way. He was a working colliery in the Buttery Colliery in Derbyshire; thence he emigrated from his underground employment to Leeds as foreman of a gang of navigators, and took a contract from the Directors of the Aire and Calder Navigation to make a new basin according to the survey of the late Mr. Rennie. He, and some of those who were with him, understood moving earth, which none of those did who employed him. The consequence was it turned out a most profitable job, and at the end of it Mr. Rennie recommended him to come to London, and he took the contract for levelling the road, upon which rails were afterwards laid, from Croydon to the Thames, chiefly employed in carrying chalk and lime from the Serry hills to be shipped, and nearly all belonging to the Messrs. Jolliffe. With this small job he is said to have cleared 30,000*l.* One of the Messrs. Jolliffes, perceiving that they had to do with a remarkably clever man, proposed a partnership with him in this line of business, and thus arose the firm of Jolliffe and Banks, who took the contract, and performed it, of those glorious monuments of British art and power, the building of Waterloo and London Bridges. Mr. Banks was knighted by George IV. upon the opening of Waterloo Bridge, and he had the good taste to fix his residence in the Adelphi-terrace, thus always looking on his great work. He in one year took contracts for building London Bridge, the new docks at Sheerness, and another new basin for the Aire and Calder, amounting in all to 2,300,000*l.* One of his companions, who came to London with him, went to Plymouth, and there engaged in Government contracts for moving rocks and earth, and he left behind him a fortune of 500,000*l.*

Sir Edward Banks told the writer of this article that he had taken a contract from Government to deliver a large quantity of Argyleshire granite at Sheerness by a given time; but, in the course of three months, he found it arrive so slowly, and at so great a cost, that he should have been ruined. He immediately took about 100 of his workmen from Waterloo-bridge, who were used to work in granite, and went with them in a Leith smack into Argyleshire. He said—"I ascertained with my own hands what a workman could do in a day, and was satisfied at night that I had not made a mistake in the calculation which I had made. My 100 Waterloo-bridge men soon did as much. We soon taught Argyleshire shepherds and labourers how to work;" and he added, "at the end of six weeks, I returned with my men to London, and the contract, which at first had the appearance of being my ruin, proved one of the most profitable in which I was ever engaged."

Since the days of Banks and M'Adam, the science—if it may be so called—of moving earth has expanded in a marvellous manner. The railroads of England have made thousands of Banks's and M'Adams's. Men of their talent are happy to earn their 40s or 50s per week. The Company should not hesitate to send some of these men as road-makers to each of their settlements, and not only the men, but the tools which they are in the habit of using. Their spades are of a peculiar shape, and called by themselves "tools." They are such as are used by the penmen in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, in making the marsh ditches, and are in use throughout Holland. There is as much difference between them and a common spade or shovel, as there is between a Gapadian axe and a common chopper. The Company would save immensely by sending an intelligent excavator and 20*l.* of these tools to each of their settlements. Colonel Wakefield lately advised it in his dispatch,\* dated the 12th of October, 1841—"I have reduced the pay of the men to 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*;" but this is day's work. Colonel Wakefield can know nothing as to letting this work—20*s.* spent for the Company in piece work, let by an intelligent excavator, would go farther than 60*s.* paid in day's work, and that with their own tools. An excavator would do more with his own tools in one day than in three days with common spades and shovels, and pickaxes and mattocks. An excavator would put other men in the way of handling their tools, and, probably, the natives.

Having said so much of the road-surveyor and road-maker, something must be added as to breaking the stone with which to form the crust of the road. M'Adams's rule was to break the stone in pieces of a size which could be put in the mouth. This should be all piece-work. The better way is to put them up in half cords. It is impossible to put the broken stone up in a square form; if put up in the shape of a roof, 8 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high in the centre, it would form exactly half a cord—two of them being equal to 8 feet long, 4 feet wide at top as well as bottom, and 4 feet high. Women and children can work at this, but should wear wire masks, to prevent the pieces flying in their eyes. Their tools are hammers, and a small square of iron in the shape of a diamond, with a handle. The stone is struck in the square. These things should be sent to each settlement with the

excavator's tools. To each gang of road-makers and stone-breakers should be attached a few asses. These would be found a most useful animal with which to carry the "metal," broken stone, from the heap to where it is to be laid on the road. Their panniers should have wooden bottoms, which undo with a staple; and thus the load would be shot out with the animal standing.

It is a continued and never-ceasing attention to these minute details which will render land in the Company's settlements much more valuable than in other parts of the islands. They do not come within the province of the Colonial office, or the Land and Emigration Board; and as for the Governor, how is he to send out road-surveyors, or road-makers, or stone-breakers, and their tools? There is considerable art or slight in breaking stone; a strong, massive man cannot at first break as much as a child; but at the end of six weeks will break as much as six. Some women are very expert.

The happiness, nay, the health and duration of life with numbers, depend upon minute details. Four instances shall be given:—

1. The late exposure of underground miseries in our own country, thanks to Lord Ashley; in him these wretched people have found a protector:

2. In the recent exposure of the horrible occurrences in all our large towns, from the neglect of sanitary precautions.

3. In France, in perhaps some centuries back, the use of a hoe set with an acute angle. The consequence is, that the person at work must always be so in a bent position. Nearly all the vineyards in France are cultivated with a hoe of this sort. The digestive organs do not do their business in a bent position, and thus produce premature old age. The back-bone, after twenty years' work steeping, becomes a curve; and thousands every year have at least twenty years of life cut short, FROM THE HOE BEING ORIGINALLY SET WITH AN ACUTE ANGLE. All implements of this kind in the West of England are very inferior to those in use in the East.

4. On the 15th of July, 1841, the writer of this visited the public establishment for the insane at Charenton, near Paris, and his attention was called by one of the most intelligent physicians whom he has ever met, Dr. Foville, to the great proportion of the patients from two departments in France, the shape of the head which was of a long narrow oval form, being universal. Now we are all born with our skulls open. It is the custom, in these two departments, to close the skulls of infants artificially, by binding them tight with a linen band, to make the head assume a fine shape, and this produces insanity. This is a circumstance to which Dr. Hodgkin, in his excellent work on health, p. 468, states in detail, of which, it is believed, Dr. Foville was ignorant.

Society is in its infancy at New Zealand. As it progresses, its social relations will be in a very different state by attention to what may be considered mere details. But what can be done at this Antipodes, if the Company, at our end, does not furnish the settlers with such people as road-surveyors, road-makers, stone-breakers, with all their different tools, and say ten female asses in foal to each settlement.

The same remark may be extended to pile drivers and cranes, for purpose of forming quays for discharging vessels.

By the statement of Mr. Mangles, it appears that the Company proposed to the Colonial Minister to send out lights for Port Nicholson. The same principle should lead to their sending out the necessary people and implements to form quays and roads. The newspapers at Wellington and Nelson, and, indeed, the letters of settlers, should give minute descriptions of all such matters, and it cannot be impressed too strongly upon the Company's agents, if, in their dispatches, they pointed out the want of such matters.

Everything mentioned in this paper, if sent out, will treble the effect of the Company's present expenditure. W.

#### FARMING IN NEW ZEALAND.

It would be a great mistake for any one to suppose that he could at once adopt the complete farming which is to be seen in various parts of England and Scotland, at New Zealand. An emigrant should recollect that every thing there is in its infancy. Years must elapse before roads can be made on which English carts and waggons can roll. Van Dieman's Land was only occupied as a goal in 1802. The colony commenced there in 1817, and yet, in 1839, there was only one road, and that across the island, and meant to be the main one; and at that period it was only partly made; "it reaches some miles out of Hobart Town and Launceston, but has not been as far extended as to join in the centre of the island. Cross roads are unknown." In such a country, and such for sometimes New Zealand must be, of what avail could be English waggons, carts and harness? The settlers should be contented with a horse path, and do their business as at present it is done by the Devonshire people. It is probable that the emigrants from Plymouth will succeed best as regards farming in New Zealand. Little of Devonshire is formed by the force of capital. The farms there are small, and the labour of them is done by members of the family. The poor are apprenticed out as children—and become farm domestic servants. A great deal of the cultivation is in a most primitive state. You see the apprentice girl driving the horses or bullocks at plough. The greater part of the country is hilly. The implements of the country are most simple. Easter market is attended by hundreds of women, who ride 20 miles with their panniers under them, with poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese. In the north of Devon, all the corn is carried to market, on to the mill, on the backs of horses, in strings of a dozen driven by one man, and this in all probability will be the first state of New Zealand. The greatest part of France is thus cul-

\* Dixon's Condition and Capabilities of Van Dieman's Land, p. 58.

\* See the whole of this dispatch in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 58, p. 74, of the 2d of April, 1842.

tivated. The price paid for mechanical labour—carpenters, bricklayers, &c., is easily got at; but ask as to farming labourers, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the answer will be—that the labour is done *chez soi*—that is, by the family, and no labour is hired. It is possible that, independent of their cost and expense of freight, that the excellent farming implements of the east of England would be a nuisance to their owners. It is impossible for any one in England to determine the sort of plough which may be most useful in the different parts of New Zealand. The Company, perhaps, might do well to send out different ploughs to serve as models; but an emigrant taking out a plough for his own use would put himself to considerable expense, and most likely meet with disappointment. There is a coulter used on the sea coast of Essex, which, perhaps, might be found serviceable in turning in the roots of the fern root. It is used in Essex for the purpose of ploughing in green crops, such as tares, &c., for the sake of mending the land, and that is excellent farming. Its orn, instead of shoving, as the common coulter does, before it, turns the crop down, and cuts it previous to the arrival of the breast of the plough, which turns it into the ground. An emigrant would do well to carry out with him a couple of these coulters, which are applicable to the beam of any plough, whether it be a turn wrest or a breast plough.\* The subject of ploughs—an implement which, in point of fact, is but a wedge—is well described, and with drawings of different kinds, in Sir Arthur Young's "Survey of Essex." But the instrument of all others which, in all probability, will be found most useful in the primitive state of farming in New Zealand, is the scarifier; and every emigrant intending to cultivate land should carry out a few times of this implement, the secret of which consists of an angle, or rather in two angles. In the infant state of the Colony little can yet be known, but with us, ash is the chief wood employed by wheelwrights in agricultural implements; ash has not been yet heard of in New Zealand; but it remains for the Colonists to find out what wood can be best substituted in its stead. Some, no doubt, will be found. An agricultural society is now forming at Wellington. When it is formally announced, the well-wishers to New Zealand will, no doubt, send out as presents to it, the agricultural implements of England, and there they will serve as models for the colonists to go into the forest, and with their axe make implements at a cheap rate, which will answer the same purpose. What is to be deprecated is individuals going to the expense of carrying out fine English agricultural implements. Nothing can be worse than the waste of individual capital in any shape. The writer of this lately made a tour into the ancient province of Berri, in France; it was the height of the harvest, and he was struck with the cheapness with which the corn was harvested, chiefly on the backs of asses, to whose sides were attached light panniers, something in the shape of earthenware crates. The sheaves were placed in and over them frequently by women and children,—and a string of these patient persevering animals, driven by a child, carried the corn to the village, where the men were threshing it on the road. Here was neither waggon, horse, bullock, harness, or barn, and yet the corn was harvested and put into a state fit for the mill in a short time. Now, take an Isle of Thanet or Rochford Hundred farmer, and what was he doing at the same time, using a waggon which has cost 40*l.*; three horses worth 30*l.* each; harness, not less than 50*s.* a horse; labourers at a great price, and thinking it impossible that the same corn could be produced without the employment of a considerable capital. The object of this paper is to reconcile the colonist to the economical use of capital, which is of immense importance in the infancy of the settlements—half the discontent and grumbling which occurs, arises from individuals figuring to themselves that at once they are to have fine roads and lands cultivated like the best parts of England. The possession of an unrivalled climate and soil are the foundations of a fine country, and all which has been adopted at home will, in time, arise.

It was a mistake of this kind which led Mr. George Duppa to estimate the clearing of the land at 40*l.* an acre, and an error for any body to call him an experienced agriculturist. He is a clever, well-informed young man, brought up at Fellenburg's Institution in Switzerland, where he heard lectures on farming, and where there is a small experimental farm. He returned to his father, a Kentish squire, with a great estate, and there he saw farming in a perfect state. He was one of the brave colonists who, as Sir William Molesworth advised his brother, went out to attack the wilderness, greatly to his credit; but he wanted at once to see the forest cleared, and a fine Kentish farm formed at New Zealand. All this was the rash judgment of an enthusiastic young head, and not to be compared with the opinion of a man who never was an agriculturist—we allude to Mr. Cunningham, who, in his "Hints to Emigrants," applies the experience of a keen observer to different climates and soils. The man most likely to succeed as a farmer is one who has experienced all the difficulties in the backwoods of America, or far west in the United States. This was the case with Mr. Joseph Archer, of Van Diemen's Land. He was one of those who went with the late Morris Birbeck to the Illinois, a remarkably clever man, and one of science, perseverance, and considerable fortune. He left a farm of 1,500 acres in Surrey; but in the Illinois neither he, nor Mr. Flower, nor Mr. Archer, or any, succeeded. Mr. Archer then went to Van Diemen's Land, and there his American experience enabled him to soon possess not only a highly cultivated estate, but to acquire a noble fortune. It

\* This coulter is in constant use in Dengie Hundred, in Essex. There is hardly a farmer in the parishes of Burnham and Southminster without one. An application to Mr. Bygrave, Burnham Wyke, near Maldon, would procure one directly.

was his American experience which enabled him to do all this. Birbeck wasted his capital by endeavouring to at once acquire perfection. No one can admire rough farming; but with small beginnings it is better than no cultivation at all. No farming ever so rough can be carried on without capital; that must be possessed or supplied, or a beginning cannot even be made. One object, then, of this paper, is to recommend the economical use of it—to make it go as far as it can. The settler who does not possess or cannot borrow, more than will cultivate a part of his section, must rest satisfied with that which is within his means. Another year he will increase the quantity, and in a short time cultivate the whole. He must at first be content with the American system of levelling, and see his crops surrounding the stumps of the forest. The stock will browse the young shoots which spring upon these stumps. The roots will then die, and be eradicated with slight cost. The first year, perhaps, he will only scarify his lands. The stumps, dead and the roots eradicated, and he will plough his land for the next crop. His first crop will not be one of great production, but the second will be much better, and this by the economical application of capital. The harvesting the crop in the ancient province of Berri, in France, was one of little cost; but that crop was not produced without cost, and the consequent use of capital. Farming is but one of the operations of society in New Zealand. Capital is wanted in all of them—the owner of the saw-mill, the grist-mill, the fisherman, the storekeeper, the merchant, cannot pursue any of their avocations without it, and this renders it the more important that no part of it should be wasted.

W.

## STEAM AND WHALE FISHING AT NEW ZEALAND.

NO. II.

The article which appeared at p. 210 of the 69th Number of the *New Zealand Journal*, of the 3d of Sept., is one of far too great importance, in every point of view, to be suffered to languish, and it must be urged, at the expense of repetition, until it is put into full practice.

This is exactly the period for forming the proposed Company, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because, on the 30th of May, the whale fishery was the subject of discussion in Parliament, and it was evident from their speeches that it is a subject which has been particularly examined by Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel, since they referred to statistical returns, in consequence of inquiries made by the Board of Trade; and no part of the proposed plan, or one word which has or may be written will do otherwise than support their views. It is, therefore, hoped that the scheme will receive the sanction of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. MacGregor, and, through them, of Lord Ripon and Sir Robert Peel.

2d. Because the season is approaching when steamers are laid up for the winter, and many will be on sale which might answer the purpose.

3d. Because the ships employed in the Baltic trade must also, from the season, be laid up, and their crews discharged; that it is the exact time for selecting seamen for this purpose.

4th. Because the return of the Greenland ships will soon occur, when the same advantage may be taken by the proposed Company.

5th. Because money is, at this time, so plentiful, that little or no interest can be made of it, and many will be glad to place a part of their capitals in an advantageous investment.

To many persons who may read this, an historical account of the South Sea Whale Fishery is unnecessary; but, in order to bring a great deal of matter into a small compass, the reader is requested to refer to p. 152, in the 12th Number of the *New Zealand Journal*, for July 4th, 1840, where an abridged history of it, drawn from many volumes, will be found; the most important part of which is, that the practice of it was begun by Mr. Enderby, in 1788. It is now pursued by ships from America, France, and Bremen, as well as English from the northern hemisphere; but there is a great trade carried on in this line by our Colonial ships, chiefly from Sydney; yet it is all a mere trifle in comparison with the American, the depot of which is at Nantucket, in the United States. The American tonnage employed in it at this time is very near 200,000; their ships are better found; their voyages are made in a shorter time; and they thus derive advantages which have not been acquired by European ships. There is a monthly account printed at Nantucket, with an exact return of ships, oil, &c. The result of this is, that the United States is possessed of four-fifths of the whale fishery of the world; that England imports a great part of the sperm oil, which is used thence, and the Minister, this session of Parliament, pointed out the necessity of lowering the duty on its import, stating, as one reason, that many English sailors were employed in American bottoms; and for their encouragement it was necessary to permit the import of sperm oil from the United States. Now, the object of this paper, and that of forming the proposed Company, is to do that in a direct way which is thus attempted to be done through the United States, but paying them in the shape of profit pretty largely for their agency. It is not, therefore, merely the men of pounds, shillings, and pence, whose assistance is requested, but the support of politicians and naval people in general.

The more the subject is examined, the more it will be found that New Zealand is by nature destined to be the great depot of the whale fishery; and that it is nothing but the industry and knowledge of the shipowners which has placed it at Nantucket in the United States.

It is believed that it was begun there by a few families of Quakers, who were shipowners: one of whom, Benjamin Rotch, came to Europe, intending to place a branch of it on the continent. He landed at Morlaix, and went to Paris; and was there at the moment of the

reign of terror. From Paris he went to Dunkirk, where it is said his son was born, who lately was a member of our Parliament, representing Knarborough, and was Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions. Benj. Rotch, alarmed at the state of France, went to Ireland, and offered to place his building establishment for a South Sea fishery at Waterford. The writer of this, at that time, knew something of Irish affairs, and is writing with imperfect recollections of what occurred about fifty years ago; but he remembers conversing with Mr. Rotch, whom he thought an uncommonly able man, well fitted for the enterprise which he contemplated. But Lord Castlereagh was full of terrors—a plain Quaker—an American—a Republican—just from France—such a man should not settle in Ireland. It is believed that Mr. Rotch crossed to Milford, and there built some ships for the South Sea whale fishery; but if any of these circumstances were ever known, they have been forgotten by the writer of this article, and are now only named, with the hope that this very imperfect relation may meet the eye of his son, and that he will have the kindness to furnish the editor of the *New Zealand Journal* with a true account. The gentleman to whom we now allude inherited his father's ingenuity, and is the inventor of a patent *fid*,\* for which it is believed he received a large sum of money from the Admiralty. Few men would be better fitted to be a director of the proposed Company.

There is no doubt, but that if it were not for port duties, the whole of the American shipping in the South Seas would repair to our Australian colonies for victualling and refitting, and in particular to the magnificent harbours of New Zealand; as it is, they go to the Sandwich Isles, and the islands of the Polynesian sea, for this purpose. As memorialising is very much the custom between our Boards, it may be recommended to the Board of Trade to memorialise the Colonial Board to do away with all such duties; and it would do more to increase the commerce of our southern colonies, than all which was lately prepared and carried in Parliament—but with a much greater object—that of changing the depot of the South Sea Whale Fishery from Nantucket to New Zealand. The reader is supposed to have read the history of the trade to which reference has already been made; and for its present position, it is requested that an article in the 30th number of the *New Zealand Gazette* of March 13, 1841, be examined with attention. This is a most able paper, which must be printed with the prospectus of the proposed company, and will prove that the com any must not be limited to a few steamers. They must form its commencement; others must be built at New Zealand; English sailors, with their families, must be fixed there; and within five years it is very evident that the sperm whale fishery will be added to that of the black whale. To effect this important matter, it is proposed to form a New Zealand Whale Fishery and Steam Communication Company, which will be a better title than either separately. Thus, as its funds arise, its operations may be enlarged, and applied either to fishing or steam communication.

The capital of the Company should be 100,000*l*, raised in 100*l* shares, with the exception of a certain number, which are to be divided into 20*l* shares, for the purpose of being taken by the sailors.

That the qualification for a director should be 5 shares.

The captain of a ship.....	5 do.
First mate.....	3 do.
Second mate.....	2 do.

and every sailor a 20*l* share.

That six steamers should be purchased this season.

That a preference should be given to married men as captains; but that knowledge of the business should be considered as absolutely necessary, and should be considered in preference to age or being married.

That the mates should be under 30 years of age.

That all should be married.

That all should carry out their wives to settle with them; but having more than one child, they must pay the passage of the extra children.

They and their wives must be healthy persons, which must be certified by the examination of the Company's medical officer.

They must produce certificates of good conduct from former employers.

Every seaman must possess a 20*l* share; but should any wish to invest more in the Company's venture, they are at liberty to take as many shares as are convenient.

Subject to all these qualifications, preference should be given to those who have been brought up in the South Sea or Greenland whale fishery.

Each steamer is to carry out the engine, the rigging, the copper, the fastenings, the joiner's work, and fittings for another, the hull of which will be built at Wellington or Nelson.

It may be calculated that there are thirty seamen and three officers to each ship; these, with their wives, will make sixty-six persons, independent of children. For the new ships that are to be built at New Zealand, the mates should succeed to the command, the best seamen succeeding to them. Many natives at New Zealand will enter at New Zealand: thus the new ships will be manned by one-half the crews which go out, and one-half natives; and the ships which go out will receive natives for one-half of their crews, which are passed to the new ships; but this is not all. It is proposed that the Company should give a free passage to an equal number of emigrating shipwrights, who are within the prescribed age, and married

and healthy, and of good conduct, the object being to create a marine population who will at first find employment in the Black Whale Fishery around the shores of New Zealand, and afterwards extend it to ships fitted for the Sperm Whale Fishery of the Pacific.

There are two reasons for fixing upon Nelson as an English Nantucket.

1. It is close to Coal Bay, so named from the bed of coal being so "proud" that it can be quarried not mined.

2. Because Tasman's Gulph and Cloudy Bay are places of great resort for the whales in the breeding or catching season.

It is a fortunate circumstance that Captain Arthur Wakefield is at Nelson; there is abundant evidence in the letters lately printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, that he has the confidence of all ranks who are with him and Mr. Dudley Sinclair, to whom he was personally a stranger, describes him "as a man of energy, giving general satisfaction, doing his duty, and at the same time sees every body under him does theirs; being a naval man he knows the exact wants of shipping, &c." He was brought up as a midshipman under the celebrated Philip Beaver, known in the navy as Bulam Beaver, and was with him in the Nisus frigate at the capture of the Isle of France and Java. He has since served as flag midshipman to Sir Thomas Hardy, and followed his pendant from the Superb to the Owen Glendower and the Creole in the Pacific. Thus he served some years in the neighbourhood of Valparaiso and Chili. His publication has shown the attention which he has paid to ship building. That thus it is believed that the general superintendance of such an establishment could not very readily be placed under abler auspices. Of course he must have a specific agent under him.

There will be one great advantage attending these steamers, that when not employed in the fishery, they will find plenty of work in the coasting trade, and as tugs, drawing vessels in and out.

To the proposed Company there can be no doubt that the scheme will return a great profit to their investment; but to the Company's settlements it will carry capital, and a colony of a most useful class; but to England who is not interested? All comprising what is called "the shipping interest" in every form and shape. Among merchants who may not benefit, it is difficult to say; but to the state it is a proposal of the most paramount importance, sowing national wealth in a most fertile soil, for it may be said of New Zealand, as has been said of Newfoundland, that the sea is its soil. W.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg to offer the following observations to those parties intending to emigrate to New Zealand, under the liberal terms proposed in the advertisement of the New Zealand Company, "viz., 50 guineas for a married couple, and 30 guineas for a single adult person in the chief cabin, and 20 guineas for adults in the fore cabin, with a liberal dietary."

The plan proposed is one well calculated to encourage parties of moderate means and industrious habits to avail themselves of, to remove to a colony where such parties cannot fail to do well; and viewing this as the commencement of an economical system of obtaining the passage of respectable individuals, I think the public are indebted to the Company for setting the example to those intending to emigrate. Now it can be done on a moderate but amply sufficient supply of necessaries, at the sum above stated. In fact, the large sum for cabin passage to our colonies which has hitherto been charged, deters many from the undertaking, and when it is acknowledged by all parties that a large proportion of the usual passage money is required only to cover delicacies and luxuries, which custom and folly has established, it is indeed gratifying to see a measure has been adopted by the New Zealand Company that would lead to a complete revolution in the plan of conveying passengers to our colonies.

Knowing that the dietary proposed by the Company is ample in the extreme for all real wants of the passengers, it cannot fail to be a subject of great interest to all concerned in the welfare of New Zealand settlements. Industrious persons with small means can now exchange their hopeless toil in this country for a more reasonable prospect of at least plenty, if not affluence, in the fairer climate and less burdened lands of New Zealand. I feel no doubt, Mr. Editor, that the additional facilities thus afforded for the conveyance of settlers to New Zealand, will secure the support of all parties interested in the Company's rapidly rising settlements in New Zealand, by being made available, especially to those possessing only small capital. A LANDOWNER.

##### BEEES FOR NEW ZEALAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—As I am a constant reader of your interesting Journal, I trust you will not deem the following out of place; and should opportunity and space offer in your forthcoming Journal, you perhaps may like to make some reference to it. You are aware that my son formed one of the ten cadets who sailed last year, in the Brougham, for Wellington, Port Nicholson. I had not more than a fortnight's notice of his appointment, therefore had not much time to spare, as you may well suppose; but I found time to write to various friends, informing them of his departure, and asking for a contribution of any and all kinds of seeds and roots: and I am happy to say that, in about a week or ten days from the time, I received presents of every sort of vegetable, grain, and fruit, together with various bulbous roots—amounting in value to nearly 100*l*. These were carefully placed in canvas bags, according to their quantity. We placed some in tin cases; and others we hung up in nets: and, thank God, with him, they arrived perfectly safe, after a most extraordinarily short passage of three months and a fortnight.

\* See *New Zealand Journal*, No. 66, for July 23, 1842, p. 176.

† We deny that custom has established among the ordinary class of migrants. See our leading article.

After he had gone, I began to reflect upon the many things he would feel at a loss for when he arrived, one amongst the many, butter; this I thought might be remedied by substituting honey, when I found there was no bees, at least *honey-bees*, in New Zealand. I accordingly determined that I would send some if possible; but many friends attempted to dissuade me, thinking it could not be accomplished; but I still persevered, and after some little trouble procured a hive and bees from Kennington, and this in December. I had them removed to my house at Hart-street, Bloomsbury, and sent for a person who had long made the rearing of bees his study, and in my presence remove a small portion of the cement which is generally placed round the straw hive to keep them secure from vermin. We soon found they were uncommonly healthy, and quietly captured them. Then came the consideration how they should be packed for a long voyage; and I at last determined upon placing the whole within a wooden case, the top to be of perforated zinc, and room left for them to get exercise, but without getting out to annoy any one, should they by possibility swarm on the voyage; and we invented a glass feeder, so that any of the persons who chose might enjoy the sight of their feeding on the passage, and accordingly sent one half hundred of honey for their food, with several extra hives, called improved Nutts hives. These I conveyed safely on board the ship Clifford, on the 18th or 19th of December, but entrusted to the care of the Reverend Mr. Saxon, a relation of Mr. Soames. In January I sent out a second hive by the London, with a greater quantity of extra hives, which sailed on, I believe, the first of that month. Mr. Soames expressed himself satisfied with what I had done, and requested I would inform him what the expense had been, that he would not allow me to be at any expense, after the trouble I had been at; he begged I would send the whole account to the Company, which they would most willingly pay for; this I need not tell you was instantly done, giving me all the credit for the project. I shall be most ready at all times to offer any information, feeling naturally an interest in all connected with the colony. My motive in naming these things merely being to show that, with a little exertion, many people if applied to, would, I have no doubt, be willing to contribute various things both useful and serviceable for this new and interesting country. Among the seeds was a quantity of quickset for the hedges, so much desired in a letter from a colonist.—I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, very truly,

MARY ANN ALLOM.

[We are much obliged to Mrs. Allom for her very interesting letter. We well remember her zealous exertions to be useful to the colony, towards which she ranks as a distinguished benefactress. By this time, we hope the colonies swarm with the offspring of her protégées. Let her excellent example stimulate others.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE FIRST COLONISTS IN NEW PLYMOUTH SETTLEMENT.

Taranaki, New Zealand, Feb. 9th, 1842.

A letter to the New Zealand Company, intending to be sent by the same vessel that will carry this to Sydney, I write to inform you respecting it, that at a meeting of landowners the above-mentioned letter was agreed to; the purpose of which was, that if the Directors will advance money to make a harbour, this settlement will become the finest in New Zealand, and the Company will reap a good harvest from the increased value of the lands here.\* The weather has decidedly improved from the beginning of this year; it has been as fine as we could wish, and so calm that, with the exception of one blow, vessels could have remained here all that time. I yesterday harvested some corn, and it has turned out as fine a sample as you would see in England, and very productive. All my vegetables look well: in fact I am quite satisfied with the capabilities of the soil. Capt. Liardet has determined upon going to Sydney in the vessel that takes this, and from there to England, in consequence of his melancholy accident, which you have no doubt heard of. His return will be much felt in this settlement, where, wonderful to say, I have not heard one person speak of him but on terms of admiration; he is indeed an excellent man, and just suited for his situation, and we can hardly expect the good fortune to have another like him. Mrs. C., who I am happy to say enjoys very good health, desires with me to be kindly remembered to you and Mrs. E.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A COLONIST TO A FRIEND IN LONDON.

Taranaki, New Plymouth, March 3, 1842.

I now think we are getting more settled here, and have little doubt we shall go *a-head* yet. For my part, I am perfectly satisfied that we are in the garden of New Zealand. I was on board the splendid new vessel called the *Timandra* to-day; she arrived a few days ago with about 200 more inhabitants for us. The labouring man does the best here at present; some of them get 30s a day on taking the lines of road to cut by contract, and some are worth lots of money—have bought land and built houses. Land may be bought near the town at about 20l per acre, or the town sections a quarter of an acre each for about 40l. Storekeepers and innkeepers are doing well. We shall shortly get our country land; and then the farmers will go *a-head*. The soil here will grow anything; we are going to get the tobacco plant, sugar-cane, and rhubarb plant, vines of every description, and shall grow abundance by and bye. Day labourers are getting in some parts of this colony 8s per day, here 5s; carpenters, 20s to 25s per day; sawyers, 12s per hundred, including board, &c., and some two men will cut 200 to 300 per day. Pork is selling for 5½d to 7d per lb; good cheese, 1s 6d to 2s; butter, 3s; eggs, 2d to 3d each; salt beef, 8d; potatoes about 4s per cwt. We have a few cows and goats. No wild animals or poisonous reptiles; plenty of the common wild duck and pigeon. Eels and trout we have plentifully. I hope to get my country land near the Waitera; if so, it will be worth treble what I gave for it. I have been offered a largesum for my number of choice, but I shall not sell it, as if valuable to any one it will be to me; for my part I would not return to England again to end my days, were the esquire to offer me his castle.

\* I have heard the land in the Thames district is by no means so good as in this vicinity.

BRIDGES AND QUAYS.

In the *Nelson Examiner* of the 12th of March, there is an account of the town and port of Nelson, and it is stated that a temporary wooden-bridge will be thrown across, &c. With the plenty of timber which there is on the hills, there is no reason that this bridge should be a temporary wooden one. It is of immense importance to economise the expenditure of the Company;—let their agents remember the consequences which have occurred at Adelaide, from lavish expenditure in public works. None of these colonies are in a sufficiently forward state to have expensive solid stone bridges erected. At page 191 of the 67th number for August 6, a reference was made to the American pile-bridges, built about fifty years ago at Londonderry, Waterford, and Wexford, upon the same principles as the quay at Calais. Such a bridge would answer at Nelson,—at any rate for the next fifty years; and as many viaducts, as well as bridges, will be to be erected in the Company's Settlements, within a short time, it may be as well to state, that the piles should be shod with a pointed thimble, by which means they may be driven much farther into the ground, and consequently have firmer hold; and that part which goes into the ground, and for fifteen inches above it, should be charred or roasted; charcoal is imperishable, and it is easy to give a pile or post, which is to be driven into the ground, an outside coat of charcoal. It is a system almost universal in France; in many parts, the sticks which hold up the vines (charniers) are charred at the end which is driven into the ground, and all posts are always so treated.

It is very likely that if piles which are to form quays were charred in this manner, as high as high water-mark, it would preserve them against the worm and other injuries which wood receives from marine animalcula. In the infant state of the colonies, little can be yet known as to the durability or strength of its different timbers—as to the latter, a single test may be applied, by comparing the weights which the same size will bear of different sorts, and all with the same size of English heart of oak. It is stated that the four quays at Wellington only admit of vessels of 70 tons burthen discharging their cargoes,—but with abundance of timber, and timber of great length, unless the bottom is rock\*—which is contrary to the account given of "good holding ground"—there is no reason why they should not be run out into water deep enough to receive on them the cargoes of vessels of 700 instead of 70 tons. Let the quay at Calais be borne in mind. They would want cranes at their end. A ship of 700 tons does not require more than 20 feet water. How high the tide may rise must be calculated. These piles must have sufficient length to go 15 feet into the ground, 20 feet of water at low tide, and as many feet above as the tide ever rose, and three or four feet above. They may require at the extremity piles 60 feet long. We read of trees 100 feet high, without a branch. The settlers only can say whether these trees are trees of durable timber. Now, for the means of driving them, the commonest machinery for this purpose has been sent out. What engineers call technically "a monkey,"† can be cut out of any block of wood. But has the little machinery which is required to raise it, been forwarded? and simple and little as is its cost, it is of as much importance for its use as if it were complex and expensive. Mr. Dudley Sinclair, in his letter inserted at p. 177, of the 66th number, of July 23, of the *New Zealand Journal*, speaking of Captain Arthur Wakefield, at Nelson, says, "He has buoyed the harbour, and put up several land marks, erected a flag-staff, from which are displayed Marryatt's signals, and is at work building a stone pier."‡ We wish, therefore, to call his attention to these cheaply constructed piers or quays. Mr. Sinclair, and others who have written, state that the landing of goods by boats is expensive, the formation of these wooden quays should receive his attention. If there are not trees which will give a sufficient length of pile, a pile may be easily spliced by cutting the lower end out in the shape of a V, the upper resting in the centre; but the use of copper bolts, and a copper lap or ring, would be advisable, to avoid the rust to which iron is subject. Captain Arthur Wakefield has a remarkable turn for civil engineering, and these are all subjects to which he is likely to apply his mind. His ingenuity has been shown by his invention of "the double fish-hook," now generally used in the navy, and of the exercising gun and manœuvring platform in use on board, the exercising ship at Portsmouth; but still, what can he do at Nelson, unless some things are sent from Europe:—

1st. A more minute account of the timber slides in use in Switzerland, the German Tyrol, and Mexico, than is given in Babbage's

\* A quay may be much more easily and cheaply constructed on a rocky bottom, than a quay of piles on a soft bottom. The plan is common in Canada. A wooden cradle is constructed, which is floated over the spot on which the quay is to stand. It is then sunk by means of stones, or any heavy rubbish; being at first not completely sunk but rather suspended, it may be nicely adjusted, and when in its final resting-place, it is further loaded to give it sufficient stability to enable it to resist wind, waves, and tide. It is then boarded over with two-inch deals, and is filled solid by degrees. There are settlers in New Zealand who know how to do this if necessary.—Ed.

† This is a name given to a block of wood, which is raised with a pulley, and let to fall from a height, by means of two grooves on the top of the pile.

‡ There is not one word of this in the 1st number of the *New Zealand Examiner*. We are therefore indebted to this interesting information to a sojourner, who happened to write to a relative, describing what he saw; and that relative happened to send it to the *New Zealand Journal*, for which the *Anglo New Zealand* public are much obliged to him; but the editor at Nelson will excuse us for pointing out his omission. The most minute descriptions are gratifying.



"Economy of Machinery." Should this meet Mr. Babbage's eye, from his known liberality, no doubt he will send a minute account of these slides, with his opinion of the adaptation to the New Zealand hills, to the editor for publication.

2d. The American patent pile driver, lately, or perhaps now in use, near Hungerford Market, should be sent out to each of the Company's settlements.

3d. "A monkey," with its gear, as in common use by all engineers.

4th. Cranes to put up at the end of each jetty or quay.

The Company would find it great economy to send out these things by the next ship. It not merely would economise its own expenditure, but it would economise the capital carried out by individuals. Instead of wasting their little savings which they carry out with them, it would enable them to lay out the money, which would be otherwise spent, upon the land; and the Company may rely, that every 10l carried out by a settler, and laid out on their lands, is an addition, in some degree, to the value of the land which the Company has yet to sell in their settlements; indeed, these are the advantages of emigrating under the auspices of the Company. It is impossible for a Colonial office in England to pay attention to details, which are so essential to the well-being and happiness of emigrants, whilst a Company has its agents, taking an active part at both ends, to render emigration desirable to their settlements. W.

POULTRY.

The high prices of poultry, as copied from time to time from the *New Zealand Gazette* into the *New Zealand Journal*, should encourage emigrants to carry out domestic fowls, for the purpose of breeding there. The white five-toed Dorking fowl is, perhaps, the best kind. The white Aylesbury duck. Now a coop which held 10 pullets and two cocks; ten ducks and two drakes; with about a quarter of barley, carried out in every emigrant ship, would soon people the colony with domestic fowls. Rain water might be caught in sufficient quantities on deck, with tubs, to serve them during the voyage, without encroaching on the ship's water in store.\*

At New Zealand, maize and potatoes will be found excellent food for poultry; perhaps the very best is buck wheat. The fine poultry which is fattened in the neighbourhood of Le Mans and La Fleche, and sent in such quantities to England, is fattened with this species of corn, called in France, Carabon. It is a grain which grows on light lands, and is cultivated in immense quantities in France, where it is the food of man as well as fowl. From habit the country people are used to eating it; but it cannot be compared to wheat bread. In England it is cultivated as food for pheasants. During a sea voyage of great length, fowls frequently become blind for want of green food, but that has been particularly pointed out, and the manner of preventing it by carrying out green food for their use.

The two things most important for poultry are—warmth during winter; this is the reason why poultry thrive so remarkably well in cottages. Where poultry is kept in any quantities, they should be warmed with a stove as plants are in a greenhouse. The climate will in this respect prove favourable to them. Sand: Poultry will never thrive without sand in which they can scratch and roll. The fact is, they swarm with a particular species of louse, and they get rid of it by rolling and bristling their feathers in dust; and all persons who keep poultry should provide them with a quantity of sand for this purpose. A grass plot tends greatly to their health; but it will not do without a spot covered with sand from the bed of a river or the sea-beach. If the sand is twelve inches deep, it may be observed that the first thing they do on leaving their roost in the morning, is to go and scratch and roll in the sand. W.

THE LATE WOOL SALES.

[From the Price Current of Messrs. Simes and Co., London, 24th September, 1842.]

The present series of Colonial wool-sales, commencing on the 13th, and concluding on the 24th instant, was fully attended, and the bidings throughout were animated.

The quantity consisted of—

	BARRS.
Australian .....	5,823
Van Diemen's Land .....	2,690
Port Phillip .....	4,108
South Australian .....	56
Cape .....	1,121
East India .....	610

14,416

The general result has fully supported the prices of the last July sales. Australian wool of fair to good quality was much sought for; and we have pleasure in finding many celebrated flocks, which had suffered from burr and prickles, and consequent low prices, again recovering their high reputation, and realizing satisfactory prices according to times. Many considerable parcels still continue to be received in dingy, berry, prickly condition, and have produced apparently low prices. We are, nevertheless, induced to hope that a favourable season and increased care will eradicate this serious evil.

Van Diemen's Land Wool.—Notwithstanding the depressed state of the combing-trade, several flocks of known excellence realized relatively high prices: a large proportion were in unfavourable condition, and the staple short and immature. The large supply of low and middling quality, suited only for clothing purposes, now received from all parts, renders it more than ever imperative on the growers of Colonial

\* This would not do. The water so caught comes from the rigging, impregnated with sea-salt. It is not good for poultry, and is unpalatable to them; besides, weeks and weeks pass without rain. Water for all stock must be provided. Ed.

wool to keep up the quality of their flocks; and where this has been done, we can confidently refer to the list of printed prices to show that they have been fully appreciated by the buyers. The great bulk of wool received from Port Phillip, we regret to say, was in very heavy, dingy, and prickly state; but we trust that, under more favourable circumstances for management and washing, another season will cause the wool from this colony to compete with the most approved marks; many of the flocks being of superior kind.

The rapidly increasing quantity of Cape wool, and the improved quality of many flocks, causes it to be much in request, and the exertions making by the wool-growers at the Cape, by judicious and careful management and crossing, are already becoming evident in many instances; they are, however, at present the exceptions to the general bulk; these parcels, nevertheless, serve to show how much has been done in a short time, and we would particularly draw the attention of the colonists to the marked difference in price which these lots continue to produce.

East India wool, of good colour and quality, was in small quantities, and eagerly sought for: the proportion of low, which predominated, was difficult of sale.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
AUSTRALIAN FLOCKS				
Combing, superfine .....	1	9½	to	1 11½
Fair .....	1	6	—	1 8½
Good Clothing, in fair condition ..	1	7½	—	2 1
Average ditto .....	1	5	—	1 7
Ill-conditioned and inferior flocks ..	1	2	—	1 5
Lambs, superior .....	1	10½	—	2 1
Ditto, fair average .....	1	4	—	1 8
Skin .....	1	1	—	1 5½
Pieces and Locks .....	0	10	—	1 5
Partly washed and in grease .....	0	8	—	1 0
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND				
Combing, superfine .....	1	9	—	2 0½
Combing, average .....	1	5	—	1 7
Clothing, superior .....	1	5	—	1 8
Clothing, washed .....	1	6	—	1 10½
Average flocks .....	1	4	—	1 6
Inferior .....	1	1	—	1 4
Unwashed .....	0	7	—	0 10
Lambs, superior .....				
Lambs, ordinary and fair .....	1	3	—	1 7½
Skin .....	0	11½	—	1 4
PORT PHILIP .....				
Lambs .....	1	8	—	1 6½
SWAN RIVER .....				
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN				
Low, Locks and in grease .....				
CAPE .....				
Superior bale .....	0	0	—	1 11½
Good flocks .....	1	2	—	1 5
Fair .....	1	1	—	1 3
Low and in grease .....	0	6	—	0 11
EAST INDIA .....				
Superior .....	0	9	—	0 0
Fair .....	0	7	—	0 7½
Low quality .....	0	3½	—	0 5
Very inferior .....	0	1½	—	0 3

SHIPPING NEWS.

SPOREN WITH.

The Thomas Sparkes, from London to New Zealand, 21st Aug., lat. 15 N., 26 W., by the Mary Ann, arrived in the River. [The Thomas Sparkes sailed on the 1st Aug.]

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Nelson, from London, July 21, and sailed on the 27th for New Zealand.

SOUTH SEA FISHERY.

The following ships were at Ankaroo, New Zealand, on the 12th of May:—

	Barrels.	Hevs.	Barrels.
Gustave .....	1,700		900
Harmonie .....	1,300	Manobe .....	750
Asia .....	1,250		

The Martha Ridgway put into Port Nicholson, New Zealand, with 7 feet water in her hold, having struck on Barrat's reef.

The Indus will sail to-morrow for Nelson and Wellington with emigrants.

The Phoebe is appointed to sail on the 15th Nov.

The Tyne, Capt. Robertson, is advertised to sail for Wellington as soon as possible after her arrival from the colonies.

The Union will sail on the 13th for the Bay of Islands.

The Westminster, for Auckland, on the 18th of Oct.

CAUTION TO MARINERS—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

The Pearl, arrived in the Downs from China, reports, on her voyage from Sydney to Manila, having, on the 24th September, discovered an island not laid down in the charts; it lies in lat 21 59' S., long. (by good chronometers) 168 30 E., it is a fine-looking island; well wooded, with cocoa-nut trees close to the beach. At noon we were within three miles of the east point, which is in the middle of the island; off the point a reef projects about a mile to seaward; it stretches in a N. by E. direction 20 to 25 miles; the Captain, supposing it to be a new discovery, named it Burrow's Island. Two days after we made the Island of Erromanga, which proved the chronometers to be correct. After we got to the northward of the N.E. point, we saw land stretching a great distance to the N.W.; it appeared to be detached from the first island, but night coming on we could not ascertain. On the 4th of April, in sailing down the China Sea, we observed the bottom quite plain; we sounded in nine fathoms, and found the bottom to be coral; this bank is not laid down in a chart of 1840; the bank is in lat 7 36 N., long. 111 28 E., by two good chronometers, and lunar taking the day before. Although we had nine fathoms water, there may be less in some parts, and requires a good look out in this part of the China Sea.

### WHALE FISHERY, FROM THE STANDARD.

"We have been forcibly struck with a compendium of the number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery, by the whole of the maritime countries of the world; which is published monthly at Nantucket, and received yesterday by the Columbia. The list contains the names of all the ships, the date of sailing on their respective voyages, with the latest advices received from them, and their success up to that period. The enormous proportion which the United States tonnage employed in the fishery, bears to the whole of the other nations of the world, is singularly striking, and is well worthy the attention of the statesman and philosopher, as well as the merchant, looking out for gain. The importation of oil into the United States during the month of July, was 9,916 barrels of sperm, and 15,443 barrels of whale, in 12 ships, 2 barques, 3 brigs, and 1 schooner. The American tonnage at sea on the 1st of August, was 169,737, and in port 25,179; making a total of 194,916 tons employed in the whale fishery. The quantity of oil on board of the ships at sea, at the date of the latest advices, respectively, was 193,632 barrels of sperm, and 101,091 barrels of whale."

**IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.**—A letter appears in the *Toulonnais* from M. Germain, a botanist of Algiers, stating that a curious discovery has just been made by General Lamoriciere, which may prove important in a commercial point of view to the colony. It appears that the general, seeing a quantity of fig-peelings thrown about the streets of Mascara, thought they might prove prejudicial to the public health, and ordered them to be collected together and thrown in a heap outside the town. Some days afterwards, in passing by chance the same way, he perceived some white substance lying on the heap. On examining this he found it was a sort of sugar, which the fig-peelings had produced, from the heat of the sun causing a certain fermentation in the heap. These figs are of such slight value that a pound of the sugar can, it is calculated, be produced for four sous. All, in fact, that is required is to divide the fruit in two, and expose it to the rays of the sun, and then take off the

efflorescence with a soft brush. The Governor general, the letter states, has taken with him a pound of this sugar, which he intended exhibiting at a banquet he is about to offer to the principal colonists of Algeria. It is said also that he has given orders to the colonists to plant the cactus, or Barbary fig-tree, wherever they can, and that soldiers are to be sent out to cover a part of the plain of the Metidja with cacti. This operation will be easy of execution, as it is quite sufficient to let one of the shoots enter the ground to have vigorous roots immediately sent out. The vegetation is possible in the most arid ground. The saccharine matter of this fig is described as identical with that of the sugar cane—namely, purely crystallizable.

**THE NEW ZEALAND STICK OF CHALLENGE.**—This day we have had a much finer sight than ever you saw on the Hoe with soldiers. There is a part of a strange tribe of Natives arrived here, (New Plymouth, Dec. 1841,) and there appears to be something that hasn't pleased them. Thus were all armed with double barrelled guns and firelocks. They met the natives here in a large place appointed; when they came in sight of the place they began to run. One chief ran to meet them, and cast a stick out of his hand towards them, outside their ranks. When they came as far as the bounds they sat down for a little time, and then got up by order of their leader, and danced part of the war dance. The chiefs then commenced speaking one at a time, to the opposite party, and when that part of the ceremony was over, they got a great number of potatoes cooked beforehand, and meat, fish, and rice, pease, and Indian corn, and placed the crocks and kettles all in a row. A pig was given to them, split down like a fish, and cooked whole. You may depend upon it, it was a fine sight,—but they saw so many white people, I think they were afraid to go far with their warlike threats or deeds. This tribe, Waicatoes, are almost the largest tribe in the Island. There are here but about 150 or 200 natives left, the others having been taken in war long ago and some killed. It is only since the white people have been here that that they have come back again. The Stick they throw, is called the Stick of Challenge. I intend to send you by the first chance a New Zealand Stick each of you."—(From a letter to a friend in Plymouth, from Thos. Wm. Shute, New Plymouth, a working emigrant.)

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS of the New Zealand Company will be holden on Monday, the 10th day of October next, at one o'clock precisely, at this House, to consider of a Dividend on the Company's Stock.

By order,  
JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings,  
September 22, 1842.

**NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the BOOKS for TRANSFER OF STOCK in this Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st day of October next; and will be RE-OPENED on Tuesday, the 15th day of October.

By order,  
JOHN WARD, Sec.  
New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings,  
September 22, 1842.

### EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the Emigration to New Zealand, of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unsuitable. Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in a First-class Ship chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 16th of NOVEMBER NEXT, on the following terms.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guinea for a married couple, and Thirty Guinea for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin Passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families.

Families who may desire it, may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 40s per ton measurement, and 20s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts. Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT.

A Deposit of 10l will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 15th of OCTOBER, and the remainder of the Passage Money previous to embarkation.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings,  
14th September, 1842.

### 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 AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND,** under engagement to her Majesty's Colonial Commissioners, to leave Gravesend on the 18th of October, the fine frigate-built ship WESTMINSTER, A 1, register 610 tons, FORBES MICHIE, Commander; lying in the London Docks. Has a splendid poop, with first-rate accommodation for passengers; and carries an experienced surgeon.

For Cabin Passage and Freight, apply to the Owners, Messrs. DUNCAN DUNBAR and SONS, Limehouse; or to DEVITT and MOORE, 9, Billiter-street.

**SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND,** under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to Sail as under-mentioned, viz.:

**FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON,** The new first-class ship PHEBE, 471 Tons, from London, 18th November.

For further particulars, apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.

### 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.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,** one or more Sections in the Company's Settlement of Port Nicholson, not exceeding No. 300 order of choice, stating lowest price. Address X. Y. Z., Jamaica Coffee house, Cornhill.

### TO EMIGRANTS.—A DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL,

No. 2, price 7l. with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

### EMIGRATION TO PRINCES TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, or Suburban Land 10l., and of Country Land 8s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settlers has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25l; Second cabin, 12l; Steerage, 8l.

For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and Co., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

### CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ladbrook and Co., Bank.)

Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen strictly arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.

Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to  
SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

### TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON-MONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes: Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Thrashing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 120

### NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION ROOMS, No. 453, West Strand, Charing Cross.

These ROOMS were established in 1838, to enable parties emigrating to obtain that variety of information hitherto only obtainable by application to various parties and places, and to furnish the latest intelligence, by means of Files of Newspapers, regularly received from New South Wales, Western Australia, Van Diemen's Land, Port Phillip, South Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope, and where may be seen all Books, Reports, Maps, &c., relating to these Colonies. Annual Subscription 1l. Parties may avail themselves of the advantages of these rooms for a shorter period.

Every information may be obtained respecting the Purchase of Land and Emigration; cost of Passage, Freight insurance, Outfits, Transmission of Parcels and Letters, by addressing Messrs. Capper and Gole, as above.

### 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 autumn, 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, 91, Old Broad-street; or to Messrs. COURTIS, Bankers.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Building, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editor," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, Oct. 1 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 72.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## ECONOMICAL CABIN PASSAGES.

THE publication of two letters from Correspondents, on the subject of the reduction of cabin passages, gives us an opportunity of adding a few words to what we have already written. In the first place we may state, once for all, that the plan is universally approved. We are in a position to hear opinions in all directions—friendly criticisms, that would not be publicly made, often reach our ears—and we can state our belief that the New Zealand Company, in the whole course of its career, has done nothing which is so universally popular as this great reform. We have even heard persons connected with shipping admit, that if a moderate scale of cabin passages could be generally introduced, they themselves would be greatly benefited. But there is an impression amongst them that the class of cabin passengers must “fare sumptuously every day.” This we take to be a mistake. The majority have prudence on their side. Plain, wholesome fare, well served, is all that is necessary; and their real difficulty, as our correspondent TASMAR points out, is the invidious distinction between cabin and intermediate passengers, and the conduct of ignorant and vulgar-minded cabin passengers and ship-masters towards the humbler class of passengers, often their superiors in everything except the imprudent and senseless craving for distinction by the only means within their reach—a lavish expenditure. We admit that many excellent men have not the moral courage to resist this assumption of superiority, aided by ridicule, and even to those who can resist it, it is sufficiently annoying; and it is for this reason that the abolition of the invidious distinction, by carrying economy into the cabin, will obviate all the heart-burnings to which our correspondent alludes. We hear on all sides that men of “gentle” birth, of refined education and habits, and with means sufficient to command the respect of the vulgar, rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded them of economising their means, without abatement of substantial comfort or disparagement to their station in life. The cabin berths in the Phœbe are all, or nearly all engaged by persons of great respectability, of whom few, and, perhaps, even none would have taken an intermediate passage, with equal or even superior comforts. We are not among those who condemn, as unwise, the feeling which recognises such distinctions. A decent pride of station is the parent of many virtues. Men who guard their position in society with watchful jealousy, are not very likely to bring disgrace upon themselves and families, and he who is callous to inferiority of position, even though that inferiority be conventional or ideal, is not likely to be very sensitive touching distinctions which carry with them real degradation. To the right-minded, therefore, the intermediate passage must and ought to give pain, and we have not the slightest doubt that many who would have been deterred from emigrating, by the necessity of expending 200l or 300l for the passages of their families, will at once seize the opportunity of placing themselves and families in New Zealand for less than half the amount previously necessary.

We have reason to believe that the suggestion contained in our last, as to the duty of setting an example, has not been thrown away. One or two gentlemen who are about to emigrate in the spring have stated to us that on no consideration would they so far neglect the duty which they now consider they owe to the colony, as to adopt the expensive mode should the two offer themselves at the same time. They will do all in their power to bring the economical system into good repute, and in both the cases to which we allude, the station of the parties is sufficient to enable them to set ridicule at defiance.

It should also be impressed upon the master of the Phœbe, that he has a great and honourable duty to fulfil. The execution of an important reform is entrusted to him, and not a word or a sign should be permitted to escape him calculated to exalt expensiveness above economy.

Since our last, we have made some inquiries about the expense of cabin passengers, and we find that the reduction of the price to fifty pounds by private shipowners is perfectly practicable. For that sum there need be no reduction in the quantity or quality of the provisions; fresh mutton and pork, poultry, potatoes, even soft bread and milk, indeed every thing that can be comprised in the phrase good wholesome plain fare, may be served to the cabin table, leaving the passengers to purchase such wine and spirits as they may require, at a fixed tariff. Let us earnestly recommend to ship-owners the good policy of adopting this system. It will swell the stream of emigration, and add to their aggregate profits, by leaving a good and remunerative freight for the space occupied by the cabin passengers.

As far as one trial 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.

Before we close these observations, we venture again to urge upon the Company the necessity of attaching a condition to all their contracts for the conveyance of steerage passengers, that the owners do covenant and agree to take cabin passengers without wine at 50l. It may be urged that this would raise the price of the steerage passage. We do not think so. The objection clearly proceeds on the assumption that 50l would not pay the shipowner, and that, therefore, they must make up the deficiency elsewhere. Our position is, that the difference between 50l and 70l will be made up by doing away with useless luxuries, and the increased numbers who would emigrate at the low sum would, we believe, make the shipowners' aggregate profits greater. Once more inviting the respectable shipowners to cooperate in this matter, we conclude.

## MEETING OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

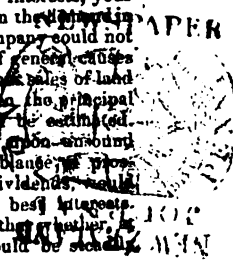
A Special General Court of Proprietors of the New Zealand Company was held at the New Zealand House on Monday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's stock. In the absence of the Governor, Mr. Joseph Somes, Mr. Aglionby, M.P., took the chair. Among the Directors and Proprietors present were, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Bart., Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, Mr. C. Buller, M.P., Mr. Ross Donolly Mangles, M.P., Captain Nairne, Mr. Sheriff Pilcher, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Vincent Eyre, Mr. Willis, Mr. King, and Mr. Gowen and others. The minutes of the previous meeting, which contained a resolution recommending an allowance of 1,500l a-year to the Directors and Auditors, as a remuneration for their services, were read and confirmed. The Secretary, Mr. Ward, read the following Report:—

### SIXTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

1. This Court of Proprietors having been specially convened for the purpose of considering a dividend, your Directors will confine their Report to the special object of the meeting—reserving, as on former occasions, their general exposition of the affairs of the Company for the annual meeting in May.

2. For particular information respecting the assets and liabilities of the Company, your Directors beg to refer you to statement C, appended to their Fifth Report, submitted to you in May last. In paragraph 22 of that Report, directing your attention to the statement in question, you were apprised that the universal stagnation of enterprise, depressing most seriously every interest connected with the shipping, the commerce, the manufactures, and the general domestic industry of this country, and extending, with still more mischievous effects, to the Australian colonies, had restricted those sales of land—from which, apart from the progressive enhancement of the value of your territorial possessions—the annual income of the Company, must be derived. The six months that have elapsed since the Fifth Report was laid before you, have produced, as you are well aware, no general improvement of the condition of any of the great interests above referred to; and it would be vain to expect that at a time when the active and industrious classes are struggling with unparalleled difficulties, their attention should be directed towards colonial investments or adventures with the same earnestness as in a period of national prosperity.

3. In truth, the transactions of this Company are necessarily of such a nature as to render it very unlikely that its returns in money should be steady and equable enough to admit of the payment of a dividend unvarying in amount. The assets of the Company consist mainly of land. That land in a state of nature, without population to reclaim and cultivate it, and without capital to sustain that population whilst thus engaged, is utterly valueless. With increasing population and wealth, the value of the land must rise in a rapidly increasing ratio. But it may so happen, that in any given half-year or even year, the operations requisite to give such value may absorb a large part or even the whole of the price realised from the sale of land within that period. Yet at the same time, the value of the assets of the Company may have largely increased, and its prosperity be placed upon greatly extended and strengthened foundations. Having this view of your position and interests, your Directors are not discouraged by a temporary diminution in the value of land in this country for your land. It is not merely that this Company could not expect to enjoy a special exemption from the influence of general causes of depression, but that the amount of money realized from sales of land in any limited period, is by no means the only, nor even the principal standard by which the position of the Company should be estimated. Such sales, if pressed on at inadequate prices, or made upon sound principles, though they might create a short-lived semblance of prosperity, and afford the temporary means of paying large dividends, would ultimately be in the highest degree injurious to your best interests. What is of paramount importance to those interests; is that at any given time, sales be many or few, your measures should be such



directed towards the grand object of enhancing the value of the property which you possess in New Zealand. Upon the energy and judgment with which that object is pursued, the prosperity of the Company must depend. Of this, as well as that the stagnation in the demand for land is transitory, your Directors have been so entirely convinced, that they have spared no exertions, during the half-year just concluded, to pour into New Zealand that tide of emigration, both of capitalists and labourers, by which alone value can be given to your possessions in those islands, and by the continued influx of which that value may be almost indefinitely enhanced. They have combined with their efforts to this end whatever steps appeared to them best calculated to advance most rapidly, and to place upon the most secure foundations, the prosperity of the settlements which you have founded; being actuated to this course, not only by a sense of duty towards the colonists, but by the clear perception that every addition to the population and wealth of those settlements must enhance proportionally the value of the adjacent lands of the Company, although, as is obvious, outlay directed to such objects must interfere with the means of deriving a large immediate return from your invested capital. But your Directors are convinced that in the administration of affairs of such magnitude as those of the Company, it would be the most short-sighted policy to grasp at immediate large profit, at the expense of neglecting the permanent improvement of your possessions; and they are happy to state that they have been able to give full effect to these views. During the six months under review, whilst emigration to the old Colonies of Australia has been almost entirely suspended, that of this Company has been carried on without interruption, and upon a great scale. The result of these energetic proceedings have been most favourable. The vessels chartered for the conveyance of free emigrants, have also carried out a large proportion of capitalists,—the employers of labour. The latest accounts from your settlements represent them as eminently flourishing. Despatches received on the 6th instant, from Nelson, state that the lands reserved for the Company in that settlement have already acquired considerable value from the general prosperity of the colonists. And during the period under review, an arrangement has been made with her Majesty's Colonial Department, which will add no less than 100,000 acres to your possessions.

4. Still, as your actual income from the sale of land has been but small: as the general aspect of the times is not yet materially improved: and as it is obviously prudent, under such circumstances, to husband your resources until there shall be a clearer prospect of a return of general prosperity; your Directors are of opinion that you will do well to limit the dividend for the half-year last past to 2½ per cent, being at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. They are convinced that by taking this cautious course, you will not only add to their power of carrying on your affairs with energy and advantage; but that the public at large, contrasting this forbearance with the vigour and magnitude of your measures of emigration, and with the undiminished support extended to the settlements which you have planted; will be disposed to regard your proceedings with increased favour, and to repose the greater confidence in your judgment and integrity.

New Zealand House, Oct. 10, 1842.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Report, Mr. Lance moved its adoption. He said that he had always objected to the dividend of 10 per cent.: he had hesitated to belong to the Company in consequence of the large dividend, which seemed to put it on a level with the bubble companies. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated, in reply to questions, that since the formation of the Company's settlements, not fewer than 8,473 persons had been sent by their means. Since the junction of the Plymouth with the London Company, 50,000 acres had been sold in the district of Taranaki.

Thanks having been unanimously voted to the Chairman and Directors, the meeting separated.

#### LETTER OF MESSRS. HANSON AND ALZDORF ON THE MANEWATU DISTRICT.

PRINTED IN NO. 66 OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, OF THE 23D JULY, P. 176.

In the first paragraph of this Report, they speak of a valley called Wairarapa, and others within a reachable distance of Wellington, and add, "The cost of constructing roads in such a country is necessarily great; and when there are only a few hundred acres in each valley, no sufficient inducement will be offered to incur the requisite expense." This report is a very interesting one, and can hardly be lauded too much; but on the subject of roads, these gentlemen are greatly mistaken; the fertile vallies which they have described, may readily be cultivated, without fine roads to each of them.

If any one who has visited the range of mountains that form the Southern Boundary of the Bay of Naples, will but call to mind the sort of garden cultivation which is carried on in the smallest vallies in that interesting country, will remember that everything comes down from them on the backs of mules. There is no public system of making roads whatever. There is one public road across the beautiful plain of Sorrento, and to it everything is brought down from the vallies within the mountains, and never was the complaint of want of roads uttered by any of its cultivators, and there the vallies are not a few hundred acres, but every fertile spot has been sought out with great industry, and is made to produce large crops. The lupin is the earliest spring plant, and is found excellent food for the milch cows. The people live very much upon esculent vegetables. Pork is the meat chiefly consumed by them, their fat hogs being decidedly the finest in the world. They buy them as young pigs at the market of Salerno, and fat them in the mountains of Sorrento. The cultivators of these vallies live in a very superior manner to English agricultural labourers, being better housed, better clothed, and better fed, and all this with nothing but mule paths; but born within its view, and accustomed to it from their in-

fancy, are ignorant of the enjoyment which some of the most beautiful scenery in the world yield to the occasional sojourner.

The fact is, an Englishman emigrates to Wellington, and expects to find fine roads, by which he can drive a carriage into the interior of the country; but the man who grumbles at his disappointment in not finding them, evidently is not one who has seen much of Europe.

There are no carriage roads in Sicily, a country cultivated for thousands of years: none in the great kingdom of Hungary. In the latter country, the lightest four-wheeled carriages, in dry weather, cross it at all directions with horses that never had a shoe on their feet. In the former, all travelling, all work, is done by mules. New Zealand appears to want mules sadly. Could they not be brought from Valparaiso or Rio de Janeiro. But to return to the subject of the valley of Wairarapa and the neighbourhood. Colonel Wakefield, in his dispatch dated February 8, 1842, inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 66, dated July 23, page 175, says, "I also commenced my journey northward on horseback on the 30th of November, in company with Captain Daniell, Mr. Molesworth, and Mr. G. Duppa. The bridle road to Porirua presented no difficulties, and we reached that harbour in three hours." This bridle road of three hours will soon be, or most likely by this time is, improved, and to it bridle paths will open from the different vallies of Wairarapa. It will not so much depend upon roads as the description of persons who may be planted in these fertile vallies. Mechanics from English towns would not do at all; but take any of the peasantry from the North of Devon, from the neighbourhood of Barnstaple or Ilfracombe, or take them from the hilly county of Cavan, used to small occupations and hilly country, and pack saddles, or, if you need more, some of the fine peasantry from the Tyrol. They would rise with the lark, and the youngster would whistle as they went out for the cows. The North Devon cattle would fancy that their sea voyage had returned them to their own country, and the women of such peasantry would think nothing of going to Wellington market, on horseback, with their butter or their cheese, their eggs and their poultry. There is many a farmer's family who would rejoice in the removal, who now pay as much for a year's rent as they could purchase the land for 30 cows; and from these reports the probability is that a great deal of these fertile vallies are well adapted to irrigation from the small mountain streams. This, again, is well understood by the peasantry of many parts of Devonshire.

There are some advantages in the Company's settlements, which, although frequently named, have never been sufficiently dwelt upon.

Viz., Maize—a proof of an excellent warm climate—this will prove in fine farming an excellent alternate crop between white straw crops. It is the best of food for poultry and hogs, which generally abound where it is cultivated.

Again, Turnips—What an advantage the country must have from their cultivation. This alone must give it an immense advantage over the whole Australian group.

Much of the content of the settlers must depend on their arrival upon their going to spots which assimilate with their early habits. A Devonshire mountain farmer would be happy in the valley of Wairarapa, whilst a Birmingham tradesman would be the most miserable person on earth. The former would never grumble about the roads, whilst the latter would lament that he had not a stage coach to carry him backwards and forwards to Wellington.

It may be asked, how are the farmers of a particular spot to be persuaded to emigrate?

The north of Devonshire shall be taken as an example; the people whom it would be useful to send out, and who would be glad to go, and who have the means of going, know no more of a London newspaper than they do of a paper in the moon. The Company's advertisements they never hear of, the provincial papers are not taken in at above one farm-house in ten, but they know the names of many of the gentlemen who are Directors of the West of England Board; and their names at the head of a familiarly-written short tract, setting forth the advantages to them, to their young people wishing to marry, of emigration, will have great weight. An active zealous agent in the centre of the district, perhaps the editor of a provincial paper, should be appointed. The tract should be distributed at markets in that district, particularly amongst the country-women who attend the markets. Reference should be made to the agent. They will emigrate in numbers much more readily than singly, numbers will go together. A very different passage must be provided for them to any which have yet gone out. The cabin passenger will hardly be wanted, there will be much more equality amongst them, and none used to luxurious habits; each head of a family will take out a grown-up apprentice of each sex.

Fifty young men just married from this dairy-country, being told that they could buy the fee simple for the amount of a year's rent, will readily be found to go together. Say that they buy a section of 100 acres, at 30s—150l; that none are allowed to go but can pay down 150l more, to be returned to them on their arrival at Wellington; and that each should find a young man and young woman as servants to go out with them. They must also pay for their own passage money, which should be at a cheap rate. This would be enough for one ship, that is, 200 persons, a surgeon, a schoolmaster and his wife, two country carpenters and their wives. And every ship should carry out 10 of the best North Devonshire cows, in calf, and one young bull. A Bramah press in the war was in use to press hay in a small compass for the cavalry, this should be used to press hay for these cows.

The ship should go at first to Rio, to these take in hay and water, and perhaps some mules.

There is a population in Wales very similar to that in the North of Devonshire, to whom these observations may apply. Again, in the county of Carvan, in Ireland, there would be little difficulty in thus quickly peopling the valleys near Wellington, and within two years plentifully supplying the town with potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, and poultry; and the Company's selling these valleys for 30s an acre to persons with sufficient capital to bring them into cultivation, without wanting a road for wheel carriages. W.

#### CLEARING THE FOREST.

Few more valuable communications have ever appeared in the *New Zealand Journal* than the reprint of Captain Liardet's Letter to the *Times*, in the *Journal*, No. 70, for September 17, p. 219; but there is one part of it to which it is important to call that excellent man's attention, as it is to be hoped that this letter is but the first of many which he will address to the *Times*. Hitherto, some one has managed to have articles inserted in the *Times* newspaper, which have given a very false representation of New Zealand; but it is certain that the editor of that widely extended and influential paper has far too great a respect for its numerous readers to prefer gratifying an individual, whoever he may be, to letting them know the truth. The high character which Captain Liardet bears must create that confidence in him that there can be no doubt but that whatever he may be pleased to address to the *Times* will be inserted, and as whatever it may be will be reprinted in the *New Zealand Journal*, his statements will have wider circulation, if his letters are, in the first instance, inserted in the *Times*, rather than appearing in the *New Zealand Journal*.

The letter of Mr. Smith, which Captain Liardet has sent to the Directors of the New Zealand Company, stating that land in New Zealand may be cleared for 16*l* is founded in error, as much as Mr. Duppa's statement was at 40*l*. It may be of use to call Captain Liardet's and the Directors attention to the important paper inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 61, May 14, 1842, and, although at the expense of recapitulation, it is important at this time to quote the paragraphs from it for the benefit of the newspaper readers of the *New Zealand Journal*. Those who preserve it, to bind up as a book of reference, no doubt will turn to the whole article, which cannot be too much or too often impressed upon every settler. "The first account we have of clearing in New Zealand was at an expense of 12*l* per acre. That was too much, but it was a first trial conducted by inexperience, yet it is far below the sum Mr. Duppa stated. We have reason to believe that the land so cleared, was *over cleared*, that is, the American system was neglected, and English error prevailed. But their clearing has been since done much lower. We believe at 10*l* and even 8*l*, and it will be seen, from a quotation from a letter from New Plymouth, that land may be cleared for 10*l*, and for agricultural purposes for half that sum. To this we have no doubt it will come. The New Zealand settlers will learn to leave the larger stumps to be disposed of by the elements, as in America (this is an error, they will only be the stools to future trees if the shoots are suffered to spring up\*—if stock is turned in to browse them off the roots will die, and be easily eradicated; but the only way is to turn stock in to continually browse them), and, although some loss of land is involved in that course, yet there is an enormous saving of labour, enough indeed, to make the difference between fortune on one hand, and ruin on the other. Fortunately, there are in New Zealand a few settlers of the superior class who have had the advantage of American experience. They will, we doubt not, instruct their fellow settlers in the course to be pursued; but what is really wanted is, a good supply of strong arms capable of wielding the American lumber-man's axe. In experienced hands, it is a noble instrument. Before the American chopper, armed with the heavy axe, the forest falls with a rapidity which an English forester will scarcely credit. An acre of dense forest, chopped, logged, and ready for burning in one week! Will it be believed? Yet such is the fact."

It is also suggested in this paper, that there may be Yankee choppers in the American whaling ships in the New Zealand seas, who, from high wages, may be tempted to exchange their work; all this may be well in positions where the word cannot be turned to account. There are three ways of doing this; one by adopting the Swiss slides described by Babbage, p. 275, in his *Economy of Machinery*, and thus sliding the timber to the rivers, and then floating it to saw mills turned by the stream. Another will be by a rough manufacture in the woods themselves, carried on at any rate in all parts of French forests, where staves, hoops, &c. are made: and thus gross timber is easily carried away in detail; and, lastly, turning the ashes from the burnings into potash, which will be readily moved in panniers, on panniers, to the ports for export. All these plans will materially diminish the expense of clearing; and in many instances, instead of being an expense to the settler, his timber will realise a great deal of money. In another part of the paper to which reference has been made, the following remark will be found:—"We have reason to believe that the plough is resorted to far too early in New Zealand. When the wood is first removed, the soil beneath is, for the most part, decayed vegetable mould, and harrowing is all that is at first necessary." For this operation, the scarifier will be found a much more useful instrument than the harrow. The teeth of the scarifier may be placed in frames of different sizes, adapted to the distance at which the stumps may be from each other; and after the seed has been sown, it may be covered with a wooden toothed harrow, the frame pegged together, that thus the whole may be cut out of the forest without any expense of iron. When mules and asses are numerous in New Zealand, they will mount these hills,

\* The stumps decay.—Eo.

and draw these light implements much more readily than heavy horses. In the Dutch settlement of Timor, Dr. Wilson says, "The chief mode of agriculture practised here is highly curious. To prepare a field for the reception of rice, maize, or wheat, a herd of buffaloes are turned into it, and chased to and fro, until the ground is imagined to be sufficiently wrought; and notwithstanding this slovenly system of husbandry, the fertile earth yields an abundant return." There is no doubt but that treading wheat in with the feet of oxen is an excellent method; but the land should be smoothed afterwards with a light harrow, to prevent holes remaining, which when filled with rain, would rot the young plant, but as far as rendering the ground firm, it is a plant which thrives best under such a system. W.

#### COB AND PISA BUILDINGS.

CAPTAIN LIARDET, whom no one values more highly than the writer of this, in his interesting letter to the editor of the *Times*, copied in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 70, p. 219, speaking of New Plymouth, says, "there is clay from which they make bricks, but the Devonshire and Cornish emigrants build excellent houses of mud and straw mixed, which they call 'Cob.' This is the sort of building referred to in another article in the same number, page 223, in which it was stated that Francis, Duke of Bedford, took some pains to have farm buildings erected in this manner. What is done by the Devonshire and Cornish people, is but rough work in comparison with what Mr. Salmon, the home steward at the Woburn farm, used to effect under the direction of the noble Duke, and the frame which he used for the purpose, is not generally used, and it is believed is unknown in the western counties. It was Mr. Salmon who, sometime between the years 1802 and 1808, wrote an account of the way in which he constructed these buildings, and at the request of the Duke of Bedford, Mr. Arthur Young inserted it in the *Annals of Agriculture*;—that article should be now copied in the *New Zealand Journal*,—and as it is probable that considerable improvement has taken place in the course of the last 35 years ago, should this catch the eye of the Duke of Bedford, or Lord John Russell, they would be following up the wishes of their uncle, if they would, either of them, inquire what improvement has occurred since his time, in Pisa building, and send it to the *New Zealand Journal*. Few men were more anxious for the improvement of his native country than Francis, Duke of Bedford; and he was indefatigable in his attention to every subject connected with rural economy. He had an able friend and adviser in the celebrated Arthur Young. Had these excellent persons been living, there is no doubt but they would have given every information for the benefit of the rising Colony.

The agricultural meetings of the present day are more numerous attended than in the life time of Mr. Coke, who lately died Lord Leicester, and Francis, Duke of Bedford. Lord Spencer is the present leader upon these subjects, and Sir Robert Peel has taken a conspicuous part in these gatherings, but there is no "Annals of Agriculture" to record the useful matters discussed at them. It is believed that many who take part in them could forward useful matter to the *Journal*, for the benefit of the settlers in New Zealand. These are objects which have not been despised by great men, from the days of Pliny to the present time. Mr. Pitt, during the short leisure which he had previous to the peace of Amiens, turned his mind almost exclusively to agriculture, when at Walmer, and might be frequently seen walking after the plough, and conversing with the men who held them. Charles Fox was a first-rate botanist, and delighted in his garden. The Right Hon. Charles Foster, who died Lord Oriel, was the best arborist of his day: and even George III. furnished papers for the *Annals of Agriculture*, under the signature of Robert Robinson, and delighted to have had Somerville and Arthur Young to walk with him over the farm at Windsor. And amongst other correspondents of Mr. Young, we may number no less names than those of Edmund Burke and Washington; some of Burke's letters are printed in the collection of his works; but he was personally intimate with Mr. Young, which commenced with the love of the former for rural economy, and continued to his death. W.

#### LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

[We continue to print so much of this document as is interesting to our readers. The extracts in our last related to emigration; the following concerns the sale of land. We omit the Colonies which do not immediately concern our readers, confining our extracts to the several Colonies of the Southern hemisphere.]

##### SALE OF LAND.

##### LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.

THE next division of our subject is the Sale of Colonial Lands. It has been often remarked that the variations which at successive periods have been made by merely administrative authority in the principle upon which the waste lands should be disposed of have discouraged the public from investing money in the purchase of them. The Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to investigate the subject in 1856, reported that the system of sale had not yet been productive of all the good which might be expected to flow from it when brought into more extended operation, and with the guarantee of an Act of Parliament. They therefore recommended that the principle should be affirmed by an act of the Legislature, in order to give to it a character of permanency and stability which it did not then possess. The same opinions were expressed by the Parliamentary Committee of last year upon the affairs of South Australia, with direct reference, indeed, to that colony alone, but in terms which showed that the Committee had weighed the applicability of their views to all. We rejoice, therefore, in having to record, that during the last 12 months the mode in which the public lands shall be disposed of in the most extensive regions which

are now in the course of settlement by British enterprise and industry, including, therefore, not only Australia but Canada, has been fixed and regulated by legislative enactments. As regards Australia, the measure was introduced by your Lordship into Parliament during the present session, and has recently passed into a law. By this Act, it is provided that no part of the public land shall ever be alienated, except by sale; that all lands shall be exposed once at least to public competition, at an up-set price of not less than 1*l.* per acre, and that the portions of ordinary country lands which, having been so offered, may remain unsold, shall afterwards be purchasable at the same price at which they had been put up and not bought. It is also enacted that the lowest up-set price, once established in any of these colonies, is not to be reduced, except by Act of Parliament, and that one-half, at least, of the proceeds of the sales must, of necessity, be appropriated to immigration. While such has been the provision made by Parliament for regulating sales of lands in Australia, an Act for the same purpose in Canada was passed by the legislature of the United Province in their first session. According to this law, the public lands are to be sold at a price to be, from time to time, fixed and ascertained by the authority of the Governor. The Governor may also grant a right of purchase by private contract to persons interested in acquiring particular portions of land; and he is empowered to bestow free grants of not more than 50 acres upon actual settlers. The funds to be realized under the provisions of the Act are not specially appropriated, but will form part of the general revenue of each colony.

It may, perhaps, seem remarkable that the two laws which have been passed so nearly at the same time, and, consequently, when the same amount of information upon the facts bearing on the subject was possessed by both legislatures, should be based upon principles which are, in some respects, essentially different; and that, by the Colonial Act, a large measure of discretion is allowed to the governor of the province, which, by the Imperial Act, is not conferred even upon her Majesty in Council. It is, however, to be observed that the circumstances of Canada and of Australia, as affecting the mode in which their lands should be sold, are, in many respects, very unlike. A long experience in Canada has shown that, while the system of auction introduces, as it can hardly avoid doing, a great amount of uncertainty and delay in the acquisition of land, it has seldom, if ever, been attended with advantage to the public revenue. Large portions of the public lands have already passed into the hands of private proprietors, who retain them in a state of wilderness, and, as sellers of land, are competitors in the market with the Government. In the neighbouring states, moreover, every facility is afforded for the ready acquisition of land at the most moderate rates. There can scarcely, therefore, be any inducement to purchasers to make any advance upon the low average price at which the public lands are offered for sale. Again, as regards the application of the money arising from the sale of lands, this revenue is, by the Act of Union, made to form part of the consolidated fund, and appropriated to the payment of the public debt and the fixed charges of government; and while it could not, consistently with the objects which it was deemed indispensable to provide for by that law, have been made available for immigration, neither do there exist the same motives of policy for such an appropriation in Canada, so long as the spontaneous immigration of British labourers continues to the great extent which it annually reaches at present. Upon the third point of difference between the Canadian and the Imperial Land Act, we have on another occasion stated to your Lordship that we look with considerable apprehension to the renewal in any form of the system of free grants. We do not doubt, however, that the objections to which they were formerly found open, will induce the utmost caution and watchfulness on the part of the provincial government in carrying out the scheme which has been authorized by the present law.

On the other hand, as regards Australia, the experience of the past has shown that though the method of sale by auction has in some instances proved inconvenient and oppressive to persons desirous of being purchasers of land, yet the adoption of sale by a fixed price would, in many instances, have involved the loss of a very considerable portion of the revenue which, under another mode of proceeding, has actually been realized. A mixed system, by which both methods of sale might be combined, appeared the most likely, if properly administered, to ensure the benefits and obviate the evils of each. It was this view which induced us at an early period last year to submit our opinion in favour of such a plan to the consideration of the Secretary of State; and its adoption was afterwards recommended by the higher authority of the Committee of the House of Commons on South Australia, after they had closely investigated all the facts and reasonings which bore upon the subject. And it is accordingly such a mixed plan which is established in Australia by the present Act, requiring in all cases the check in the first instance of an exposure to public competition, but afterwards affording the *bona fide* settler an opportunity of acquiring, without the delay or uncertainty of auction, the ordinary country lands of the colony.

Having thus adverted separately, as was due to their importance, to the legislative enactments by which the disposal of the waste lands in the most extensive regions open to British settlers is, in future, to be regulated, perhaps the most convenient course which we can pursue is to state, in regard to each of the colonies, any circumstance of recent occurrence, connected with the disposal of its waste lands, which may appear deserving of notice in a review of so general a character as the present.

#### DISPOSAL OF LANDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales, within a comparatively recent period, the greatest activity prevailed in the purchase of the Crown Lands. For a time, two modes of sale existed, that by auction in the older portions of the colony, and by fixed price in the district of Port Phillip. In the latter case there was combined, with the fixed price, a method of what has been called special survey, by which any person paying down the price of eight square miles was entitled to select his land in any of the unsurveyed districts he might think fit, and demand that it should be surveyed for him. Land, to the value of nearly 50,000*l.*, was sold under this system; but, after a short time, it was abolished, as it was feared in the colony that it might be attended with the evils attendant upon too great a dispersion of the population. Under the Australian Land Act, to which we have already referred, the Governor will have a discretionary power of selling by private contract, if he thinks proper, a block of 20,000 acres of unsurveyed land in any part of the colony, but

subject to various limitations as to price, figure of the block, and the extent of the survey to be effected by the Government.

The revenue arising from the sale of land in New South Wales had gone on steadily increasing from the year 1834, when it amounted only to 12,509*l.*, up to 1840, for which year, and the one immediately preceding, the returns show the following very large amounts of receipts:—

1839. Sydney District .....	£96,518
Port Phillip .....	70,060
Total .....	£166,578

1840. Sydney District .....	£99,231
Port Phillip .....	218,020
Total .....	£317,251

It is also a remarkable fact, that by a return made up the 30th of June 1840, the average price which had been realised for town allotments in Melbourne, at Port Phillip, appears to have been not less than at the rate of 939*l.* per acre. After the last of the above-mentioned years, the sale of land seems to have received a decided check; and a statement of the amount for the first 11 months of 1841, gives only 84,145*l.* Various causes have been assigned for this great decrease. It probably must have arisen in some degree from the exhaustion of capital by the sales of the previous year; and perhaps still more from the commercial distress which has so extensively prevailed in the colony. We think a caution may be derived from the circumstance of its sudden decrease, as to the prudence of giving countenance to the plan, which has been frequently suggested, of borrowing money upon the security of this fund, and in reliance on the countenance of a revenue which appears capable of such great fluctuation.

Any account of the mode of disposing of lands in New South Wales would be very imperfect, which did not refer to the system that so extensively prevails of granting licences to use lands for pasture. It had long been an established regulation of the Government that no land should be sold beyond the part of the country laid out into counties; and the extreme boundaries of all the existing counties, therefore, came to be known by the name of the boundaries, or limits of location. Until lately they were confined to the 20 counties around Sydney, and the lands in the vicinity of Port Phillip, but some other important districts have since been added, as we shall presently have occasion to mention, to the places available for permanent settlement. Within the limits of location land has either been sold or let on lease; beyond those limits it has been neither sold nor let, but licences have been granted for the occupation of such portion of land as may be desired by proprietors of stock, on each of which licences a fee of 10*l.* is payable annually, and an assessment under a local ordinance (2 Vict. No. 27) is levied on the stock depastured thereon. Each allotment of land for which a licence is thus given, is called a station, and the size of the stations may vary from 5,000 to 30,000 acres. The extent to which this system has been made use of is very large indeed. By the latest return which we have seen, being for the last half year of 1840, the number of stations was 718; the people living within the districts in which they were comprised amounted to 7,068; there were between 9,000 and 10,000 acres in cultivation, and the stock amounted to nearly a million and a half of sheep, besides a large quantity of horses and cattle. The extent of the lands over which the parties had a right to depasture this stock is not stated in the document to which we are now referring; but in the similar return for the previous half year, when the number of stations was only 673, the runs were estimated to reach over 5,022,560 acres. The amount of assessment at the end of the year 1840 was 5,216*l.* In closing the recapitulation of these facts, we may observe that the previous explanation of the nature of the licensing system has been drawn by us from an exceedingly useful and interesting despatch of Sir George Gipps's, that was printed for Parliament in March 1841, on the progressive discovery and occupation of New South Wales. The recent Act on Land-sales has continued to the Governor the power of granting pasture licenses for periods not exceeding twelve months, and exempts the lands from sale so long as the licence for their occupation continues in force.

A new district at Portland Bay, near the south-western extremity of the colony, was opened for settlement in the autumn of 1840. At the first sale 337 acres, which were disposed of, produced the sum of 17,245*l.*, being at the average rate of more than 50*l.* per acre. This number of acres was composed of 20 acres for building, which sold at the rate of 551*l.* per acre; 50 acres of land, fit for garden, which produced 64*l.* per acre; and 267 acres of cultivable land, which sold for 11*l.* 7*s.* per acre. We need make no comment on the signal illustration which these figures afford of the value that people on the spot, practically conversant with the subject, attach to well situated lands in Australia, even where they are quite newly offered to permanent occupation.

In the same year a valuable country, of considerable extent, lying at the south east extremity of the colony, was discovered by a foreigner, Count Strelski. It is stated to comprise "3,600 square miles of forests, plains, and valleys, which in richness of soil, pasturage, and situation, cannot be surpassed." These favourable accounts have been confirmed by the reports of private parties who have subsequently explored the country, entering it from the coast. From their statement it also appears probable, that there is very good anchorage at the adjacent inlet, called Corner Inlet, which is represented by them to communicate with a fine country traversed by various rivers. Land had already been demanded of the government in the neighbourhood, and the governor had taken measures for reserving there the site of a town. There seems every reason to expect that that it may at no distant day take its rank among the many important settlements which have been successively established in different parts of New South Wales.

There is another portion of the country, in a different direction, for it is situated in the northern part of the colony, which is represented to be of the finest description, and which has long been ready for occupation. The surveyor-general, in recent evidence before the Legislative Council, states that these lands, situated some of them in the county of Macquarrie, some at Clarence River, and others at Moreton Bay, would probably command an immediate sale. Of one portion he says: "There

is a great abundance of land on the banks of the Clarence of the very best quality, well watered, having the advantage of water carriage, and not too heavily timbered." The Legislative Council have strongly recommended that portions of these lands, as well as of lands situated in other districts of the colony, should now be opened, "under a full assurance," they say, "that such a measure would not only be the means of raising a large amount of revenue, but be conducive also to the general welfare of the colony." We apprehend that there is no doubt that this advice will be complied with, and that the further settlement of this great and prosperous colony may be expected to make rapid progress upon good and sound principles.

PORT ESSINGTON.

Before leaving the subject of New South Wales, we would advert very briefly to a settlement which, though removed to a great distance, is under the same government. We mean Port Essington, the only inter-tropical portion of Australia which has yet been occupied by Europeans. When we formerly submitted our views at great length upon the formation of a settlement on this spot, her Majesty's Government were not prepared to sanction any advance of money to defray the cost of its first establishment. We were recently directed by your lordship to endeavour to ascertain how far the mercantile interest would be prepared to support the scheme of a commercial establishment at Port Essington, if the Government should determine upon forming a permanent settlement there. We made the necessary inquiries in various quarters, but have hitherto been unable to find that there are any individuals in this country who feel any particular interest in the establishment of a settlement on this spot, or who would be prepared to make any offer the acquisition of town allotments, which we understood it was chiefly intended to offer for sale. It will remain to be seen whether any more active interest in the place will manifest itself at Sydney. In the meantime, it continues in the occupation of the Government, but no private party has as yet acquired a right of property in the land. Its fine harbour, however, and its convenient position, seem fitted to render it at some future time a valuable settlement for commercial purposes; and may prove the means of affording refuge to the crews of ships wrecked in the dangerous passage of Torres Straits, as well as refreshment for vessels which have come through that navigation on their way to China and the East Indies.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

In Van Diemen's Land, the revenue arising from the sales of land amounted in 1839 to 23,256*l.*, and in 1840 to 55,305*l.* and the Governor reports that considerable tracts of valuable soil still remain in the possession of the Crown. The lands having been sold at auction, the average price during the last year above-mentioned, was 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per acre. We are glad to find that it is the intention of the local government to settle the long pending question of the arrears of quit-rents in this colony. It has been resolved that all arrears before the year 1835 are to be given up, and payment of the rest by instalments is to be enforced. It is quite just that all persons should be required to comply with the conditions upon which they have accepted their grants of land, and we are happy to see it officially stated that the circumstances of the settlers at the present time are most favourable to such a measure, inasmuch as their farms are now very generally worth at twenty times the quit-rent valuation. Believing that the collection of the quit-rents may often bring the Government and the settlers into unpleasant collision, we have recommended that the alternative of a redemption upon moderate terms should at all times be open to the proprietors.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In Western Australia the course of improvement, though slow from the faults of its early settlement, is marked and constant. Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the lands held by individuals, large portions of which, as they could never cultivate them, it must be presumed they would be desirous of selling, it appears that 13,666 acres of the public lands were last year sold by auction at an average price of 1*l.* 1*s.* an acre. The total quantity of land in this colony which had been alienated from the Crown to the end of 1840, was not less than about one million and a half acres, while the whole population at that time amounted to only 2,354, of which number only 1,205 were adult males above twelve years of age. The large original grants which were made subject to conditions of improvement, have, to a certain extent, been in course of diminution since 1837; an arrangement having been made with the settlers by the authority of the Secretary of State, under which they were entitled, when the conditions of improvement had not been fulfilled, upon the surrender of a portion of the grant, to claim a full title to the remainder, or upon the surrender of the whole, to be allowed a certain remission of price in any purchases of land they might afterwards effect. The Governor has also more recently afforded facilities to the settlers to redeem their allotments, whether in town or country, from the obligations attaching to them, by a small pecuniary payment; and from this source a land revenue of some considerable amount has been realised. The local legislature has recently imposed a tax of one per cent. upon the transfer of private lands. Under the peculiar circumstances of this colony, we believe that this measure is right in principle, but the smallness of the amount, with reference to the cheapness of land, forbids us to anticipate any important result from it in contributing to the fund applicable to the service of emigration. This colony is much distinguished for the attention which has been paid by the authorities in it to the welfare and preservation of the aborigines; and the only other point connected with the disposal of the public lands which we would mention, is the plan recently adopted by the Governor, and which has received your Lordship's sanction, of granting a certain remission of money in the purchase of land, to any settler who can prove that he has kept a native in his employ for two years; and a still larger remission in any case where it can be proved that a native has been instructed in any useful trade or calling. This plan proceeds upon the principle that a native reclaimed from wildness is a labourer gained to the colony, and that payment may be made for his instruction at the same rate as would have been done for his conveyance from Europe. We would offer no objection to the soundness of the principle, but we think that the utmost caution will be required to guard against abuse in carrying it into effect.

NEW ZEALAND.

With regard to New Zealand, the most important subject connected with the settlement of its lands, and indeed with its future prosperity, is the adjudication of the claims of parties professing to have acquired land in the islands before they became a colony of this country. A commissioner, for the adjustment of these claims was sent from this country in the month of May, 1841, but as yet a report of his proceedings has not been received. The principles on which these claims should be adjusted were first settled by an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, passed in August 1840, which was afterwards replaced by an Act passed in New Zealand itself, embodying almost all the same provisions. The governor has since reported his intention to introduce a new Bill on the subject, but it has not yet reached this country. In the meantime two towns have been occupied and laid out by the governor, one called Russell, on the Bay of Islands, and the other Auckland, situated in a more central position in the Northern Island, and which is to be the capital of the colony. Returns have been received of the first land sale at Auckland, from which it appears that no less a sum was realised than 24,275*l.* for 49 allotments, containing only 44 acres, being at the average of 552*l.* per acre. The New Zealand Company have, as your Lordship is aware, extended their settlements in other parts of the islands, upon the lands assigned to them under the engagement entered into between her Majesty's Government and the Company in the month of November 1840. They have also contracted for the purchase of 50,000 additional acres, the condition of the purchase being that they shall expend, under our superintendance, 40,000*l.* upon emigration to the colony. This expenditure having been reported by the Company to have been incurred, the accounts are now nearly ready for the usual investigation; and we understand that they are in treaty with your Lordship for a further purchase of the same kind. Another association also in this country, who, before New Zealand became a colony, had bought land there under a native title, and having resold a portion of it, had engaged to the purchasers to expend a certain amount of the money they received in sending out labourers, have been admitted to the benefit of the agreement with the New Zealand Company, and their accounts are to be examined by the same gentleman who was appointed to perform that task for the New Zealand Company.

STATE OF COLONIAL LANDS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Before leaving the subject of the disposal of lands in the Australian Colonies, we would mention, that under our commission we have exercised the power which has now been confirmed to us by the Australian Land Act, of contracting in this country for the sale of lands in those colonies. The course pursued is, that the intending purchaser deposits money in sums of 100*l.* each at the Bank of England, to the account of the agent-general for Crown colonies, and this fact being notified to us, we grant him a certificate of such payments having been made. The certificate is received in the colony as equivalent to money in the purchase of either town or country allotments at public auction, or at the fixed price. The chief inducements to persons so to deposit their money in this country were considered to be partly the security of it as a mode of remittance, and the gain that might attend it in certain states of the exchange, but chiefly the circumstance that, by the payment of this money at once into the hands of the Government, it could be viewed as so much land revenue realised, and admitted of conferring upon the purchasers the privilege of proposing a certain number of labourers, in proportion to their deposits, to be conveyed to the colony at the public expense. The emigrants so named are required to be strictly of the labouring class, and must fall within our rules established for the general benefit of the colony, upon such points as character, age, proportion of the sexes, and trade or calling; but when found to come within those conditions, we grant them a free passage, and are always ready, if desired, to endeavour to provide for their accommodation by the same opportunity which conveys the purchaser himself. It seems as if it might often be an object to persons about to settle in the colonies, to be able to take out with them labourers and artisans whom they have known in this country, and upon whom they can place reliance; and the same reason causes a presumption that the labourers taken out under such circumstances would be of the best description. Little use, however, has hitherto been made by the public of such accommodation as the arrangement offers them. Since the establishment of our office up to the present time, the following sums have been received on account of the different colonies:—

	£.
For New South Wales.....	10,160
For Western Australia.....	500
For Van Diemen's Land.....	500
For New Zealand.....	1,000
Total.....	£ 12,160

It is possible that when the arrangement shall become better known, and seeing that it has been sanctioned by Act of Parliament, greater use may be made of it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

With reference to the Cape of Good Hope, a colony in which the Crown still possesses a large amount of land, on the fitness of which for settlement so much question has been raised, we have very recently submitted a full report to your lordship on the future disposal of the waste lands, and on the extent to which any effective demand may be supposed to exist for labour. As a general rule, auction appears to be the mode of sale adopted in this colony, whenever any of the Crown land is offered to the public. But there is, we believe, no regular system of sale established, and the local authorities have reported that no desire prevails on the part of the public to purchase land, and that in some instances when it has been tried, the amount received for the land has not paid the expenses of the sale. Upon this point, however, with reference to applications which have been made to our Board, we have suggested to your lordship that it would at any rate be desirable that due facilities should be afforded to all persons who are *bona fide* anxious to become possessed by purchase of any portion of the public land. Respecting the question of forming a settlement at Port Natal, we submitted our views when that subject was referred to us last year. The conclusion to which we were led, by an examination of all the information available at that time, was unfavourable to the formation of a British

colony on this spot. We understand that the idea has not been entertained by her Majesty's Government.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The several reports which we were called upon to make upon the establishment of a British colony at the Falkland Islands, have been already laid before Parliament. The Governor who was sent out the end of last year has recently furnished a very full and able report upon the condition of those islands, and upon the prospects which would await the British settlers upon them. We think the fullest consideration would be necessary before any step ought to be taken which could be construed into an encouragement held out to the public generally, to engage in the colonisation of these islands; but at the same time, as we said in our former report, there appears reason to think that a hardy and industrious population would find means of support there.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

This Day is published, No. 3, of

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published this day), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land-Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. will be published on the 1st of November, and will contain Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 170, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 28th of October.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette	Weekly	9,000	13	693
Australian Record	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received some further letters on Mr. Rennie's projected colony. for the most part merely repeating what has been already urged in objection to it. These letters must yield to the pressure of news from the colony—a matter of small moment, as Mr. Rennie's plan has found its way into the silent recesses of the Colonial Office, where all things, whether good or evil, are fated to endure a certain, or rather an uncertain purgatory. One of the communications in our possession, embraces a modification of Mr. Rennie's plan. We shall probably print it when less pressed by other matter.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, October 29, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

By the Overland Mail, letters and papers have reached this country from New Zealand, the former to the 6th June, and the latter to the 30th April. The Company's despatches were forwarded by the *Martha Ridgway*; but she was unfortunately wrecked in the Torres Straits, on her voyage to Calcutta, and the letter bags were lost. Mr. Earp was a passenger on board, and was saved with the mate and seventeen seamen and passengers. The captain and seven others

were missing in the pinnace at the time Mr. Earp reached Bombay. Ample extracts will be found below, but we ourselves were without either papers or letters; they were probably lost with the *Martha Ridgway*.

FREE PORTS IN NEW ZEALAND.—A proclamation in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday last, declares Wellington, Auckland, and Russell to be free warehousing ports. N.B.—Russell is a rock on which Captain Hobson attempted to force a town into existence. Its only inhabitants are a few official persons. Nelson has 1,700 people. Let the public draw their own inference.

We find that, in common with others, we were in error respecting the arrival of the Bishop of New Zealand. He had merely reached Sydney on his way to New Zealand.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

We have no papers from Wellington, but the *Nelson Examiner* of the 30th April, contains some extracts from the *New Zealand Gazette*, of 2d and 20th April,

THE COUNTY COURT—THE FIRST SESSION, &c.—The first session of the County Court for the Southern District of New Ulster, was opened on the 19th, by his Honour, Edmund Storr Halswell, Esq., the Judge. Everything appears to have proceeded with becoming dignity, "decently and in order." The following gentlemen were sworn in as Justices of the Peace:—George White, of Petoni, William Mein Smith, Henry St. Hill, William Swainson, William Guyton, George Hunter, of Wellington, and John Nixon, of Wanganui, Esqrs.; and the oaths of office taken by Richard Davies, Hanson, Esq., crown prosecutor, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., coroner for the district. The charge of the Judge appears to have given general satisfaction. The trial of Richard Lockwood, accused of passing fictitious cheques, was put off till the next session, being unprepared for his defence, and a material witness being absent. This is the person who twice escaped from the Port Nicholson gaol. Osborne, who had been before the magistrates on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Archibald Milne, who was found murdered on the Petoni Road, was acquitted on a charge of stealing a coat and table-cover, the property of the deceased man. On the evening of the 19th, the magistrates of the district and the gentlemen of the bar, gave a dinner, at the Southern Cross Hotel, to his Honour.

HOW TO CREATE A SERVILE MAGISTRACY.—The following singular correspondence appears in the *Nelson Examiner*, copied from the *New Zealand Gazette*:—

"The following correspondence is not of a recent date, for Captain Daniell was in no hurry to publish it. He gave the Government ample time to make the *amende* due to him, which, up to the present time, they have had the bad taste to withhold.

(Private.)

"Wellington, Sept. 28, 1842.

"Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform you that it has been stated to his Excellency, by various gentlemen, that you were unaware of your being in the commission of the peace when you took so active a part at a public meeting in May last, whereat the conduct of the Governor and the Government were so severely animadverted on. His Excellency, whilst he admits the perfect right of every man in the community to hold and to express his opinions of the public acts of the Governor, denies the propriety of any individual who holds office making a public declaration of his principles when they happen to be opposed to that Government of which he himself forms a member. If Captain Daniell really was unaware of his being a magistrate at the time above alluded to, and feels disposed to resume his office, the Governor will have much pleasure in replacing him on the commission of the peace. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"EDWARD SHORTLAND, Private Sec.

"Captain Daniell, &c."

"Wellington, Oct. 6, 1842.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 28th ultimo, I beg to state that his Excellency was correctly informed as to my being unaware of my appointment to the commission of the peace, at the period of the public meeting alluded to. With reference to the second part of your letter, I must declare my dissent from the doctrine there laid down by his Excellency, that any gentleman in the commission of the peace is incapacitated from making a public declaration of his principles when they happen to be opposed to the Government. At the same time, I must protest against the injustice done me in the omission of my name from the list of magistrates, after an appointment to that position, which was unsolicited. I am therefore confident his Excellency will deem it but justice to reinstate me in that position. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

E. DANIELL."

This correspondence demands marked animadversion. It is a proper subject for a public appeal to the Colonial Minister in his place in the House of Commons, by any independent member who feels that public liberty should be jealously maintained, even in our most distant possessions. This is the second time that the Governor of New Zealand has interfered with the independence of a coordinate branch of the constitution. First, Mr. Earp was dismissed from the Legislature, and now the independence of the magistracy is virtually destroyed by the dismissal or one of the most upright and respected of the body, for the expression of an opinion adverse to Captain Hobson's policy. And this obnoxious act is done with all the *nonchalance* of a person so lamentably ignorant of the history of his country as not to seem aware that he is doing an out-of-the-way act. Will Lord Stanley venture to sanction this disgusting policy? Can he be even aware of the manner in which Captain Hobson is attempting to substitute his own mere will, or rather the will of those by



whom he is led by the nose, for the supremacy of the law? These are questions which must be put to his Lordship early in the Session, and we trust the publicity then given to these acts, will lead to the removal of the persons by whom they were advised, whose ignorance renders them a disgrace to the local government of the Colony.

The Edward Shortland by whom the above letter is signed, is either brother or cousin to Mr. Willoughby Shortland, and the one is as illiterate as the other. We have already had occasion to show that the Colonial Secretary can hardly write three lines without some grammatical error: the above letter is not only filled with such errors, but in point of extreme vulgarity of thought and expression, might pass for the production of a footman. The memory of the "Private Sec." is so short, that he forgets the nominative "conduct" before he comes to the verb "were;" and for relative and antecedent, the "Private Sec.'s" best defence is, that he does not believe in the unnatural connexion. Footmen and housemaids begin epistles in the second person, and end them in the third: so does Edward Shortland, "Private Sec.," and so did Mrs. Malaprop, of respected memory. The idea of a man "forming a member," is as original as it is amusing. If the Shortlands—the two *Drom'o's* of New Zealand literature—are to be maintained in their position, we recommend Lord Stanley to direct that they be furnished with a copy of "Murray's Grammar;" we should have added a pocket edition of "Johnson's Dictionary," but we presume they have already furnished themselves with that useful compendium.

**BOAT ACCIDENT.**—We regret to announce that Mr. Yates, the sub-editor of the *New Zealand Gazette*, was drowned in Port Nicholson Harbour on Sunday, the 20th of last month. The *Mary Ann Wade*, a craft of about 40 tons, built at Wellington, was cruising in the harbour, having on board Mr. Yates, Captain Cannon, of the *Look-in*, Captain King, late of the *Lady Leigh*, and Captain Tulett, of the *Mary Ann Wade*, for the purpose of testing her sailing powers. Too much sail was carried, and the wind being fresh, she heeled over, the ballast shifted, and she went down. Besides the gentlemen above mentioned, there were on board the mate, three seamen, an apprentice, and a little half-caste boy. One of the seamen fortunately had jumped into the boat, which was towing astern, before it was too late, and held on by the rope at a sufficient distance to save her from being taken down by the sinking of the vessel. This precaution was the means of saving the lives of all but Mr. Yates, who went down with the schooner, and his body has not yet been found. The *New Zealand Gazette* says—

"Mr. Yates was well known as the active, intelligent, and steady sub-editor of this journal. He had many personal friends in the colony, who most sincerely regret his loss. His diligence, cleverness, and integrity, rendered his services in conducting our paper of the most essential importance. We have nobody to put in his place; and the absence of the proprietor seriously augments the inconvenience and difficulty arising from Mr. Yates' sudden death."

Everything that we have heard or known of Mr. Yates assures us that his unhappy death is really a misfortune to the society in which he lived, as well as to those with whom he was connected in business, and it is evidently felt as such.

**PROGRESS OF ROADS.**—We are astonished to see the rapid progress which the road round the beach from the town to the port is making. On both sides the work proceeds with spirit. The material which is dug down from the abrupt base of the hills, round the foot of which the road winds, is evidently of a nature well suited to the purpose; for already whatever has been finished of it seems bound down to a firm consistence merely with the pedestrian traffic, which is but slight at present, the majority preferring the path over the hill. For ourselves, we look forward to the completion of this most useful public work with a selfish anxiety, for we have an equal aversion to mounting the hilly footway, and to stumbling over the large stones along the beach. We believe we may count upon its being finished in two months from the present time.—*Nelson Examiner*.

**DRAINING.**—The Company's agent has made arrangements for cutting a large dyke to carry off the water which must of course descend from the neighbouring hills into the valleys during the winter. This dyke, which is now proceeding rapidly, will run into the river, and will serve as the outlet for other drains which it will be necessary to cut in various directions.—*Nelson Examiner*.

**DISCOVERY OF COAL AND FREESTONE.**—The workmen occupied in making the road round the beach have come upon a small vein of coal, and also a block of freestone, in that part of the hill a few hundred yards on the town side of the Custom house. Many hands have been busy on the coal, trying to be among the first to make a fire of coal found in the very precincts of our town. It is impossible to say at present whether or not the discovery is the *envoy* to that of larger veins or beds in the immediate neighbourhood. At all events, it is satisfactory. "Seing is believing;" and, if you have a pick-axe, a pair of hands, and curiosity or "go" enough in you, you may just dig enough to convince yourself, at all events, that there is some coal in New Zealand. We understand that there is every reason to believe that the freestone will be found to be in considerable quantity round this spot. In that case, the value of these town acres on the hill will be much increased. They are already valuable, from their position; this discovery will make them still more so.

Since the above was written, Mr. Tuckett has returned in the *Rory O'More* from his excursion to Massacre Bay. It is too late this week to enter into particulars, were we in a situation to do so. We hope, however, that next week Mr. Tuckett will kindly enable us to lay before our readers a detailed account of his trip. Thus far we can say—that Mr. Tuckett visited five or six native settlements

in Massacre Bay; that, he found coal on the banks of the *River Motuppi*, near *Tata*, between high and low water-mark; that it is of the very finest description, and is found in large quantities. Mr. Tuckett proceeded to *Wanganui*. He found coal also on the central ridge running between *Massacre Bay* on one side, and *Wanganui* on the other. From *Wanganui* it is well known that the *Jewess* took a cargo of coal to *Port Nicholson*, about two years since.

Magnesian limestone is also to be procured, to an unlimited extent, from the same neighbourhood. The *Rory O'More* is full freighted with this limestone, and has brought also a couple of boat-loads of the coal as a specimen.—*Nelson Examiner*, 2d April.

**GARDENING.**—We are happy to see signs, in several places, of the gardening taste of our fellow-colonists. Lettuces, potatoes, turnips, onions, &c., have been in cultivation some time by the *Messrs. Tytler* and others; and on Thursday we received some very fine French beans, grown by Mr. Arnold, of the Surveying Staff. The long continuance of the dry weather renders this really a matter of interest, for this is a vegetable the growth of which in England is, more than any other, checked by a want of moisture.—*Nelson Examiner*, March 19.

Mr. Spain, the Commissioner of Land Claims, has arrived; and some dismay is expressed at the complicated and dilatory nature of his proceedings.

A committee had been appointed by the inhabitants to examine the ordinances recently received from Auckland. They found that they were, with some exceptions, well adapted to the wants of the colony. They were unanimous in recommending the adoption of the Municipal Corporation Ordinance. They wished the civil jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extended to cases respecting property to the value of 500*l*, reserving for the Supreme Court at Wellington, the appeal of cases to a less amount adjudicated in the County Courts. They object to the limitation of jurymen to the class of freeholders. They complain that too much power is vested in the Police Magistrate. They express their surprise that no ordinances had been passed regulating the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency.

Extracts from a letter to Michael Murphy, police magistrate, from his Excellency Captain Hobson, appear in the *New Zealand Gazette*. His Excellency directs Mr. Murphy to take measures for bringing the Municipal Corporation Ordinance into immediate operation in Wellington. The only court-house or prison the Government deems to be erected are a mere police-office and a lock-up, of sufficient size and strength to receive persons charged with offences in the borough. A large jail is to be built at the Government expence. The salary of the Harbour-master is to be 200*l*. per annum, that of the Store-keeper 80*l*., and the Signalman 60*l*.. His Excellency requests such information from Mr. Murphy as will enable him to make appointments and regulations suited to the wants of the borough, and, as far as possible, to the wishes of the inhabitants.—*Nelson Examiner*, April 9.

The following extracts of a letter by a gentleman at Wellington explain sources of dissatisfaction to the colonists—

"We are constantly opening out new districts of fine and available land; and only want a termination of that harrassing state of uncertainty, which has kept us back so long, to take a great start. But the Commissioner of the Court of Claims seems to bring no termination. His proceedings are essentially calculated to engender more doubt and dependency among those settlers who are otherwise willing to enter upon active operations; to raise a bad feeling among the natives, who learn to imagine that they shall be protected in denying all their former contracts; and to produce endless delay, which extends to a space of time, to which not even Mr. Spain himself can fix the bounds.

"I wish much, however, to draw your attention to the subject of the Native Reserves, which have been shamefully neglected as yet. The native reserves here, and in the Company's settlements, have been, and still are, lying perfectly useless and valueless, because no one duly qualified and authorised has yet been appointed to manage them. [The writer expresses an opinion that Mr. Halsewell would probably manage them as well as any one: but the Local Government have assumed the management of them; and it is asserted that Mr. Halsewell is prevented from letting them for less than seven years; and that any funds accruing are to be sent to Auckland!—the supposed object not being to obtain the money. The writer explains what is likely to result from the manoeuvre, if it be consummated.] The native reserves in Wellington alone might be yielding between 1,000*l* per annum, for food, clothing, schools, &c. for the natives; but what will take land, to build good houses and pay high rents for seven years? The natives, who had been told of the large revenue, or at least of the benefits purchased by it, which they would receive, ask why our promises have not been fulfilled; and many of them naturally break their part of the contract, deny the sale, and determine to drive the *Pakeha* (British) off wherever he is not too strong. Mutual hatred arises; and then this Commission arrives, with the son of an old missionary gunsmith, (convicted of disgraceful misinterpretation here, but continued by Hobson in his office of Protector of Aborigines) attached to him, who collects all the dishonest natives, tampers with the honest ones, and manages to impress them all with an idea that the Queen considers the whole purchase a piece of swindling, and will give the land back to the natives. This sets the natives on a high horse; and they jeer, taunt, and in some cases proceed to assault the settler. The Whites, both from this new disposition among the natives, and from hearing some of them lie like thieves about the land, turn the cold shoulder to the native. Thus is destroyed all that mutual good feeling which he had managed so long and under such disadvantageous circumstances to maintain to a considerable degree. The natives, who, by attaching themselves to some White man's house, used to pick up a few left-off clothes and much superior food, are now turned away by their former friends, and resume the blanket and bad diet at the beginning of winter. The consequence is, that many of them are falling sick and dying off like rotten sheep; while the rest seem to consider it one end

of their existence to prove that we have no right to their land. In the mean while, the settlers are fast losing all feeling of affection or even commiseration for the natives; and it will not take long to produce an open rupture, should the natives be encouraged to be guilty of more aggressions."

#### NELSON NEWS.

From Nelson all accounts, both in public and private documents, are favourable. We commence our extracts with some from the despatches of Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., the Company's Agent:—

Extract of a Despatch from Captain Arthur Wakefield, Company's Agent at Nelson, dated Nelson, 8th April, 1842.

"Since my last, the Martha Ridgway has arrived and discharged her immigrants and baggage. As she had a large cargo for Port Nicholson, she remained in the outer roads; but, with the assistance of the Company's boats, she was discharged in three days. I have signed her certificates. The people landed perfectly satisfied with their treatment. With the Martha Ridgway, the Clifton and Birman arrived, for the purpose of joining the Lord Auckland, Lloyds, and Bolton, on their way through Torres Straits. The four former vessels are now at anchor in the inner roads, from 2 to 6 cables outside the Arrow Rock, sweeping to the northward in the direction of the tide set. They are all in from 6 to 7½ fathoms, except the Clifton, the northernmost ship, which is in quarter less 5 at low-water. This anchorage has been called 'Bolton Roads,' and has improved much upon acquaintance. It is not more than three quarters of a mile from the Custom-house, and very little delay has arisen from the weather in discharging the Bolton. The Governor has appointed Mr. H. A. Thompson as Police Magistrate. The distribution of the town-acres will commence on Monday, the 11th instant, and the convoy will most likely sail on Sunday or early on Monday; so that I shall seize the opportunity of sending the selections by way of India, as one of the vessels, the Birman, is bound direct to Calcutta. Nearly all the acres are marked with branded stakes, which will give great facility of choice; an advantage which I believe has never occurred before in colonies. My opinion is that there will be few serious mistakes in selection, and generally little inequality in the selections, after the first 20 to 600. Mr. Tuckett has just returned from his trip to Coal Bay, in order to define a block of land in the coal-district. His report of that part of the country is most favourable both as to the quality of the land and its mineral contents. He found coal of very good quality in abundance, and limestone throughout the district. The settlers here are in excellent spirits at the report, as it increases not only the value of the rural sections, being in the district where these will be selected, but insures a coast-trade in these articles of which Nelson will become the depot."

Extract of a Despatch from the Same, dated Nelson, 27th April, 1842.

"I close this letter by informing you, that I feel quite sanguine as to the complete success of this colony, and in assuring you that, especially since the distribution of the town acres, the greatest satisfaction prevails, even to a degree to induce higher rents to be given than were anticipated; several sections are letting to respectable tenants at the estimated value of 2,000l per acre. The discovery of coal and limestone so near at hand, and the early importation of some of the finest stock from the herds of Mr. Wentworth, of Sydney, and Dr. Imlay, of Twofold Bay, have much contributed to the confidence the colonists have in the complete success of Nelson. The population is calculated at nearly 1,700, and every small vessel adds to it; so that I anticipate that the arrival of the Clifford will entitle us to a corporation."

The *Nelson Examiner* of April 16th supplies some further particulars respecting the allotment of the town sections—

"The section commenced on Monday and closed yesterday. On the first day the choices were generally directed towards the Haven, with a view to secure beach-frontages. The first section chosen is marked number eleven on the surveyor's plan. It is this acre on which the Company's offices and the hospital for the immigrants are erected. Among the early selections were the acre in which the coal-seam has been found, two of the sections on Fishery Island, and the range of acres extending along the beach. We were glad to find that the native reserves included some of the most valuable sections. The Maories are landlords of nearly the whole of Auckland Flat. On the second day the tendency of choice was towards the present centre of the town, and all the sections in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square were eagerly sought after. The acres in the wood appeared to be next in the order of appreciation. Here the Maori choices were again accordingly most valuable. • • • The attendance during the greater part of each day was numerous. The interest excited was naturally very great. We rejoice especially at the excellent choices which Mr. Thompson and the principal surveyor have made for the Aborigines."

A public meeting was held on the 27th of April, to petition Government to remove all buildings erected on public reserves. Mr. W. Curling Young took the lead. He complained that injustice was suffered by many individuals possessing land, because persons were allowed to build houses and settle on the public land. He moved that Government (?) be petitioned immediately to remove all buildings erected on public reserves. Mr. Bungate objected to the resolution. He said that permission had been given for persons to settle in any part, without reference to the intended site of the town; and they were told that they should be rent-free for two years. A working man stated that he had come to Nelson with the assurance that he should be provided with lodging for two years; but he had to build his own house, which he had just completed, on a convenient spot, without being told it was reserved land; and he thought it hard to be now compelled to give it up. Mr. King moved and amendment that all squatters be allowed to remain undisturbed for two years. Mr. Young admitted that persons having built on reserved land were entitled to compensation. Mr. Graham tauntingly reminded emigrants, that they had been brought out with the land-purchasers' money; a taunt that met with general condemnation. Mr. James Elliott, the editor and proprietor of the *Nelson Examiner*,

seconded by Mr. Duffy, submitted the following second amendment—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the gentlemen who convened it are labouring under some strange delusion, inasmuch as they suppose that the prosperity of this settlement solely depends on their realising more by their town acres than they had paid for their whole sections. This meeting, however, not coinciding with these gentlemen, consider their conduct in this affair as unjust; and that to eject the labouring men from their houses within two years, would be cruelly tyrannical."

After much uproar, during which the Chairman declared himself so confused with the number of amendments as to be unable to tell which to place first; the meeting was declared to be adjourned for two years. Before the meeting dispersed, three cheers were given for Mr. Elliott and Mr. Duffy.

The papers publish Mr. Tuckett's report of his expedition to Massacre Bay. It is favourable. The district is traversed by several rivers. The Motupippi, which is joined by the Tehowo, may be considered as accessible every tide to vessels drawing not more than seven feet water. Three miles W.N.W. of the mouth of the Motupippi the Takaka empties itself into Massacre Bay, at Rangiatea Cliffs. The Takaka is a noble stream. It flows still and deep for about four miles from its mouth, when it is interrupted by a rapid; above which it is again tranquil and deep. The quantity of water the river discharges is great; being such that within a furlong of the coast, nearly at flood-tide, its water is not in the least perceptible degree salt. The Ourere is also a large river, about fifteen miles distant. It is subject to sudden floods, rising sometimes twenty feet, inundating the forest and carrying down the forest-trees. A Mr. Rolfe, who is mentioned as known to the colonists at Nelson, is building two vessels there. About this part of the coast is a frith which extends six or seven miles inland; it is about five miles across at the widest part. At its farther corner Wanganui is situated. Coal abounds throughout the district, and limestone is very generally found. At Wanganui the entrance to the frith is less than half a mile in breadth; without is a shifting bar, which is headed up by a north-westerly gale, and partially dispersed by a south-easterly one. There is at times a tremendous surf, apparently without a passage; but the rise of the tide at the mouth of the frith is often as much as eighteen feet. Once in, a hundred vessels might lie secure. The total amount of the native population on the shores of Massacre Bay is 128. This discovery of abundant coal suggests to the *Nelson Examiner* the propriety of urging the immediate application of the fund set aside by the New Zealand Company for the promotion of steam navigation.

Mr. W. Barnicoat had recently been making a survey of the valley of Waimea. The soil is very good: the plain is generally free from marsh, excepting a large flax-bed adjoining the sea, which might easily be drained. The district is well watered by two large rivers and various streamlets. The fertile part of the plain presents no obstructions to immediate cultivation. One drawback to the value of this district may be considered the scarcity of timber, though it abounds on the other side of the Waimea. The river Waimea is navigable along a considerable portion of the western side of the valley; and the river at the south end is wide and deep. The little branch vallies abound with pigeons, parrots, pheasants, and many other birds; and the rivers are frequented by great numbers of ducks and other water-fowl.

The portion of the valley of the Waimea, which Mr. Barnicoat's letter refers to, is said to be not so fertile nor so generally desirable as that which lies on the other side of the river, and which has not yet fallen under his observation.

The barque Brilliant, Captain Ritchie, arrived here on Monday morning last, from Twofold Bay, in ten days. Dr. Imlay, by whom she was chartered, arrived in her. Her cargo was stock from his well-known herds and flocks, consisting of thirty milch cows, eighty heifers, seventeen bullocks, four bulls, four horses, one hundred ewes, and fifty wethers. Universal admiration was expressed at the fine condition in which they were landed. Mr. Revans, of Port Nicholson, who was here on her arrival, purchased the whole, and has left them under the care of Mr. Drummond. It is Mr. Revan's intention to have a large dairy establishment here; and he has left instructions with his agents to make the necessary arrangements. The Brilliant sails to-day.—*Nelson Examiner*, April 30.

The same paper complains bitterly that copies of the ordinances passed by the Governor in Council at Auckland had not been sent to Nelson for the information of the colonists, who had to obey the laws thus enacted; a single set of copies being sent to Mr. Thompson, the Magistrate.

Previous to our leaving England, regulations "respecting the postage of letters to and within the colony of Zealand" appeared in the London Gazette. A postage bill has passed the Legislative Council, giving a different and higher rate of charges; and these are the charges now made on letters by the postmaster of Nelson. We have seen also the rate of charges given by the postmaster of Port Nicholson for the direction of Mr. Young, who undertook the management of the Post-office until the arrival of the postmaster here. This scale is different from both the others. We do not pretend to determine which is properly the legal rate, but we apprehend that the one which appears to us to be of the highest authority is the most moderate. And also that the one adopted is the least moderate. We should like to have this matter explained.—*Nelson Examiner*, March 26.

## NEW PLYMOUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I have just read in your paper of the 31st of August a letter, dated Taranake, in New Zealand, and signed "Charles Brown," the object of which avowedly is to deter immigrants from going to the settlement of New Plymouth; and as I cannot but consider such a proceeding as highly improper and unjust, not only towards the New Zealand Company, but to the settlers themselves, you will oblige by inserting these few remarks, which I consider myself (under the circumstances) fully justified in making. In the first place, I beg to premise that I have no connexion whatever with the Company, and have not the honour of a personal acquaintance with any of the directors. My only motive in noticing that letter is a wish "*fiat Justitia.*" I am no doubt deeply interested in the prosperity of the settlement of New Plymouth, in which I have three sons, who have been there ever since the settlement was first planted at Taranake, and also two more, who are now on their passage out (by the Essex) to the same settlement. Now, Sir, what I have to state is, that I have constantly received letters from all my sons in New Zealand, in which they have invariably spoken in terms of the highest praise of that part of the country where the settlement of New Plymouth is now placed; they have likewise cited many instances as proofs of the honourable conduct and extreme liberality of the directors of the New Zealand Company (who, from the tenour of Mr. Brown's letter, one might be led to suppose was a second London and Westminster Equitable Insurance Company, instead of being composed of gentlemen of the first families and fortunes in the kingdom); my sons also state that they are perfectly satisfied with their future prospects there, and fully convinced that any blessed with health and strength (no matter how small his capital), provided he is tolerably industrious and persevering, cannot fail to realize a handsome independence in the course of a few years.

The last letter I had from my eldest son certainly does mention that some discontent had arisen amongst a few of the settlers there, in consequence of the non-arrival of ships with immigrants from England, and also the want of a harbour, but he adds—

"Three vessels have since arrived and anchored here, which has raised the spirits of the colonists; they now see that the Company have not abandoned them, and matters are in consequence beginning to wear a more favourable aspect; and the Company having sent out moorings is an additional proof that they are most desirous of promoting our welfare, all which has tended greatly to restore confidence." He adds, that coal and iron, as well as lime and brimstone, have been discovered to be plentiful near the settlement.

That there are persons who have gone out to New Zealand under an erroneous impression that they are to become rich in a year or two, I believe is well known, and I can only conclude that Mr. Charles Brown is one of them; but I confess it appears to me extremely unfair to put forth a statement calculated to do serious injury to an infant settlement, more especially as from the letters I have myself received from New Plymouth, I am convinced that the opinions of Mr. Brown are by no means shared by the generality of the settlers at Taranake; but since Mr. Brown has requested that his letter might be published, I confidently rely on your impartiality to insert this reply.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. H. W. AUBREY, Lieutenant-Colonel  
in the service of His Christian Majesty,  
and late of Her Britannic Majesty's  
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards  
(Blue).

Nice, Sept. 24.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## ECONOMICAL CABIN PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

October 6, 1842.

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you and the New Zealand public, including colonists already at their posts, and those labouring at home with future views of settling upon the wise and liberal measure of the New Zealand Company, lately published to the world, of reducing the price of cabin passengers to this settlement more than one half. In every point of view, this is a wise and beneficent step, it is cordially greeted as such by the circle in which the writer moves, and will, he has no doubt, eventually be responded to by a large increase of emigration from amongst the middle classes. The saving of capital to the colonists and the colony is not the only or highest consideration, that is to be sought for in the preservation of simple and plain modes of living, more consistent with the future views, and more in harmony with the general objects which induce the middle classes of England to seek a new home, than the rather extravagant scale of expense under the old system. Champagne and Claret, and the enjoyments of a sumptuous table, do not seem at all consistent with such objects. To dilate on this subject is not necessary in your pages, which have already presented such powerful and persuasive arguments on this head, formerly and latterly—formerly in the publication of Lord John Russell's memorable letter to Governor Hobson, and latterly in editorial and communicated remarks. The sound and enlightened advice given in that remarkable despatch, if well applied to the governor of a new colony, is also adapted to the colonists of moderate and chastened views, more particularly in his first step, viz., the voyage, which in most cases will very probably be found to form an epitome of all the future steps in his progress. One strong reason for the necessity of such a reduced scale of expense, is, the fact that people did not desire so much profusion, and as a general rule, the man of simple habits and tastes was taxed to gratify the morbid desires of the thoughtless and wasteful. Another reason, I believe, Sir, suggested by yourself, is, that it will be so much capital saved to be spent in the colony, and as before said, the strongest is the promotion of habits of frugality and temperance, which it can easily be foreseen will be of the utmost consequence in securing the future happiness of such a country as New Zealand, for which the combination of events passing around us, seem to show that Providence is preparing a burst of prosperity, which will try the virtue of its inhabitants more than the most stringent adversity. In this view of a coming bountiful harvest to crown the exertions of its colonists, I may be mis-

taken, but I think I am not, and therefore hail with a most cordial welcome, all such means as the one under consideration, as will tend to strengthen and uphold habits of simplicity and plainness in the manner of living, and scale of expenditure, in the materials of mere physical existence. If in that time of predicted prosperity, surplus means shall be available, many are the objects of a high character upon which to expend them. For public matters—churches, hospitals, scientific institutions, lands, bridges, viaducts, useful companies, &c. In private affairs—education, books, works of science and arts, private charity if necessary, provision for the present and future condition of children. The cheaper passage may very fairly be expected to give an impetus to emigration, and would infallibly do so in favour of New Zealand, if the classes most interested in colonization were well-informed upon the subject, but the day is dawning, and a few begin to open their eyes, but much yet remains to be done to move the mass in the way of extending information, and this is to be done by parties who must not be supposed to have any interest in the matter, as people listen very incredulously to the truth when told by a partizan. Your own valuable paper is doing great service, inasmuch as there is a prevailing impression that you are impartial, disinterested, and faithful, and deal with the subject of New Zealand upon its general merits, which line of proceeding has a great charm in the eyes of the fair and candid inquirer. Your advocacy of the true interests of the colonists deserves their gratitude, and the writer feels strongly that you cannot serve them better than by upholding views of moderation in living, and forwarding by every legitimate means in your power such precursors of comfort and affluence as roads, bridges, &c., upon such a scale as would be suitable to the circumstances of the colony. The energy with which you are endeavouring to forward a whaling establishment, upon sound principles, must tend to good. Your arguments, or those of your correspondent W., are convincing upon the superior efficacy of small vessels, whether sailing or steaming, employed near the coast, over the mode of fitting out large and expensive ships from home, and if from that more expensive plan profits were returned, *a fortiori*, what may not be expected from the less expensive method of capturing the great Leviathan. Whalebone and oil may safely be reckoned upon as a staple of the country. In all these matters of internal improvements on the land, and developing the riches of the deep, how well might the New Zealand Company, employ a portion of their paid up, and almost dormant capital, at a higher rate of interest, and upon the best and most positive security?

I am, Sir, with much respect, your obedient servant, KAPPA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, 8th October, 1842.

SIR,—Great as is the magnitude of the boon which, I am glad to learn by your able Journal of last Saturday, has been just conferred by the Directors of the New Zealand Company, upon an emigrating community; none, I am convinced, can so thoroughly appreciate its full value, as those who have already journeyed from the parent country to her offspring colonies. Classing myself among this latter number, I can, I believe, offer a few remarks upon the subject which may be both interesting and beneficial to some of your readers, and more particularly to those who may be contemplating a visit to, or settlement in, the New Zealand or Australian colonies. There are several motives governing those who leave England, that country, which, with all her faults, they still must love, and among them the principal, it will generally be admitted, is, to better their condition, and to make the most of the talents and the money which belong to them, in a new country where they naturally suppose the competition will be smaller, if this be the case, it will not, I imagine, be denied, how important it is to the emigrant to spend as little on his voyage and to possess as much on his arrival in the colony as possible. How is it then, that so many who could ill afford to pay for the luxuries of the cabin table, as it is called, and who so little desired to share in them, should so long have gone out as chief cabin passengers, when there are, in most emigrant ships, two other grades in which they might have gone? The reason is obvious, and I am sorry to say it. A stigma does attach in the colonies to those who have not gone as cabin passengers. The difference in treatment, as well as in diet, which commences on board, the day an intermediate or steerage passenger embarks, lays the foundation for years of after sources of discomfort in the colonies, and few commanders of passenger ships hesitate to enforce this upon the minds of emigrants.

That the fact is so, I can speak from my own knowledge, though not from my own personal experience, for to avoid what I am now repudiating, I paid 70l or 80l for my passage to Australia, when I would gladly have saved half the amount. How kind and praiseworthy then is the conduct of the New Zealand Company, in coming forward to save some of our fellow creatures from this reproach.

In the ship in which I sailed, now several years back, no steerage passenger was ever allowed on the poop of the vessel, and no intermediate passenger, except during the breakfast and dinner hours. The captain never spoke to them; and in the reverse proportion, the crew did, and not always in the most courteous way. This, to some of your readers, may appear of little moment, but such are unacquainted with the tedium and monotony of a dull four months voyage. Let them try it, ere they boast of the heroism to bear this and much more.

On landing in the colony, the intermediate is never recognised by the cabin passenger, and were the latter questioned whether they did not come out together, would reply, "I hardly know, he certainly was not in the cabin." This, you will say, betrays littleness of mind, and you would have preferred the feelings of the interdicted, if an honest man, to those of the cabin lordling—be it so. You are right in the theory, there is no doubt, but all are not so constituted, all have not your moral courage, and I do say that the New Zealand Company, in providing cabin passages for emigrants on the terms now proposed, and thus annihilating the very many drawbacks of the old system, which are far more numerous than I have named, are conferring a benefit upon the colonies, and those who propose going to them, for which they will receive the thanks and praise of generations yet to come. Cabin passengers will not get into habits of wine drinking, to which they were before unaccustomed, but which on arrival it is difficult to relinquish, they will

have more capital on landing; there will be fewer complaints on the passage, and greater room for the stowage of cargo, and the prices to the shipowner may be made equally remunerative.

All praise, say I, to those who have struck at the root of the old evil, and placed cabin passages on, in every way, so improved a footing. Your obedient servant,  
TASMAN.

#### ON THE ASSOCIATING OF THE LANDOWNERS OF NEW ZEALAND RESIDING IN ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—Fully entering into the valuable suggestions contained in the third number of the *Portfolio*, for the prosperity of the settlements at New Zealand, I beg to hand you my card, and to express my readiness to unite in any well digested plan, for the formation of an association of the land owners of New Zealand resident in England. My direct interest in the colony being too small to warrant my taking any further part in this undertaking than as a subscriber, this must be allowed as my reason for not attaching my name to this communication. Under these circumstances, I avail myself of your columns to express the opinion I hold, that a combination of those largely interested in these colonies, would do infinitely more good, in encouraging their prospects, in developing their resources, and in the procuring the more correct and regular transmission of the proceedings of the colonists, than the single exertions of individuals for years. You have already so ably set forth the advantages which a union of action might effect, and so clearly pointed out the means of accomplishing it, that I trust the influential parties interested in the question will not let it rest, until we have an association of interests from which the land owners of New Zealand, residing in England, may derive an efficient protection to their interest in the colony. I would beg to suggest that so soon as you know of some twenty individuals who entertain a favourable opinion of such an undertaking, that a preliminary meeting should be convened, to consider how the measure can be best effected, and at which I should be glad to attend. I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
AMICUS.

[A preliminary meeting, such as our correspondent suggests, will shortly be held, as far more than twenty individuals are favourable to the proposal. The meeting would have been held before this, but some parties, whose presence is desirable, are not in town.]

#### LIGHT ON BOARD SHIP.

Sir,—Every person who has sailed in an emigrant ship knows the comfort and value of daylight between decks, and although various plans are adopted, I think that of conveying it by reflections from smooth white surfaces placed at certain angles would meet with success. The expense would be very trifling. This mode is used to convey daylight down a staircase to an underground floor in the St. Katherine's docks, lamps or candles not being allowed. Your most obedient servant,  
October, 1842, N.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ARTHUR HOSKIN TO MR. JOSIAH HOSKIN, WHEELWRIGHT, HOLSORTHY, DEVON.

New Zealand, March 2, 1842.

DEAR FRIENDS,—I am happy to let you know that we are all well, as I cannot say enough on the letter that I have now written. Dear father, I have had you in my mind many times to-day, as I have been going through the wood, as Capt. King desired of me to go back in the section behind his, which is 100 acres, for to see some timber, as it is hard to choose next; and of all the timber there never was seen in England, particularly the red and white pine; for it is from one hundred to a hundred and fifty feet in height, and from four to six feet through. There was one tree, which they call the cherry-tree, 19 feet round, which it is a thing impossible for me to tell how many feet there is in them where they stand. I should be glad if you would send me out a timber-measuring book by the first chance you have. Dear friends, I am happy to let you know that we are in a delightful country, and, I thank God, we have a plenty of everything to make ourselves comfortable, which it will be much better when Capt. King's fat cattle comes from Sydney. As for potatoes, the natives have a great many acres tilled in, and they sell them to any of the people. The pigs we have got here are very good ones; for we killed seven this last week to sell out to the inhabitants, and it is sold for 7d to 7½d per lb. We want for neither work nor money; for if any one will work, and keep himself steady, he can do well. I have wished for all of you to have been here many times. Please to give my love to John, and tell him how I shall send him a letter next time I write; tell him and Richard how they might do well, if they had come away along with me. They would never want a friend. If Richard will come at any time, let him send word to me, and I will do for him by the time he comes or any of the family. Dear friends, I am glad that I left home, and I should say that all the rest of our people, for brother Peter has got the favour of sending to Sydney after iron and coal, by Capt. King, for to work with, to his own account, over time, which coal he has bought of the captain of the *Timandra*, the ship that brought out the last lot of people. Dear friends, I was glad to hear from you by the letter you sent in Capt. King's parcel, and also by the parcel you send by Mr. Northcott, and we are much obliged to you for the things that were in it, which, I hope, in the next letter you have from me, I shall be able to make you some amends for. Dear mother, I hope you will never grieve about our leaving home; for the way we are all doing now is the right way for ourselves. It is expected that they will begin to make a harbour in a short time, for they are finding all sorts of minerals and mines—coal, in particular, is very plentiful; and then I hope I shall have work at my own trade; but I will assure you that there is not work enough for a cooper at present, and there is one, I am informed, but he is obliged to go out to work as a labourer for the present; but I do not wish to work at it myself as long as I am able to do as well as I am at present for myself. My dear friends, I must conclude, for they are waiting for the letter. I will write you more particulars in the next. We all give our love to, &c., &c.,  
ARTHUR HOSKIN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM A. AND E. HOSKIN, TO THEIR PARENTS.

New Plymouth, Feb. 19, 1842.

DEAR PARENTS,—I have now taken the opportunity of sending to you

as I did not when the other people sent theirs; you will see the reason when you read the letter. Dear friends, I hope you received the letters I sent to you by the vessel that we met on our voyage out. (Here follows a long description of occurrences on the voyage.) My brother Peter, he adds, was on the beach waiting for me, at New Plymouth. Dear friends, I am happy to say, that the people behaved very kind to all the passengers that came out in our ship; for they that came out in the first ship had some houses up to receive us. They had twenty yards of ground given them to build on for two years, which Peter's was not finished. Eliza went into Richard Rowis's house, and Josias went into Captain King's tent, he told Eliza to go there too, but there was no room for both families, and his things too; so now, thank God, we are all living in Peter's house, and we give him 3s per week; Josias gives him more, as he has a shop to work in, so we are all three brothers together. Josias is doing quite well, he keeps a man to work for him; his price for half boots is 11 4s per pair, shoes 18s per pair, women's shoes 11s per pair. Trades people get 8s per day, labourers from 5s to 7s per day. There is no want for work here, and when the work is done you have the money for it. Dear friends, I hope you will not grieve about our coming away, for I wish you were all here. If brother John was here, he might do well, or if Richard was here he would do well. I hope to see them all. My sisters might do well in service, for wages are very high, from 12l to 18l per year; but, if any one comes here, he must be sure and keep himself steady, for a drinking man is not looked upon by any one in this place. We are now expecting a cargo of sheep and bullocks from Sydney, what Captain King is gone after. We have not had any mutton or beef as yet, but plenty of pork. I kill from three to four pigs a week. I have now at present 18 under hands for the inhabitants. Pork is 7½d per pound. We can get them from the natives for blankets, or for "money gold" as they call it, which we call sovereigns; the last lot we bought was from a ship that brought pigs for sale; we bought as many as came to 77l 10s, which, thank God, we have had a good sale for. Dear friends, I am happy to say that any one can do well if they keep themselves sober. As for myself, I work very hard; I am taking down timber and sawing it for Captain King's house; I make my wages 3l per week in sawing. The timber is very large here—it is from 5 feet to 7 feet through, which we have a good lot of; it is inland. Eliza works very hard too. She is at Captain King's two or three days a week, and one day at another gentleman's house, for which she gets 2s 6d a day and her meat. My two boys go to school, and they are quite well. Dear mother, you would be glad to see them, and to hear them talk the Mowry (Maori) language. I hope, in a short time, you will hear from me again, and then I will let you know all the particulars. Sawyers get from 14s to 1l per hundred. I am now talking of having a spot of land to put a house on; I intend putting up a wooden one, as we have the skids of the timber that we saw. The inhabitants are not enough to employ a cooper at present, so I work at that mornings and evenings. When our ship was finished discharging, the schooner *Regina*, of Plymouth, came in sight; she had all our heavy things with her. I was ordered to go on board of her by Captain King, and see all the things taken out safe, &c. Dear friend, I hope you will give my love to uncle and aunt, &c: tell them I will send them a letter soon. This is now our harvest time—some wheat and barley are cut. Give my love to all friends, and tell them I should be glad to see them all here. But if they intend coming, I hope they will keep themselves steady. Dear friend, I can assure you this is a beautiful country, and the natives are very kind to the white people. Some of them are missionaries: we have one here, and they attend his house. We have preaching twice on Sundays. I must conclude; but I hope I shall hear from you again soon. If you send any parcel, please to direct it to me as you did the last.—From your dutiful son and daughter,  
A. and E. HOSKIN.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM WILLIAM CURLING YOUNG, ESQ., AT NELSON, TO FREDERICK YOUNG, ESQ.

Immigration Office, Trafalgar-square, April 27, 1842.

MY DEAR FRED.—My house was burned down yesterday, and my papers were either burned or destroyed. I am, therefore, obliged to ask you to take pity on me, by taking great trouble for me. I had the accompanying circulars forthwith printed, in order to provide against what I saw to be very likely—viz., that many of my clients might be without letters from me, because I cannot find my list of selections, and the land orders I saved show me nothing, inasmuch as I had many selections to make for which I had only letters, and these being in use at the moment, have most likely been burnt with the rest. It is unlucky enough, for — and — will, no doubt, have full accounts sent home, and my clients will be left in the dark. I was making up my packet for Arnold, to take in the London and send, if possible, overland—a capital opportunity. I only remember that I had just been reckoning that I had thirty-six letters more to write.

My books are gone. Bacon, 10 vols.; Swift, 19 vols.; Byron, 17 vols.; Adam Smith, 4 vols.; Johnson, 12 vols.; Shelley, Coleridge, Keats, Milton, a whole army of martyrs in the way of metaphysics and law—these were Richardson's. Our wardrobe, my sofa with all the drawers, a new rifle, *cum multis aliis*, and all our spoons, forks, and such things. This is rather inconvenient, to be sure; however, if I can recover the register of land orders, I shall be all right. I rescued my powers of attorney and land-orders off my own bat. Your beautiful little pencil-case—half of it, at least—was picked up this morning, quite spoiled. I have saved my mother's miniature—my father's is gone. I got the sketches of the girls this morning. The rest is leather and prunella.

But these things sit lightly on the heart of a colonist. It was worth something to see how people felt. We had about fifty invitations in a quarter of an hour. Everybody seemed to care more about the thing than we did. One lady said, (the women worked like trumps for us, even while the gunpowder was going off in rounds), "Well, though I am glad to see you in such spirits, I am really sorry for you." Spirits, quoth a! However, I think it better to remember what we saved than what we lost—and that is much.

Enough of this business. You would clap your hands if you could but see what great things we are doing here. We are going on at a great rate indeed; I am relieved from the necessity of troubling you

about our patriotic and public proceedings, by the full accounts in the newspapers. As for coming back to England, I know not what to say. It is something to be here, and to be doing what we are, and to be what we are. I love you all as much as ever I loved you, and should like to see you all again; but my hope is in Nelson, and my place is here. "A nos monemus." Will you be so kind as to explain whenever you can, that, when this confounded fire which has left me nothing but the framing of my father's miniature, broke out, I was sitting in my tent writing those very letters which ought to have been sent home now. Some were saved and some were lost. In the strange confusion of things, I cannot tell whether they who have got letters have not also had the circulars sent them, but I can't help this. Send me powers of attorney, I can do no nothing without these. I have no time now for more than business. God bless you, and all of you. Farewell.—Your affectionate brother,  
W. C. YOUNG.

[It will be seen from the above letter, that all, or nearly all, Mr. Young's papers were consumed in the fire above mentioned. We therefore suggest to those landowners whose agents Mr. Young is, to transmit to him duplicates or copies of all instructions originally, and from time to time sent him, so as to obviate inconvenience to themselves from the above unfortunate accident. We can only make this suggestion in general terms: each particular case must suggest its own remedy.—ED. N.Z.J.]

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS AT WANGANUI, AND THE LARGEST LANDOWNER THERE.

Wanganui, May 5, 1842.

SIR,—In some numbers of your valuable paper recently arrived, I observed a few remarks on our settlement at Wanganui; I have the pleasure of knowing the writer, and hope he will favour you with some more accounts of the country. He has not, however, sufficiently done justice to our noble river. There is a fine passage all up it, though, on first settling here, we of course could not at once exactly define the two shores.

The Clydeside, a barque of more than 340 tons came up, and went over the bar, going at half ebb without touching. Hitherto the settlers have cleared but little land, indeed, none any distance from the town, owing to the opposition from the natives. We have all suffered more or less from their depredations by loss of property through open plunder; but this sort of treatment unfortunately is not confined to us: on the Hutia, and at Parerooa, near Wellington, the settlers have been robbed and driven from their lands by these infuriated Maories. Accounts from Auckland also mention a frightful catalogue of robberies committed there by the natives. Something must be done to check these outrages, or, emboldened by impunity, the Maories will become more ferocious in their attacks, and life and property daily more insecure. The sooner Government affords us the necessary force to protect us, or allow us to embody a militia of our own, then, and not till then, will industry be rewarded, and capital find its proper value. Next month our town sections at Wanganui are to be given out: the site of the proposed town is most admirably chosen: its situation is as beautiful as valuable: there are six and seven fathoms water in the river all along; some of the earliest choices must directly acquire a great value. We have the best clay yet found in New Zealand, it makes capital bricks, and some of it will make potting and pipes. Limestone has been found up the river yielding 50 per cent. of lime. Some Scotch farmers recently came to look at our part of the country, and expressed themselves highly gratified with it; they spoke in the highest terms of the richness of the lands, especially on the left bank, and are gone down to Wellington to fetch their baggage and set to work among us. The Nelson settlement will enhance the value of ours very much, as it is directly opposite us, and within ten hours sail; there of course is a more eligible market for our produce than at Wellington, and already there is a well-established communication. Few sales of land have hitherto taken place, as parties possessing are not anxious at present to sell, as directly there is any prospect of their being protected from the native aggressions, the lands will increase greatly in their ready value.

Immediately the townlands are selected, we hope to be more secure, as our numbers will be considerably increased, and Government cannot much longer withhold their assistance. The climate at Wanganui is far preferable to Wellington, as we are not subject to those violent winds from the S.E. and N.W. The river is full of fish; wild ducks and teal very abundant, so the sportsman is never at a loss. We have now a regular Overland Mail to Wellington, which is of great importance.

We can walk down here from Wellington in five days easily, and there are vessels constantly running between; but steamers are most wanted.

## REVIEWS.

*The Parent's Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.* A new edition. London. Smith, Elder and Co. Cornhill, 6 vols. 24mo.

Before this admirable little work was brought under our notice, it had been mentioned to us as "the best children's book in existence;" without absolutely affirming that it cannot be equalled, a perusal of some of the tales induces us to say that it well deserves the highest praise. It is replete with instruction on an infinite variety of subjects conveyed in the most attractive manner. The crowded state of our table will not permit us to notice it at length, but we shall do so in our next, in the hope that we may be the means of introducing it to the notice of some of the passengers by the next ship.

*Smith's Standard Edition of Cook's Voyages.* Parts VII., VIII., IX.

This beautiful reprint of one of the most interesting books in the English language, maintains its character for correctness and neatness of execution. We owe it a more careful notice—a debt of which we shall shortly discharge ourselves.

*New Zealand.—Nelson, the latest Settlement of the New Zealand Company.* By Kappa. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 44. 1842.

This is an excellent pamphlet, which we have only space to recommend to our readers notice.

*Bradshaw's Monthly Railway and Steam Navigation Guide for October.* Adams, 59, Fleet-street.

We have ample opportunities of testing the accuracy and usefulness of this little travelling companion. It is one of the cheapest six-pen'orths in her Majesty's dominions.

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND COLONIZATION.\*

PETER PINDAR tells a story of a Jewish woman treating herself and son one evening to the shilling gallery at Drury-lane or Covent-garden; when unhappily, just as the performance was about to commence, the youth fell over into the pit, and was killed. The parent went immediately round to the pit entrance, and explained the circumstance, and, more interested on the recovery of her money than of her son and heir, put this demand to the check-taker:—

"Give me back the money, you know,  
As Moses did not see the show."

The science of Life Assurance guarantees in the grand theatre of the world not only that those who are forbidden to see out the whole show shall receive back their money, but that with interest. Strange to say, the wise men of France regarded the principle as exhibiting a mistrust of Providence, and for many years Life Assurance was classed by the French Government in the same category with gambling and other illegal practices. Even to the present day, the science as well as the practice has made but little progression on the Continent, while our own country, whose peculiar genius it is to adopt and improve, boasts now nearly one hundred institutions of the kind; and from the General Directory, appended to the "Hand-Book for Life Assurers," we perceive that various "class interests" even have now each their own Assurance Offices, besides sundry offices representing the various towns in the kingdom. The "British Empire" offers itself impartially to the notice of all men of all places and parties; the "Crown" appeals to the Royal Family; the "Royal Naval and Military" to the United Services; the "Church of England," and the "Clergy," offer their services to men of the Establishment, while the "Dissenters" holds out her arms to those without the pale; the "Law," and the "English and Scottish Law" invite the gentlemen of the Temple, and of Westminster, and the Court of Session; the "Clerical and Medical" takes in the Physicians both of mind and body; the "Farmers," and the "Farmers and General," address the agricultural interest; the "British Commercial," and the "Commercial and General," are ready to do business with the "trade;" the "Licensed Victuallers" shut its doors only to the Teetotaler; the "Freemason's" proclaims the spirit of co-operation and mutual assurance to its fellow-masons; the "University" offers to "do for" the student; and, to bring the subject home to the business and bosoms of our own readers, the "Australasian, Colonial and General" offers advantages to "Emigrants, in particular." Doubtless, by-and-bye we shall see the subject brought still closer to ourselves in a "New Zealand Assurance Company."

In a young country, where wages and profits will be for a long period high as well as certain, it is probable, that the future having no such terrors as are presented in that of an over-crowded, and competitive population, it will be some time before the farmer or the labourer will think earnestly about providing for remote contingencies, dependent upon the duration of his own life; although it may be properly suggested to him, that his very ability to lay by for a rainy day, ought to make the obligation to do so more imperative upon him. "Life Assurance" however, will more probably suggest itself to the small capitalist colonist, as a means of immediate pecuniary aid. And his attention, if directed to the subject at all, will be occupied in considering how it may be made available in promoting his views, on entering upon the work of colonization.

In the little work before us, some suggestions are offered upon this subject, which are worthy of consideration; and which we submit for that purpose. The propositions require amplification, and further explanation. At the same time, that we think the principle sufficiently explains itself.

"The over population of this country, from 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, that, more than any other thing in economics, affects the ratio of disease and morality, 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-population, 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

\* 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.

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 neither can lay out like the former, nor be franked like the other. It occurs 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 2l a year to secure 100l 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 probability, the Company is equally indemnified; and, of course, the reversion comes *unburdened* 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 work we have thus referred to in connection with the subject of colonization, will, we think, repay the perusal and study of the general reader at all interested in the question of Assurance. It embraces an account of the origin and progress of the science, its statistics and general principles; and these are explained and illustrated in a manner to make the nature of the subject familiar to readers of every capacity. The practical benefits of Life Assurance are also exhibited by actual cases, and the procedure necessary in

effecting an assurance pointed out. And to facilitate the assurer in his choice, both of an office and of the mode of assurance most suited to his views and circumstances, the peculiar features of all the Assurance Institutions in the kingdom, with their capitals, rates of premium, &c., are presented in a comprehensive analytical table.

#### HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

In order that our friends at Wellington may form some idea of the number of persons in the United Kingdom who will feel an interest in the progress of the Horticultural Society there, we copy from the critique on Mrs. Loudon's book, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, a paragraph as to the statistics of the subject:—"It is now only thirty-three years since the foundation of the London Society, the first comprehensive institution of its kind. There are now in Great Britain at least two hundred provincial societies; founded more or less upon its model. We find merely in the *Gardener's Chronicle* for last year, notices of the exhibition of one hundred and twenty different societies.

"Everything else connected with gardening has increased in the like proportion. There was at that time not more than two botanical—and those strictly scientific—periodical works; there are now at least twenty monthly publications, each entirely devoted to some branch or other of botany or agriculture; and what may perhaps still more surprise those of our readers who live apart from the influence of the gardening world, there are, or were very lately, published every week three newspapers, professedly monopolised by horticultural subjects. Even during the last year two new societies have sprung up in the metropolis—the London Floricultural and the Royal Botanic—each taking a line of its own, distinct, though not antagonistically so, from that of any previously formed institution, and both we believe prospering, and likely to prosper." W.

Died at Nelson, in New Zealand, on the 17th May, after a short illness, Mr. Smythe White (late of Birmingham) of the firms of Patchett and White, of Nelson, and Wallace White and Wallace, of Wellington. The premature death of this estimable man, brought on in the assiduous discharge of his duties in the selection of the town lands, has deprived the colony of one of its most valuable settlers, his constituents of an indefatigable and upright agent, and his circle of acquaintance of an amiable and disinterested friend.

#### 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.

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.

##### EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6l. per acre, or Suburban Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to Emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25l.; Second cabin, 12l.; Steerage, 8l.

For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to SHAW and CO., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

WANTED, by the Advertiser, a respectable youth, Nineteen Years of age, an engagement as servant, or otherwise, to any party going to New Zealand; or would article himself for a term, to any Tradesman or Farmer going to the above place. Address by letter to J. B., 104, Carey-street, Chancery-lane.

##### EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the Emigration to New Zealand, of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unsuitable. Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in the First-class Ship PHEBE, 471 tons, chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of NOVEMBER NEXT, on the following terms.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin Passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families. Families taking Fore Cabin passages, may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 45s per ton measurement, and 25s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings; or to J. STAYNER, Broker, 110, Fenchurch-street, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER NEXT.

A Deposit of 10l will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and of 5l for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 15th of OCTOBER, and the remainder of the Passage Money previous to embarkation.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary.  
New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings.  
14th September, 1842.

##### TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL,

No. 2, price 7l. with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

##### 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, 105, Fenchurch-street.

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

##### CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ladbrook and Co., Bank).

Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously.

Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

##### TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK, AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118 BISHOPSGATE-STREET, WITHIN, of IRONMONGERY for building and domestic purposes. Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggons, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 (Gough's) "South Australia," page 123.

Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LAKE, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, by HENRY HOSEA CHAMBERS, of the Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editors," 170, Fleet-street, Saturday, Oct. 15 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 73.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

PRICE 6D

## INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

DURING the last two years, we have had several accounts of accidental fires in the town of Wellington, whereby the sufferers have lost all their personal effects. We have recently heard of two fires in Nelson, attended with like disastrous consequences. By one of these, Mr. Young lost the whole of his effects and private papers, together with a valuable library of books; and by the other, Mr. Torlosse lost nearly all his bedding and clothing. The destructive character of these fires is owing to the light and combustible materials of which the first residences of the settlers have been constructed. Many of the first settlers at Wellington were, and those of Nelson still are, lodged in tents, which easily kindle with a spark; and as ignition has often taken place while the occupier was from home, but even where aid has been at hand, it has been of little avail to save such combustible matter. In many cases, in both the colonies, the tent has given place to the *warré*, or native house. These buildings are constructed of dried fern, neatly thatched with the leaves of the flax plant: the form of European houses has been imitated in many of them; and from the substantial comfort which they afford, when fitted up by European hands, many of them still remain in Wellington. From the quantity of combustible matter which they contain, they are more dangerous than tents. A tent may catch fire and the embers may be blown away without establishing such a state of combustion within as to render the saving of furniture hopeless; but the *warré* resists the dispersive power of the winds, and constitutes the fuel of a fire which nothing can resist.

As these temporary residences are replaced by substantial houses of brick and wood—for houses of wood, when thickly coated with lime wash, and roofed with slate, do not easily ignite from without, and from within houses of wood and brick are nearly on an agreeable footing, the number of fires will decrease, but still the liability to fire is a contingency against which even the dwellers in a city of stone should provide, and we are somewhat surprised that no step has as yet been made in Wellington to that end.

In a letter recently received from one of the gentlemen who formed part of the first colony, among the various advantageous investments which New Zealand afforded, insurance against fire was mentioned, with a hope that some one of the London offices might be induced to embark in the business. We believe it would be well worth the while of an Insurance Company to take the hint; the average risk might be easily estimated; and, by confining their policies to the occupiers of houses of brick, or wood, covered with slate, tile, or zinc, and protected according to certain prescribed regulations, their losses might be kept far enough within the aggregate amount of the premiums to pay considerable profit; further they ought not to go, as they would risk a loss of business by the introduction of a rival.

But what we most desire to impress upon our colonial friends is, that by whomsoever the insurance business of, and for the colony, may be undertaken, the premiums *must* pay the losses, and *may* be required to pay the losses, and something more. The proper question, therefore, for the Colonists to consider is, whether they themselves will unite together on the mutual principle, and levy such premiums on the members as will pay the losses, with a trifle for cost of management, or whether they will give their business to a separate institution, which will entail on them a rate of insurance sufficient to cover not merely all losses and costs of management, but also a "good profit to the insurance company."

It is a mistake to class an insurance company among capitalist institutions. Properly managed, no capital should be required to carry on the business of insurance. The society should not commence business till they have a body of insurers whose payments, in the shape of premiums, should be calculated to meet the contingencies of the year. In case of an early fire, or fires of greater extent than the average, and sufficient to absorb all the premiums, it would be prudent, and, indeed, necessary, to levy from each member a guarantee fund, or safety fund, of say *ten per cent.* on the amount of the property insured. This might be invested so as to yield interest, and when the premiums should have yielded a surplus, after paying all losses, the amount so levied might safely be returned to the contributors, and then the society would become purely mutual and self-supporting. Now, it must be clear that no foreign society could carry on business on such terms: it would require all the premiums which a mutual society would require, and some addition for profit, which addition would be the colony's clear loss. We therefore recommend the inhabitants of Wellington and Nelson to establish mutual insurance societies at once. There will be no loss to the colony beyond the

losses by the fires which may occur, which losses will cease to be a pressing evil by being borne by the contributions of numbers.

But whether the colonists themselves establish a mutual society, or in part mutual, and in part open—for a society may unite the two principles; or whether a company from this country undertake the business, the effect will be to promote the erection of more substantial houses. An Insurance Society or Company would refuse to insure a *warré*, and would establish a scale of premiums, rising with the hazardous nature of the buildings. Houses of brick covered with slates, or an equally safe material, would constitute the "common risks;" substantial houses of solid wood, coated with lime, or others in combustible material, would probably be deemed hazardous, and the degree of hazardousness would rise as the wood and roofs were less and less protected; but we repeat, the *warré* would be wholly excluded, and the result would be that their use would be speedily discontinued.

We need not pursue these slight suggestions any further. We believe the colonists could readily resort to an Insurance Company, should any one be disposed to establish a branch in Wellington; but we repeat our opinion, that the colonists should take the matter into their own hands.

## MR. RENNIE'S PROJECTED SETTLEMENT.

SEVERAL communications have reached us on the subject of Mr. Rennie's project. Of these, the greater part merely reiterate arguments that have already been exhausted—especially in reference to price, a point upon which the New Zealand Company never pledged itself, and which the author of the project has since thrown overboard. Two papers, however, we select for publication, one understood to be written by a gentleman who is associated with Mr. Rennie in the scheme, and who may, we believe, be deemed part author thereof, and the other containing a new proposal, which it may be well worth the while either of Mr. Rennie and his friends, or of another body of colonists, to take up. In favour of this proposal, we recommend to our readers' consideration the strong argument in its favour that no new colony, howsoever liberally endowed with the elements of attractiveness, can at all equal an established settlement in that essential feature. The adopters of our correspondent's proposal would have all the advantage of the Nelson improvement fund, with an additional fund for emigration and improvements. The plan embraces a sub-division of the allotments, an expedient which would alone promote the sale of the Nelson lands to a considerable body of actual settlers:—

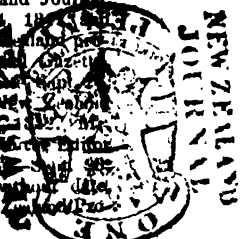
## THE RENNIE CONTROVERSY.\*

(From a Correspondent.)

It may not now be out of place to take a general review of the principles propounded by Mr. Rennie in his late correspondence, and of the arguments and objections elicited on the subject of his proposed Colony.

On the establishment of the first New Zealand settlements, it was presumed that there being no lack of either capital or labour in England, capable of bringing out the resources of a new country, it was only necessary to form a nucleus by selling land to capitalists, and carrying out labour with the proceeds, in order to ensure further accessions of working capital, and make everything *go-a-head*. And doubtless these anticipations are now in a fair way of being *gradually* realised. But when the Nelson colonists brought forward their scheme, experience had showed them that to render a colony "commodious and attractive" to settlers, it was further requisite that its original plan should embrace not only a supply of labour and floating capital, but as far as possible,

\* 1. Colonial Gazette, Aug. 17, 1842. A new British settlement. (Correspondence between Mr. Rennie and the Secretary of the New Zealand Company. July 28 and August 12, 1842. 2. New Zealand Journal, August 20, 1842. Proposal to found a New Settlement in New Zealand (embracing correspondence as above). 3. Colonial Gazette, Aug. 31, 1842. Mr. Rennie's New Zealand project. Danger of lowering the price of and in the Company's settlements, and their power to maintain it in spite of Government opposition. 4. Plymouth Journal, Sept. 1, 1842. Colonization (containing greater part of the above article). 5. New Zealand Journal, Sept. 3, 1842. Mr. Rennie's New Zealand project. Letter to the Editor of the New Zealand Journal, Aug. 29, 1842, from "E." 6. Colonial Gazette, Sept. 14, 1842. New Zealand Journal, Sept. 17, 1842. Mr. Rennie's New Zealand project. Letter from Mr. Rennie to the editor of the Colonial Gazette, Sept. 12, 1842. (Replies to objections.) 7. Colonial Gazette, Sept. 1842. Letter from Mr. Rennie, Sept. 19, 1842. (On New Zealand products and prospects.) 8. New Zealand Journal, Oct. 2, 1842. Mr. Rennie's project. Letter in the Colonial Gazette. Letters to the Editor of the New Zealand Journal, Sept. 14, 1842, from "J. B." and "K." from "K."—Sept. 15, 1842, "A Constant Reader"—and from "K." 9. Colonial Gazette, Oct. 12, 1842. A New Zealand project. Letter.



the higher conveniences of the civilized society from which its founders had emanated, and this led to a prospective arrangement for educational and religious endowments, and to a provision for maintaining a commercial connexion with the other coast settlements by steam navigation. The principle was thus established of, primarily taxing land for the general purposes of improvement. It is now alleged—inconsiderately we think—that the objects provided for in the Nelson scheme, are too remote to give an immediate value to the land in the eye of the capitalist; a third stage has now been reached, in which a modification, or rather extension of the above principle, recommends itself, and it is accordingly suggested by Mr. Rennie to form a colony, which shall embrace the immediate application of funds to those internal physical improvements, which abridge labour, and form a proper *fulcrum* for the exertion of capital. The objects embraced by Mr. Rennie are the construction of landing places, wharfs, roads, and bridges, and the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the first settlers, all which he proposes shall be carried out by a preliminary detachment of surveyors and engineers, so that “the new settlement will present to the colonist a field for the immediate commencement of productive industry,” and “will be made from the first an appropriate residence for a civilized community.”

There can be no valid objection to Mr. Rennie's principle, which indeed has been already conceded—the only objections started have been as to *how* and *when* his proposed application of the principle should be made. Before entering upon a discussion of these points, we shall here submit a comparative tabular statement of the Nelson scheme and that of Mr. Rennie.

APPROPRIATION OF LANDS.

NELSON.			
1,000 Town Sections, 1 acre each	} at 30s. 300,000l.	1,000 acres.	
1,000 Suburban ditto, 50 acres "		50,000 "	
1,000 Rural ditto, 150 acres "		150,000 "	
			301,000

(Price per Acre, about 30s.)

RENNIE.			
600 } Town Sections, ½ acre each, at 25l.	} at 125l. 125,000l.	150,000l.	150 } acres.
1,000 } Ditto, ditto.			250 } "
1,000 } Suburban ditto, 20 acres "		20,000 "	
1,000 } Rural ditto, 80 "	80,000 "		
		140,000	100,400

(Average price per acre, about 28s.)

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.

NELSON.			RENNIE.	
Emigration, £150,000	} at 25s. per acre.	100,000	at 1l. per acre.	
Surveys ditto, 50,000				
Public purposes 50,000				
Expenses and profit 50,000		at 5s. "	40,000	at 8s. "
£ 300,000			£ 140,000	

The first question we have to ask ourselves is, if the scheme is, in its details, a good one, and it then remains to be considered how far its principle is applicable to New Zealand at the present moment. The main objection to the proposition is one which affects only the particular mode in which it has been presented, and which can therefore be readily obviated—we mean the proposed price of the land, which is held to be totally inadequate to the purposes either of an emigration or an improvement fund. We need, on this head, only recapitulate summarily the remarks of the correspondent of the Colonial Gazette of the 31st of August, which were transferred to our columns on the 3rd September.

1st. A lower price than that at which lands are now selling in other New Zealand settlements with fewer advantages, must arrest sales in those settlements, and Nelson and New Plymouth will thus be treated with manifest injustice. 2. Land already sold in those places will, for the same reasons, be immediately depreciated. 3. The Nelson and New Plymouth settlers will, in consequence, either abandon their respective settlements, or will be imbued with feelings of jealousy, the evil effects of which will act and re-act most injuriously on every settlement. 4. The abridgement of labour as respects the emigration fund, will be more than counterbalanced by the increased demand for labour, which the impetus arising from the preliminary arrangements will necessarily induce. 5. This increased demand not being provided for by an increased fund, will only be supplied by crimping or illegitimate methods, for filling the market with labour. 6. The emigration fund, if any suitable proportion is allocated to surveys and improvements, cannot possibly exceed 40,000l., which will admit of but one male adult to 150 acres: while the fund absolutely guaranteed by the New Zealand Company in proportion to the amount of land, would be 75,000l. 7. A rise of wages and a diminishing capital will go on *pari passu*, without any inherent remedial principle.

The ridiculous inadequacy of the price may be at once apparent from this, that, deducting the amount of emigration fund which the Company must guarantee, viz., 75,000l.; the sum of 25,000l. only would be left for surveys and for carrying out Mr. R's plans of improvement.

We have dwelt thus at length upon the objections stated to the price; because, while we cannot but regard the principle as excellent in itself, the principle is not the novelty so much as the application of it—an application by which it is endeavoured to effect more by the strange method of less means—an application desirable, indeed, but which in this instance, as in that of the discovery for putting a quart of wine into a pint bottle, we must deem to be something more than problematical. So much then for the price.\* We shall now consider how the principle

The reason assigned by Mr. Rennie in favour of a new settlement, is that in the old colonies a disinclination to purchase has arisen from the delay, discomfort, and expense to which settlers were exposed in their

original foundation. No provision, it is stated, has been made for roads and other conveniences, and the colonists, from the smallness of their numbers, feel themselves unable to bear the expense of road-making alone. Mr. Rennie concludes with the affirmation, 1st. That the means do not exist for stimulating emigration to these places; and 2d. That it is the duty of the Company to promote a scheme which promises to prepare a field for productive industry, without those annoyances to which other colonies have been subjected.

To the first conclusion, it may be answered that means of stimulating emigration are daily suggesting themselves; one of which has at this very period been put in execution, and promises fully to realise the objects entertained from its application. We refer to the chartering of ships by the Company, on such a system of accommodation to small capitalists that they will now be enabled to go out to New Zealand, in the first cabin, at a fare within their means, and scarcely encroaching on the capital which they require to take out with them for investment. The subject of emigration by lottery also will, doubtless, come by and by to be profitably considered; and in one shape or another will probably conduce greatly to the encouragement of colonization.†

As to Mr. Rennie's second conclusion—to us it appears, on the contrary, that it is the duty of the Company to consider in what manner they may remove the inconveniences referred to, and put their existing settlements into a desirable condition for advancement. And here it will be apparent that their application of Mr. Rennie's principle may be anything but premature, however much so its immediate isolated development would be in the formation of a new colony.

To this Mr. Rennie will reply, by repeating his statement, that the Company having allocated all the funds from land sales, present and prospective, cannot perform the works projected in their existing settlements; and that repayment of a loan for this purpose, by means of a tax, would be unpopular and difficult.

Now, it is evident that—as observed by “Kappa,” (in our last Journal)—any predetermined allocation of funds may now be altered for mutual benefit, and that the Company, in spite of any thing hitherto published to the contrary, may begin to remodel their colonies on such principles as seem best, under the circumstances, for themselves and their settlers.

One of our Correspondents, too, of the 1st instant, has pointed out an important omission on the part of Mr. Rennie, viz., that certain funds have been already applied for public purposes in Wellington and Nelson, similar to those proposed by Mr. Rennie—that roads have been commenced from Wellington to the Hut and Porirua—that a portion of the public fund of Nelson has now been judiciously set aside for similar works.‡

Mr. Rennie has affirmed, to be sure, that neither he nor his colleagues will emigrate except on those principles of colonization which consideration has taught them to regard as the best. But if Mr. Rennie or his colleagues are really actuated by the “heroic” sentiments of British colonisers, we do not fear but that they will candidly weigh suggestions made to them, involving a modified application of their own theory; and one by which we trust, they will perceive that at the same time the interests of the existing colonies will be promoted, their own plans will be much more readily carried out, and redound not less to their own honour and praise, than to their profit.

Let us consider then, first, what are the present wants of the existing settlements, and to what extent they stand in need of the Rennie modification. At New Plymouth, abounding in rich and fertile soil, unsurpassed perhaps in the whole southern hemisphere; with varieties of mineral riches, iron, coal, lime, and sulphur; the desideratum is a harbour to carry off their produce. Nor do we express a solitary opinion when we say, that with an adequate fund for this object, the value of this settlement would immediately receive an immense increase; and in actual importance, it would become if not the first, at least not behind any in the range of the Australian possessions. But from the manner in which rural land has here been disposed of, not by letting, but the order of arrival in the colony; the efficient means of raising a harbour fund must be sought in the enhanced price of land, from auction sales. And, besides this, we deprecate that Mr. Rennie's views are directed rather to a site, possessed of a natural harbour, and in which he may establish the internal improvement which he has already submitted to the public.

Let us then take the case of Nelson. We have here a safe harbour, in all winds, with a natural breakwater, and an ample quantity of level and easily cultivated land in the immediate neighbourhood; with a large fund set aside for the purpose of colonial inter-communication by steam; and a still larger sum for religious and educational objects; while it will be apparent, that there is yet ample and fair opportunity

\* For our exposition of this principle we refer the reader to the Colonial Gazette of the 27th July; the New Zealand Journal of the 20th of August, and the Colonial Magazine for the present month (October, 1842).

† There is one consideration which Mr. Rennie, and all those who have commented on his plan, have lost sight of—namely, that the private improvements effected by the early settlers, in the course of a twelve-month—added to what the Company or the Government, or both, may carry into execution—surpass the powers of any preliminary fund that could possibly be created. The preliminary expedition reached Nelson in Sept. 1841, and proceeded vigorously in surveying road-making, &c. In January and February, the settlers arrived; in April, when they took possession of their town lands, the population had swelled to 1,700. One year occupied in public and private improvements, will render Nelson more attractive to the buyers of the remaining Nelson sections, than any new settlement could possibly be made. And what are the 4,000 and odd inhabitants of Wellington doing? Have they contributed nothing to the attractiveness of the colony? It must be evident, indeed, that all the inconveniences incidental to “first colonists” are removed from all future colonists. It is chiefly to the non-resident speculator in land that a new colony is attractive; and we think any future settlements the Company may make should be planned with a view to discourage speculative purchasers. Sales would be gradual, but progress would be sure.—Ed. N. Z. Journal.

‡ Error—The land is not disposed of here “by the order of arrival in the colony,”—it is only the selection which depends thereon.—Ed.

\* It may be proper to remind our correspondent that the question of price is given up by Mr. Rennie.—Ed. may yet admit of beneficial application.



for the application of Mr. Rennie's method, to the extension and rapid advancement of the place. We shall now proceed to show, that by a simple combination of effort, he may establish an immediate fund, which may establish Nelson upon a basis more firm and enduring than that upon which any British settlement has yet been formed.

The Nelson settlement consists of 1,000 sections of 201 acres each, at 300/ per section, or 30s per acre, of which we believe that about one-half has been absolutely disposed of, the remainder being reserved for sale in this country and in the colony, or in terms of the original agreement, still held in the name of the Company. It occurs to us that nothing would be more conducive to his own and the general prosperity, than for some enterprising Aeneas to step in, and with the remaining half to carry into certain effect Mr. Rennie's plans of improvement, and in such a manner as to harmonise with and be materially aided by the operations already set in motion in the other half. Five hundred sections in Nelson would almost exactly make up the quantity of territory laid out in imagination by Mr. Rennie. To effect the requisite division and allocation on Mr. Rennie's principle, but in a mode and at a price more likely to accomplish the objects he has in view, we should have the following scheme:—

NELSON.		RENNIE.	
Area.			
Town.....	500	1,000 Town, ½ acre each, at 25/.....	25,000
Accomm.....	25,000	1,000 " " " "	
Rural.....	75,000	1,000 Accom. 25 " " } at 200/.....	200,000
	100,500	1,000 Rural, 75 " "	
			£225,000

ALLOCATION.

Emigration Fund (as already determined for the half of Nelson) .....	75,000
Surveys and preliminary expenses, do. do. ....	25,000
Public purposes, Steam, Religion, Education, do. do. ....	25,000
Profit and expenses, do. do. ....	25,000
Balance for additional Emigration, and for Roads, Bridges, Quays, &c. ....	75,000
	£225,000

We should have in this manner the guaranteed fund of 15s per acre for emigration, and adding, say 5s per acre to this fund, to meet the increased demand for labour which would result from the facilities given to its employment, there would remain a fund of no less than 50,000/ for the making and constructing of roads, bridges, and wharfs. The land, though higher in price than before, would be beyond calculation cheaper.† The difficulty no doubt would still attach to the scheme, which still more forcibly attaches to a proposal for an entirely new settlement, how to realize at once the 50,000/, which on ordinary principles would come in only with the gradual sale of the land. A satisfactory answer to this will to many persons be found in the suggestions made in the second number of the *New Zealand Portfolio*, which we trust soon to see carried out by the formation of a New Zealand Loan Company. But this question, as well as the feasibility of the whole plan, can only be determined by the state of the public pulse and purse, at the time it may be actually proposed to carry it into execution.

The proposed modification would, we feel confident, harmonise sufficiently with the principles on which the half of the settlement has been already established. The fruits of the labours of the early settlers, reaped by the new comers in the conveniences of an already organized community, would be so far a set-off to the great and immediate benefit which would accrue to the latter from the accession to their resources, while more benefit would arise to the whole from the combination of fund and purpose, than would have been reaped, by the band of adventurers, from the unaided application of their own funds.

We submit our suggestions to the consideration of Mr. Rennie and his colleagues, as well as to all interested in the advancement of the settlements of New Zealand; and, in spite of the little symptoms of touchiness exhibited in a portion of Mr. Rennie's correspondence, we feel assured that that gentleman is still as well disposed as he is certainly competent, to weigh fully the various capabilities and modes of application of his own principle. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL GAZETTE.

Sir,—Being to some extent a proprietor of preliminary sections of land in the first settlement established by the New Zealand Company, I have read with peculiar attention the correspondence which has appeared in the *Colonial Gazette* on the subject of Mr. Rennie's proposal for establishing a new settlement under the auspices of the Company, upon the Middle Island of New Zealand. After having given to the subject the fullest consideration of which I am capable, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the adoption of Mr. Rennie's proposal, instead of being prejudicial to the earlier settlements founded in New Zealand, must tend to accelerate their progress. This opinion, which is directly opposed to that of your correspondent E., is based upon the following considerations.

It is the interest of every proprietor, and of every settler in New Zealand, that these islands should be colonised as extensively and as rapidly as possible. In every country, the value of land increases with the increase of population and capital; and, in no country can the value of land, even of the first degree of eligibility, approach towards its maximum while proximate lands, equally eligible with regard to quality and situation, remain to be occupied. The fertile wastes upon the eastern coast of the Middle Island must be appropriated, before there can be any very intense demand for the best lands in the settlements of Wellington and Nelson, and before there can be any demand at all in these settlements for land of inferior quality. If the fertile regions of the Middle Island be not speedily colonised by emigration from the mother-country, they will be colonised by emigration from the

\* The surveys, &c., do not amount to this. In the prospectus of Nelson, it is provided that whatever can be saved from this item of expenditure shall go to the next head, namely, Steam, Education, &c.—Ed. N. Z. J.

† We presume our correspondent means cheaper in the sense in which we say a high-priced article is "cheaper in the end."

earlier settlements established by the Company; and all the lands except those of the first quality and situation, in the settlements of Wellington and Nelson, will be left unoccupied and valueless. Had the Directors of the New Zealand Company no object beyond that of increasing the value of land on their earlier settlements, they ought to adopt the proposal of Mr. Rennie for a new colony in the neighbourhood of Banks's Peninsula.

Your correspondent, E, objects to Mr. Rennie's proposal as premature, "because the public are just now very disinclined to further purchases or any Colonial investment." It appears to me that the existence of the disinclination furnishes the strongest argument for the immediate adoption of arrangements similar to those which Mr. Rennie has proposed. Why are the public less inclined than formerly to make Colonial investments? Foreign rivalry and hostile tariffs continue to contract the field of profitable employment at home, while the labour and capital seeking for employment continue to increase. Wherefore, then, does the tide of redundant capital and labour flow to the colonies in a diminished stream? For this obvious reason: in the settlements recently established in Australia and New Zealand, practical errors were committed which caused disappointment. Colonists were sent out before the sites of the projected colonies were determined; and the capital which ought to have been instantaneously invested in reproduction perished while the settlers waited to be put in possession of their lands. Serious losses were thus occasioned where certain fortunes ought to have been realised; and, under these circumstances, the confidence of the public in the advantages of systematic colonization naturally declined. It is evident that until this confidence can be restored, the progress of colonization will be checked; and it is equally evident that the only means by which confidence can be restored, is by making it apparent to the public that the causes of loss and retardation which occurred in former settlements were accidents incidental to first experiments, and capable of being wholly obviated through the practical knowledge which experience has supplied. This, as it appears to me, is what Mr. Rennie's proposal is calculated to effect. Its adoption could not fail to contribute to the renewal of that confidence in Colonial investments without which no new settlements can be successfully planted, and no additional impulse imparted to the settlements which have been already established. The financial branch of the South Australian experiment, through the wild expenditure of the Governor, and the difficulties thrown in the way of the first settlers in New Zealand by the indiscretion of the Colonial Office, have created in the public mind distrust and indifference regarding the principle of defraying the expense of colonization by means of the value it creates; and it has therefore become peculiarly expedient to present the new principles of colonization, in their unimpeded development, by instituting an experiment in which a new settlement shall be founded on a site previously ascertained to possess a convenient harbour, and a sufficient extent of fertile territory; in which the preliminary surveys shall precede the landing of the colonists; and in which the construction of wharfs, ware-houses, and roads, shall enable them on landing to enter upon their occupations and commence the work of reproduction. If the plan proposed by Mr. Rennie does not fulfil these essential conditions, then let it be remodelled and improved. If it does fulfil them, it cannot be premature.

Your correspondent objects to the adoption of Mr. Rennie's plan by the New Zealand Company, "because Nelson, their latest settlement, has yet much unsold land, though of the preliminary allotments." This objection has already, perhaps, been sufficiently answered. In the settlement of Nelson, the land in the second and third degrees of eligibility as regards fertility and situation, will come into demand when confidence in colonial investments shall be restored, and when, in the districts in the neighbourhood of that settlement, the land in the first degree of eligibility shall have been appropriated. The revival of confidence, and the appropriation of the extensive district of first-rate lands on the Eastern shore of the Middle Island, are conditions which must be fulfilled before purchasers can be found for these portions of the territory of the settlement of Nelson which may be in the second degree of eligibility. The sooner those conditions are fulfilled, the sooner will those preliminary allotments in the settlement of Nelson which are not in the first class as regards situation and quality be disposed of. It is necessary to the prosperity of Nelson that the adjacent districts on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island should be colonized.

The new settlement proposed by Mr. Rennie is objected to by your correspondent, "because the existing settlements in New Zealand are not sufficiently populous to allow a diverted emigration." It appears to me, that this objection proceeds from a misapprehension of the powers and functions of a colonizing company. The new art of systematic colonization consists in defraying the expense of emigration by means of the value it creates; and the New Zealand Company practise this art by selling their lands to the public, and appropriating a portion of the proceeds of the sale to emigration. Their emigration-fund is created by their land-sales; and it is only by increasing their land-sales that they can increase the population of their settlements. If the Company were to establish a new settlement with funds derived from the sale of land in Wellington and Nelson, then, indeed, the objection of your correspondent would be valid, and the colonists in their elder settlements would have a right to complain of diverted emigration. But should the New Zealand Company create additional funds by the sale of lands on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island, and should they employ a portion of their funds in planting an industrious population on their new settlement, emigration could not be thereby directed from Wellington or Nelson. A directly contrary effect would be produced. The greater the amount of the land-sales in the new settlement, the greater would be the indication of reviving confidence in colonial investments; and the more extensive the emigration, the more rapid would be the absorption of first-rate sites in the new settlement, and the more early the demand for second-rate sites in the earlier settlements. By a necessary re-action, the successful establishment of the proposed settlement in the eastern coast of the Middle Island, would increase the land-sales in Wellington and Nelson, and thereby augment the emigration-funds applicable to the increase of their population.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A NEW ZEALAND PROPRIETOR.

The following are the observations of our contemporary on the above

letter:—We have but one remark to make on the considerations here suggested with such closeness and clearness of economical logic. There is no doubt that the growth of some of the more recent colonies has been checked by financial misrule. It was the representative of the Colonial Office that brought upon South Australia its debt—the thing which spoiled its good name and deterred emigration of capital, while it consumed the means for the emigration of labour. It has been the representative of the Colonial Office who has in New Zealand diverted the proceeds of the land-fund to eke out the means of supporting a lavish government—absentee to the bulk of the British colonists. It was unquestionably the delay in the surveys which furnished the chief opportunity for land-jobbing in South Australia. A settler with small fortune in his cash-box, prevented from expending it directly on the land, and unwilling literally to support himself and his family out of his capital, could not be expected to resist the opportunity of turning an honest hundred or two by the transfer of land as yet a useless abstraction to him; and the passion for land-jobbing grew with opportunity and the appearance of success. Though there has been less land-jobbing in New Zealand, there must have been a waste of capital in providing for the settlers' subsistence in the interval before getting at their land. But that will not account for the check to the eagerness for Colonial investment, which our correspondent attributes too exclusively to the single cause of disappointment. Among other causes, have been overtrading, the "distress" at home, and the difficulties of other colonies—such as deficiency of labour in most, the Negro question in the West Indies, political affairs in North America, money-matters in the United States—all of which have had a cumulative influence in throwing a damp on colonising and emigration. Assuredly, however, nothing would more forcibly counteract that influence than the direct'ion of a powerful and copious stream of emigration to the Southern Colonies. The multitude are ever prone to follow in the wake of numbers. No sooner had political obstacles ceased in British North America, and numbers again began to resort thither, than the gross yearly amount of emigration swelled to the enormous sum of 100,000 and more! Were numbers to be seen voyaging to the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, still larger multitudes would readily present themselves to flock to their shores; colonization would again be a bustling, thriving traffic; and while New Zealand would afford some of the best sites for new settlements, the older colonies, and the recently opened districts of Australia, would benefit from the fertilising stream.

#### STEAM AND WHALE FISHING AT NEW ZEALAND.

NO. III.

WHAT has already appeared upon this subject in the two last *New Zealand Journals*, have shown that this is the season to send out vessels and marine emigrants. Perhaps it is incumbent on the writer of these articles to show the means of forming a company for this purpose. He, himself, is ignorant of shipping—has no individual interest in a company being formed—is urging no plan for the sake of serving a friend or himself—is unconnected with London or the ports, and writes only upon general principles, with the hope that the suggestion may be taken up by others. Himself he can give no practical assistance to it whatever. As a politician, he knows that its adoption is of great importance to the public weal.

It is incontrovertible, that four-fifths of the whale fishery business is carried on by the Americans; that Nantucket, in the United States, is the great depot for the business; and that, with them, it is a good and increasing one, employing shipwrights and everything connected with shipping.

In 1834\* the Americans employed 273 ships, with a tonnage of 106,000; and 9,000 seamen. In 1842\*, by a recent report from Nantucket, a tonnage of 196,000.

Here, then, is an increase which merits the interest of what is called the shipping interest of the United Kingdom—the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. McGregor. The attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, Lord Haddington and Sir George Cockburn, must be called to the fact, that the Americans, in 1834, employed 9,000 seamen in the south sea whale fishery; and that, in the course of eight years, this business has doubled; that it now employs 18,000. Will they not patronise a scheme which should turn the tide in favour of the United Empire?—which will serve its shipping, its commerce, and increase our marine population. And of course it will be said, and most justly, "But this will not fill the subscription list for 100,000l. It is a moment of remarkable dulness of commercial enterprise; everything connected with the colonies is dull beyond description; nobody cares about it. So let it be. Some steam companies have failed; others complain that their enterprises afford no profit. Admitted. But still listen: the proposed enterprise is not one of steam only—it is the assistance of steam, which can at times be applied to a spot in the world, the utility of which has been but recently discovered. The Americans have found it worth their while to double their business, without steam, in the course of the last eight years, and that with a depot in the northern hemisphere; and with them it has been silently effected by individual exertion, for individual profit.

The proposed Company would first have the advantage, that their depot would be in the centre of the fishery, and not in the northern hemisphere. If the Americans can make a three years' voyage answer, and find capital, in the shape of shipping, yield a profit, without any return, for three years, what must be the case with capital employed, where it will gather its fruit as soon as it is put to work, and shipped monthly for Europe; brought to its market within four months afterwards. Again, under proper management,

one-half the crews employed in it will be the natives of the island, the pay to whom will be in a different rate to what the American seamen receive. To this is to be added the application of steam to the fishery itself, an advantage unknown to the Americans, and with coal at the spot for the use of the vessels; with flax also for their rigging. These obvious advantages attach to New Zealand only; and, sooner or later, must transfer the business from Nantucket to those islands, and we think to Nelson, for reasons given in our last paper on the subject. But it will be asked, why not leave it to individual enterprise—why urge a public company? the answer to this is, individuals must carry it on from the northern hemisphere. The infant state of the Colony precludes the hope of individuals on the spot, for some years to come, carrying on this business there. It requires, then, combination to purchase some vessels in England—to send them out with a marine population there—to build vessels on the spot—and to carry it on and extend it in the Southern Seas. Much will depend upon the administration of such a company, and this will rest, in the first instance, upon who should be the paid secretary to the proposed company in England. The writer has no one to propose or recommend; but he feels a confidence that some respectable gentleman connected with the shipping interest will take the subject up. He must be a man of extended connections, intimate with the shipping of the docks and the Thames: he must be a person of courage and endurance, for he may not merely look forward to cold water being thrown upon it by many, but to individual opposition from all owners of ships at present employed in the South Sea whale fishery, and perhaps by many in England connected with the United States, and with Nantucket in particular; but then he may hope for the support of the New Zealand Company, for by extending the title of the Company to "Steam Communication," it will be brought within the proposal advertised by the Company, and attended with other great advantages. At the seasons when the vessels would not be employed in the fishery, they would find plenty of work in the coasting business, and in working between New Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, and Australia generally—a business for which steamers are in great demand. We trust that such an intended secretary as we have described will not be suffered to rest upon a volunteer offering himself, but that some of the great shipowners who will become its Directors will recommend it to a suitable person to step forward; if this is done, so far from any difficulty arising in finding subscribers to fill up the list for a capital of 100,000l, there will be an eager competition to be allowed to subscribe. Such a person being found, a printed prospectus is the next object. Let it begin with—

1. The present state of the American fishery, copied from the Nantucket Report.

2. The rise and progress of the sperm whale fishery from Beale; natural history of the sperm, which, with other documents, will be found at page 69 of the thirtieth number for March 13, 1841, of the *New Zealand Journal*.

3. A paper on the fisheries, printed at page 152, of No. 12, for July 4, 1840, in the *New Zealand Journal*, remembering that there is an error in the second column, of printing 38 days instead of 38 months, and 25 days instead of 25 months.

4. Let him add to this the recent information to which reference has already been made from Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Natras.

To this must be added an estimate of the cost of four or six proper vessels, the wages of the seamen, the cost of taking them out, the season when they should arrive, &c., all of which are subjects quite unknown to the writer of this article, who trusts that he has said enough for the scheme to receive the support of the New Zealand Company individually; and it is asked of the editor of the *Colonial Gazette*, and all papers connected with the shipping interest, the Hull and Greenock newspapers, to give it publicity in their respective journals.

It is hoped that if this Company is formed, with a direction of gentlemen of influence and respectability, that the Board of Trade will recommend her Majesty to grant it a charter.

It cannot be one of much risk, as the ships may be annually insured. This suggests a new interest—the gentlemen of Lloyds. Here is a business, the insurance of 200,000 tons of shipping, of which the Americans have the profit, and which, if this is effected, may be transferred to Lloyds's Coffee-House. The subscription list, no doubt, will be a favourite there. W.

#### MULES.

The finest mules in the world are perhaps at Valparaiso, where Captain Basil Hall states there are plenty of coals. If a vessel sailing, when the wind was fair, steaming during calms and adverse gales, steaming round the Horn with freight for Valparaiso, and there taking in coals with a cargo of mules and mares for Wellington and Nelson, there is little doubt but it would prove a profitable venture. If the steamers went at the same rate as those between England and America, it may be calculated that the passage between Valparaiso and New Zealand would be made in between fifteen and twenty days, but the vessel would have no such sea to contend with as the Atlantic, between Liverpool and New York. The Pacific has not received its name without deserving it, and steamers always succeed best in calm seas.

\* See for the detail and authority for this, "Present State of New Zealand," published by the New Zealand Association, 1838; p. 357.

† Abstracts from this Report have lately appeared in the newspapers. It is hoped that the Editor of the *New Zealand Journal* will print it complete.

A Blue Book has just been issued in continuation of the correspondence and other documents published last session. It contains maps and plans of Auckland, Wellington and Russell, and gives some curious disclosures respecting the Russell lot and other secrets of the local government. We shall draw upon it largely for our next number.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

This Day is published, No. 3, of THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P., on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published this day), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land-Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. will be published on the 1st of November, and will contain Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 179, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 28th of October.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette .....	Weekly	9,000	13	693
Australian Record ..	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette ..	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, November 12, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

At length, after a very long delay, we have received four *New Zealand Gazettes*, up to April 23. Our readers are aware that our previous intelligence by the way of India is five or six weeks later, but the *Gazettes* enable us to make some extracts interesting to our English readers. The proceedings of the first session of the County Court will be read with interest by most of our readers. As Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, our friend, Mr. Halswell, has won the good will, not merely of the bar, but of the public generally, and we doubt not that in his new position he will sustain his reputation. The administration of justice seems to be placed on a somewhat better footing than heretofore, but we are convinced justice cannot be properly administered, unless Port Nicholson is erected into a separate jurisdiction, with a single judge, as at Auckland.

The resolutions of the Committee appointed to examine the ordinances are dignified and candid, and are therefore calculated to give weight to their opinions, both now and in future.

PORT NICHOLSON NEWS.

COUNTY COURT.—The First Session of the County Court for the Southern District of New Ulster, was opened yesterday, by his Honour, Edmund Storr Halswell, Esq., the Judge. The Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, who officiated as the Judge's Chaplain, first offered a prayer in the usual form; and then the ordinance for establishing, and the Governor's proclamation for holding the Court, and the Patent appointing the Judge, were read by Mr. Brandon, the Judge's Clerk. The Court having been opened, the Commission for swearing in Justices of the Peace was read, and the oaths of allegiance and supremacy administered to the following Magistrates—George White, of Petoni, William Mein Smith, Henry St. Hill, William Swainson, William Guyton, George Hunter, of Wellington, and John Nixon, of Wanganui, Esqrs. The oaths of office were taken by Richard Davies Hanson, Esq., Crown Pro-

secutor, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., Coroner for the district. The Jury list was called over, twenty-four selected, and twelve put into the box. One of the persons summoned not having answered to his name, and having no sufficient excuse, was fined 5*l* by the Judge; but the penalty was afterwards remitted on his taking his seat as one of the jury, in the room of another who, it appeared, had been summoned as a witness. The proclamation against vice and immorality was read, and then his Honour charged the Jury. He explained the constitution and jurisdiction of the Court, pointing out the difference of the powers the Judge possessed from those held by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and the Commissioner of the Court of Requests. In civil matters the jurisdiction of the Court extended to cases where the cause of action did not exceed 20*l*.; and in criminal cases where the punishment to be awarded would not be higher than seven years transportation. And it was important to notice, that whereas the Commissioner of the Court of Requests could decide, without appeal, by his sole decree, cases where the amount of debt or damages claimed reached 50*l*, by the County Courts Ordinance not only was the sum reduced to 20*l*.; but the Judge had also the assistance of a jury. His Honour felt that the power invested in him as Commissioner of the Court of Requests, was greater than should be held by any one person, and was glad to be relieved of it. For some reason not explained, but which doubtless appeared a strong one to the Legislative Council and the Law Officers of the Crown, the district Judge was not invested with the powers of an Admiralty Court; and from this omission, inconvenience would probably arise in a commercial place like Wellington; but it was to be presumed that at an early period the want would be supplied. The same remark was applicable to the omission of laws relative to bankruptcy and insolvency. In reference to the business about to be brought before the Court, the Judge particularly mentioned a charge against a native prisoner. He deemed it of essential importance that the native population should be made to understand that, whilst their persons and property would be carefully protected against aggression by Europeans, yet that they were amenable to British law, and would undoubtedly be punished for violating it. The determination of the Court was to enforce the law against natives as well as Europeans, at least as far as that was practicable without endangering life and property. In conclusion, the Judge alluded to the good terms in which he had always stood with his brethren of the Bar. He relied upon the continuance of that amicable feeling, and on receiving any assistance he might require from those learned persons.

The trials of prisoners were then commenced. John Bryce and John Barker were acquitted on a charge of stealing and killing a pig, the property of some person unknown. The chief witness before the Police Magistrate, Thomas Algernon Parker, pretended not to recollect any of the circumstances he deposed to in February last, and was severely reprimanded by the Judge for his equivocation. He was detained in custody after the termination of the trial. The trial of Richard Lockwood, charged with several distinct offences, was put off to the next session, on the plea that he was unprepared for his defence, and that a material witness was absent. Alexander Keitch was convicted of stealing a watch from his employer, Mr. Robert Sturgeon, a watchmaker in Wellington. The prisoner had sold the watch to Mr. Zilwood, a publican, for 30*s*. In mitigation of punishment he put in a statement confessing his guilt, which he attributed first to disappointment in not obtaining money he expected on his arrival, and next to the bad habit of drinking. The Judge passed a sentence of six months imprisonment and hard labour, remarking that the prisoner was receiving pay from Mr. Sturgeon, and therefore could not have been in want.

Robert Osborne was accused of stealing a coat and a table cover the property of Archibald Milne, the same who was found murdered on the road to Petoni. The fact of the property being found in the prisoner's possession was established, but there was no direct evidence that he stole it. On the other hand, the prisoner failed in showing that Milne had given him the articles. Osborne called Mr. Swainson as evidence to character. Mr. Swainson said he was civil and obedient as steward of the *Jans*, but was sometimes drunk and noisy with the crew. Robert Kyall, a butcher, spoke well of Osborne during his residence in this Colony. After a brief consultation, Osborne was acquitted.

We have no room in this paper for reports of other trials; but we cannot conclude this brief outline of the proceedings without bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which the Judge discharged his duties. Possessing familiarity with the course of procedure in the English Courts of Justice, as well as a professional knowledge of the law, Mr. Halswell was enabled to put his Court at once on the footing of an old established tribunal. Everything was done "decently and in order," and the business was despatched in a manner to secure respect to the Court from all parties. We do hope that measures will speedily be adopted to erect or procure a building suitable for the Court of Justice, in the place of the tumble-down old Maori barn which now serves Port Nicholson for Church, Police Office, District Court, and Post Office. Last night his Honour received the compliment of a dinner, given at the Southern Cross Hotel, by the Magistrates of the District and the gentlemen of the Bar.—N. Z. G., April, 20.

THE ORDINANCES.—Below we give the entire report of the Committee appointed to examine the Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, of which we only published an imperfect sketch in our last paper:—This Committee, after a careful perusal of the several Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of New Zealand in the past session, consider that they are, with certain exceptions, well adapted to the wants of this Colony. That, with regard to the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, this Committee were unanimous in recommending its adoption. That, with reference to the Harbour regulation and Raupo house Ordinances, this Committee are of opinion, that the power vested in the Governor by these Ordinances should form, in incorporated towns, part of the powers given to Corporate Bodies. That, with regard to the Supreme Court Bill, and the County Court Bill, this Committee would suggest, that it might be advantageous to give to the Judge of the County Court a jurisdiction over all civil cases where the matter in dispute is not more than 500*l*., all cases between 20*l*. and 50*l*. being decided by five assessors, and all cases above 50*l* being tried by a jury, and that any issues of law, and any points of law which may arise upon the trial of such cases, should be reserved and tried at Wellington, before the Chief Justice of the Su-

preme Court. That, with regard to the Licensing Bill, this Committee would suggest, that for the purpose of public convenience, and also to discourage the contraband sale of spirits; in the event of an application for license in a new settlement, or thinly populated district, it should be discretionary with the Magistrate to grant a license, requiring from the applicant the payment of such a sum, not being less than 10*l.*, as in their opinion may be expedient, having regard to the circumstances of the settlement or district. That, with regard to the Jury Bill, this Committee would suggest, that in the present circumstances of this settlement it is inexpedient to confine the right to sit on juries to freeholders, since by such restriction the performance of that duty would be burthened to the class selected, and many persons of intelligence and respectability would be thereby deprived of what they might regard as a privilege. That, with regard to the Police Magistrate's Summary Jurisdiction and Cattle Trespass Ordinances, this Committee deem the powers thereby vested in the Police Magistrate as far too great for the safety and liberty of the subject, particularly under the present circumstances of this colony, where temptation to abuse such powers may frequently present themselves. It is impossible for this Committee to form an opinion upon the Lands Claim Ordinance, as a copy of that Ordinance has not been laid before the Committee. And this Committee are surprised, that the Legislative Council should have closed this session without passing any Ordinances regulating the laws of bankruptcy and insolvency, laws so essential to the welfare of a mercantile community.

**KARORI ROAD.**—The new road to Karori, made by the New Zealand Company, is proceeding satisfactorily. It will be an excellent road, very nearly level, and will open up one of the finest districts in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson; but from the swampy nature of a considerable part of the country through which it leads, must be a very expensive affair.

The damage done to the Petoni road by the last South-Easter has been completely repaired.

**IMMIGRATION AND STOCK.**—Several immigrants from Port Philip have arrived at this place in the James and the Catherine, noticed in our shipping list as bringing sheep and cattle from Melbourne. We shall probably receive a considerable access of population from the Australian Colonies. One of the passengers in the James reports a large vessel at Port Philip about to sail for Wellington. Perhaps this is the Two Sisters, advertised in the English papers for Port Philip and Wellington.

**LIMESTONE.**—The Rory O'More has brought ten tons of limestone from Massacre Bay. Let her return and bring a cargo of coal; for good fire-wood is becoming scarce and dear.

**CONDUCT OF THE NATIVES.**—"Six emigrants, who arrived in one of the last ships from England, active, intelligent, useful men, possessed of some capital, became lessees of four sections of land in the Porirua district, about eight miles from Kai-warra-warra. They intended to clear and cultivate the land, and to erect a saw-mill on the banks of the river. Not long since, some natives ordered them off, and they came to Port Nicholson for advice. The Police Magistrate immediately despatched his chief constable to warn the Maories against any act of aggression upon the settlers; but on Wednesday last, Rangiheta, despising the feeble force at Mr. Murphy's command, assembled about fifty men, armed with guns, pistols, and tomakawks, and proceeded to the place where the settlers had partly erected four houses. Rangiheta refused offers of 'uta,' and ordered his people to demolish the houses; which they did effectually. They also carried off the materials. While on this subject, we may mention that Mr. Nixon, of Wanganui, at present in Wellington, has sent us a well written letter, for which we have no room in this day's paper; from which we regret to learn, that notwithstanding the ostensible exertions of the Magistrate and the Missionary there, the natives menace and annoy Mr. Bell, and deter other settlers from entering on their lands."

A meeting had been held at Wellington, to take these outrages into consideration, and the following resolution was agreed to:—"That in consequence of the late reported aggressions on the part of the natives on the property of the settlers at Port Nicholson and Wanganui, a deputation be nominated to wait upon the Sheriff of this district, to express the willingness of the entire population to assist him in the due execution of the law." The following gentlemen were appointed a deputation to wait on Mr. Murphy—Col. Wakefield, Mr. Molesworth, Dr. Evans, Captain Daniell, Mr. Dorsett, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Wicksteed." On Thursday, the deputation waited on the chief police magistrate and showed him the resolution. In reply, Mr. Murphy stated that he felt entire reliance on the readiness of the inhabitants of Port Nicholson to aid him in the execution of the law, and that he should avail himself of their assistance when, in his opinion, recourse to it was expedient.—April 20.

**THE CORPORATION ACT.**—It may now be considered certain that the Municipal Corporation Act will soon be brought into operation in Port Nicholson, and with the almost universal approbation of the inhabitants. The selection of members to sit in the Town Council will become an early duty; and we have reason to believe that the choice will be made with reference rather to the fitness of candidates, than to any support or promises of support this or that person may have received from committees or cliques. If each elector would sit quietly down, and make out his own list, disregarding what he has heard at public meetings or committee meetings, and asking himself only, as he puts down name after name—"Is he capable—is he honest?" then we have no doubt that the first Council would be composed of men able and willing to perform their duties. And there is no sufficient reason why this independent course of action should not be adopted by all: there is no need of the secret vote here. No one class of society is absolutely independent of the other classes; but neither has any one the power of dictating to the others: therefore, no apology for a dishonest vote can be accepted.—April 13.

**MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.**—On Monday evening, a meeting was held at the South Sea Hotel, for the purpose of establishing a mechanic's institute, public school, and library. More than two hundred were present, and the proceedings were highly creditable to the persons who have thus associated themselves together for the purpose of mutual and mechanical improvement. A committee was appointed to frame rules for the regulation of the society, and after their report has been adopted, another

meeting will be held on the subject. The public generally will be requested to support the first institution of the kind (we believe) in New Zealand, and we are sure that a liberal and judicious encouragement will be afforded.—April 13.

**AUCKLAND PETITION FOR THE GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION.**—The Auckland letters and papers did not reach us till our columns were full. We must reserve details, therefore, for next week, and shall now only mention, that most of the Government Offices had been destroyed by fire, and that a large public meeting had adopted a memorial, moved by Mr. Sinalair, for the removal of Governor Hobson and his advisers. The Governor had drawn bills on England for 25,000*l.*, and sent them to Sydney to be discounted. If not refused at Sydney, they will almost certainly be protested in England.—April 20.

**THE LAND-CLAIMS COMMISSIONER.**—Yesterday, the Victoria, Government brig, arrived from Auckland. She brings Mr. Spain, the Land Commissioner, a Sub-Proprietor of the Natives, and some Custom-house Officers. We presume that Mr. Spain will immediately commence the examination of Land Claims; and all we know and have heard of that gentleman encourages the belief, that he will execute his difficult duty with entire honesty and impartiality, as well as with ability and despatch.—April 20.

## NELSON NEWS.

WE make some additions to the information contained in our last number:

### COPY OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN A. WAKEFIELD.

DATED NELSON, APRIL 29, 1842.

SIR,—It is no use my repeating what I have written to my brother, or to the Board, as you will see it. We are getting on wonderfully well, and expect a run upon us from England. The land must be prevented from being sold to absentees, except at a premium, or the progress of the place will be much checked.

Revens has been here, and I expect he will give a good account of the place. He sold a part of a cargo from Sydney pretty well, and bought a herd of cattle, and established a station or dairy: so I suppose we shall have him over again shortly.

The satisfaction which has prevailed since the distribution of the town acres is remarkable, and I am persuaded the accounts which go home will be so good that it will cause a run on the wheel.

The most valuable part of the town, and the easiest let, is all that north of Trafalgar-square and south-west of the river; the whole of Burnham is also good, and easily let, as the soil is excellent, and is richly timbered. This is N.E. of the river. The water frontages on Wakefield and the Haven road are generally steep, and have only their frontages available, which makes them less valuable than flat acres in a worse position. All that part through which Hill-street runs, and even to the southward of it, is also very good. The immediate neighbourhood of the square is valuable all round, but more to the northward.

Tuckett has chosen well for the Company and for absentees, and indeed assisted many honestly who asked his advice; there were not a great many absentees for selection, but they have generally not given any other powers, which is pernicious.

I have commenced building a house, or rather cottage, with three rooms, but I can really say I have felt very little inconvenience from a tent; the wind sometimes shakes it, but I have never felt cold in bed, nor have I been wet. The season ought to be now far enough advanced to make every body glad of a house and fire, but to-day the thermometer is at 74, and quite a summers' day. We may now say we know the weather for eight months out of the year, and I think I never spent eight months of such pleasant weather.

You will see by the newspaper that there have been some political meetings—they were injudiciously convened and ended in nothing, as might have been anticipated.

Our population is decidedly good, democratic enough, and will show it when we get a corporation. Yours truly, ARTHUR WAKEFIELD.

## THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF NELSON.

The following reports from experienced surveyors respecting the character of the country in the neighbourhood of Nelson, and where the suburban and rural allotments will be laid out, will be read with interest by the English proprietors:—  
Report of an Examination of the Shores and Lands adjacent to Massacre Bay, Tasman's Gulf, and also at Wanganui, on the Westward Coast of the Middle Island, New Zealand. 1842.

By Mr. TUCKETT.

Sailed from Nelson Haven on the 19th of March, standing across the bay for Astrolabe Roads, thence along shore. Separation Point is not visible from Nelson Haven, as it is covered by another point about ten miles to the south of it; below which there is an island not marked on the published chart, between which and the shore there is a tolerable roadstead, in which a vessel might take refuge, but not equal to Astrolabe Roads. Crossing the first ridge of high land you descend on some level grass land, a few hundred acres in extent. Between the point and Separation Point there are two spots frequented by the natives for culture—Gotara Nui and Pukkooboo. The land is wooded, and, with little exception, very steep: the coasts are rocky—all the rocks granite.

Round Separation Point, entering Massacre Bay, is a small pah, called Poupou, belonging to Eiti, a principal chief of the Motuaka district; passing which the shore recedes considerably; and, in the south-west extremity of this bay, is another pah, called Pukkapou, the residence of Ekkawau. Contrasted with the shore to the east and west of it, which presents a continued frontage of steep granite rocks, the little bay of Pukkapou appears attractive, and what land there is is of

doubtedly good; but the whole, as I imagine, would not amount to 2,000 acres, and this perfectly isolated by two rocky hills from any other district.

Pata is less than two miles to the south-west. Intermediate are two rocky islands, or rather rocks, composed of magnesian limestone, about half a mile off shore, between which and the shore is a good secure road for shipping. The opposite rock or shore is of granite, and the limestone is first seen, on the main land, about a mile to the west of Pata. It then appears to prevail both on the coast and in the mountain range which runs to the south, nearly parallel with the coast line between Separation Point and Astrolabe Roads.

Eion and Eia, brothers of Ekkawau, are the resident chiefs at Pata; and in the vicinity resides Ouporé, another chief, of equal rank and superior in age. Immediately at the back of Pata there is a little available land, but not equal in quality or extent to supply the wants of the native population, who cultivate other lands, chiefly on the Pakaka.

On the 22d of March, Eiou conducted me to the coal district. Beyond the limestone cliffs already mentioned the shore recedes, forming Powarra Bay, on the western side of which is the outlet of two streams here united, the Motupippi and the Tehowo.

The water within the bay, within three miles of high-water-mark, is very shoal: still there is a channel in which the bank is always covered, so that the Motupippi may be considered as accessible every tide to vessels drawing no more than seven feet of water. There proved to be abundance of good coal in the bed of the river, of which I procured a specimen. The direction of the strata is N.W. and S.E.; the dip to the N.W. very great; on which account, if worked on the coast, a locality on the south-eastern shore would be preferable; the coal mounting rapidly, the mine would drain itself. The course of the Motupippi is lost to sight in a dense forest; but it probably lies at the foot of the mountain range from the south, and forms the eastern boundary of a magnificent valley, stretching at least ten miles inland to the south, then headed by a mountain, the base of which separates it from some of our best land in the Motuaka district. On the west this valley is bounded by a mountain of still greater elevation, the foot of which is of easy ascent, and abounds—as I am assured by the natives—in coal.

The river Takaka flows parallel to the line of the mountain range, at about a mile distant from its foot, generally skirting the forest on the west. The land between the river and the western range of mountain is for the most part covered with fern.

The Takaka empties itself into Massacre Bay, at Rangiatea Cliffs, about three miles W.N.W. of the mouth of the Motupippi. Approaching the coast these two rivers approximate, but a mile inland the valley is not less than five miles in width, east and west, contracting at the extremity to two miles, and in length, nearly south, ten miles. About two miles within shore is unwooded, being covered with grasses, fern, and bushes; the remainder all forest, in which the Totara and other pines are abundant, as also the arborecent fern, and a variety of the palm called the cabbage tree, which, though perhaps of little value in themselves, attest the richness of the soil and the genial temperature of the climate; in fact, this valley is shut in on all sides from the winds, except that part towards the coast or N.N.E., and has therefore the climate of a much higher latitude.

I gained a curious rocky mound intermediate betwixt the two rivers, about two miles inland from which I obtained a view of the entire valley, and estimate the extent of available land at 20,000 acres.

Rangiatea cliffs consist chiefly of limestone: they extend nearly two miles, with an interval of half a mile without rock on the face. From hence blocks of red and white marble are constantly detached, lying on the beach beneath. There occurs in the face of the cliff a lofty rock of soft sandstone or grit, in which, at different heights, are veins of a coal shale. This rock is identical with that which prevails at Nelson Haven; there, for the most part, below the sea; here it is not extensive, for in less than a hundred yards further the limestone appears again.

I entered the Takaka river, and ascended it about four miles, until our progress was impeded by a rapid, which the boat would not pass. Up to this point it is still and deep, on an average about twelve feet in depth and upwards of two hundred in width. The quantity of water discharged is such, that, within a furlong of the coast, nearly at flood tide, its water is not in the least perceptible degree saline. The western bank is generally from six to nine feet above the level of the water, the eastern less than three; yet on this latter exclusively are the native plantations, and these excel any which I have seen elsewhere.

Above the rapid the river appeared again tranquil and deep. On the bank which causes the rapid I found some specimens of coal, so hard, that they had worn round as the stone pebbles, but, when broken, the surface was most lustrous, and the quality superior. The best coal, I was informed, is up the valley, on the west side of Takaka. As it is a mighty river, the valley may appropriately share the name. At its mouth, by the inner cliff, several beds of coal are visible betwixt high and low water marks, having the same dip and direction as, but not equal in quality to, that at the Motupippi, nor could it be worked with the same advantage. In this I was disappointed, intending, had I found good coal here, that the schooner should have entered the river and shipped them. There is another valley, or rather basin, immediately beyond Rangiatea, not so extensive, but equal in quality to that of the Takaka, containing perhaps 7,000 acres, chiefly forest land. Thence to the Ouréré there is a frontage of about twelve miles, having an average depth of about three miles of nice sloping fern land. Thus I estimate the distance from the Rangiatea Cliff to the mouth of the Ouréré at fifteen miles. There are two small pabs, at one or both of which Emanua occasionally resides, and is regarded as their chief: one is called Te-porra-porra, and the other Tukarus. The natives kindled fires to attract us as we went along, but a heavy swell from the north-east running on the shore, with much surf, deterred me from attempting to land.

At the Ouréré, Rolfe, known at Nelson as the owner of the Eliza, is building two vessels, one of about 12 and the other about 80 tons: The former will soon be completed, and loaded for Port Nelson. He has the assistance of two other white men, and the goodwill and support of the natives, who here are anxious for us to settle amongst them, and his enterprise and execution are alike creditable. The Ouréré is also a large river, which flows through a fine valley; but the river is subject to sudden floods, rising, they say, not unfrequently twenty feet, inundating the forest and carrying down the forest trunks: thus Rolfe obtains timber for

ship-building, without the trouble of felling or removing it. Subject to this disadvantage, there is doubtless a tract of 10,000 acres on its banks.

Treno, a native chief, has built two or three houses here. The same chief has a pah called Ta Mattai, about four miles N.E. of the Ouréré, and Toupata, about seven miles further to the east. Intermediate between Toupata and Ta Mattai is Pakouwou, a small settlement belonging to Te-waukau (alias Go-shore). From thence is a track to Wanganui, Te-waukau's principal residence. About four miles and a half through the forest, over an easy ascent, and you reach the sea on the other side, which flows six or seven miles within the coast here, along a narrow chasm, in places less than twenty feet from rock to rock. About half way to Wanganui the frith opens, and, at high water, presents an inland sea of nearly three miles in width, and about ten in length, from the eastern to the western extremity. On this track, about forty minutes' walk from Pakouwou, in the bed of a stream, is bared a deep vein of good coal, at an elevation of at least 200 feet above the level of the sea, with less apparent dip, and varying in direction from the usual course, here about W.S.W., extended, I have little doubt, through the entire range of hills, back to the Ouréré.

This coal has only been recently discovered, and it is from this source that Rolfe now obtains coals for his forge, having previously brought it from Wanganui. I attach more importance to this coal than to the lower beds, especially if my conjecture should be verified of its being continuous from the Ouréré to this spot: it would be more easily worked, and the Ouréré would afford a tolerable port for loading colliers of 100 tons burden. Pakouwou is only accessible, even to a boat, at high water. The land along shore is good as far as Toupata, but the frontage of level land on an average does not exceed one mile in breadth. Beyond Toupata the land soon terminates in mere sand hills.

On the north-western coast, between Cape Farewell and Wanganui, the natives of the pabs have land in cultivation, at which Ireneo was then potato digging. A message was sent to him, but I proceeded to Wanganui before his arrival. At Wanganui the coal field is very extensive: there are four beds visible—the upper one, at high water mark about eighteen inches in depth, half of which is of inferior quality—two intermediate thin beds of excellent coal follow—and a fourth of equal quality, at low water-mark apparently about ten inches thick. Beneath is a stratum of iron clay, tolerably rich, encrusted on the surface with highly oxidized iron ore, giving it a clinker-like appearance. This shell would not be readily fusible, but the bulk of the stratum would be eminently so.

Above the coal the soft sandstone or grit rises in lofty cliffs. The coal is apparently chiefly in the western half of the frith. There is no limestone to be seen at Wanganui. The timber is generally small, but there are some admirable coves for ship-building: there are also a few detached spots worth cultivating, but no district, and the cliffs and shore are so steep that one can only pass from one spot to another in a boat, or over the mud when the tide is out. The entrance to the frith is less than half a mile in breadth; without is a shifting bar, which is heaped up by a north-westerly gale and partially dispersed by a south-easterly one. I saw it at low water, with a gale blowing from the north west. There was a tremendous surf, apparently without a passage; still there was then some feet of water on it, and the rise of the tide at the harbour's mouth is evidently often as much as eighteen feet. When once in, a hundred vessels might lie secure.

Te-waukau and Ku'Ekia are the principal resident chiefs of Wanganui. Epoti and Etaha, who used to reside at Roukawa, to the south-west of Wanganui, and were principal men, have left this district for the Orowra, about twenty days' journey, by land, to the south-west, on the coast. Te-waukau says that they would return if the white people would come and live at Wanganui. He objects to our sending vessels for coal, and states that they received no payment for loading the Jewess; but, if the whites would settle at Wanganui, then they might send the coals away. He conducted me on my return to Pakouwou, on the 27th of March, and the same evening I returned to Tato, to the schooner. She arrived on the 22d, and had lost the spars for our boring frame, having been obliged to cut them adrift in a heavy sea. During my absence the natives had been induced by the chief Ekkawau to refuse water, coal, or stone, for the schooner, unless purchased from them in large quantities; at a most exorbitant price. I landed at the pah and canvassed the matter with them, reproaching them with their meanness and fickleness.

I took some pains to ascertain the population of the bay and its vicinity, and the following are the results of my inquiry:

Raukawa . . . . .	30 men, women, and children
Wanganui . . . . .	16 do. do. do.

Toupata . . . . .	30
Pakouwou . . . . .	8
Ta Mattai . . . . .	20
Ourééré . . . . .	— only occasional residents from other parts
Tukarus . . . . .	10
Te porra porra . . . . .	10
Tata . . . . .	30
Tukkapou . . . . .	20
Touppou . . . . .	20
	174
	46

120 Total on the shores of Massacre Bay.

VALLEY OF THE WAIMEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NELSON EXAMINER.

SIR,—As so many of your readers feel a lively interest in all that regards the agricultural prospects of this settlement, the following account of one of the districts now being surveyed as suburban land, may not be considered as intrusive.

The whole valley of the Waimea may be equally valuable and interesting; but, as my acquaintance with it is but limited, I must confine my description to that portion lying between the bottom of Blind Bay and a river which runs into the Waimea, about six miles south. The range of hills on the east, and the Waimea on the west, form the other boundaries of the district.

The whole of this extent is level, unless a series of low hills which jut out from the foot of the grand range about a mile or two into the

plain be included within it. The part next the sea is chiefly occupied by an immense bed of flax, which runs about a mile and half in the direction of the length of the valley. The grass is very fine, and, together with sow-thistle which springs up amongst it, forms quite a thick carpet. Here is probably abundant pasturage for cattle. Next comes a thick bush, which extends to the river both on the south and west. The bush is accompanied by flax, fern, &c.; and the whole may readily be cleared off by fire. A large space, especially adjoining the hills, is covered with fern, some of which is of enormous growth.

The soil, judging from the general abundance and freshness of vegetation, is very good. Its depth (from three or four trials) may be stated at about one foot on the hills, and in the plain itself about two. One or more of the different varieties of grass is almost everywhere to be met with. Sow thistle is extremely abundant; the greater part of the plain is free from m. nh, and bears no marks of being ever flooded. The large flax bed mentioned above is marshy; the rest is generally dry.

The district is well watered. Besides the large rivers, which form two of its boundaries, several small streamlets issue from the lofty range of hills on the eastern side, and intersect the plain. Water may also probably be any where found, with but little trouble, by sinking. A well, the digging of which occupied one man about two hours, has for three weeks past afforded a plentiful supply.

This fertile plain presents no obstructions to being brought into immediate cultivation, with the exception of the marsh, which would require previous draining; unless, indeed, its natural produce (flax) should prove valuable. This marsh, which is only partially wet at present, adjoins the sea—is in one compact mass, and otherwise presents facilities for being drained. It might in a great measure be freed from water, by merely affording channels to one or two small streamlets, which, having no present outlet, expand themselves into the marsh in question. But the wet ground is very inconsiderable in extent, compared to the more available ground producing fern and grass. The former is at present apparently ready for the plough, particularly where it has been burnt; and the latter, even if left unimproved, must be valuable for pasturage.

The scarcity of timber may be considered one of the drawbacks to the value of this district. Little or none of any size grows within its limits. Moreover, an inexhaustible supply may be obtained on the other side of the Weimea. The small valleys also on the eastern side are wooded, and fine timber may be procured from them.

Its facilities for communication are remarkable. The sea skirts its northern end. The river Weimea is navigable at least along a considerable portion of its western side; and the river at the south end, where I have seen it, is sufficiently wide and deep; but I cannot say how far it may be available for purposes of transport. Besides these means of water communication, a good road may be obtained by following up to its head the principal valley in which Nelson is situated. A moderate slope separates this from another valley, which opens into a plain adjoining that of the Weimea. When once on the plain itself, the formation of roads is comparatively easy, and good materials are almost everywhere at hand.

The little branch valleys abound with pigeons, parrots, pheasants, and many other birds. The rivers are frequented in great numbers by ducks and other water-fowl.

From the above statement, it would appear that the landowners of Nelson may congratulate themselves on the prospect of speedily obtaining land—extensive, well watered, apparently very fertile, with great facilities for communicating with the surrounding districts; and, it may be added, within seven miles of the town of Nelson. The other tracts adjoining this and elsewhere—equally, or perhaps more desirable—I leave others to describe. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. BARNICOAT.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE VALLEY OF THE WEIMEA.

On Tuesday last, Messrs. Barnicoat and Thompson, who have contracted with the company to survey about two thousand acres, proceeded up the Weimea, with the intention of erecting warries as residences for themselves and labourers during the progress of the survey. Mr. Cotterill, who also has entered into a contract to survey between eight and ten thousand acres, started for the Weimea district on the same day. He had been some distance up the river on a former occasion, and, on his return, from this his second visit, has favoured us with the following communication as to the appearance and capabilities of that portion of the country. We have not been to the Weimea district ourselves, but we have understood from those who have, and whose professional judgment is worthy of attention, that the appearance which the coast has of being liable at times to be covered to a certain extent with water, is occasioned by such having been the case at periods long past; and that there is the strongest evidence, not only in this, but in other neighbouring districts, that the sea is steadily receding, so that the mud flats are now recovering, and will continue to be recovered, for the uses of agriculture and pasturage, instead of being liable to be overflowed, as first appearances might have led one to suppose:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NELSON EXAMINER.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,—Having twice visited the valley of the Weimea, and penetrated some distance into the interior, I may perhaps be able to give some information respecting that district.

The valley of the Weimea is about sixteen miles in length by six in breadth, at its lower extremity, being intersected by the river, which runs about north through the middle of the district.

That part of the valley adjoining the coast consists of mud flats, covered at high tides, which extend from one to two miles into the country. Through these flats the river runs in three channels, two running to the eastward and falling into the bay called Moturoa, and one taking its course to the westward, and joining the sea towards Motuka.

Leaving the mud flats, we crossed a large extent of land, covered with flax, manuka bushes, and grass, occasionally swampy, but affording much good food for cattle. Still more to the southward are extensive plains of grass land, more elevated than the former, often of very good quality, and with a thick undergrowth. Some woods and streams abound in this part, affording plenty of eels and ducks.

At a distance of five miles from the flats a river flows from the hills to the eastward, entering the Weimea at right angles. This is a fine river,

containing a good supply of water. One mile from this river we come to a fine pine grove, which extends from the Weimea to the hills at the westward, and continues till the river meets the hills on that side. Much of the upper portions of this wood is only manuka bush. There is a fine tract of land eastward of the Weimea, and southward of the river before mentioned, which contains a large quantity of fine timber, occasionally varied with open land.

I understand it is the intention of the chief surveyor to lay out the land on the coast side of the Weimea, as far as the river from the hills, and also the whole of the land towards the west of the river, as accommodation sections, of 50 acres each; the tract of land before mentioned on the east side being reserved for the rural sections.

The land in the valley of the Weimea is generally very good, producing grass, cabbage, &c., very abundantly. The river falls rapidly, having occasional falls of four to six feet; but the influence of the tide is felt for some miles. The land everywhere in the neighbourhood of the river bears the appearance of occasional extensive inundations; but these might be in a great measure prevented by the removal of the banks and timber which at present form the obstructions to the water. I am thine truly,

J. S. COTTRAILL.

#### REVIEWS.

*The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction.* A New Edition. 6 vols., 24mo. Loudon. Smith, Elder, and Co. Cornhill.

"The object of the conductors of this work," says the publishers notice, "has been to provide a supply of instructive reading for young people, in so attractive a form as to be at the same time a source of amusement, and at so moderate a charge as to come within the reach of all classes of the community." This object, at least, as far as the skilful combination of instruction with amusement is concerned, may be said to have been completely attained, for there is scarcely a subject in the vast field of human knowledge which is not touched upon here. Tales inculcating moral principles, illustrations of natural history, explanations of the sciences and the arts, stories of ancient and modern history, and of remarkable persons, are set before the youthful readers in a most attractive guise. The contents of a single volume will show how varied is the information conveyed, for the mere titles of the articles will enable the reader to infer what they are about. In volume 6 we have—

"Visit to Manchester. The Swallow's Return. Thomas and the Dog. Bread-Fruit of Otaheite. Harriet's Trials. Crusus. The House-fly. Alexander Selkirk. A Canary's Lamentation. Tarquinus Superbus. Caterpillar and Butterfly. Captain Cook. The Lock. The Castle and the School House. Kensington Gardens. Apparent Course of the Sun. Uncle John in Iceland. Dog Tray. The Barometer."

We have felt it our duty to go through some of the volumes from cover to cover, and the perusal has satisfied us that better books for the instruction of children do not exist. They are free from that maudlin sentiment which many books intended for instruction contain, but which vitiate and enfeeble the mind to an extent irremediable, perhaps, in some cases, in after life. They are precisely the books we should place side by side with Peter Parley for the use of our own children, for not merely are they intrinsically excellent, but they are calculated to induce further research, and point out the direction in which it should be made.

The "Parents' Cabinet" has been highly spoken of by many whose opinions are worthy of respect, but not more highly than it deserves. It is written for the most part by parents who know the want of such a work, and its publication was not determined on till its success had been fairly tested. We shall rejoice if this brief notice be the means of introducing it into the colony.

*Local Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of England*, in consequence of an inquiry directed to be made by the Poor Law Commissioners. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, July, 1842.

We have already directed our readers' attention to Mr. Chadwick's very able general report on the health of the labouring population, and we now bring under notice the local reports upon which the general report is based. A perusal of these reports makes it evident, however, that Mr. Chadwick has availed himself, to a very considerable extent, of other sources of information, although in this volume, and in the volume relating to Scotland, much of the evidence made use of by him will be found at length.

We should not have thought it necessary to notice these reports, were it not that almost every principle which the facts establish, are applicable to the case of New Zealand, and form valuable hints touching the economical arrangements of the rising towns of the Colony. In addition to copies of the General Report, Mr. Chadwick has placed at our disposal "for the public libraries of Wellington and Nelson," two complete sets of the volumes issued by the Poor Law Commissioners. They will be forwarded by the next ship, and it is for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to a part of their valuable contents, that we now take up the pen.

We have already spoken of the excellent designs for cottages in the general report, and of their applicability to house-building in New Zealand. Two papers in the volume of local reports add to their numbers, and the colonial reader will learn how much comfort may be secured within a moderate space, and at a comparatively small expense.

But the great utility of these volumes to the colonists, is to teach them to avoid the evils which are here disclosed. The New Zealand towns are laid out with a view to the future as well as the present. Ample space is provided for a large population, and it would be madness to crowd dwellings upon a narrow space, as we find them

in this country. The effect of confining population within a narrow space is extremely prejudicial to health. Dr. Duncan, who furnished the report on the sanitary condition of Liverpool, says:—

"From many calculations which I have made, I have found that *Cetaris peribis*, the prevalence of fever, in any street, court, or house, is generally proportioned to the density of the population. Thus, in Lace-street, one of the most densely peopled streets in Liverpool, containing 1,285, in a space which gives only four square yards to each inhabitant, there occurred on an average of the last five years, 160 cases of fever annually; in other words, one in eight of the population was yearly affected with fever, whilst in Addison-street, in the same neighbourhood, with a population of 1,191, in a space giving 8½ square yards to each, there occurred only 72 cases—in other words, one in 16½ of the inhabitants was yearly affected with fever. In Addison-street the density of the population being less than that of Lace-street, the prevalence of fever was also less than half."—p. 289.

Two tables of the "square yards to each inhabitant," and the proportion of fever cases to inhabitants, follow in streets and courts. Of these we can only afford room for a selection, giving the extremes, and one or two intermediate cases, to show how exactly fever increases as population is closely packed:—

Coop-court ..	1 square yard to each person—1 in 2½	had fever.
Spencer-court 2	ditto	1 in 3½ ditto
Lace-street ..	4 ditto	1 in 8 ditto
Elm-court ..	4½ ditto	1 in 9 ditto.
Croasia-street 7	ditto	1 in 12 ditto.
Primrose-hill 15	ditto	1 in 26½ ditto.

In twenty-four cases given, there are some slight irregularities, but an undeviating rate is not insisted on, and there is quite enough to support a general rule.

The most important, as well as by far the ablest, report in the volume, is that of Mr. Baker, of Leeds, upon the condition of that town, with especial reference to the health of its inhabitants. Few men have had better opportunities of observing than Mr. Baker, and these he has in no wise neglected. A surgeon by profession, he has long been conversant with the state of disease in his locality. More recently, as a member of the town council, he has been brought into communication with the majority of the industrious classes, and has been led to inquire into the state of the town itself with especial reference to public health. Diligence in the collection of facts, and great skill in their application, are conspicuous in this able paper. It is not a mere heaping of figure upon figure, and fact upon fact, with indiscriminate zeal, which sometimes goes by the imposing name of "Statistics," but is an interesting record of some of the most remarkable phenomena in the condition of our town population.

Leeds is admirably situated for drainage. The town stands on sloping ground, the highest part of which is 232 feet above the river Aire, which courses through the town for a mile and a half, at its level below the Hunslet weir. A perfect system of drainage would not have been difficult, yet it has none. Two or three "becks," or brooks, flow through the town into the Aire, and these might formerly have aided the drainage of the districts through which they flow, but their channels have become half choked up by the accumulations of years, and stepping stones, which were once high above water, are now covered with mud to the depth of one or two feet.

In consequence of this absence of drainage, stagnant pools of filth occur in all the poorer parts of the town. The dwellings around these are seldom free from fever. From a single yard in the undrained portion of the town, where thirty-four houses have three hundred and forty inhabitants, seventy-five cartloads of manure, which had been untouched for years, were removed by the Health Commissioners during the prevalence of cholera. In this locality, fever of a malignant character is perpetually present, and the deaths exceed the births! The number of persons to houses, Mr. Baker tells us, is of little moment, for houses may be large and commodious, and well situated as to drainage and ventilation, "but wherever a population is pent up within *small and dirty areas*, we seem to have fatality increased. \* \* \* It is clearly shown," adds Mr. Baker, "that fatality exists in ratio of ventilation and drainage, whatever adventitious aids may be given by other causes: for we find, in further investigating the facts here presented to us, that in the three districts enumerated, the deaths have varied not only in proportion to the builded acreage of the districts, but in conformity also with, and in proportion to, the number of streets within the area, and the average number of persons upon the acre, and in each street."

Referring to a larger table, in which the town is divided into districts, the following is the very striking result:—

No.	Population upon the				Deaths.
	Acres.	Streets.	Acres.	Streets.	
No. 1. there is an area of	130	173	297	166	1 in 23
No. 2. .. ..	195	169	118	136	1 in 28
No. 3. .. ..	350	250	84	121	1 in 28

All of which is still more confirmatory of the previous assertion of fatality being in ratio of ventilation; for, where the streets are spacious and wide, and the drainage and ventilation most perfect, as in districts Nos. 2 and 3, where there are fewer streets in proportion to acres, and in a better condition, there is also a much lower rate of mortality than in No. 1.

There is, perhaps, not much danger of overcrowding in the New Zealand towns, except at Auckland, where we learn, from the *Auckland Herald*, that the high price paid for town land, in consequence of the limited quantity brought to market, had induced very great subdivision; but as there is always some tendency to crowd about favourite spots, it is not improper to point out the fatal consequences.

It may be useful to our colonial readers to learn the extent of ground upon which Leeds stands, that they may form an opinion as to how large a population the New Zealand towns may comfortably accommodate. Taking the whole extent of Leeds, there is

ample space for the accommodation of a much larger population; but Leeds abounds with open spaces, and the population is crowded into one-third of the actual space embraced within the limits of the town. The open spaces here alluded to, must not be taken to be public squares, such as abound in London, or public walks, wide and airy streets, and capacious boulevards, but waste lots of broken and unoccupied ground, unfenced, undrained, unsightly; receptacles of filth, and nurseries of disease and death. The following table will show how small a proportion of the whole acreage is occupied by buildings—a feature which is conspicuous to the eye of the least observant visitor.

Wards.	Land.			Buildings.			Total.			Population of the Ward.
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	
North ..	28	1	0	63	3	0	92	0	0	12,506
N.-East ..	466	0	0	75	3	0	541	3	0	16,269
East ....	546	3	0	111	0	0	657	3	0	14,271
South ..	66	1	0	57	1	0	123	2	0	5,630
Kirkst. ..	4	0	0	27	2	0	31	2	0	3,138
M.-Hill ..	26	1	0	101	2	0	127	3	0	5,167
West ..	384	0	0	176	0	0	560	0	0	15,483
N.-West ..	456	0	0	82	1	0	538	1	0	9,656
8	1,977	2	0	695	0	0	2,672	2	0	82,120

As the New Zealand towns now enjoy municipal corporations, the attention of those bodies will necessarily be turned to the important subjects of sewerage and drainage, and greatly shall we rejoice if we shall have been the means of aiding their measures by introducing this important and most useful work to their notice. They have an open field before them. Fortunately they have no deep-rooted evils to remedy; their task will be to foresee, forewarn, and prevent. The general report will unfold to them a system of drainage and sewerage which may be turned to account, and they may be assured that without main drains and sewers house drainage is impracticable. No resident proprietor will object to a rate which is for the purpose of accomplishing such important results, and the best economy will be found to be a liberal outlay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—One of the first considerations to a colonist on his landing in a new country is how to protect himself from the elements, and whether he adopts for this purpose, tent, portable wooden house, (which he may have brought with him) a warri prepared by the natives, or the superior accommodation of an English-built house in the way of lodging; it is plain that none of these can be thought of in any other light than that of a temporary expedient. The contracted space and perishable materials of the three first modes, and the expensiveness of the latter, do away with any idea of permanency. Sooner or later the necessity of building will be forced upon the prudent and economical colonist; it becomes then an important subject for consideration, how this step may be made most conducive to his future comfort, convenience, and respectability, and at the same time ornamental and advancing to the colony of his choice.

To the original planners of new towns, and the early acts of municipal corporations, we may perhaps be permitted to look with some degree of confidence for a good general arrangement of streets, squares, public buildings, &c., but it is from each individual colonist we must expect something in the way of improvement upon the errors and short-comings of our ancestors in the art of building; in brief, it does not seem too much to demand from the colonists themselves a considerable increase of attention to the union of the *utile et dulce* for their own credit and that of their new country. This may be the more insisted upon, because the lights of modern science, and the labour of eminent men, have done much to introduce great improvements into the buildings of the humbler classes, and thus many of the comforts of the nobleman are brought down to the level of the cottager's condition. This is a fact, however, by no means generally known, and I venture, therefore, Sir, to solicit the favour of your columns, to introduce the subject to the New Zealand public, not in my own words, or as a matter originating with myself, but in the shape of extracts from the works of Dwight and Loudon, which seemed to me very applicable to the condition of new settlers in our columns. Loudon says—

"The influence of architecture on taste and morals has been argued in a masterly manner by Dr. Dwight, when speaking of what he saw of its influence in the towns of New England. Speaking of a city, which had when he saw it in the beginning of the present century, been twice ravaged by fire, this admirable author observes, that though the tenants of the houses which were burned were in many instances sufferers, yet the town and the proprietors gained much. 'The town,' he says, 'has already been improved not a little in its appearance, and will probably be more improved hereafter. There are persons who will imagine this to be a matter of little consequence. I wish them to consider for a moment the following hints:—'There is a kind of symmetry in the thought, feelings, and effects of the human mind. Its taste, intelligence, affections, and conduct, are so intimately related, that no preconception can prevent them from mutually feeling causes and effects. The first thing powerfully acted on, and in its turn proportionally operative, is the taste. The perception of beauty and deformity, of refinement and grossness, of decency and vulgarity, of propriety and indecorum, is the first thing which influences man to attempt an escape from a grovelling brutish character; a character in which morality is effectually chilled, or absolutely frozen. In most persons this perception is awakened by what may be called the exterior of society, particularly by the mode of building.'"

"Uncouth, mean, rugged, dirty houses, constituting the body of any town, will regularly be accompanied by coarse, grovelling manners. The dress, the furniture, the equipage, the mode of living, and the manners, will

all correspond with the appearance of the buildings, and will universally be in every such case, of a vulgar and debased nature. On the inhabitants of such a town it will be difficult, if not impossible, to work a conviction, that intelligence is either necessary or useful. Generally, they will regard both learning and science only with contempt. Of morals, except in the coarsest form, and that which has the least influence on the heart, they will scarcely have any apprehension. The rights enforced by municipal law they may be compelled to respect, and the corresponding duties they may be necessitated to perform; but the rights and obligations which lie beyond the reach of magistracy, in which the chief duties of morality are found, and from which the chief duties of society spring, will scarcely gain even their passing notice. They may pay their debts, but will neglect almost everything of value in the education of their children.

"The very fact that men see good houses built around them, will, more than almost anything else, awaken in them a sense of superiority in those by whom such houses are inhabited. The same sense is derived in the same manner from handsome dress, furniture, and equipage. The sense of beauty is necessarily accompanied by a perception of the superiority which it possesses over deformity, and is instinctively felt to confer this superiority on those who can call it their own over those who cannot. This, I apprehend, is the manner in which coarse society is first started towards improvement; for no objects, but those which are sensible, can make any considerable impression on coarse minds. On these grounds I predicted to my friends in the town a speedy change for the better in its appearance, and in the character and manners of its inhabitants. I have since seen this prediction extensively fulfilled."

Mr. J. C. Loudon, in his *Encyclopedia of Cottage Farm and Villa Architecture*, has the following passages:—"The improvements of the dwellings of the great mass of society throughout the world appears to us an object of such vast importance, as to be well worth attempting, even though we may not all at once succeed to our utmost wishes. In ameliorations necessarily involving considerable expense, much cannot be expected to be performed immediately, yet by making known the various particulars in which these ameliorations consist, to those who are to derive important benefits from them, we may rest certain, that, sooner or later, they will be effected. The efforts of architects in all ages and countries have hitherto been, for the most part, directed to public buildings, and to the mansions of princes, noblemen, and men of wealth; and what have hitherto been considered the inferior orders of society, have been for the most part left to become their own architects. Hence the tardiness with which the improvements made in the accommodation, arrangement, and exterior beauty of the mansions of the wealthy, have found their way to the dwellings of the poor. The great object of this work is to show how the dwellings of the whole mass of society may be equalized in point of all essential comforts, conveniences, and beauty."

"By implanting in the minds of general readers, and especially in the youth of both sexes, some knowledge of the good and bad of architecture as an art of design and taste, it is evident that this main object will also be promoted. Teach the young what architectural beauty is, and they will admire it; show them how it may be produced in their dwellings and they will desire to possess it. Whatever is generally and ardently desired, and unremittingly pursued, is certain of being ultimately obtained."

In speaking of his model designs, the same enlightened author says—"The accommodations and arrangements of these designs are presented as the beau-ideal of what we think every married couple, having children of both sexes, and living in the country, should possess; while, at the same time, we have included in them all that is essentially requisite for health, comfort, and convenience, to even the most luxurious of mankind. In such dwellings every labourer ought to live, and any nobleman might live. All that in any dwelling exceeds the accommodation and arrangements here given, must either be required for a larger family and extended hospitality, or for the display of either superfluous wealth or highly refined taste. The necessities, and even the comforts of life, are contained in a small compass, and are within the reach of a far greater portion of mankind than is generally imagined. But one room can be used at a time, by either the poor man who has no other, or the rich man who has several; and that room can only be rendered comfortable by being warm, dry, light, well ventilated and convenient; qualities which depend not so much upon the materials used in its construction, as on the manner of applying them. All that is wanting is knowledge; first, of what is necessary and desirable, and secondly, of the means of obtaining it at a small expense. To communicate this knowledge is the object of the present book." &c.

Unwilling to trespass further on your valuable time and space, I forbear making any more extracts, but I will venture to breathe a hope that no intending emigrant, who can afford it, will long be without this useful *Encyclopedia*; indeed, bodies of the poorer class of colonists, it is hoped, may possess themselves of it, as a club book, with the perfect conviction that the cost of its purchase will soon be returned to them with compound interest, in the new and striking information it contains respecting all matters useful to the novice in building, furnishing, and arranging a homestead.—I am, sir, respectfully yours, KAPPA.

[We cannot permit our valued correspondent to consider that he is a trespasser on our space, his suggestions are appreciated by us as they doubtless are by our readers. We agree with him in the subject of this letter, and we have already recommended the works of the Loudons to our readers' notice, and we are always glad of an opportunity of reiterating the recommendation.—Ed. N. Z. J.]

#### EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM NELSON.

"The *Fifeshire* arrived on the 1st of February, 1842. The passengers suffered much from the bad construction of the water-closets between decks, the sea entering freely through the pipes, keeping the cabins constantly damp, otherwise she was well appointed, and most ably and respectably conducted by Captain Arnold."

"The *Mariana* arrived on the 7th."

"The *Lloyds* arrived on the 15th, with the wives of the preliminary expedition all well; but a fearful mortality had occurred amongst the children. The sick appear to have been greatly neglected by the surgeon. The conduct of the captain and his crew, as well as of the surgeon,

is undergoing a rigid investigation, and I am glad to add that I believe no motive of policy will deter the agent from performing his duty to the public."

"The *Auckland* arrived on the 24th. The emigrants speak highly of the comfort on board, and the kindness uniformly shown them by the captain and surgeon. The cabin passengers speak of their voyage as an uninterrupted pleasure party, and what is more interesting and encouraging, are likely to be valuable settlers."

"The *Fifeshire* was wrecked on the rocks at the entrance of our haven; owing to her going out with the ebb, and without any boats towing, or alongside ready to render assistance. Here, as at every new settlement, the sailors run away, causing an expensive and vexatious detention to the masters of vessels; hence their aversion to such places. Do not believe what they say of the impracticability of our harbour; in its present unimproved state of nature it is better than the average. We want farmers and capitalists, not a better harbour."

"We have a thriving cheerful aspect, and most of the emigrants on arrival are pleased with the place, and the first impression is subsequently more than sustained."

"I am happy to be able to announce that the town survey is completed, and that the whole 1,100 acres were selected and the choices registered, in three days and a half, to the pretty general satisfaction of all parties. Proprietors are now busily cutting up their town acres; 12s per foot is readily obtained for frontage, or early choices; and for some 30s per foot is demanded."

"The survey of the 50 acre sections is proceeding rapidly, and I trust that in six months they will be ready for delivery to the proprietors."

"The result of my recent exploration to *Massacre Bay* (see official Report in last No.) was so favourable that it cannot fail to enhance the importance of this colony, because it assures us now of possessing some grand elements of prosperity, coal, lime, iron, and valuable timber."

"Two cargoes of horses, cattle, and sheep, have been recently landed here, the first brought by Dr. Imly, a celebrated Australian breeder, in beautiful condition, and very excellent stock. We are overrun with rats, they have no cunning or timidity, and are killed in great numbers; but there is no sensible diminution, which is not to be wondered at, if they produce sometimes *seventeen* at a litter, as is reported. It would be well if some colonists in every vessel would bring out some good strong terrier dogs, and some round wire traps and gins. The increase of animals is extraordinary, for besides the rats, we have two she-goats now bearing each with five kids produced at a birth, and doubtless the increase of sheep will also be great."

"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, as wheat, barley, oats, rape, beans, peas, vetches, clovers, turnip, and lucerne, and some good kinds of grass seeds, in canvas bags; different sorts of potatoes, and some rhubarb roots; also some forest seeds, as acorns, haws, holly berries, and dog-rose, furze, and broom, elm, and ash seeds, and the four first-named 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." (This is just the season to obtain them in time to forward, per *Phoebe*, so lose no time.)

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO MESSRS. RUTHERFORD, DRURY, AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS, BILLITER-STREET, FROM MESSRS. WAITT AND TYSON, Wellington, March 23, 1842.

"We have made enquiry of Mr. Daniel Hiddiford concerning Mr. Samuel Page's town land. The acre is situated in Te Aro Flat, and about a quarter a mile from the beach. It is perfectly level and clear, and is worth about 500l. An acre in this immediate neighbourhood sold a few weeks ago, by public sale, at 700l odd. Land in the same neighbourhood is letting at 5s to 7s 6d per foot of frontage, and acres are generally cut up in such a way as to realize, in many cases, very large rents." [We congratulate our friend, Mr. Page, upon his good luck, as the above acre only cost him one pound.—Ed.]

#### EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER,

Received by the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, from a respectable settler at Wellington, who had recently visited New Plymouth.

"Wellington, 5th June, 1842.

"I learned, on arrival at New Plymouth, that the *Timandra* emigrant-ship had been here from Plymouth; had discharged her passengers and cargo without any difficulty, or being obliged to go to sea during a stay of nearly a month. The *Timandra* had also brought out moorings for large ships, one of which had been laid down at a mile and three quarters to the N.W. of the town. These moorings are suited to the largest vessels, (the anchors and cables weighing seven tons), and render the roadstead safe and convenient for vessels visiting New Plymouth. Capt. Liardet had sailed for Sydney and England, on account of his late unfortunate accident. A fine boat, built here by the Company expressly for landing in the surf, now discharges vessels with expedition. After my arrival, a gale of wind sprung up from the N.W., the first that had occurred for some months. It is not to be denied that the want of a harbour is a great inconvenience to a new settlement; but I am inclined to think that this want will prove one of the chief causes of the success of New Plymouth. It might be different if the land were of a more varied character than it is. In that case, enterprise might direct itself in various occupations, and speculation in water-frontages and buildings might create a more stirring and apparently a more thriving state of things. But being, as this part of New Zealand is, especially an agricultural district, one feels that any diversion from the grand object of cultivation of the soil, which a port would offer, might be a positive injury to the colony. No one can walk over this country without being impressed with its great capabilities; and when we know that New Zealand does not offer, in combination, a good harbour with a first rate agricultural district, the settlers at New Plymouth may be considered, in my opinion, most fortunate in having the first desideratum to a legitimate settler, undeniable land, with sufficient means of exporting its produce. The moorings have already increased these means; and steamers and small-craft adapted to the *Waitara* river, which is in the centre of the rural lands, will every day add to them.



Such a district is peculiarly suited to emigrants from agricultural countries, and the style of farming will be similar to that pursued in the West of England. The town of New Plymouth will be very compact; scarcely any unavailable land interfering with its laying out, and the quarter-acre sections favouring concentration. The points of view are numerous and striking; and the features of the land have been judiciously taken advantage of, or conquered, in the communications between the different parts of the town. The country-land, I repeat, however, is what must make the settlement; and this is convenient for approach and location. The whole settlement of New Plymouth is comprised within sixteen miles of coast-line by eight miles inland; through which run ten small rivers, available for various purposes. One of them, the Waiter, eight miles from the town, has between twelve and thirteen feet at its entrance at high-water, and good anchorage inside. The prevailing wind, the south-west, is a leading wind in and out of this river. A road to it is in progress of formation by the Company. From the sea-coast to the wooded land, the distance varies from one mile and a half to three miles. This space is covered principally with fern; which grows in some places twelve feet high, but in few less than six. It is intermixed occasionally with the tuta bush, which is indicative of good soil, and other shrubs common to New Zealand, but here growing to a size and presenting a luxuriance unknown in any other part of it I have seen. The country presents from ship-board the appearance of the best parts of the Channel coast of England. The apparently unbroken level looked over by Mount Egmont is, on inspection, found to be intersected with streams and gullies, between which are in many places extensive flats. None of it is unavailable for culture; and the wooded land, which here, as elsewhere, is the best, seems to have the most unbroken surface. Mr. Barrett's whaling station is at two miles from the town, and adjoining the Sugar Loaf on the main. Although close by the sea, and of a sandy nature, his garden produces vegetables of an extraordinary size. Eight hundred melons had been grown by his wife (who is a native) and children this season. The rats, however, which have lately made their appearance in the settlement, had destroyed nearly all of them. The traces of these mischievous vermin were to be seen on the sea-shore, as they were left by a night-march. They appear to migrate in bodies, like the Hamster species. In front of the whaling station is a small bay, which will be at a future day rendered a convenient anchorage by a breakwater between the main and one of the islands. A visit to some of the suburban sections confirmed my high opinion of the land. The reports of all I met are most favourable as to soil and climate; and every one seemed satisfied with his prospects, since the hastening of the surveys, by means of contracts, had insured an early delivery of the rural sections."

COPY OF A LETTER FROM J. M. TAYLOR TO HIS SISTER.

Wellington, New Zealand, February 10, 1842.

MY DEAR SISTER,—The last letter I received from you was brought by Mrs. C.—It was rather long on its road, short and sweet, and though short, nevertheless very acceptable. We have been very gay since I wrote you last—too gay, for there has been very little business doing. On the 26th was the anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers, and a day of rejoicing. A fete was in consequence; I was on the committee and made myself pretty active. The morning was rather gloomy, with a light breeze from the south-east, which generally brings rain. By nine o'clock, however, the clouds which darkened the horizon and seemed likely to fill every one with disappointment disappeared, and the day became as fine as could be wished for—every one was abroad in their best; I should say from 3 to 4,000 persons were assembled on the beach, at 11 o'clock, when the sailing boats started. As soon as they were fairly off away went the whale-boats like lightning, and you may imagine they were good hands, when I tell you they were composed of men picked from the whaling stations, where they are at the work from day-dawn to sunset. It was a well contested race. They reached the goal before the sailing boats, who had to beat back against the wind, and a prettier sailing match never could have been seen. Five minutes before the termination of it, it was impossible to say which one of them would win, and the whole then came in one after the other nearly touching. Then came a hurdle race, and as we had given them a pretty brook to go over, there was a considerable deal of ducking; fortunately no accident. There were many other sports, such as running a wheelbarrow a certain distance blindfold, one turned round and ran away from the post, fancying he was winning the race; jumping in sacks, &c. of which I send you a card. But the great triumph of the day was the horticultural show which took place in the Exchange, ornamented for the purpose with shrubs, flowers, &c. The show of vegetables would have done honour to the London show. One cabbage measured four feet in diameter, and weighed upwards of 80 lbs. Turnips, potatoes, peas, oats seven feet high, flowers, &c., all proved what the soil of New Zealand could produce. There were many lady visitors, and the scene was as enlivening as can be imagined. In the evening there was a ball, which was kept up with much spirit until five o'clock next morning. I am quite enchanted with the place: we have had most lovely weather for the last six weeks. At present every thing seems to prosper with me, which I am sure you will be pleased to hear, and I only wish that I could prevail on you to come out, it being the only thing that remains to complete my happiness is to have you or one of my sisters until I take unto myself a wife. I do sincerely hope, my dear girl, you are well and happy. Remember me to all friends, and tell me all and every thing you can think of, it is sure to please me; and believe me to remain, ever your affectionate brother,

J. M. TAYLOR.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THOMAS DODSON AND GEORGE DODSON TO F. W. JERNINGHAM, ESQ.

Port Nelson, Sept. 1841.

"According to your desire I have wrote a copy of a letter which I received from my brother-in-law, Thomas Dodson, Port Nelson, New Zealand. He writes thus:—'I arrived safe at Port Nicholson on the 6th of September in good health, after a voyage of 18,000 miles; I never enjoyed myself so much in my life; it is a very pleasant country. Provisions are dear, butter 2s 2d per lb, beef 1s 2d, pork 1d. Clothing is also dear, but wages are very good, a day labourer can get 6s per day;

however, a man that would not come to the colony let him stay in England and starve; my happiness will be complete when my wife and family arrive safe. I am employed with nine more to row a ten oared boat daily. I am 63 miles from Port Nicholson, where they are putting up huts or houses, and the place named Port Nelson; the natives are very civil: they go naked in general; they are pleased if they can get a blanket to wrap themselves in; they are nearly the colour of W. Smith, their hair is very strong, and they are very much surprised at my naked head, and they smooth me down my head with their hands; they are very fond of the English, but they do not like the French nor Americans; they are too much the we we—viz., they are very covetous; the natives sing and pray in their way; they make a fire, and say that if any do curse or tell lies they will burn in that fire, and they that are good will go up to the stars."

"Port Nelson, February, 1842.

"George Dodson arrived in Port Nelson, February 1st, 1842, and the Lloyds the 11th after. I had a very pleasant voyage. It is nothing but a pleasant trip. The time soon passes away, and seems but as yesterday. It is a very pleasant country. I want my brother Charles not to delay coming, whatever others may do. Thomas and I are building a house, and I have got it 1s per week; the work 8 hours in the day and our rations are ten pounds of meat and ten pounds of flour, a quarter of a pound of tea, and a pound and a half of sugar per week, which is enough for a moderate family; and we have got our money wet or dry, sick or well, and I can save my pound a week clear. Thomas saw us coming, and came out with the pilot to meet us, as he expected Charles, and to his great surprise it was me, and a joyful meeting we had, and are still happy and comfortable together."

#### MANEWATU.

There seems to be a great run upon the district of MANEWATU. Several villages are in contemplation on the river, but whether all will answer the proprietors' expectations is, of course, doubtful. This, however, is certain—that the division of the land will promote occupation and cultivation, and, we believe, the extent of available land on the river will prevent any great excess of jobbing. All the plans detailed in the following prospectus advertisements, hold out advantages to the settler, and making all allowance for the disappointments of the over-sanguine, there is a substratum of good to the Colony at the bottom of them all. The following are the advertisements in question:—

"Town of Manewatu.—The Proprietors of the three first choices at the last election of country lands, having determined upon the site for a Town on the Manewatu River,\* after several visits to the neighbourhood; and the most careful and minute examination of the entire district, by the professional skill, knowledge, and experience of the most competent judges, propose to offer for disposal, at the present time, about twenty-five acres, in allotments, each of one quarter of an acre. The spot thus selected possesses the most extensive frontage to deep water of any on the river. It is situated just at that point from which a road would branch off to the wooded and fertile districts along the base of the hills, and above which the navigation for vessels becomes tedious, if not difficult. It is therefore the point where the land and carriage meet, and where a town must be formed when the district is settled. It was settled by the Surveying Staff as the rendezvous for their bodies; and has been now found, after several months' location, to be the most advantageous position, from its peculiar facility of approach both by land and water. In confirmation of the superiority of this spot over any other yet known, the Messrs. Kebbell, after the examination of the river from the Paneiri Pah to its mouth, determined on erecting their saw mills immediately opposite. The works of that establishment are at this moment in rapid progress, and the proposed town will necessarily partake of this advantage. The nucleus of a town is, in fact, already created, by the concentration of the surveying staff on that spot, as the centre of communication to the surrounding district; by the erection of Messrs. Kebbell's saw mills opposite; by the arrangements for an extensive general store; and by the late application for a licensed house on the part of an individual who has, since the formation of the colony, pursued a lucrative trade with the natives, and whose knowledge of the advantages of the position, prompted him at once to prefer that application. The natives, by whom this land was claimed, are quite prepared to give up possession, and are exceedingly anxious to have a European population among them, having been upon the most friendly footing with the surveying staff during the four or five months they have located there. As the proprietors purpose to dispose of but a limited portion of the town at present, they pledge themselves that, at no future sales, shall the allotments be put up at a less sum than now offered. A prospectus and plan of the town will shortly be ready for inspection at the offices of Messrs. Waitt and Tyser, Te Aro, Wellington, April 22, 1842."

"Manewatu—Cheap Land for Sale.—A Gentleman having selected several sections in one block in the Manewatu district, offers to real cultivators, persons of small capital, and the working classes, to dispose of the same, in the following manner:—It is proposed to appropriate about twenty-five acres for a town on the banks of the river, depth of the water three and a half to four fathoms close to the shore, of which there is something less than a mile in length; the remainder of the land to be divided into small farms, of five or ten acres each, every purchaser of five or ten acres to be entitled to one-sixteenth of a town acre gratis, and so on in proportion. Spaces will be left for ornamental squares, market places, quays, places for public worship, public buildings, &c. The land is of the very first quality, watered by small streams, finely timbered in places, and parts already cleared, and is immediately contiguous to the lines of the best public roads leading to Port Nicholson. Cash payments, with the exception of a small deposit, will not be required, but approved acceptances payable at a long date, or other securities, or labour, will be taken as payment. There will be no law charges for the conveyances of the property, immediate possession will be given to the purchaser, and money advanced if required. The proprietor intends to reside on the

\* The passages which we have printed in italics were in large capitals in the originals, and were displayed in the *George Robins* style.

property, and pledges himself to employ, whenever practicable, only those who are located on the land. Application will be made to the Legislative Council for an act to regulate the township. By the above arrangement the expenses of a public sale will be avoided, and the land will be obtained at a lower rate than the usually reserved price at an auction. Applications to be made to J. M. Taylor, Esq., Te Aro, by whom further particulars will be furnished."

"Township of Te Maire, on the banks of the Manowatu, two days walk from Port Nicholson. Messrs. Hort, Mootua, and Co., have received instructions from the proprietors, Captain E. Daniell, F. A. Molesworth, and J. Watt, Esqs, and will shortly offer for sale by public auction, 283 allotments in the township of Te Maire. The proprietors intending to establish a township at Manowatu, have been at great pains in personally examining that district, and were fortunate enough at the late selection of country land to obtain the very sections which appeared to them the most eligible and advantageous for the purpose. They entrusted the preparation of the plan to Robert Park, Esq, surveyor; and that gentleman has surveyed and judiciously laid out the sections as a township, with ample reserves for wharfs, quays, Exchange, Custom-house, market place, cemetery, court-house, and botanical gardens, and amongst other things a reserve for the Mechanics' Institute has not been overlooked. The township consists of 586 allotments, of which the proprietors retain one-half in their own hands and offer for sale the remainder, consisting of 283 half acre allotments. The allotments for sale and reserve were decided by lot, and while the proprietors selected their own, Mr. Park chose those intended for sale, which are decidedly better on an average than those which the proprietors have been enabled to reserve for themselves. The whole of the proceeds of the sale will be expended on the improvement of the town, and the construction of wharfs, quays, &c., and will be managed and regulated by a committee of seven, consisting of Captain Daniell, Mr. Molesworth, Mr. Watt, and four to be selected by the purchasers from amongst themselves. The proprietors are confident that their own interests will be more effectually secured, by sacrificing one-half of their sections in this mode, while the purchasers will have the whole of the purchase money returned to them in improving and enhancing the value of their own property. The whole of the land is perfectly flat, and the soil of the richest description, while the prevailing winds are never so violent

as they are in the neighbouring districts. Vessels of a large draught can lay alongside the bank at all times of the tide, as there is a depth of four fathoms close in. The Auctioneers would call attention to the fact of there being a large saw mill already established a short distance from the intended site of the town; and as the whole of the allotments abound in groves of splendid timber, the purchase-money will be returned with interest in a very short period, as sawn timber will be a staple article of export from Manowatu to the ready market afforded by the neighbouring settlements, to which abundance of small craft will at all times afford the means of conveyance. A great portion of the land surrounding the town being in the possession of the proprietors of the township, will be let out in small farms of from five to ten acres, on easy leases. The district is the best that has yet been given out in New Zealand for agricultural purposes, as well as for grazing and breeding stock; and dairy farms might be carried on with success. Ship building might also be advantageously established, from the facilities afforded by this really splendid river, and the quality of the timber on its banks. It may be remarked, that the natives neither dispute the titles to the land, nor do they offer any annoyance to settlers. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the auctioneers, where a plan of the township of Te Maire can be seen. Day of sale will be specified in a future advertisement.—April 22, 1842."

A Good Example.—A letter from Vienna of the 20th ult. says:—"The municipality of our capital has just completed an establishment, unique in its kind in Germany, or perhaps in the world—a swimming school for the winter. The premises of this useful institution are composed of a room of red marble 163 feet long and 46 wide, covered with a vaulted roof of glass supported by 18 cast-iron columns with composite capitals. In the middle of the room is the basin, 12½ feet long and 40 wide, lined with earthenware, behind which are pipes for conveying steam, in order to keep the water at a certain temperature. Round the room are two rows of closets for dressing, heated, as well as the room itself, by hot air. Twelve huge lustras for gas, suspended from the roof, give light to the place until 11 o'clock at night."—Galliani's Messenger.

BIRTH.—At Manner's-street, on the 11th April, the lady of Robert Jenkins, Esq., of a daughter.

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 ages, 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, Bibles, 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 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.

EMIGRATION TO PRINCE'S TOWN, VICTORIA PROVINCE, CENTRAL AMERICA.

The next Packet will leave London for the Colony, on the 10th September, calling at Portsmouth; the vessel is fitted up expressly for passengers, and will positively sail at the time named.

The present price of Town Land is 6s. per acre, or Seaboard Land 10s., and of Country Land 6s. per acre. The climate is extremely healthy. Provisions and labour both cheap and abundant, and the early settler has many advantages in the selection of the best localities, &c.

A Gentleman who has lived in the Colony some time is now in England; he will be happy to give all necessary information to emigrants, and will answer any letter addressed to the Company, if required.

Price of Passage, including Provisions—Chief cabin, 25s; Second cabin, 12s; Steerage, 8s.

For extracts of Letters from persons now in the Colony, Prospectuses, Maps of the Country, Freight, Passage and Purchase of Land, apply to R. HAW and Co., British Central American Land and Emigration Office, No. 6, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, London.

The voyage is generally performed in six weeks or less.

Just Published, in large Folio, price 4s. coloured,

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the TOWN of NEW PLYMOUTH. Drawn on Stone, from the original Survey by Frederick A. Carrington, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company.

In demy 8vo., price 1s. 6d., sewed, AN INDEX REFERENCE to accompany the above Plan; being a Key to the Numbers of the Allotments.

In a few days, in large Folio, price 5s. coloured,

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the Town of NELSON, beautifully executed on copper, from the original Surveys by Frederick Tuckett, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company; showing the numbers and orders of choice of the Allotments.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 25 Cornhill. To be obtained also at the New Zealand House, London and Plymouth.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the Emigration to New Zealand, of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unobtainable. Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in the First-class Ship PHOEBE, 471 tons, chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of NOVEMBER NEXT, on the following terms.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin Passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families. Families taking Fore Cabin passages may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 48s per ton measurement, and 25s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings; or to J. STAYNER, Broker, 110, Fenchurch-street, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT.

A Deposit of 10s will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and of 5s for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 1st of NOVEMBER, and the remainder of the Passage Money previous to embarkation.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings. 14th September, 1842.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND, under

Charter to the New Zealand Company, to Sail as under-mentioned, viz.:

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, The new first-class ship PHOEBE, 471 Tons, from London, 15th November.

For further particulars, apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

THIS DAY,

In post 8vo., sewed, price One Shilling.

REASONS for promoting the cultivation of the NEW ZEALAND FLAX. By F. Dillon Bell, and Frederick Young, Junr.

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TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT

DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL.

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Settlers and Emigrants can be furnished with Moulds, and all the requisite apparatus for making their own Candles, in small quantities.

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R. 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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TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA,

NEW ZEALAND, &c.

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Printed and Published at the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, No. 110, Fenchurch-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, by HENRY HUDS CHAMBERS, of the Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL, 170, Fleet-street, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 74.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

PRICE 6D

## ECONOMY IN CABIN PASSAGES.

THE *Phoebe* will sail on Tuesday with the first result of the Company's experiment to reduce the expense of conveyance to New Zealand; and so complete has been its success, that we believe arrangements will be made for another ship to follow the *Phoebe*, and to sail on the 15th January. Besides three or four passengers, who could not get ready by this ship, we, ourselves, know of seven or eight, who have been for some time making their arrangements to embark in January, so that there is not much doubt that the January ship will fill up rapidly. We have also heard of some fore-cabin passengers; and although we are not very sanguine that that class will become numerous, yet as there are many of the industrious who are not eligible as free emigrants, and who can afford to pay for their passage, we think the Company will do well always to afford them the means of emigrating, because, although habituated to industry, and likely to continue to labour to the end of their useful lives, they, having some means at their command, will be employers of labour also, and that, too, of the most useful class; for, working with their own men, the condition of efficiency—combination, will be much more completely effected, and production in proportion to the capital and labour will be greatly increased.

The *Phoebe* has 23 adult cabin passengers, and 11 children of various ages, with about 40 fore-cabin passengers. All the adult cabin passengers, and many of those of the fore-cabin will become employers of labour. An apprehension had been entertained by some of the directors, that mere labour was being introduced rather too rapidly into their settlements. We do not perceive any indication of this in the rate of wages, either at Wellington or Nelson; neither do any of the letters from labouring men themselves show that their condition in any way betrays excess; yet it is quite true that capital should bear such a proportion to labour, as will tend to maintain the comfortable condition of the labouring class, and we know no safer measure of the accomplishment of this, than the preservation of a true proportion between cabin and steerage passengers. But before the introduction of the present system, the Company had no power of regulating this proportion. The capitalists who are prone to emigrate, are men with a few hundreds, and seldom exceeding two or three thousand pounds. The latter may, perhaps, think themselves justified in giving a couple of hundred guineas for a stern cabin with the usual accompaniments of hock and champagne—the luxuries which blind passengers to the real extravagance of the charge. But the majority of the small capitalists above alluded to would not have emigrated had the new plan not have been thought of. The best evidence of this is that the *Indus*, a fine ship, with a most respectable commander, had only one family in the cabin, although the 1st of October is deemed rather a better season for sailing than the 15th of November, whilst in spite of the disadvantage of an indifferent time for arriving, the *Phoebe* is filled with small capitalists taking out their machines and tools to the use of which they have been accustomed, and which will constitute them employers of labour from the very moment of their arrival.

It would not be difficult to ascertain the proportion of steerage passengers which the Company might safely send in these new system ships. We recollect once making a calculation that to the first 300 cabin passengers 1,200 steerage passengers were not enough to prevent a scarcity of labour. We should be inclined to fix the proportion at about six steerage passenger to every cabin passenger, or allowing for the comparative smallness of the capital enjoyed by the passengers under contemplation, we may safely assume that every such cabin passenger would justify the introduction of five steerage passengers. These five passengers would scarcely furnish two labourers on an average, the rest constituting the labourers wives and families. It would be rash to assert that this proportion is exact, for exactness is not practicable, but we venture to assert that it would be found safe—we mean safe to the labouring class—the class for the benefit of which colonies are chiefly desirable.

If, then, the Company were to establish a rule that for every ten adult passengers they would furnish the shipowners with fifty steerage passengers, we believe there would be little chance of pouring in labour too rapidly, either upon Wellington or Nelson; and if they were to reduce the proportion to four steerage to every adult cabin passenger, we believe the operation would tend to improve the proportion of capital and labour in favour of the labourer. The proportion should not merely be to adult male cabin passengers, for although they are for the most part the only employers, yet among every four or five steerage passengers is a large proportion of women and children, who furnish but little labour in a colony where the parent class is so much. Household duties, will, we hope, occupy

the wife, and education the children, so as to raise the moral, concurrently with the physical condition of the people.

Should the Company adopt some such plan as this, they might relieve themselves of the business of chartering ships, and manage the whole business by means of conditional contracts with shipowners. There are now several shipowners and masters, who lay themselves out for the New Zealand trade, and in whom the public have great confidence. We may mention, for instance, the *Olympus*, the *Brougham*, the *London*, the *Tyne*, and there are others, the names of which do not at once occur to us, which have already made one or more voyages to New Zealand. The *Tyne* is just laid on upon the economical principle. Captain Robertson is a scientific sailor, and has contributed much to our knowledge of the New Zealand seas and harbours. He has expressed to us his approval of the principle, and will, we have no doubt, set his energies to its promotion.

If the economical system had been thought of, and applied at the commencement of the emigration of 1841, including the first Nelson ships, striking indeed would have been its effect on the Company's settlements. Wellington itself would probably have contained half as many more houses as it now contains, and production would have been more conspicuous, from the more active character of the class introduced. However, all in good time; the system is now in operation; it has succeeded; and it will now be useless to recur to the old and impolitic system. Ship owners who at first opposed it, are now decidedly in its favour, and we fully expect its introduction in the case of all the Australian colonies. We have heard men of considerable capital say, that on principle they would not give their sanction or support to any other system.

One thing, however, is to be guarded against, the palming upon the public of the old intermediate system, with its salt junk and shabby treatment as a sham substitute for the present system. But the public will compare dietaries and accommodation so as to enforce the introduction of real reform. We need not say how much the emigrating public and the Australian colonies at large are indebted to the New Zealand Company—the system is their best praise.

## WHALE FISHERY AND STEAM COMMUNICATION COMPANY.

No. IV.

This subject was begun in the 69th No., for Sept. 3, p. 210; and commenced with the information which had been rendered as to whales, by Mr. Dudley Sinclair, in his letter from New Zealand, printed in the *Journal*, No. 66, for July 23, p. 176, and of Mr. Luke Natrass, printed in the *Journal*, No. 67, Aug. 6, p. 190. The readers' attention must also be called to an extract from the *Standard* upon the American Whale Fishery, printed in the *Journal*, No. 71, for Oct. 1, p. 240. To this must be added the testimony of another eye-witness, of occurrences at New Zealand, that of Mr. Heaphy, now returned there; he first brings forward the increase of oil exported by the Sydney merchants:—

In 1830—54,471l.

In 1835—180,549l.

In 1840—224,144l.

And thinks that at least one-half of it has been procured on the shores of New Zealand.

He speaks of French, American, and Dutch whalers, and that as many as fifteen of them have "lain at one time at the entrance of Cloudy Bay, intercepting the whales, as they come in towards the shore," which prove "a source of much annoyance and injury to the English in the trade," and it is not only in Cloudy Bay, "but in Queen Charlotte's Sound, &c." But why is this? It is because the English carry on this business by shore parties; it is the Americans, the French, the Dutch, the Bremeners, who have their little fleets of whalers, intercepting the fish from entering the bays, whilst those which escape them fall to the share of Englishmen, thus described by Mr. Heaphy;—"The very irregular manner in which the shore stations have been conducted—their entire dependence on the distant settlements for the necessaries of their existence—and the in-

\* P. 40 of a Narrative of a Residence in various parts of New Zealand, by Charles Heaphy. This gentleman went out in the *Tory*, in 1839, as the Company's draughtsman, and is lately returned to New Zealand. He was one of the explorers who went with Captain Wakefield to Nelson. He is, in every respect, a most excellent man, and those who know him best, place the greatest reliance in all his representations. His little work cannot be too warmly recommended, and Mr. Petre's, should be universally read; they are the truthful statements of the value of New Zealand, by those who have been there, and at any rate are not from the pens of book-makers.



subordination of those engaged in them, who, being generally of the lowest class of runaway sailors and escaped convicts, have but little idea of the mutual benefit of combination and concert in their actions, has caused the fisheries to prove far less profitable than they would have done, had they been carried on in a more efficient manner.\* The fact is, that it is the Sydney merchants who have established these shore parties at a distance, which renders it a matter of surprise that so great a profit has attended, as to create the increase of trade quoted from Mr. Heaphy, in the beginning of this article; however, the recent colonisation of Cook's Straits will soon alter this. But what must be the difference if Mr. Luke Natrass's advice is pursued,† and steamers are placed there, to assist the shore parties. The shore parties will no doubt be increased in number. It is improbable that forty whales at a time will again escape through the foreign whaling ships, to rot on the shores of Tasman's Gulf; at least, if they pass this shipping, the colonists are very likely to now take advantage of so rich a harvest. It might be supposed that it was done by way of joke, but Mr. Heaphy states, that "a law for the protection of the British fisheries, has lately been made by the Colonial government, prohibiting foreign vessels from capturing whales within three leagues of the shores."‡ But he adds, as might be expected, "they still remain in the bays, pursuing their avocations with impunity."§

Had Cook's proclamations been respected by our colonial ministers, it is probable that we might have established the sovereignty of the seas around New Zealand as we have around Newfoundland. Let it, after so many years of not merely neglect, but abandonment, be attempted by treaty, and our Foreign Minister would be the laughing-stock of the American and French Governments; and none in England will attempt to confirm this silly colonial law. It is much better to remember the advice of Jove to the waggoner, and put our own shoulders to the wheel, and have ships built and found at New Zealand to catch the whale. Its position, in comparison with Nantucket, is so superior, that the day is, perhaps, not very distant when British ships will serve the United States with oil and bone, rather than as it is now, American ships serving the United Kingdom with these important articles. The recent report of Mr. Tuckett, that he found coal of very good quality in abundance,|| at the very spot, too, where 40 whales were recently driven ashore; here, then, is a history of foreign whaling ships—the result of those belonging to the United States being published monthly at their chief port for this trade, namely, Nantucket; here is an account of coals in abundance—coals of good quality—which can be quarried, not mined;¶ here is an account of whales in abundance at a country which abounds in excellent timber for ship-building. Whether there are, or are not, skilful ship-builders to avail themselves of these advantages, is not known; the belief is, that there is not. One of the plans of the proposed Company is sending out skilful ship-builders, skilful fishing captains, skilful fishing sailors, with their families, to domesticate themselves at the spot where Nature has done so much, and where it remains for man to improve those advantages. The principle of the combination of labour, capital, and land, has been greatly lauded in and out of Parliament; but that which is now offered is an additional combination with the sea. It is not, therefore, surprising that the editor of the *Nelson Examiner* should say—"This discovery of abundant coal suggests the propriety of urging the immediate application of the fund set aside by the New Zealand Company for the promotion of steam navigation;" and Mr. Aglionby, M.P., who presided at the Special General Court of the Company, on the 8th of October, is reported to have said, at the close of the meeting, "That the discovery of coal would accelerate steam navigation." But it is, by no means, meant to limit the business of the proposed Company to merely that of assisting the shore parties in securing a few whales which have slipped by the foreign shipping, and gone near where those parties are stationed. There are miles and miles of gulphs, bays, and harbours, where no parties are placed, and Massacre or Coal Bay, in Tasman's Gulph, where Mr. Sinclair says 40 whales were driven ashore at the same time, was one of them. The proposed steamers would take numbers of fish which are now never seen by the shore parties. The Company should embrace five distinct branches.

1. The in-shore business of whale fishing.
  2. The black whale fishery generally, of which New Zealand is the centre.
  3. The deep sea, or sperm whale fishery, for which New Zealand is a most convenient spot.
  4. The coasting trade around the island, and to Australia and Van Diemen's Land.
  5. Steam communication to the Bay of Panama, in South America, and to Singapore.
- Nothing more need be said as to the two first; but as to the third, a steamer which can be so advantageously fitted and dispatched at Nelson, might, at times, be of great use in the

\* Heaphy, p. 40.

† See Mr. Luke Natrass's letter in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 67, for August 6th, p. 190. Mr. Natrass, like Mr. Heaphy, is returned to New Zealand.

‡ Heaphy, p. 39.

§ Heaphy, p. 40.

|| See not only Capt. Arthur Wakefield's despatch of the 8th of April, 1842, printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 72, of the 15th of Oct., p. 248, but also information on the same subject from the *Nelson Examiner*, p. 247 and 248.

¶ The difference is, that the coal rises to the surface, and can be taken like stones from a quarry instead of being mined.

deep sea fishing. The Pacific Ocean has not its name for nothing; ships are becalmed in it for weeks, and sometimes for months together. If a steamer or a tug-vessel accompanied every five sailing-vessels, what essential service it would render during such periods. The sperm whale is only found in the Pacific and Japan seas. Is not Nelson a much more natural depot for the shipping which takes it than Nantucket in North America? The plan for this company is to proceed in the most cautious manner. The immense business described cannot be attained at once, and let it be remembered that it is not a business in imagination, but a business in existence, just as much as the islands of New Zealand themselves, only that it is in the hands of our great rivals, who cannot carry it on as conveniently or as cheaply as it can be, if it were conducted as a business in New Zealand. The Americans procure the oil and bone and carry it chiefly to Nantucket, thence it is carried to Great Britain. Let it be taken with ships, built and fitted out at Nelson or Wellington, and it will be transferred at once to Great Britain as readily as to the Eastern Ports of America—thus the voyage which it now makes from America to the United Kingdom, will at least, be saved; but this is by no means all—it will become the back freight to the emigrant ships which are obliged to go in ballast to seek a freight in China or the East Indies, through the dangerous passage of Torres Straits, and this trade in actual existence employs, by their official accounts, 200,000 tons of American shipping.

The beginning of the proposed Company should be a paid-up capital of 100,000*l*, the subscribers to which should, in the early part of their business, be confined to a dividend after the rate of five per cent. per annum. The surplus profit should be strictly laid out in building ships for their business at New Zealand; the value of those ships will increase the capital, and on the increased capital, a dividend after the rate of 5 per cent. would become divisible amongst the original subscribers—thus the plan is never to increase the risk of the original subscription; the business will increase gradually out of profits, and the dividends on the original stock increase, without any increase of subscribed capital. A Company thus formed, and its affairs strictly administered agreeable to the plan laid down, will, in all probability, within a few years, pay 100 per cent. annually on its capital. The great object is, to proceed with caution, and on no account to exceed the proposed sum of 100,000*l*, and to do nothing until the whole is in the banker's hands.

As to the third head to which the editor of the *Nelson Examiner* and Mr. Aglionby, the President of the late Special General Court, referred, it comes strictly within the following advertisement of the New Zealand Company:—"The Court of Directors, being anxious to extend to the enterprising individuals who have already settled in New Zealand, and to those who contemplate emigrating to that colony, the utmost facilities for communication between their several settlements, and having received despatches, announcing the existence of an extensive field of coal within a moderate distance of Port Nicholson, do hereby give notice that they are ready to receive and consider proposals from such persons as may be willing to undertake the establishment of steam navigation in New Zealand, on the principle of receiving encouragement from the Company, either by a limited engagement, or by the payment of direct premium, as may be agreed: by order of the Court.

"F. DILLON BELL, Sec. pro tem.

"New Zealand-House, June 10th, 1841."

In addition to this advertisement, the Court of Directors, on the 31st of May, took the subject of steam communication between their settlements into consideration, and wrote to Col. Wakefield, directing him to consult with his brother, Capt. Arthur Wakefield, and report their opinion—how the fund subscribed by the Nelson purchasers, then in their hands, amounting to 10,000*l*, could be most beneficially employed.\* Those instructions went out, of course, in the *Thomas Harrison* and *Olympus*, which sailed about the time. The Company further gave Colonel Wakefield a discretionary power to draw for 2,000*l*, provided he and his brother had the opportunity of using it advantageously, previous to being able to communicate with their principals. This is by no means probable; they have timber fit for ship building; a few people perhaps, used to ship building. There are coals and 2,000*l*, but what can it effect. To set steam communication agoing, it requires not merely much more than is within the reach of Colonel and Captain Wakefield, and much more than is in the hands of the Company, but if the suggestions which are contained in this paper are adopted, it will no longer remain "the echo of a dream," as has been said of it; but there are other companies deeply interested in the formation and success of that which is now proposed.

1. The West Indian, with its immense capital, of which Mr. Irvine, M.P., is the Chairman—that Company receives a large annual income from the Government for the conveyance of the mail bags, and yet is a losing concern, with a prospect that it cannot maintain itself long. Whence does this arise, mainly from having attempted a passenger trade which was not in existence, and from having begun upon a far too expensive a scale, and from the enormous cost of coal, when delivered at its different depots. Now, without some great effort, it is to be feared that before very long this line of steamers must be abandoned. To save it, it is recommended that a bridge path at any rate should be formed across the Isthmus of Panama, and that the West Indian Company should subscribe to the proposed Company, who must lay on a line of two small steamers from Nelson and Wellington to the Bay of Panama.†

\* See the whole of the Company's letter, printed in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 65, for June 11th, p. 135.

† Commodore Seckville Crosbie, who was in command of a line of

This done, and the West India Company would open a passenger business to the hundreds of millions who inhabit the Polynesian, Japan, and China Seas.

2. The Calcutta and Bombay Company to Suez, which is about to lay on packets to Singapore—this Company will be much interested in the formation of the proposed one, and like the West Indian it should subscribe for a number of shares. Stipulating that two small steamers should be laid on to communicate monthly from Nelson to Singapore, calling off the Tamar for passengers from Van Dieman's Land, and at Port Philip, Adelaide, and Australind. This once done, other small ones would be in communication from Nelson with Wellington. New Plymouth, Wanganui, and the Sydney people, no doubt, would establish a line from their part of the world to Launceston, Port Philip, or Adelaide.

It must not be forgotten that Nelson is sure to be to India what Brighton is to England—its place of refuge for health and pleasure—its climate—its beautiful scenery—considered equal to the Bay of Naples—the smooth sea of Tasman's Gulph must make it so. Indians used to go to China to seek for health—that has not been found to answer. Many now go to the Cape of Good Hope; but that is found too expensive, and the sea between it and the Isle of France subject to tremendous storms. This is not the case between Ceylon and Tasman's Gulph, however boisterous Cook's Straits may be, it is not the case with Tasman's Gulph.

Let it be borne in mind that the English Steam Companies which have not succeeded are those which relied upon a passenger trade only—a singular instance of which is that which has been attempted between Southampton and Lisbon in opposition to those from Falmouth to Lisbon. Steamers in England are started as stages are—unequally another, and are destroyed by competition. Again, owing to climate, they are laid up a part of the year, and their expense of coals carried hundreds of miles for the supply of their engines. So far from loss great profit attach to the steamers which work all the year round between Cork and Bristol, Dublin and Liverpool, and Belfast and Glasgow, because they are not subject to these liabilities, and so it would be at Nelson, where the climate permits the employment of the capital every day of the year. No laying up for the winter, maintaining many of the crew during a season of idleness. At Nelson, for many years to come, there can be no destructive competition, and the engines would be supplied with coal from the port of starting. Some may argue that even the passenger trade may not be a profitable branch to the proposed Company, probably not at first, but then there is no winter to prevent travellers from moving in winter as with us; there may be in the commencement, a scarcity of passengers, but that will improve every year.

The New Zealand Company is interested in the formation of this Company deeply, and the Nelson subscribers to the fund in their hands, most particularly. The thought of forming that fund was excellent, but, unless it is brought into activity, by being joined to a much larger one, and one under a specific administration, it must remain but "the echo of a dream." The Whale Fishery and Steam Communication Company formed, and it will carry out to their settlements, a marine and ship building population, who will work up the natural products of the Company, timber, coal, and flax.

The New Zealand Company cannot do better than subscribe for 500 100/ shares of the proposed company, which should be a qualification for four of their directors or proprietors, being directors of the New Company.

The West India Company will materially serve themselves, by at once allotting 20,000/ for assisting this plan, 10,000/ for making the Bridle-road across the Isthmus of Darien, it is said to be 30 miles. They should be satisfied with small beginnings. If they wait until a canal can be formed, and thus requiring perfection at once, they will only throw a damp sponge upon all which they have already done. But let them be content at first with a mule path for their passengers, and paniers for small merchandize, and they can come at once into communication with the proposed Company, to which they should subscribe for 100 100/ shares, 10,000/; and four of their directors or proprietors, should be by it qualified to be directors of the New Company—in like manner.

The Calcutta and Bombay, and Singapore Company, called the Oriental Steam Company, would be serving not only it, as a Company, but essentially relieving the sick throughout India, by subscribing for 500 100/ shares, or 5,000/, which should be a qualification for two of their directors or proprietors, being directors of the New Company. The rest of the directors should consist of eminent ship-owners—naval men—gentlemen of known ingenuity—and of proprietors of New Zealand stock, or New Zealand sections in the country.

If a suggestion might be offered as to some names, Lord Dundonald would prove a most efficient director; Mr. Rotch has been already named; Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, R.N.; Dominick Waters, R.N., the commander of the steamer between London and Petersburg; he is one of the best sailors in existence—a man of striking good sense, and general knowledge; at leisure all these months when the Baltic is shut up. Earl Devon, or his son, Lord Courtenay, and Lord Elliott, as representing the Plymouth people. Indeed, the West of England New Zealand Board should be invited to send subscriptions and directors. Mr. Hutt as representing Hull subscribers. The Glasgow and Greenock subscribers should name a

battle-ship under Lord Dundonald's flag, says, that he has been in the Bay of Panama six months together, and he considers it one of the finest in the world.

There is, we believe, a mule way already.—En. N. Z. J.

director. Mr. Aaron Chapman, the member for Whitby, should also be in the direction. But many other names will be obviously useful to whoever may become the paid secretary, who may form the Company, but beyond all, Captain Liardet, should he be obliged to remain in England. Agents should be appointed at Hull, Whitby, Greenock, Liverpool, Bristol, Waterford, Poole, and Portsmouth, and bankers named at each of these places, to receive the subscribers; and if, as most probably would be the case, a great deal more would be subscribed than the proposed capital of 100,000/, it must be returned *pro rata*, except to the public companies, and their subscriptions should not be limited to the three companies already named. The object of the writer of this paper, and indeed all which bears the signature of W., is to assist in forming a British Empire in the Southern Seas, of which he believes that the New Zealand Company's settlement will be the very heart of it. It is therefore recommended, that the Australind Company, the South Australian Company, the Farming Company of Sidney, to which Sir Edward Parry (another name for a director) was some years the resident agent, should be, as well as the three companies already named, collectively invited to subscribe as companies. But it should not rest there: whoever may act as the secretary should procure from the secretaries of all these companies the names of the individual owners of their stock; and also, from the New Zealand, the names of the absentee proprietors of sections, and that the prospectus of the proposed company should be forwarded to every individual, pointing out where their several subscriptions can be paid in. Thus, without an advertisement, the company may be formed.

Every labourer is worth his hire; and the directors should be paid: and this should be a payment dependent upon attendance. Whilst the capital remains at 100,000/, 1,500/ should be set aside as a remuneration for the attendance of the directors—that is, 750/ divisible every half year amongst them, according to the time they have given to it; but with the increase of capital there should be increase of payment. Every 50,000/ of capital invested in new shipping from profits so described in the early part of this paper, should create an increase of 150/ payment to the directors. In the same manner the secretary.

Let him begin with 500/ a-year, to increase 100/ upon every increase of 50,000/ capital. The same thing at the other end; and there a name again suggests itself as the active agent under Captain Wakefield—that of Mr. Curling Young. Independent of his name, all which has appeared in print of him is excellent, and creates a confidence that he would prove an excellent person for the appointment. The Board of Trade should be applied to for a charter.

A prospectus circulated without respectable names, would not carry with it that confidence which it is wished should attach to the whole scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that half-a-dozen gentlemen who approve the plan should attach their names to it. It would be well if some great Indian benefactor amongst others should do so. Can any be greater than the justly popular Sir Charles Metcalfe? and perhaps he would never render a greater benefit to those who loved him in India, than consenting to become its chairman. W.

[The series of papers on the advantages of a whaling company for New Zealand, of which the above forms the conclusion, are from the pen of a very zealous friend of New Zealand. His age and circumstances place him entirely out of the reach of any sinister or interested motive, and our readers may rely implicitly on our assurance that his recommendations are entirely the result of his convictions. Our own opinion is entirely in favour of the practicability of establishing a whaling company for New Zealand, and of its profitableness when formed; but it requires that some person of character and energy should take it in hand, and make it his business to succeed. We believe the present state of the money market to be very favourable for the formation of a Company for which so fair a prospect can be shown, but it cannot be done without some exertion. There is, indeed, a first step to be taken, but that, we believe, will be found to be the only difficulty. Any one who is so inclined, has full liberty to reprint the series of papers in a cheap form for distribution, and they may be transmitted to the author for revision, previous to publication. Whether our correspondent's plan can be carried out to its full extent, or whether it will be necessary to introduce some modification, the distribution of his paper would operate as a good preliminary proceeding.—En. N. Z. J.]

#### WALNUTS.

Walnut is a most valuable tree to cultivate. The timber is excellent for various purposes, and from the nut oil is extracted. In various parts of the Continent none other can be had, and it is one of the economical ways of keeping a family. Many a chateau is supplied with oil from its own walnut trees. It does not appear that any of this tree has been found in New Zealand, and Mr. Petre, in his interesting work, talks of importing it from Chili. It is a common thing to put walnuts into a tub of dry sand to preserve them for eating during the winter. They should be put into sand perfectly dry—made dry by having passed some hours in an oven. If placed in a garnet they may be too dry—if in a cellar too damp. Some that were placed in neither one or the other last October, had vegetated by the month of May, so as to have thrown out leaves above the sand; this was a much longer time than the voyage to New Zealand. It is therefore suggested that, if some were now sent out packed in this way, they would be fit for planting by the time they arrived, but to prevent their spoiling by exposure to great heat under the line, it might be well if the tub in which they were packed was placed in the hold of the ship. Some should be sent out this season.

We are requested by Colonel Aubrey to state that the initials C. M., attached to his name, indicate that he is in the service of her Catholic Majesty, and not his Christian Majesty, as stated.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NEW ZEALAND.

In a former number, (No. 53, January 22) we published in detail the official estimates of the Expenditure and Revenue of New Zealand, in the years 1841-2. We are now enabled to print in detail the expenditure incurred during the first year of the colony, and while it was deemed a dependency on New South Wales. To complete the account we require the details of the estimates for 1842-3. They

are printed in four consecutive numbers of the *New Zealand Gazette*, of April. Of these we have only three. So soon as we receive the missing numbers we shall complete the printing of the finance accounts of the colony from the landing of Captain Hobson until the present time. For some observations on these accounts we must refer to Mr. Terry's paper, published in the 4th number of the *New Zealand Portfolio*.

A STATEMENT of ADVANCES and DISBURSEMENTS made from the REVENUE of New South Wales, on account of the Government of New Zealand.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
IMPRESTS:			
1840:			£ s. d.
Jan. 17	G. Cooper, esq.	advance as acting Treasurer	2,000 0 0
" 24	} Manager of the Bank of Aus- tralia }	advance placed to the credit of the Treasurer	3,000 0 0
Aug. 7		ditto ditto ditto	3,000 0 0
Sept. 25		ditto ditto ditto	3,000 0 0
Oct. 19		ditto ditto ditto	7,000 0 0
1841:			8,500 0 0
Jan. 16			26,500 0 0
ADVANCES IN SYDNEY OF SALARIES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO NEW ZEALAND.			
1840:			
Feb. 17	C. Logie	advance on account of salary as Storekeeper	30 0 0
" 21	J. J. Galloway	ditto Assistant Surveyor	79 14 2
Apr. 11	C. B. Robinson	ditto Police Magistrate	62 10 0
Sept. 4	F. Symonds	ditto Assistant Surveyor	50 0 0
" 11	C. Chappell	ditto Clerk in Colonial Secretary's office	50 0 0
Oct. 2	Col. Godfrey	Commissioner for examining and reporting on claims to land	100 0 0
" "	Capt. Richmond	ditto ditto ditto	100 0 9
1841:			
Jan. 30	D. M. Kemp	ditto Assistant Surveyor	50 0 0
Feb. 15	J. Campbell	ditto ditto	50 0 0
" "	J. Haile	ditto ditto	50 0 0
" 27	James Bryden	ditto ditto	50 0 0
672 4 2			
PAYMENTS IN SYDNEY FOR SERVICES AND SUPPLIES FOR NEW ZEALAND.			
1840:			
Feb. 5	M. Metcalfe	1,000 lbs. of tobacco, at 1s. 10d. per lb., and 20s. charges on the same	92 13 4
" 8	W. Moffit	3 copies of "Plunkett's Australian Magistrate," one copy of "Archbold's Practice," and 4 volumes "Blackstone's Commentaries"	11 13 6
" 13	E. D. Thompson, esq.	presents to native chiefs	70 0 0
" 18	J. B. Jones	4 horses and 6 bullocks	285 10 0
" 22	W. Moffit	2 sets "Blackstone's Commentaries," one set "Burn's Justice," 2 "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," 2 of "Archbold's Leading and Evidences," and one "Abbot on Shipping"	27 3 0
" 29	A. S. Mollison	allowance for the mess of 10 Government passengers proceeding to New Zealand, per ship Westminster	100 0 0
" "	ditto	one month's freight in advance of the ship Westminster, 513 tons, chartered to convey passengers and stores to New Zealand, at 18s. per ton per month	461 14 0
Mar. 10	J. Faris	two whale-boats with masts, sails, and equipments complete, for the Customs Department, New Zealand	88 0 0
" 17	H. H. Browne	"Burn's Justice," complete in 5 volumes	10 0 0
" 20	J. Thompson & Co.	81 pairs of Witney blankets, at 53s. 3d. per pair	215 13 3
" "	T. Mitchell	charts, tools, utensils, tents, tarpaulins, tobacco-pipes, candles, and straw	660 6 3
" "	J. Neilson	medicines and medical instruments	32 17 9
" 21	J. Griffiths	saddlery and equipment	222 5 2
" "	J. Meillon	water-casks, tubs, and buckets	18 8 0
" "	J. Brown & Co.	58 dozen wines	78 14 0
" "	B. Reynolds	picks, mauls, and other tools	160 14 4
Apr. 9	Capt. J. Nias, R.N.	for the entertainment on board her Majesty's ship Herald, of the Lieutenant-Governor and other officers appointed to New Zealand, on their voyage from Sydney	417 10 0
" 18	ditto	freight of the sum of 2,000l. in specie, at the rate of 3s 4d per cent	15 0 0
" 14	J. Raymond	5 post-office stamps	4 1 0
Apr. 25	Brodie and Craig	Materials for framed buildings and fitting-up of the ship "Westminster," for cattle	101 11 2
" "	J. Cox	12 wood-bottomed chairs, at 8s. 6d.	5 2 0
" "	J. Kellick	Office tables, chairs, and presses	126 11 0
" 27	Hughes & Hoaking	58 rations of forage, supplied for the horses of Surveyor-General Matthew, at 2s 4d per ration.	6 15 4
" "	ditto	126 rations of forage, supplied for horses attached to the Surveyor-General's department	14 14 0
" "	ditto	384 rations of forage, for oxen attached to the same department, at 1s 2d.	22 8 0
" "	T. & M. Woolley	Screws, nails and locks for preparing framed buildings and packing-cases	35 14 0
" "	C. C. Gold	200 squares of crown-glass and 25 lbs of putty,	6 17 11
" "	A. A. Alderson	20,600 bricks, at 50s per 1000	51 10 0
May 2	R. Dawson	One wrought-iron chest, with drawers complete, for the Colonial Secretary's office	15 15 0
" 9	G. W. Evans	Stationery for the Treasurer's department	77 12 3
" "	ditto	ditto for the Hospital establishment	1 5 1
" "	ditto	ditto for other departments, and for the general service	213 9 0
" "	J. Powell	Wheel-barrows, timber-carriages and cart-wheels	263 15 0
" "	D. Jones & Co.	Clothing and bedding for the Colonial service	175 0 0
" "	J. Vickery	Eight pairs shoes for the boatmen attached to the Customs department, at 8s 6d the pair	3 8 0
" "	F. Mitchell	48 yards diaper for the hospital establishment, at 1s 6d.	3 12 0
" 1	J. Ewen	Two iron-bound specie boxes, one buoy, and one coil of lead line	3 14 0
" 16	D. C. G. Miller	Medicines supplied from Her Majesty's Medical Depot	106 17 6
" 28	T. & M. Woolley	Tools, implements, utensils, furniture and arms for general service	1,268 16 2
June 17	F. Mitchell	Three officers and three men's tents	61 10 0
July 4	ditto	500 sheets copper, four bags nails, and six iron-bound cases for packing the same	265 15 6
" "	ditto	25 yards bunting, six union jacks, with gear complete	29 8 0
" 6	F. M. Stokes	Printing forms for various departments	19 15 6
" "	Hughes & Hoaking	Barley, maize, tobacco, oil, candles, rum, arrow-root, and salt	92 6 8
" 17	R. Dacre	Passage of Captain Beckham, and freight of two tons of luggage, per "Diana," to New Zealand	17 0 0
Aug. 13	P. L. D. Bean	For entertaining Mr. E. Williams, interpreter at the gun-room mess, on board her Majesty's ship "Herald" from New Zealand to Sydney	37 0 0
" 17	Capt. J. Nias, R.N.	Allowance for entertainments on board Her Majesty's ship "Herald" Major Bunbury, whilst engaged on a diplomatic mission at New Zealand	140 0 0
" 19	W. Drake & Co.	Passage per "Chelydra," of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, family and servants; Messrs. Robinson and Murphy, and servants, and five Custom-house boatmen	172 0 0
Sept. 1	Moses Brown	Materials for clothing for the mounted police	33 15 6
" 7	G. W. Evans	One official seal	2 10 0
" 19	F. M. Stokes	Printing official forms	1 14 6
Oct. 10	M. Hustler	One set "Statutes at Large," in 22 volumes	70 0 0

A STATEMENT of Advances and Disbursements, &c.

Date of Payment.	To whom paid.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.
1840.			
" 13	H. Moore	Conveyance from Sydney of clothing, tools, and tobacco, intended as presents for the native chiefs.	21 5 0
" 20	G. W. Evans	One case of mathematical instruments, one box of colours, alaba and brushes, and two parallel rulers	16 9 0
Oct. 20	J. Jones	Passage per "Victoria" from Sydney, of Mr. and Mrs. Chappell, son servant, and freight of two tons luggage	36 0 0
" 22	F. Mitchell	Two tents and two tarpaulins	26 3 4
" 30	Ditto	One 30-foot boat, masts and sails complete, for Assistant-surveyor Symonds.	44 10 0
" "	Paul and Co.	Passage per "Earl of Londale," of Mr. Davy, catechist, and freight of two tons luggage,	17 0 0
" "	Moses Brown	Materials for clothing for the mounted police,	35 5 9
Nov. 4	Kenworthy and Co.	Freight per barque "Tybee," of a boat for the Survey department,	5 0 0
" "	Ditto	Passage per same vessel of Assistant-surveyor Symonds, and freight of two tons luggage,	17 0 0
" 7	J. Stuart	5,081 lbs. moist sugar, and 600 lbs. rice	58 3 9
" "	R. Jones	Tobacco, soap, salt and vinegar	104 0 3
" "	W. Peasley	15,000 lbs. salt beef, at 5 15-16d per pound, and 44 casks, at 6s. each	384 5 10
" "	W. Montefiore, Breillat and Co.	1,030 lbs. congou tea, at 2s. 3d. per lb.	115 17 6
" "	F. Mitchell	Three officers and one man's tents, three camp tables and six stools, three tarpaulins and 2 lbs. candles for Land Commissioners	62 16 7
" 9	W. Hunter, esq.	For inspecting three horses and six oxen	1 10 0
" "	F. Girard	32,792 lbs. flour, at 17s. per 100 lbs. and 166 bags, at 2s. 3d. each	297 8 1
" 14	T. & M. Woolley	Iron and tin pots, a kettle, and two chart cases	2 3 7
" "	R. Dacre	573 gallons rum, at 3s. per gallon	85 19 0
" 25	F. Fisher	One set of Acts of Parliament, from Magna Charta to 2d Victoria, in 27 volumes	80 0 0
" "	D. Egan	Coat of the brig "Victoria,"	3,200 0 0
" 26	D. C. G. Miller	Four iron tanks for the brig "Victoria,"	32 0 0
" 28	G. W. Evans	Stationery for Land Commissioners	17 1 6
Dec. 10	Hughes & Hoaking	Provisions and articles for the brig "Victoria,"	158 18 7
" "	G. W. Evans	Stationery for various departments	155 13 10
" 11	R. Dacre	Passage per "Diana" of Captain Dawson and servants	19 0 0
" "	R. Andrews	18 pouches, 18 sword-belts, and 6 scabbards for the brig "Victoria"	25 13 0
" "	F. Mitchell	20 lbs. sperm candles, one sand-glass, one copper machine, and one barrel pitch, for the brig "Victoria"	9 11 6
" 16	Ditto	Mathematical and nautical instruments for the brig "Victoria"	16 15 6
" "	Ditto	One sand-glass, one deck-light, and one cask of pitch, for the brig "Victoria"	2 19 6
" 18	T. & M. Woolley	Muskets, pistols, ammunition, a pitch-kettle and ladle	43 10 0
" "	R. Dacre	Conveyance, per brig "Nimrod," of provisions and a case of books	96 3 7
" 21	Thomas Holmes	141 lbs. beef, 6½ lbs. tea, 384 lbs. sugar, and 7 lbs. coffee	4 9 10
" 28	Brodie and Craig	84 feet timber, for fitting up the brig "Victoria"	19 7 11
" "	T. & M. Woolley	Nails, screws and other articles of ironmongery for the same purpose	7 5 8
" "	Hughes & Hoaking	330 rations issued to men employed in the same service	17 17 6
" "	J. Ewan	A camp-table, stool and stretcher	3 2 0
" 31	Lieutenant R. W. Dunlop, R.N.	For entertaining on board Her Majesty's sloop "Favorite" the Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, during the passage from the Bay of Islands to Auckland	56 0 0
" "	J. Nicholson	Pay of the officers and crew of the brig "Victoria,"	60 3 0
" "	E. Client	86 Charts of the harbours of New Zealand,	17 17 0
June 29	M. W. Lewis	Pay of mechanics employed in making packing cases, and fitting up the ship "Westminster,"	35 1 8
" "	Ditto	Ditto, in preparing framed buildings, and fitting up the ship "Westminster"	30 19 4
Dec. 31	M. W. Lewis	Pay of mechanics employed on board the brig "Victoria"	6 4 0
Aug. 10	Drake & Co	Freight for Mr. Cooper's luggage to New Zealand	96 6 5
" "	Major Nunn	Pay of the mounted police	320 19 2
1841.			
Mar. 6	J. Kellick	{ A cedar press for Land Commissioners .. .. . £25 0 } { Packing cases and packing .. .. . 1 10 }	26 10 0
" 15	J. Dalgarno	Passage of W. Emmerson from Sydney to the Bay of Islands, per "Harlequin"	6 0 0
" 20	R. Andrews	Passage of Assistant-Surveyor Kemp, per barque "Alanter"	12 0 0
Apr. 13	Paul & Co	Passage of Assistant-Surveyor Bryden, and freight of two tons luggage, per "Earl of Londale"	20 0 0
" 13	W. Baker	Zincographing a plan of the town of Auckland, and printing 400 copies	20 0 0
" 14	F. Mitchell	Tents, stretchers, tables, and stools for Land Commissioners	23 15 0
" 19	T. & M. Woolley	Japanned basin and ewer, candlesticks, snuffers, and lucifer matches for Land Commissioners	17 8 0
" 20	Jones & Co	Bedding for the interpreter and servants in the employment of Commissioners of Claims to Land	1 11 3
" 24	John Jones	Passage, per barque "Legia," of two soldiers, one constable, and eight prisoners of the Crown, from the Bay of Islands to Sydney, less one-half defrayed from the military chest	29 0 0
" "	G. W. Evans	Binding for the Post-office and Customs' department	19 15 0

VALUE OF SUPPLIES issued from the COLONIAL STORES at Sydney, including the Service of the Cutter "Ranger."

Value of 18 reams and 5-480th of 2d class foolscap paper, expended on forms printed at Sydney for the public service at New Zealand, from 1st January to 21st April, 1840	16 4 2
Value of 43,838 lbs. of flour, at 18s per 100 lbs., 4,000 lbs. of bran, at 1s 6d per 40 lbs., 82 casks, at 1s 6d each, and 333 bags, at 2s each, shipped from the Colonial Stores, Sydney, to New Zealand, in the months of January and October, 1840	443 10 11
Amount of expenses defrayed on account of her Majesty's cutter "Ranger," while employed in the service of the Government of New Zealand, from 5th January to 5th November, 1840, as notified to have been estimated by his Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Hobson, in the Colonial Secretary's Letter, No. 543, of 1st December, 1840, viz.:	
Pay and allowances of the Master, Officers, and Crew, 5th January to 10th October	£537 6 6
Provisions and spirits expended	95 16 9
White lead, paint, oil and turpentine, blocks, rope and copper nails, 18th March to 5th November	18 15 8
	<u>651 18 11</u>

PAYMENTS by the Colonial Agent-General in England:

Amount paid on the 19th August, 1839, to Sir F. Ommanney, for the passage of Capt. Hobson from England to Sydney, by her Majesty's ship "Druid"	40,726 12 7
Amount paid on the 28th August, 1839, to Messrs. Watkins and Hill, for a Phantasmagoria Lantern and apparatus	393 15 0
Paid, on the 29th May, 1840, for a wooden frame house, for the residence of Capt. Hobson, 1,211 4s, and for furniture for the same, 627 14s 7d	14 13 0
	<u>14,838 18 7</u>

Audit Office, Sydney, New South Wales, June 19, 1841. Total amount .. .. . £42,974 4 2  
WM. LITHGOW, Auditor General.

## THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO.

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Table of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, SIXPENCE.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. on the advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published Oct. 1), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land-Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. was published on the 1st of November, and contains Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 170, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 28th of next month.

## COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette	Weekly	9,000	13	693
Australian Record	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year; the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, November 26, 1842.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

We have no further news from New Zealand. The *Phoebe* will go out of dock this afternoon, and will sail from Gravesend on Tuesday next. She has 34 chief-cabin passengers, and nearly 40 fore-cabin passengers, of the industrious class, who pay for their own passages. It is understood that she will be succeeded by another vessel on the same principle, though not at quite so low a scale of charges, which are, we believe, inadequate to the expenses. This does not, however, affect the principle: let the passage be fixed at a remunerating rate for a good cabin table without expensive luxuries, and we believe there are many passengers ready to engage, whom a high charge would deter from emigrating. We have made some remarks on the subject in another place.

## THE COLONIAL OFFICE, AND THE NEW ZEALAND COLONISTS.

A plan for a new settlement on the Middle Island of New Zealand, by a large and respectable body of persons, headed by Mr. George Rennie, late M.P. for Ipswich, has been for some time before the public, and we had hoped that, ere this, definitive arrangements might have been made for carrying into effect a project promising such beneficial results in a national point of view. We regret to hear, however, that the project having been communicated to the Colonial-office, Lord Stanley's answer is, that he cannot hold out any encouragement to more extensive settlement on the Middle Island. In other words, the policy of the Government is declared to be to check rather than to promote colonization; and the Colonial-office becomes again an obstruction in the way of those whose path it ought to clear, for the relief and advantage of the redundant population of this country.

Lord Stanley's reasons for refusing Mr. Rennie's application are not stated, but may be inferred from the Official Correspondence contained in the New Zealand Blue Book lately published, to be the apprehension lest the colonisation of the Middle Island should have the effect of making the Company's Town of Wellington the real capital of the

colony, instead of Governor Hobson's Proclamation Capital of Auckland, which was fixed without any reference to the future progress of settlement, or to the actual wants of the British population.

This paltry motive is avowed by Governor Hobson in a Dispatch to Lord Stanley, which may be found at page 156 of the Blue Book, coupled with an absurd objection to the dispersion of the New Zealand Settlements over an extended tract of country; as if New Zealand were not marked out by nature for a number of coast settlements, just as Italy, and Sicily, were planted originally with a succession of Sea Port Towns. It is much to be regretted, that Lord Stanley should have so hastily adopted the Governor's narrow views, for even if wholly unbiassed by local influence, they ought to have no weight whatever in comparison with those considerations of general policy, which make it a paramount duty under the circumstances of this country, to encourage all well-devised plans of systematic colonization, under proper restraint, and with proper securities for the interests of the parties emigrating.

The localities to which the attention of Mr. Rennie and his friends appear to have been directed, are Banks's Peninsula and Lookers-on-Bay, both on the Eastern Coast of the Middle Island, and both admirably adapted for the location of a large body of settlers. Unless the Colonial office can point out better sites in the region upon which the sun of Downing-street shines, we must be of opinion that the discouragement of the new enterprise springs out of a foolish, bureaucratic, jealousy, and that it will be difficult for Lord Stanley to adduce any good reasons for withholding his sanction from an undertaking of so great national importance. Why does not Mr. Rennie try Sir Robert Peel? We cannot believe that in the present depressed state of industry an application of this nature would be made to the Premier in vain. We shall revert to this matter next week.—*Weekly Chronicle*, Nov. 6th.

## COOK'S STRAITS. THE FRENCH SURVEYS.

THE following letter from the master of the *Brougham*, is of importance to such of our readers as are connected with the shipping and trade of the colony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND WELLINGTON SPECTATOR."

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a subject of great importance to the navigation of New Zealand, at least to those parts which are principally connected with our settlements about Cook's Straits. I wish to warn navigators against placing too implicit confidence in the charts lately published by the Admiralty, from the French surveys; for during our last trip in the *Brougham*, we have found them very incorrect. The *Brougham*, (partly to save a dark night's beating in the Straits, with a N. Wester,) and misled by the Admiralty chart, attempted the passage between D'Urville's Island and the Middle Island, called the French Pass, at the expense of her fore foot, and eight hours of intense anxiety as to the safety of the vessel. From my own experience, I can state that this passage is totally unfit for vessels of more than twenty tons burden; and these only should attempt it at least quarter of either tide, as the current is then more moderate; and on the ebb keeps the true channel. The first part of the ebb runs very strong, coming through Current Basin, and then sweeping round with the formation of the land, it runs in a diagonal direction through the pass, forming an eddy on the outside of the pass on the Middle Island side. This renders the passage more dangerous when taken on the ebb, as vessels are swept up towards the pass in this eddy, and suddenly merge into the strong cross tide running against them, which renders vessels unmanageable, and makes it necessary to keep as near the east side of the pass as possible, to prevent being swept upon the reef from the opposite side. Unfortunately, you cannot keep so close as is represented in the French charts, published by the Admiralty. In them the Channel point is represented as being steep to, both in the chart and sketch attached to it. This is incorrect, as the point runs out between 80 and 90 feet, and I grounded with the *Brougham* about 70 feet from the cliff at an hour after high water, and at low water could see the reef extending about 23 feet further out.

This passage would be of great importance to the trading between Port Nicholson and Nelson, as it cuts off a considerable distance, and with a northerly wind and a dull vessel might save one or perhaps two unpleasant nights boxing about the Straits: as a N.N.W. wind would with the ebb lead from about Kapiti through into Blind Bay, and to small vessels running between Wellington and Nelson, would be of great advantage, when taken at the right time. Care should be taken to have their sweeps ready to guide them when the eddies render the helm of no use.

Again, as to Astrolabe Roads, a place which has been much resorted to, and may be frequently used as a roadstead by vessels bound to the westward when taken with a north wester off Blind Bay. In the centre of the north entrance, which is the principal and apparently the widest, there is a ridge of rocks extending nearly two cables in a N.W. and S.E. direction, the south end bearing from Point Jules on Adale Island N. by E. 4 E. per compass, distant about five cables; and we found 24 fathoms, at about an hour before high water, with nine, ten, and twelve fathoms round it. This reef is extremely dangerous to large vessels, especially strangers, as, judging from the chart and appearance of the land on either side, they would steer right over it, for when we touched in the *Brougham*, beating out with a light S.E. wind and smooth water, there was not the slightest indication of reef or shoal. I was on the fore-castle at the moment, and intently watching the appearance of the water; we were then drawing 12 feet 3 inches, and immediately tacked.

Then, again, vessels from the Straits or Blind Bay, shaping a course to round Cape Egmont and bound to New Plymouth, in thick weather or dark nights, must inevitably run over the land, as Cape Egmont extends about twenty-five miles further to the westward than is laid down in the latest charts. This I found from the actual survey and a good chronometer, having been three times round myself from Wellington, and it was the first place we made on the former voyage from England, when we found ourselves out about thirty miles, and attributed it to the fault of the chronometer, which we afterwards found to be quite correct. For the information of strangers I have determined the longitude of Cape Egmont 173 deg. 38 min., lat. 39 deg. 23 min.; the lat. of the middle Sugar Loaf Island 39 deg. 2 min., and long. 174 deg. 10 min. As this corresponds with my observations taken fifteen months



since, as likewise with those of Captain Skinner of the *Timandra*, I presume it may be taken as correct. Should these remarks be of any service to my fellow-navigators, or to the commercial interests of New Zealand, I shall feel exceedingly obliged by your inserting them the first opportunity in your valuable paper. I have the honour to be, Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN ROBERTSON,

Commanding the N.Z.C.'s barque *Brougham*,

#### TO BUILDERS, BRICK AND TILE MAKERS, POTTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NAVIGATORS, &c.

MY FRIENDS,—I address you at this time in consequence of the times. It seems to me that your business mainly depended upon the increase of manufactures, for upon their increase depends the increase of your towns. In those towns of England, where there is no increase, and which are not more populous than they were fifty years ago, more builders, more artificers, were not wanted, than were sufficient to keep the old houses and their furniture in repair; but in your great manufacturing towns, the towns themselves have increased in size, and in the number of their houses and their contents, with the increase of the manufactures, the one has been dependent upon the other; but if the manufactures as they increased, create an increase in the numbers of the people, they increased also the number wanted of masters in the line of building the new factories, and the houses dependent on them, and of all sorts of workmen employed by them, either in creating all these buildings, or subsequently furnishing them. If, then, the manufactures remain as they are at this moment, we will neither speak of increase or decline, but let them remain exactly where they are, and at once all these masters and their workmen, who depended upon their increase, are without work, and this is evidently the case with thousands of you. Well, then, what is to be done? You are no longer wanted where employment depended upon this increase of buildings. Complaining will not lead to the building of new factories which are not wanted, and if new factories are not built, new cottages would only be built to remain empty. Is it not evident you must find out some new employment, and if you cannot find employment at home, will it be wise to remain, and live as the bears do in winter, by sucking their paws; or to speak to you in plainer English, by eating up your property, instead of putting it to active use. This, then, is the subject about which I wish to talk to you, and put you in the way of making a change for the better. Listen to me! Is that worth your while? The old may shrug up their shoulders, sigh, and perhaps find fault with this individual or the other, and if not with individuals personally, with individual circumstances. One, I think I hear him, curses machinery; but a wiser and older head than he, one with grey hairs, cries out, stop, my friend, what should we have been without machinery? It is machinery that has found us all work. If there had been no machinery, and we were clothed with wool, spun by the women from a distaff in hand, and linen thread, the same as was the case in my young days, before the cotton came from America, we should have no factories to build to cover the machinery, and if there had been no factories, no cottages would have been wanted for the operatives. If we speak the truth, we owe everything to machinery. Our complaining of machinery would be something similar to farmers complaining of cultivation. The time may have arrived when all the land of a parish is cultivated, and there is no more to be hired for the occupation of the rising generation. It would be useless their staying at home and complaining of cultivation. What must they do? It is very evident they must find another parish, where the land has never been cultivated, and they must go to work, as their parents have done before them. You and I, my friend, are too old to move. But if the young ones go, God bless them, those who conduct themselves well will thrive, and we shall hear of them, thanks to the New Penny Post and the Queen's picture, when that can be put on to a letter in America, I shall hear of some of my youngsters, and that will cheer me at the end of life. But the young, coming into life—those lately married, or those wishing to be married. They will say, reading this man's letter can do us no harm; at any rate he recommends no violence; he tells you that he does not address politicians; he is evidently no friend to the Chartists. Here is not a word about paying parliamentary men, and choosing them every year, and delegates, and Trades Unions, we can hear what he says; perhaps there may be something in it. This will be the language of many right-minded young people. Well now, I have got some to pay me attention; but, my young friends, you have judged rightly; it is to you, the young, to whom I more particularly address my letter—to you who wish to settle in life—who wish to begin business—who desire to marry,—or, if you are married, to provide for your little ones; but, after all, it is but a few whom my plans will suit. I am sorry that it cannot be of use to numbers, for it is but a limited number that can be served; but few as is the number, many will be those who will desire to avail themselves of its advantages. But I have a little more to say to you, before I tell you my plan: for, in the first instance, I am talking only to those amongst you who have some property. I am not talking to the reckless, who have nothing to lose. Let me suppose a young couple, who has between them 1,000*l*, who begin life with a 1,000*l*. There was a time, with a property of 1,000*l*, there was a reasonable prospect that a man might marry, and bring up a family with decency,—but what is the prospect now? A young man, I will suppose, to have started with 500*l*, he married, his wife had another 500*l*. Why, before the first child was born, he had a good clamp of bricks; a contract was advertised to build a wall, inside of which a factory was to be built; he put in a tender, and obtained the job, and thus his bricks were not sold at the clamp at a price per thousand, but he had the

profit of building the wall. This no sooner done, than he joined another, or perhaps two others, in taking a contract for building the walls of the factory; this done, he took some land near it on a lease for ever, and began building cottages for the operatives. Within two or three years he was in possession of a pretty little income. He paid the lime-burner for lime—the carter for carting materials; he employed carpenters, joiners, smiths, &c.; and thus 1,000*l* was a good start in life: but now the stand-still is come—what will a young couple's thousand do? Why, the best thing that can be done, is to take it to the attorney, and he will lend it out at 4 per cent.; well, it brings in 40*l* a-year. Is this a prospect on which young people dare marry. Then as the parent's property is invested chiefly in cottages for the operatives, little rent can be collected. But this is not all; the poor-rate is increasing every year, and to that degree that the great land-owners are fearful of their estates being loaded with population. Indeed, where is the proof of this, says some bystander; the land-owners act to their tenantry like fathers to their children—they delight to see them increase and multiply; but hold, my friend. I will tell you something of two great men, landowners in the greatest manufacturing county in the world, and those whom that county has chosen to be their representatives in Parliament—I speak of Lord Francis Egerton and Lord Stanley. I have not a word to say against them, and only name them as proofs that the great land-owners are afraid of an excess of population. I have the same fear myself, and expect their co-operation much more than their opposition to the remedy which I am about to propose to you; and if I complain of them at all, it is because they do not take that active part in applying the remedy which I recommend, or at any rate their not adopting the particular view which I take of it. I do not know Lord Stanley's opinions as to Lancashire, but in 1821 he stated them as regards Ireland, in which he or his father has a large estate, and for which country he was, for some years, the Prime Minister; and of it he said, "For the landlord and tenant I think emigration is equally desirable, as affording the means of effecting that which must precede all improvement on Irish estates, the diminution of the resident population." But we will no longer talk of Ireland, but come nearer home. Some of you knew Mr. Lock—many, nay the majority, never heard his name. I do not know exactly what title his appointment would give him, but I will explain it to you by describing him as the head agent or manager of the estates of Lord Francis Egerton, one of the members of the county of Lancashire, and no doubt never acts or says anything as regards the tenants on those estates without the concurrence, and probably by the immediate directions of his employer, Lord Francis. Now what has Mr. Lock told the tenants of Lord Francis Egerton?—that if tenants permit their children to remain in their houses after marriage, that such tenants will have notice to quit. It sounds like a harsh command, but in principle it is forcing that which I am recommending—emigration. Well, now, let the young people follow Mr. Lock's order, or let their parents do as he says, shut their doors upon them when they marry, and where are they to go? Marry they will, or do worse—that is the command of a very superior power to Mr. Lock and Lord Francis Egerton. The Almighty has said "increase and multiply." Mr. Lock and Lord Francis Egerton do not contradict this, but they say to the tenants, when your young people marry, if you permit them to remain under your roofs, you must leave Lord Francis's estates. Now the object of my letter is to find for many of you a home—not a ready-built home, but a spot that is healthy, and where you will find immediate and profitable employment, and work for those who go with you. Perhaps you are thinking that I am about to recommend you to New Brunswick, Canada, or to America. No I am not. The climate in New Brunswick and the Canadas is horrid—there are nine months winter, and three months summer, of intense heat, in those parts. In short, the climate is so bad, the majority of children die, and after a time of suffering, the greater number emigrate again to the United States; but there they are no longer under the English flag, the meaning of which is, that they are gone to a country where, speaking of individuals, they are beyond English protection, and where our Queen's portrait upon letters will never pass. Now, although that is not yet the case in our colonies, still we live in hopes that our Government will render the Queen's portrait universal throughout all her dominions, and that we shall receive a letter as readily and as cheaply as we can now in any part of England. It is certainly more necessary, because here at home as it were, we often hear of our friends at a distance, but if in the colonies, there is no way of hearing of them but by letter. It cannot be long first before our little Queen's portrait will be as dear to her subjects at a distance as at home. There is another reason which I have not yet named to you for not going to Canada. You have all heard of Lord Ashburton; he is a very wise man, whom our Queen and her ministers lately sent to make a treaty of peace with the Americans, and this he has done. Now, when he was a member of the House of Commons, he gave his opinion that Canada would not long remain an English colony, and I have great confidence in his judgment. There has been an insurrection since, and many troops sent there, so that the country is not safe without a sort of military possession, and that is not a country to which I should advise you to go; and now for America. Why America generally is in a state of bankruptcy, and it has been a mistaken reliance upon the continued prosperity of the different States there, which has mainly brought about our own misfortunes, for although we owe much to manufacturers—and nothing ought to be said against machinery—still we should have done much better if we had not gone on quite so fast. There is a true proverb, that "demand is the parent of production;" now, in America they set

up false banks, and there was no knowing which was a true one or which was not. Any body could borrow money, and all seemed prosperous; and the consequence was, the people dressed fine, and there was a great demand for our manufactures, and this demand led to the building of factories, and the creating machines in England in great numbers. This would have been all very well, if America had been in a solid state of prosperity, but this could not be with all their false banks. They have broken one after the other. The people can no longer buy our manufactures, and as the demand has gradually died away, the price of our goods has declined, and the price of wages fallen until many are in a state of misery, and your particular business of building is at a stand still. Now, if the state of America has brought these bad times upon you at home, it would be something like jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire to go there. The going to America is thought an easy matter; for some, no doubt, who can go in a great hotel driven by steam in 10 or 12 days, it is very easy, but not for any of you whom I am now addressing. The prevalence of westerly winds is such, that the voyage from America is a much readier one than to America. You must all go in sailing vessels. It is a remarkable stormy sea between the North of Europe and America. In winter time uncommonly cold. The average time of a sailing vessel from the western ports, say Liverpool, and Glasgow, and Ireland, to America, is from 47 to 50 days. But suppose it done, this is but the first stage to an emigrant voyage. New York is full to excess with English and Irish emigrants, many are there in a state of complete poverty. What have they to do, why some return, and all who do not, seek a home in the West; and many do not find a resting place until they have gone 3,000 miles into what is called the far West, and that which stops them, chiefly, is having expended their means. This is not the sort of emigration which I can advise any of you to make. But you will ask, where is the place you recommend us to go to? My answer is, to one to which there is a longer voyage, averaging 120 days instead of 50, that is a little more than double the length of voyage; but over a much smoother and warmer sea, but where there is no necessity to seek a far west. I speak of New Zealand; to the new towns of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Petre. There you will find work on the seashores, there you will find employment of your capital—work for your people, and all upon very different terms to any thing of which you know in England. There is no exise to confine you to the size of either brick or tile—there is no heavy duty upon the finest red deal for building purposes—there is no reason to economize in size on account of its price; the hills are covered with it, and those who are cultivating the land, if they cannot get rid of it otherwise, are obliged to burn it; all buildings which you may make there may be done in a much more solid manner than in England; the walls may be much thicker, the flooring and roofs stronger, and all at a less cost than at home. Invest your capital in buildings there, and they will last double the time which those do which have been built at home; and as these towns increase and become more populous, the value of the ground they stand on, and the buildings you may erect there, will increase in value. I wish I could hold out to you a hope that many could go there, but this cannot be; I advise none to go but the young, either just married, or who are willing to marry for the purpose; to young people desirous of settling it affords a probable opportunity of establishing themselves well; well, then, the number is prescribed by age, not that I point out to any very particular age, but I would not recommend a man to go who is more than 26 or 28 years old, and whose wife exceeds 25. Young children are bad travellers at sea. Infants at the breast are the best, but I recommend none with a swarm of little ones to think of adopting my scheme; indeed, those to whom it will prove most beneficial will be steady young people who are desirous to marry, but who dare not on account of the bad times. Again, I am talking to those who can muster between them at least 1,000*l*; this again limits the number; then to go without sufficient knowledge in their respective lines would be a great folly; neither do I recommend any young pair of persons to go singly, my recommendation is addressed to tea pair of such young people, to go together for mutual co-operation and assistance to each other, and with such complete knowledge of each other, that I recommend a union that none should be admitted into the society unless with the consent, indeed the approbation, of all the rest, and then each must be able to put five pair of young people like themselves starting into life of industrious, sober, moral workpeople, healthy, and of sterling character, great pains being taken that there is not a drunkard or a bad woman amongst them. Four months' voyage together in the same ship will form intimate friendships, and all will go on in life with the harmony of one great family; mutual forbearance towards each other should be impressed upon all; if such conduct is pursued, with books and moral amusements, the voyage will be a pleasant time. There must be a surgeon on board, if possible, a young married man with his wife; a schoolmaster also, a married man and his wife; if amongst the workpeople any cannot read and write, they should be taught during the voyage, and those who can should be taught accounts and mathematics. This will give them great advantages as workmen; the women also should be taught to read and write: they should be divided in messes of five pair each, or ten persons; to these a reader should be appointed to read whilst the rest worked. The women should be all taught to cook; we will say two women per day, with the ship's cook. Sunday should be strictly kept, and divine service performed by the best reader or schoolmaster. Now, you will ask, who, after the society is formed, is to find the ship and put all this into practice, and how is the 1,000*l* to be employed. Well, then, you must know that there has been an association or company formed in London, of

which Mr. Somes, the greatest shipowner in the world, is the Governor, and the Honourable Francis Baring, the son of Lord Ashburton, whom I have before named to you, is the Sub-Governor, and other gentlemen of great respectability. Sir John Pirie, the Lord Mayor of London, is one, and Alderman Thompson, the member for Westmoreland, is another. But without going into farther particulars as to their names, I must tell you that the Queen has granted them a charter, so that they are a corporation: and in New Zealand, for every 5*s* of their expenditure, they have an acre of land, and this they sell out to persons who wish to emigrate and settle at New Zealand, which is the finest climate in the world. But the Queen most wisely has bound them to expend three-fourths of all for what they sell the land in paying for the passage of working hands. Now, if they did not sell the land there would be no means of sending working or labouring people; that you will perceive. It is to carry into execution a principle of combining land, and labour, and capital together. It is on this account that I am obliged to limit my advice in the first instance to young pairs having 1,000*l*, and to young people in a line of life who can find young working hands willing to go with them. The land is there without people,—it is there useless. Suppose that a number of only capitalists were to go out there, what would their money do without labour? Nothing at all; they might stand on the beach and count their money; and let it be in any quantity, and it, like the land, it would be useless. Well, now suppose, instead of the capitalists, the labourers were to go alone, what could they do, without farmers with money to pay them for cultivating the land,—without ship-builders to pay labouring shipwrights to build ships,—without ship-owners to pay sailors for navigating them. But to come more particularly to brick and tile-makers, and journey-men bricklayers, and journeymen carpenters and joiners, &c., why they might stand on the beach and starve, unless there were master bricklayers, and master tilers, and master carpenters, &c., possessed of capital to set them to work and pay them for their labour; and thus you will perceive that it is to combine land, labour and capital together, that I am recommending you to form this society; and that each of you must lay out a part of your 1,000*l* in buying a section of land. This will cost you 300*l*, but will entitle you on arrival to an acre of land in the town; to a suburban section a little way out of town, of fifty acres; and to a farm beyond these suburban sections. You will arrive in a very superior condition to what the first settlers did. The towns are already marked out; many houses are run up with wood, thatched with straw, and the settlers already there, many of whom are people of property, and, as fast as they can find labourers, converting them into brick and tile dwellings. You and your workmen will, the day after your arrival, fall at once into this sort of work. But it is to be expected that amongst you there will be a brickmaker. He will form a brick kiln; for there is plenty of clay upon which he can go to work. There will be amongst you a lime-burner. He will make a lime kiln; for there is plenty of lime. There will be a tile maker; he will build a tile kiln; and so on with all the rest. You must do all this before you begin even to think of using your own land, except your town acre, that, perhaps, will come into immediate use. On it you may build your own house. At first you must hire lodgings, which are not very cheap. You must pay for your passage out. This will be 50*l* for yourselves; a child at the breast, I believe, nothing; but, if older, some trifle per head. I do not recommend you to go, if you have many of them; then I calculate that you may land with 600*l*. This will soon establish you. You will carry out with you garden seeds; you and all your labourers should, within the week of your arrival, dig a part of your town acre, and form kitchen gardens. Early attention to this you will find of great importance; indeed, I think you will do well to give to every pair of labourers who go out the use of a garden, rent free for two years, with permission to build a cottage on it, under an agreement to be paid for at the expiration of five years, provided he built it agreeable to your directions and plans. Suppose he worked four days a week for you, and two for himself, your acre would soon be covered with brick and mortar.

I must tell you that at each of these towns the Company have an agent, who will give you his advice and be your friend, in telling what is best for you to do. This, I can tell you, is an immense advantage, and one which is not to be obtained by spontaneous emigration. Go to America, go to Canada, go to New Brunswick, no such person greets you, welcomes your arrival, and points out to you where, and in what way, you can best employ your capital. But some may say, but why should I, a builder, who mean to reside in a town, buy land? The answer to this is, that it is only another name for paying for the passage of your labourers; for the Company will take them out scot free, and then, although it is looking up 300*l* for a while, the town acre may, or may not, turn out worth the money; but, at any rate, if your land lays idle for a while,—say two or three years before you can let it, it will increase in value as the Colony prospers, and most likely prove a nest egg of no small value for your family. Respecting tools, &c., to take out with you, I recommend, for the service of the community of ten masters, a pair of very high wheels for a timber whim; the axle-tree and pole you will make for yourselves at any time; but a useful pair of high wheels you will not find in the Colony, or the means of making them. I would also take four pairs of smaller wheels for hand whims. You should have a smith amongst you; he should carry out his anvil and bellows, and all his tools. The workmen of every kind should carry out their respective tools of their different trades.

I am ignorant whether—after having paid the Company for the section of land and the passage money—whether the Company will receive the remaining balance of 600, and give you an order to receive it on arrival; but if this could be done it would be much the best way; it would put you on even terms, and none could creep into your little society without the means of thriving afterwards. There must not be a drone amongst you; it must be a community of working bees.

You will have to apply to the Company's agent in your town, and you must write to their secretary in London, John Ward, Esq., New Zealand House, and a ship will be immediately chartered by the Company, that is, hired, under certain conditions, for your passage.

The hive will consist of ten masters and their wives, for whom passage money must be paid. There are . . . 20 people  
 Each to take out a servant girl of good character . . . 10  
 For whom the Company will pay the passage.  
 A surgeon and his wife . . . 2  
 Their servant girl . . . 1  
 A school master and his wife . . . 2  
 Their servant girl . . . 1  
 50 pair of working hands and their wives . . . 100

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Hoping that all may succeed who go, I subscribe myself, as I sincerely am,  
 YOUR WELL WISHER.

P.S.—Glass is an article which must be taken from England; you will do well to carry a quantity out with you.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1842.

Tamé, alias William Bell, a New Zealander, from the Bay of Islands, was indicted for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel on board the schooner Jane, lying in the London Docks, the property of James Downs, the "ship keeper" of the vessel. No counsel was employed for the prosecution. Mr. A. T. Holroyd was specially retained on behalf of the prisoner by some gentlemen interested in New Zealand.

When called upon to plead to the indictment, the New Zealander could not be made to comprehend the nature of the proceeding, and he did not answer. The learned Common-Sergeant seemed disposed to record a plea of "not guilty," as in the case of persons standing wilfully mute (7 and 8 George IV., c. 28, sec. 2), and proceed with the trial; but it was objected that the statute applied only to cases where the prisoner was "mute of malice," and that when he was "mute by the visitation of God" the trial could not proceed; and Mr. Holroyd cited a case which had occurred at Liverpool before Mr. Justice Maule, where the trial of a deaf and dumb person was not proceeded with on similar grounds. The learned Common-Sergeant then suggested that the prisoner should be conferred with, in order that the nature of the proceedings should be explained to him, for which purpose the trial was postponed until four o'clock. Subsequently, when arraigned, he pleaded "not guilty" in a clear and audible manner; and when asked if he understood what he was doing, he said "yes—me no steal." The trial then proceeded.

It appeared, from the testimony of the prosecutor, Downs, that on Tuesday, the 28th October, he left the schooner at about one o'clock, and returned at about half-past five, when he found the prisoner under the fore-castle hatchway, overhauling prosecutor's bag of clothes. Prosecutor asked him what he was about, and he said "looking for my things." Prosecutor asked him "what things," and prisoner answered "my own." Prosecutor then asked him if he had got them, and he said "yes." Prosecutor then closed the hatch upon him, when he made considerable resistance. Subsequently he was given into custody. It appeared also that the fore-castle lock had been forced open.

On cross-examination, Downs stated that he believed the prisoner belonged to a ship lying near; it might be the Mary, for ought he knew—there was such a ship. He had seen the prisoner about there before. He further admitted that during the four hours he had been absent, any body might have gone on board the ship.

Mr. Holroyd then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He begged to remind them that the laws of this country were unknown in New Zealand until a very recent period, New Zealand having become a British Colony within the last three years, and the introduction of British law being of still more recent date. Under these circumstances, it would be harsh and cruel to strain an inference of law against the ignorant and uncultivated stranger at the bar, for he contended it was only by such inference of law that a charge of guilt could be sustained. The prisoner was on board the schooner, certainly, but what proof was there of guilty intention, which was necessary to prove the charge. He was "overhauling the bag," it is true, but there is no evidence of an *asportavit*, that is, of a removal of the property, and the fact of the overhauling was perfectly consistent with the story the prisoner at once told—that "he was looking for his things." The prisoner might have mistaken his vessel—or he might have lost property and was seeking it. At all events, in the absence of any loss to the prosecutor, in the absence of any clear proof of felonious intent, he could not but feel that there was fair grounds for reasonable doubt, and if that was a good and sufficient reason for acquittal in the case of an Englishman acquainted, or presumed to be acquainted, with the law, it was much more so, the learned counsel contended—in the case of a poor New Zealander but just emerging from an utterly savage state. He left the case in their hands, with great confidence as to the result.

The Common Sergeant, in summing up, directed the Jury, that if they thought the suggestion of the learned counsel a reasonable one, he was quite sure it would accord with their feelings of humanity towards a stranger, to give the prisoner the benefit of it.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of—"Not Guilty."

The humane conduct of Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, towards the unfortunate Tamé, is entitled to the highest praise. Considering that, from his ignorance of the town, immediate liberty would be a great evil, he detained him until the following day, and then sent an

officer with him to seek his ship. It was there found that the crimps or land-sharks had got hold of the poor New Zealander, and had stripped him of his clothes; and as the Mary was not to sail for some time, and then not for New Zealand, it would be useless to leave him on board, as he would probably again be turned adrift. He was accordingly taken back to Newgate; and Mr. Cope, on consulting with his counsel, agreed to give him shelter and food, until application can be made to the New Zealand Company to take him on board the Phœbe as a sailor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—The interesting communication of your correspondent, Mrs. Allom, in the 71st number of your journal, will have been read with much satisfaction by every one interested in the development of the New Zealand colony. The perseverance she exhibited in carrying out that which appeared to her a very desirable object, should find imitators in all those whose expressions of interest in the welfare of the new colony is not mere lip service, and the moral that her letter suggests to every one who has relatives there, or is otherwise desirous to promote its advancement, is—"go and do thou likewise."

Holding her communication so greatly in estimation, I regret to say that I fear her praiseworthy attempt to plant a colony of the Apis Mellifica on these islands will not be attended with the beneficial results it so richly deserves; and that the winged emigrants, if they reached Port Nicholson alive, will be in so unhealthy a state as to render the chances very few of their surviving so long a voyage, exposed to temperatures so varied as those they must experience in the varied latitudes through which the vessels must pass on their passage out. The alterations of torpor and animation resulting from the passing through cold and warm latitudes, cause greater exhaustion and loss of physical power than would be occasioned by a continuance of uniform torpor. This may be inferred from the fact that, in Russia, where the winters are uniformly cold, bees do not perish, and in the West Indies, where there is perpetual verdure, they are never exhausted. But although a bee may remain torpid, to a certain extent, for six months in the year without injury, in those climates to which the hive has long been accustomed, yet it could not exist for the same space of time in lower latitudes, where such a period of continued cold rarely occurs. Nature has not constructed them for every emergency. She has done no more for them, in this particular, than she has done for man. They are compelled to get accustomed to a change of climate by degrees, by some change that takes place in the circulation of the fluids of the body, by which the system is accommodated by a higher or lower temperature.

Bees are subject to only two diseases—dysentery and dispepsia, the latter arises from the indolent life they are compelled to lead in our variable winters; this, it is true, may be remedied by the creatures themselves, for they take the cure into their own hands, going to work as soon as the flowers appear, and resorting to aperients and tonics, which they abstract from the floors of the piggeries; but the other (dysentery) proceeding from long confinement in bad air, is invariably fatal, nor can the bees avert it by any instinct of their own, and this is another reason why I fear for the success of Mrs. Allom's praiseworthy efforts.

The remedy, however, if the result of the experiment made by Mrs. Allom should be a failure, is simple and easy. Bees are acclimated in New Holland, and from the more southerly part of it—which is on a parallel of latitude with Wellington or thereabouts. They might be transported in a much shorter space of time, without being subjected to frequent variations of temperature, and without being confined in a close and unwholesome atmosphere, the consequences of which are so fatal. If, therefore, disappointment should result from Mrs. Allom's attempt, other means are at hand for stocking the colony with this valuable insect; and when it is considered how important an object it subserves in the economy of domestic life, especially in a new settlement, and how valuable it is as an article of commerce, it is to be hoped that New Zealand will not long want this valuable adjunct.

I sincerely hope, however, that your correspondent's experiment may be as successful as she herself could wish it, or the most sanguine advocate for the prosperity of the colony could desire; and if her host of emigrants should survive the voyage, and ultimately become acclimated in the islands, it will be of interest to the settlers to know that there are certain plants which the insects prefer, and others, the honey from which is of so deleterious a tendency as to render it important that they should be excluded. The plants which they prefer are the Orchideæ, the Polygonum, the Caryophyllacæ, the Amentacæ, the Rosacæ, the Primulacæ, and they are allured above all by the *Tilia 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.

Apologizing for this long intrusion on your time, and the space you are able to devote to communications, I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
 A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, November 10, 1842.

Sir,—It is a source of much gratification to many of your readers to see the decisive tone you have adopted in supporting the new principle of cheap fares in the emigrant ships now preparing to sail for the Company's settlements. That labour has been poured into the colonies more rapidly than capital, all who have paid attention to their progress must have observed. Now, however, the balance will be restored. The class of persons who are taking advantage of the reduction in the prices, and intend sailing in the Phœbe, are, I understand, mostly such as the colonies require. The emigrants possessed of sound practical knowledge in their individual departments, and many, who though small capitalists, will give employment to several hands. The result of the plan must exceed the most sanguine expectations of the Directors, and will place their settlements in a more thriving and flourishing condition than any other measure which could have been suggested. The number of berths already engaged is much larger than could ever have been anticipated, and the success of the experiment is now placed beyond all question. The great benefit to the Company is, that whilst they send a very valuable class of emigrants, it is only par-

tially—not at the expense of the fund devoted for emigration purposes. I would, however, suggest, that all self-supporting ships, at the reduced prices, taken up by the Company, should carry out a few free emigrants, as it may, and frequently does happen, that a small capitalist has eligible labourers, who have been employed under him, and who are desirous of accompanying him in the same ship in which he embarks, and who may be particularly useful in carrying out the plans and views which the capitalist intends to follow, and whose place it would be difficult to fill up from the settlers in the colony already engaged in other employments. I have only further to remark that, so popular has the cheap prices become, that I should earnestly urge the Company to charter ships for the future on this new principle, and on this new principle only, as it will tend to increase the value of their possessions, and place their settlements in a more favoured position than their rival colonies in South Australia.—Your obedient servant,  
A COLONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

November, 7, 1842.

Sir,—I avail myself of the kind permission of your columns, to notice a very interesting letter from the pen of Mr. Thomas Quinton Stow, contained in the last number of the *Colonial Gazette*, and dated Adelaide, South Australia, 27th April 1842, it is addressed to his friend at Toronto, Upper Canada.

In this letter Mr. Stow paints his adopted country in glowing colours, and in the main his description of it may be considered as a faithful one, concerning all matters within the reach of his own observation, and he bears testimony to a fact of great interest to all colonies, viz., that the true and more permanent prosperity of young settlements is most conspicuous at times of commercial difficulty, from the greater attention then paid to the cultivation of the soil. He tells us also of the great progress of South Australia, of the rapid increase of flocks and herds, and (although comparatively little attention had been paid to agriculture,) of the great breadth of land cleared, and under cultivation; in short, he describes a condition of absolute and undoubted prosperity. But Mr. Stow is not so successful in giving South Australia the best climate in the world, although he vaunts its dryness in contrast with the humidity of other colonies; nor does he make out a very good case of its superior healthfulness. But he is quite at fault when he comes to deal with facts, as connected with New Zealand for instance, it is, however, evident that he was misinformed, and is only to be condemned for having too hastily given way to impressions, derived from the incorrect statements of former visitors to these islands.

After having admitted that the climate of New Zealand is more European than that of South Australia, he adds, "Though some complain bitterly of its seven months rain and squalls." He speaks of it as "a country requiring a fearful amount of labour to clear—of the want of extensive pastures—and of the difficulty of obtaining stock." It is true, Mr. Stow was little aware at the time of his penning these remarks, as that very time, *observe*, April, 1842, Captain Arthur Wakefield, R. N., Superintendent of the Nelson Settlement, and Messrs. Tuckett, Cotterill, and Barnicoat, surveyors, were writing some official accounts of the discovery of large tracts of pasture, and easily cleared arable land, in the immediate districts, and of the importation of a considerable quantity of stock at moderate prices. He little thought that the Nelson folks could say with him, we too "have myriads of acres into which the plough might strike at once; we have vast tracts of pasturage," and owing to the depressed price of stock in Australia, we can import it by short sea voyages, at a comparative cheap rate. It is very clear that Mr. Stow wrote what he believed to be true, but it has turned out otherwise; it is therefore but just that he, and others influenced by the weight of his character and position, should be set right on all these points. It ought to be generally known, that Captain A. Wakefield passed nearly eight months of the year under canvas, without being once wet; and that on the 29th of April (corresponding to our 29th of October) the thermometer stood at 74 deg.—that plenty of land for tillage and pasture are at the service of the settler—that the climate, though more humid than that of Australia, is still more healthy, and the results to husbandry immeasurably more certain, and that the squalls or winds spoken of in derogation, are now admitted by the most competent and unbiassed judges to be eminently sanative, and most conducive, in their bracing and invigorating influences, to the increase of vegetation and the fecundity of animal life. In short, whatever truth has enabled Mr. Stow to say of South Australia in the way of praise, may, without any hesitation or doubt, be claimed in larger proportions for New Zealand, in all that affects the comfort, happiness, and future prospects of the colonists.

It has happened that the writer, from personal knowledge of two of the surveyors spoken of above, and placing much confidence in their probity and judgment, was induced to increase his own stake in the Nelson district, and what is of more consequence, to advise a friend also to extend his purchase; and he feels confident, that if ever the reports of those gentlemen reach the eye or ear of Mr. Stow, he will be the first to retract his observation on the climate and capabilities of New Zealand. I am, sir, respectfully yours,  
KAPPA.

## REVIEWS.

*Reasons for Promoting the Cultivation of the New Zealand Flax.*  
By F. Dillon Bell, and Frederick Young, Jun. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill. 1842.

We have perused with pleasure the above pamphlet, and cannot but admire the feeling of interest for the welfare and prosperity of the Colony of New Zealand which pervades its pages.

There can be no doubt, that in an infant colony, it is of the greatest importance to keep constantly in view, and call the attention of those interested in the colony, no less than the colonists themselves, towards every source of income of which the colony is possessed. One of the mainsprings of the well-being of a colony, is the possessing an income which may exceed the necessary expenses attendant on colonial administration. This can be done in no way so effectually as by promoting the exportation of colonial produce; for a colony in which the revenue derived from exportation does not

come up to, or even exceed the necessary expenses of importing articles for the use of the colonists, is living, as it were, on its capital, which, by being thrown into an available channel, ought to become the great source of its wealth and prosperity.

Our authors have displayed great knowledge of the capabilities of New Zealand, with regard to the article called *phormium tenax*; and, with great discrimination, have cited the observations of many men of science, in support of his views of the subject.

They give an interesting account of the plant itself, in the following words:—

"The *phormium tenax* is altogether a different plant from the European flax; it resembles the garden iris, but has a very large leaf, sometime more than ten feet long, and six or seven inches broad. It springs up in large bunches of tufts, and bears a flower of a yellow or reddish colour, which gives place to long pods filled with shining black seeds. The flower resembles honey to the taste, and is most refreshing. The natives universally suck it; and we have ourselves heard persons who have recently visited New Zealand, say they have eaten it with great relish. There are several varieties of the plant, and it will be an important object to ascertain which sort will yield the largest return, or whether the different species should be made available for different purposes. Its chief peculiarity consists in the fibre being obtained from the leaf, and not, as is the case with European flax, from the stem: the outside coat of the leaf being stripped, the fibres are perceived running parallel to one another through its whole length. Hitherto the only mode of preparation by the natives has been a scraping of the rough outer coat of the leaf; of course this rude method very imperfectly frees the fibre, and more or less injures it. In addition, however, to this outer covering, there is a thin glutinous substance which must be also removed before the fibre is thoroughly cleaned. This obstacle has been the chief one up to this time; and the imperfect manner in which this second process has invariably been accomplished, accounts at once, in a great measure, for the unsuccessful results which have been obtained. The flax grows wild in almost every part of New Zealand, in the greater luxuriance: the two principal varieties being the small-leaved, which is chiefly found on high land, and called "hill flax,"—and the large-leaved, which grows on the banks of the rivers or in swampy places. The latter attains to an enormous size, but does not contain so much of the fibrous substance in proportion to the leaf, as the smaller growth; hence it has been thought that it will pay better, for a time, at least, to cultivate the small species. However, there can be no doubt that the quantity as well as the quality of the fibre will be greatly improved by proper cultivation. In Europe, flax is considered an exhausting crop for the soil if allowed to run to seed, but not if pulled early; and if due attention should be given in New Zealand to the allotment of space for each plant, and to the seasons at which the crop should be made, the same piece of land would doubtless produce a much larger quantity of fibre than at present, while the quality would be much finer. The leaves can be cut twice a-year, the root remaining in the soil for re-production. As is well known, it has been in universal use among the natives from time immemorial; formerly they appear to have cultivated it with some care, but now they take no pains whatever in cultivation, and the whole growth is spontaneous. It has been adapted to every kind of use by them; their huts are thatched with it, their mats and other articles of clothing are made of it, as well as baskets and other domestic utensils, fishing-nets, &c."

In another part of the pamphlet are clearly shown the advantages that would accrue, not only to the colony, but also to the mother-country, by promoting the importation of this valuable production. We cannot do better than give the authors' own words on this point:—

"It will be seen," he says, in allusion to some previous observations, "that during these ten years (from 1831 to 1840) the enormous amount of 561,714 tons of flax and tow, and 339,149 tons of undressed hemp, were imported: of which no less than 557,124 tons of flax and tow, and 330,390 tons of hemp, were retained for home consumption, being at the rate of 88,750 tons of hemp and flax per annum. It would, perhaps, be too sanguine to expect that New Zealand flax should displace, at first, any very considerable quantity of this immense importation: there are vested interests to be combated, there is prejudice to be removed:—but may we not look forward to the time when so devotedly-to-be-wished a consummation should take place, and England receive from the 'Britain of the South' the largest portion of its importation of this staple? The present price of Russian hemp is about 33s, and of Riga flax 40s per ton: now, if New Zealand flax can be supplied, equal, for all practical purposes, to the foreign article now used, at somewhere about 15s per ton (after allowing for a large profit) it is impossible not to perceive that it must, in the course of time, force itself on the market, and become eventually the chief article of consumption. We think no one will deny the advantages to England from such a result."

The pamphlet concludes with an appeal to all persons interested in the prosperity of New Zealand to join in an effort to promote the cultivation of this article, in which we heartily join, and confidently recommend the work for the perusal of all such persons, in the conviction that the truths there laid down will go far to actuate them to an attainment of the above object.

**PRESERVED MEATS.**—The present mode of preserving fresh meat in hermetically sealed tin cases is one of the most valuable inventions ever placed within the reach of sea travellers. Captain Basil Hall shows the superiority of these meats to live stock for long voyages; the consumption of food is saved; there is no expensive freight for the food and water; there is no refuse or offal of any kind. Since the time that Basil Hall wrote, the mode of preserving meat has been much improved, and rendered considerably cheaper. A dinner provided by Gamble, of Corahill, the oldest and most celebrated preparer of preserved meats, would challenge competition with one provided by an experienced cook. We recollect tasting some potted veal made out of some preserved veal of Gamble's, that had been on one of the polar expeditions, and there seems no limit to the time the meats will keep in good order.

## PHORMIUM TENAX.

The correspondent of the *Journal* No. 71, for October 1st, at p. 231, complains that nothing has been done in producing quantities of the fibre of this plant for exportation. Is he aware of the great difficulties which the colonists have to encounter, and how much it must have impeded their progress, not merely in cultivating the plant itself, but in dressing that which is but an indigenous weed.

There are few circumstances connected with the prosperity of the British Empire, of more importance than the successful cultivation of this plant. Let any politician who has not already examined the subject, read the short paper upon it inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 1, of Feb. 8th, 1840, p. 7. This indigenous weed of the country is harvested by the ignorant savage as suits his whim, and who never heard of any science which could be applied for its preservation;\* but, after reading the trials of its strength as stated in the paper to which reference has been made, and the evidence of Mr. Enderby, Captain Fitzroy, and others, it is difficult to believe that it wants anything but cultivation. It is a bulbous-rooted plant, of quite a different class to either hemp or flax; it grows spontaneously, along the shores, on the banks of rivers, in the swamps over hundreds of miles of plains, but still it is but a weed. Every known plant has been improved by cultivation, and none more so than the bulbous rooted tribe, and it will be well to recall the attention of the colonists at New Zealand to an article inserted in the *Journal* No. 62 of May 28th, 1842, recommending their attempting to cultivate this weed, and ascertaining the right season for harvesting it. This must precede the dressing of it; it is all very well for the colonists to offer a premium for a machine with which to do it, and it is very well for Sir George Farmer to apply his ingenuity to the same purpose, but it may be surmised that in its present wild state a great deal which is gathered is done so at a wrong season, and that this is the New Zealand flax which breaks at the bend for knot, whilst that which is gathered at the right season forms the material with which nets are made, and the ropes which Mr. Enderby uses in his South Sea whaling ships. It is but so lately that the colonists even landed that the seasons are really hardly yet ascertained. Dixon, in his *Book on Van Diemen's Land*, says that even there in 1839 "the diversity of the climate in the different districts is still overlooked; the seasons are scarcely ascertained, and the proper times for sowing remain doubtful, and are adopted irregularly."† Much may be expected from the formation of the Horticultural Society and the Botanic Garden at Wellington, which must be extended to New Plymouth and Nelson. In these gardens, and subject to the inspection of gardeners and botanists, trials will be made of propagating it, not merely by seed, which most probably will throw out many varieties; as the seed of other bulbous roots do, but by the root itself; taking it out of the ground as the potatoe and Dahlia is treated, during the right season; but all this must be a work of time.

Complainers in England should bear in mind, that the settlers never received a title to their lands until Sept. 1841,‡ and that our present dates are only from March; there is as yet no reason to find fault with the colonists for delay. The Colonial-office—the governor sent out by it, checked the exertions of as brave a set of Englishmen as ever combined together for a great public object; it is not surprising that Professor Merivale, in his public lectures at Oxford should assimilate them to Raleigh and his followers, and the historian will, no doubt, mark those who covered them, as it were, with a damp sponge; give them but a little time, and Phormium Tenax will be cultivated largely, and turned into cords, nets, and canvass for exportation, and in all this the politician is as deeply interested as the meritorious individuals as may carry it into execution; with him it is the simple question, whether British power should be created in the Southern seas, or whether the maritime power of England should remain dependant upon Russia for its existence.

Gentlemen write in England as if all that was necessary, was to go to New Zealand, and there receive from the natives any quantity of ready-dressed tow or hemp for immediate use. However their eagerness may be forgiven, since those who thus write, do so convinced of its political importance, without considering the great difficulties which must attend the turning the greater part of the commerce from Russia to New Zealand, but it is essential to convince our public men of its necessity, particularly those who form the Board of Trade, and on this account the attention of Mr. McGregor, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and Sir Robert Peel, is particularly called to the article to which reference has already been made, viz., at p. 7, of No. 1. of the *New Zealand Journal*, of Feb. 8, 1840; a more important political paper is hardly in existence.

**EMIGRATION TO AUCKLAND.**—The *Westminster* has sailed from London for Plymouth, whence she sails on Tuesday, for Auckland, New Zealand. We learn that she was engaged by Government, to convey 180 emigrants to the colony, but only seventy odd were on board when she left London, including one cabin passenger. She is to take in some more emigrants at Plymouth, but we doubt whether she will take enough to enable the Commissioners to fulfil their contract.

\* This is not quite correct: the Phormium Tenax was once cultivated at Taranaki, but the then inhabitants of the country were driven away by the Waikato Tribes.—Ed. N. Z. J.

† The condition and capabilities of Van Diemen's Land, p. 55.

‡ Lord John Russell's arrangement of December, 1840, reached them by the *Balley* in March, 1841. But our correspondent is quite right in the principle, that for many purposes we should date the establishment of Wellington from that epoch.—Ed. N. Z. J.

## PORT NICHOLSON SHIPPING.

## ARRIVED.

April 9.—Schooner *Susannah Ann*, 79, Swawy, from the West Coast. Same day.—Schooner *Blossom*, 44, Tulloch, from Cloudy Bay and Wyderop.

April 10.—Cutter *Royal William*, 43, Lovett, from Hawke's Bay and Poverty Bay; cargo, potatoes, maize, and pigs.

Same day.—Schooner *Mana*, 27, Wild, from Mana; cargo, 8 cwt, whalebone.

April 12.—Schooner *Ariel*, 146, Mulholland, from Nelson. Passengers—J. Bannister, E. Welsh, G. H. Blake, and the Doctor of the *Mary Ann*.

April 13.—Schooner *Anita*, 219, Beech, from the South Island.

April 14.—Ship *Martha Ridgway*, 62½, Webb, from Nelson.

Same day.—Cutter *Pickwick*, 38 tons, Styles, put back.

Same day.—Brigantine *Vanguard*, 61, Murray, from Nelson. Passengers—Messrs. Schroder, Wallace, Sutton, D. Smith, Robinson, W. Fitzgerald, J. Davies, Probyn, B. Johnston, Millgatt, Williams.

April 17.—Cutter *Catherines Johnson*, 10, Taylor, from Wanganui.

Same day.—Schooner *Lady Leigh*, 109, Roche, from Kapiti. Passenger—Mr. Fitzherbert.

Same day.—Brig *James*, 200, J. Ross, from Cape of Good Hope via Port Phillip; cargo, general, and 330 sheep.

Same day.—Schooner *Catherine*, 164, Bannatyne, from Port Phillip; cargo, 56 head of cattle, and sundries. Passengers—Miss Taylor and Currie, and 13 in the steerage.

April 19.—Schooner *Rory O'More*, 22, Munn, from Massacre Bay and Nelson; cargo, limestone.

April 21.—Schooner *Kate*, 63, Macfarlane, from Nelson.

April 22.—Brig *Victoria*, 200, Richards, from Auckland.

## SAILED.

April 9.—Schooner *Lady Leigh*, 109, Roche, for Kapiti.

April 11.—Barque *New York Packet*, 269, Gregory, for Auckland.

Same day.—Schooner *Sarah Maxwell*, 44, tons, Lowder, for the East Cape.

April 13.—Brigantine *Ann*, 52, Higgins, for Hawke's Bay.

Same day.—Brigantine *Cheerful*, 124, Patrick, for Sydney.

April 15.—Schooner *Henry*, 17, Daymond, for Cloudy Bay and Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Same day.—Barque *Bright Planet* 137, Morrison, for Sydney.

April 16.—Schooner *Susannah Ann*, 79, Swawy, for Cloudy Bay.

April 20.—Cutter *Pickwick*, 38 tons, Styles, for Nelson.

April 21.—Schooner *Persuasion*, Bishop, for Nelson.

April 22.—Schooner *Ariel*, 146, Mulholland, for the coast.

Barque *Clydeside*, Mathieson.

Schooner *Governor Hobson*, Skelton.

Barque *Brougham*, Robinson.

Schooner *Blossom*, Tulett.

Cutter *Royal William*, Lovett.

Schooner *Mana*, Wild.

—Anita, Beech.

Ship *Martha Ridgway*, Webb.

Brigantine *Vanguard*, Murray.

Cutter *Catherine Johnson*, Taylor.

Schooner *Lady Leigh*, Roche.

Brig *James*, Ross.

Schooner *Catherine*, Bannatyne.

—Rory O'More, Munn.

—Kate, Macfarlane.

Brig *Victoria*, Richards.

**THE GREAT BRITAIN IRON STEAM-SHIP.**—It is expected that this stupendous vessel, now building at Bristol for the Great Western Steamship Company, and sometimes called the *Mammoth*, will be ready for sea early in the spring. The following particulars respecting her dimensions cannot fail to interest our readers:—Her length is 324 feet aloft, which is nearly 100 feet longer than the longest line-of-battle ship in our service; with the exception of her deck and cabins, she is constructed entirely of iron. Her extreme breadth is fifty-one feet—the depth of her hold thirty-two feet—and her registered tonnage 3,200, which far exceeds the registered tonnage of any two steam-ships in the world. She has four decks, three of timber, and the fourth, which is the lowest, of iron, this latter being appropriated to the reception of cargo. The uppermost deck will be, with the exception of a small break in the fore-castle, flush from end to end, and without elevation or building of any kind, so that there will be nothing above deck, with the exception of her masts and funnel, to offer resistance to a head wind. The two intermediate decks are exclusively for the use of the passengers and the officers of the ship; they will form four spacious saloons (which, together, will make a length of dining room of 350 feet), two commodious and elegant ladies' saloons, or cabins, and 180 state-rooms, each of which will contain two sleeping berths of more than the ordinary dimensions. There will thus be accommodation for 360 passengers, without making up a single sofa bed, and, in addition to this vast space, there will be room for 1,000 tons of coal and 1,200 tons of merchandise. The *Great Britain* will be fitted with four engines of 250-horse power each, in all 1,000 horse power. She will have three boilers, capable of containing 200 tons of water, and these will be heated by twenty-four different fires. In her construction there has been used no less than 1,400 tons of iron, in addition to the large quantity of timber required for her decks and cabins. She will be fitted up with the Archimedean screw, patented by Mr. Smith, of London, instead of paddles. The screw with which the *Great Britain* will be fitted is sixteen feet in diameter, and it will be placed under the stern, between the stern-post and the run of the ship, which situation is selected, as placing it out of the reach of accidents, to which, in many others, it would be liable. According to the calculations of men of nautical skill and experience, the substitution of the screw-propeller for paddle-wheels will relieve the ship of fully 100 tons of top-weight, while it will, at the same time, admit of the boilers and engines being adjusted in that part of the vessel best adapted for their reception, and where they can best act as permanent ballast. The *Great Britain* will be fitted with six masts. Of these the main-mast alone will be rigged with topmast and yards. The other five will carry a single fore and aft sail each. The height of the mainmast will be ninety-five feet, and the canvas composing the several sails will be sufficient to cover an area of three-quarters of an acre. It is intended to fit up the saloons, &c., with a degree of elegance becoming a ship of such an extraordinary character, and the whole of her fittings will be such as to insure the comfort of the passengers, and adorn and beautify the ship.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA.**

Warranted to sail from Gravesend the 15th December; last shipping day the 10th December, FOR

**WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND),** the fast-sailing British-built Ship, **TYNE**, A. 1. 580 tons barthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. **CHARLES ROBERTSON**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid vessel, built expressly for the Southern Trade, has elegant accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being remarkably lofty and airy, she offers a first-rate opportunity for a limited number of Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced Surgeon.

The charge for a Chief Cabin Passage is £31; Steerage, 20s. In both cases a liberal diet is included. Captain Robertson, who has just returned from his second voyage to New Zealand, will be happy to afford information to intending settlers.

Will Sail from Gravesend the 23th November, and Portsmouth the 1st December, with strict punctuality (wind and weather permitting.)

FOR  
**SYDNEY direct,** the well-known Frigate-built Ship, **STRATHEDEN**, A. 1. 12 years. 600 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **RICHARD HOWLETT**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid Ship, built at Yarmouth, has a full poop with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are 7 ft. high, offering a most excellent opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. An engagement will be given for her day of sailing.

Has a considerable quantity of her Cargo engaged, and will Sail punctually the 20th November,

FOR  
**LAUNCESTON, direct,** the fast-sailing British-built Ship, **AGOSTINA**, A. 1. 333 Tons per Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **WILLIAM PERRY**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This Ship is well known for her sailing qualities, and 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 British-built Ship, **FORTITUDE**, A. 1. 12 years. 350 Tons. Coppered and copper-fastened. **GEORGE ARBUTHNOT**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers.

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

FOR  
**HOBART TOWN, direct,** the fast-sailing British-built First-Class Ship, **COLLINGWOOD**, 450 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **ALEXANDER GUTHRIE**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This fine Vessel has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

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

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**PORT ADELAIDE, (SOUTH AUSTRALIA) direct,** the remarkably fast-sailing Ship, **ELIZABETH BUCKINGHAM**, A. 1. 350 Tons. Coppered and Copper-fastened. **JOSEPH BEWLEY**, Commander. Lying in the London Dock. This fine Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to **MAR SHALL and EDRIE**, 34, Fenchurch-street.

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**WELLINGTON AND NELSON, NEW ZEALAND,** the Splendid New Ship, **MARY**, A. 1. 600 Tons Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Dock.

The Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers, having seven-feet height between Decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth.

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**FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.**  
The new first-class ship **PHOENIX**, 471 Tons, from London, 18th November.  
For further particulars, apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A COUNTRY SECTION OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES,** chosen at **WANGANUI**, and one of the best in that superior district. As the Certificate of Selection, signed by Colonel Wakefield, will be delivered to the Purchaser, the title is unquestionable. The lot will also include a quarter of an acre section of an early choice in the town of Petre. For terms, &c., apply to **EDMUND J. WHEELER and Co.**, Colonial Agents, &c., Winchester House, Old Broad-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. 118, Fenchurch-street

**TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.**  
**RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co.**, KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRON, MONGERY for building and domestic purposes; Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber Carriages, Hand Thrashing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ladbrook and Cos., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to **SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.**

Just Published, in large Folio, price 4s. coloured,  
**A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the TOWN of NEW PLYMOUTH.** Drawn on a Scale, from the original Survey by Frederick A. Carrington, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company.  
In demy 8vo., price 1s. 6d., sewed,  
An **INDEX REFERENCE** to accompany the above Plan: being a Key to the Numbers of the Allotments.

In a few days, in large Folio, price 5s. coloured,  
**A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the Town of NELSON**, beautifully executed on copper, from the original Surveys by Frederick Tuckett, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company; showing the numbers and orders of choice of the Allotments.  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. To be obtained also at the New Zealand Home, London and Plymouth.

**EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.**

**THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY** having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the Emigration to New Zealand, of persons of the Industrious Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unsuitable. Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in the First-class Ship **PHOENIX**, 471 tons, chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 18th of NOVEMBER NEXT, on the following terms.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin Passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix in the case of large families. Families taking Fore Cabin passages may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 45s per ton measurement, and 25s per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings; or to **J. STAYNER**, Broker, 110, Fenchurch-street, London, on or before SATURDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT.

A Deposit of 10l will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and of 5l for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 1st of NOVEMBER, and the remainder of the Passage Monies previous to embarkation.

By order of the Court, **JOHN WARD**, Secretary. New Zealand House, Broad-street-buildings. 14th September, 1842.

**BIERTUMPFEL & CLARK, INVENTORS and MANUFACTURERS of the IMPROVED SPERM, STERINE, and TALLOW CANDLE MOULDS and FRAMES**, respectively inform Merchants and Shippers to the Colonies, or other Foreign Possessions, they can be supplied with Moulds and Frames of superior quality, and great durability, at very Moderate Prices, at the shortest possible notice.

Settlers and Emigrants can be furnished with Moulds, and all the requisite apparatus for making their own Candles, in small quantities.

Manufactory, 65, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London; where may be had Machines for cutting Soap in quarter, half, three-quarter, and one-pound pieces, without weighing, and the Improved and Patent Hot House and Garden Syringes.

**NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.**

**OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.**  
**E. J. MONNEBY & 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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**THIS DAY,**  
In post 8vo., sewed, price One Shilling.  
**REASONS for promoting the cultivation of the NEW ZEALAND FLAX.** By **F. Dillon Bell**, and **Frederick Young, Junr.**  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, 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 from **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 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 persons, intending to emigrate, whose views are similar to those contained in that pamphlet. The Author's object is to form a party for mutual support 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.

Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM LARKY**, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by **HENRY HOWES CHAMBERS**, of the Fenchurch-street-buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to "The Editor," No. 170, Fleet-street, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1842.

THE  
**New Zealand Journal**

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 75.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

PRICE 6D

THE FORE-CABIN PASSAGE.  
AN "AMENDE."

In another part of our number will be found two letters, the one from Mr. Henry Tuckett, the respected treasurer of the Aborigines Protection Society; and the other from Mr. J. Boddington, one of the passengers by the *Phœbe*, objecting to an opinion of ours, to the effect that we were not very sanguine that the class of fore-cabin passengers would become very numerous. We have also had some personal communications on the same subject, and so great was the tide of opinion against our own, that we felt it our duty to make diligent and careful enquiry; and we have no hesitation in saying, that our opinion is now entirely with our correspondents: we admit that we wrote on insufficient data.

Our error lay in this: we assumed the fore-cabin passengers to be almost exclusively industrious labouring emigrants, with some small means; and we inferred that in most cases, they would contrive to secure a free passage, and that therefore the class willing to pay for fore-cabin passages would be narrowed. Subsequent enquiry has convinced us that our view was far too confined. We were quite right in supposing that the class would consist of industrious men with some means, but as the means of some who have availed themselves, and who will in future avail themselves of the fore-cabin passage, are considerable, we may divide them into two classes—namely, small capitalists, who are habituated to labour, and labourers who have some capital—one class in which, the function of labour is subordinate to that of capital, and the other in which the degree or proportion is reversed. These two sub-classes constitute a very large class—which comprehends a large number of labouring families who, by means of great industry and frugality, have saved a few hundred pounds; and it includes a body of substantial yeomanry, to whom labour is familiar, who are not above using their own hands, and who are the very men most likely to give value to the Company's settlements.

We believe we are not wrong in saying that one of the families in the fore-cabin of the *Phœbe* took out a capital of nearly one thousand pounds; and yet with this great advantage to the colony of at once employing labour—there was not one of the family that could not perform with skill some industrious function. The plough, the sickle, the milking-pail are familiar to the hands of the members of this good yeoman-family. Their industry will enrich themselves, whilst it will encourage others; and we hardly know a greater boon to the colony, than an immigration of such admirable materials of future greatness.

The labourer, having some capital, is also, to a small extent, an employer of other labour. He will require a companion labourer, or perchance two; and, as we have before said, working with his man, there will be less idling, and in every way more efficiency as to the quality as well as quantity of work, than under any other circumstances. We cannot conceive a more valuable class of settlers to pour into the colony than that which we have comprised within the two sub-classes above described. No ship ever carried out so large a number of the *useful* class as the *Phœbe*; and were any check upon their emigration to take place, we should regard it as a deep misfortune to the Company's settlements. But we have no fear of such check. The interests of the Company unite in this instance with the desire they have so frequently manifested to promote the welfare of the colony, and we do not entertain a doubt that in every ship taken up by the Company during the ensuing season, especial provision will be made for this valuable class. The system observed in the case of the *Phœbe* is as yet comparatively unknown. It was a matter of surprise to us that upwards of thirty fore-cabin passengers embarked in her; but after two or three ships on the same principle shall have been dispatched, and the agents of the Company throughout the country shall have taken steps to make the system known, we have not a doubt that the New Zealand Company will find perpetually on their books an arrear of applicants for the ship to come. Instead of shutting out merchandise, they will shut out passengers.

It must not be assumed that the class of settlers now under notice are unworthy the attention of the Company, because they are not buyers of land. They will all be buyers of land, and that without delay; and although they may not in many cases afford a direct demand for a full section, yet, by purchasing at second or third hand a portion of a section, or even by occupying a portion of a section, they will create a demand for land, and in time, a demand for large blocks of land will, in all probability, spring up from what may be called the consumptive or absorbing demand of these industrious capitalists. A land association of small capitalists exists at Wellington—others will spring up there, and at Nelson, and elsewhere. These associations will probably be extended

by the class now under contemplation. Moreover, we have the best means of knowing, that among those who are now preparing to emigrate to New Zealand early in the coming year, several plans have been matured for the erection of building and other societies of the industrious classes, which will tally with the habits of the class under notice; and by creating a demand for small allotments, will tend to increase the demand for land direct from the Company. The great manufacturer might as well contend that the demand of the little shopkeeper was no concern of his, as that the New Zealand Company should assume that the small demand of the industrious labourer does not ultimately reach them. It is the aggregate of these small demands that creates the large demand which reaches them. Every hundred-acre section disposed of in small lots, is a section withdrawn from the market for immediate use, and no longer forms part of the supply on hand. Now, the fore-cabin passengers by the *Phœbe*, and all future ships on the same principle, will withdraw many sections from the inactive stock on hand, and this consideration alone should weigh with the Company in inducing them to secure a perpetuation of the system. But we need scarcely address them in the ordinary strain; for, although they are bound to attend to the profitableness of the measures they adopt, they have always shown themselves to be actuated by higher motives; and when the promotion of the happiness of a useful class of their fellow-countrymen is shown to be consistent both with the welfare of the Colony and the advantage of their own shareholders, we feel confident that the system will be preserved in its original integrity.

In conclusion, we may add that we are not sorry we penned the passage alluded to in our last, as it has been the means of inducing us to make proper enquiry, and to offer the above remarks as an *amende* for the error we inadvertently fell into.

BLACK AND WHITE THORN AND ACACIA.

Mrs. Allom, in her letter inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 71, for October 1st, p. 238, says—"My motive in naming these things being merely to show, that, with a little exertion, many people, if applied to, would, I have no doubt, be willing to contribute various things, both useful and serviceable, for this new and interesting country. Among the seeds was a quantity of quickset for the hedges, so much desired in a letter from a Colonist." Well done, Mrs. Allom; what might not a few more like you do? The season is arrived when the seed of the black and white thorn is to be gathered, and it is hoped that many will respond to the colonists' call. But this is a seed which requires some little preparation; that of the white thorn is a red berry, containing many seeds, generally called haws—hence the term hawthorn. That of the black is the sloe, which contains but one seed, by far the most valuable of the two, from its bearing a much stronger thorn, and is to be gathered from the present date until Christmas.

They are very different to garden or vegetable seeds. It would be in vain for a nobleman or gentleman to direct his gardener to pick up these seeds. It is to his tenants he must apply to have them gathered from his hedges. A bushel of sloes or haws will yield very little seed. They must undergo a process which gardeners call "sweating," to get rid of the flesh with which the seed is enveloped. In Scotland this is called "the rotting heap," and to this the aid of the gardener must be called; and it requires some little skill, for if the fermentation arising from the vegetable or fleshy matter creates too great a heat, the seed will be killed. The heap must be turned, so as to lessen the heat. Now it is only in parts of England where good thorn hedges are to be met with; and well-wishers to New Zealand in those parts should procure from their farmers, during the next two months, the greatest possible quantities of haws and sloes, and direct the gardeners to prepare the seed, to be sent to New Zealand. Mr. Duppa, in Kent, has a son in New Zealand; his estate is in a country where there are magnificent thorn hedges. Beyond a doubt he will pursue the plan just recommended, and perhaps not confine himself to his own estate, but will ask his neighbours to procure these seeds from their tenants, for few have an idea of the quantity wanted. The finest thorn hedges are in parts of Kent—generally in Essex. Lord Petre, like Mr. Duppa, is interested in this, and has it in his power to have a great deal collected from his estates. Any great landed proprietor in Essex, Suffolk, or Norfolk, can do the same. Mrs. Allom's statement, that the seeds was a quantity of quickset for the hedges," raised a question for it is presumed that she meant the seed of the thorns, and used the term "quickset"—the word "quick" or "quickset" applied to any plant set in line to form a hedge. Mr. Petre has sensibly stated, that explorers should precede the surveyors.



quite right; but what should be the followers? There must be those who inclose, and that with interior divisions. Twenty acres of thorns at each of the Company's settlements will prove a wretched supply for the demand for this purpose, and to plant them would require four bushels of actual seed to each acre; and perhaps at only take six bushels of the haw and sloe from the living thorn to produce four bushels of seed. The finest thorn bushes in England are in Lord Darnley's park, at Cobham, near Rochester. Lord Darnley is a minor, doing himself credit at Eton, in which he is following his father's footsteps. The writer of this well remembers the early promise of the late Lord Darnley, when the age of the present nobleman, and examining with him one Easter, when quite a young boy, the beautiful thorns in his father's park. Now, if Lord Darnley reads this—if he were to direct the steward at Cobham to gather the seeds—have them prepared and sent to New Zealand, hence, he would be doing what, were his grandfather living, would be done directly, for he was a high-spirited nobleman, anxiously assisting in the progress of rural economy. No doubt the practice of parking seeds is, by this time, well understood at the New Zealand House.

There is many a gardener who would make a good living by cultivating the thorn at New Zealand, but that will require great care, as it is frequently destroyed by vermin, and in England subject to mildew, which does not destroy it, but checks its growth—frequently puts it back for a year. It will be two years before it attains sufficient growth to be fit to set out for a hedge row.

Acacia, or the American locust tree, so much praised by Cobbett, is also an excellent quick for hedge-rows, and the seed of it, for the same purpose, it would be well to send out. But supposing the thorns or acacia plants of a fit age to be planted, a ditch must be cut three feet deep—six feet wide at top, and one foot wide at bottom; the earth out of it must be thrown inside the intended field to form a bank, but so as to leave a shelf twelve inches wide, if not, it will by degrees all fall back again into the ditch;—this shelf also is most useful for another purpose—it proves a great preserver of the young thorn: the plants are to be placed in holes made with a dib, a piece of wood thrice the thickness of a man's thumb, and in two lines planted horizontally, the sun will afterwards draw them upright, one line to be put just at the edge of the shelf; as the mould from the bank gradually falls, it will be of great service in nourishing the roots of the young plant; the upper row must be eighteen inches above the shelf, and if the hedge is to be of black and white thorns, they must be planted alternately, about a foot apart: all this done, and the business is by no means completed. On the top of the bank a drill must be made with a hoe, and furze seed distributed in it. The furze, although from seed, will be as forward as the thorn plant of two years old, and prove the protector of the latter, but still that will not be sufficient—these will want a row of hurdles within side—unless thorn is entirely protected from the browsing of stock, it is a useless expense to plant it. The ditch, six feet wide, will protect it on the outside—for no stock can reach six feet, and if the ditch is kept clean, three feet is two deep for them to get into it. It must be some years before such inclosures will be to be seen in New Zealand, as are in many parts of England, but if they are to be of the best kind, New Zealand well-wishers must gather and send out this season the seed of the black and white thorn, and the acacia.

In the West of England, beech is greatly used as a quick, in consequence of its retaining its leaf throughout the winter; as a hedge, it proves an excellent shelter for stock against the prevailing south westerly winds. Since the climate is boisterous in the immediate vicinity of Port Nicholson, perhaps it would be well if some beech masts or seeds were sent there, but it is not believed that there is any winter to contend with, as in the West of England.

The settlers are recommended to examine whether there are not some native trees or plants which would answer for hedges—many a plant which attains a great size as a tree, when planted thick in a row for a hedge, and clipped from time to time, forms, like the beech, an excellent hedge. It is to be hoped that Sir William Hooker and Mr. Loudon will each give insertion to this article in their respective magazines.

W.

#### CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.—VALUE OF THE SOIL AND CLIMATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUCKLAND STANDARD.

SIR,—Any one who endeavours to open the eyes of the public to the resources of this island, will, I am satisfied, find a ready admission for his contributions in your valuable columns; and as some have had the assurance to compare our infant state with Moreton Bay, and even to place it below that settlement in the scale of those advantages which offer the greatest inducement to the agricultural emigrant, I will endeavour to set that point for ever at rest, and at once give to New Zealand an undoubted claim to superiority over any of our surrounding colonies; and in doing so, I shall bring you abundance of facts, and only fear my memory may not be sufficiently tenacious to do justice in the many resources and attractive peculiarities in New Zealand. I really regret that any one connected with its interests should have compared the fetter-trodden soil of Moreton Bay with this favoured island—an island where the native chieftain never thinks of reducing even his slave to the degradation of the chain, or the atmosphere of a prison cell—a land where liberty and independence have been exercised by each lord of his tribe; where the nature of war has given to the inhabitants, for years past, the character of cruel savages, but where, nevertheless, each chief has hitherto, in those encounters, acted from the impulse of habit and example, and was uninfluenced by that glorious principle of religion and morality now so rapidly sweeping away the character of the heathen from amongst them. What interesting specimens of true native breeding and courtesy may be found amongst the chiefs; with an instinctive sense of the degradation of their former habits, they carefully endeavour

to suppress an approach to the exhibition of any thing that would palpably mark the savage. The ease, dignity, and agreeable familiarity I have frequently noticed in a chief of rank, to the white stranger, would convey a pleasing idea of their character to any person of good feeling; and in listening to the tales and traditions of their country, you must award them the name of intellectual capacity; their remembrance stretching over the histories of distant times, and recording the genealogies of their tribe, with amazing accuracy and minuteness. Observe, too, the division of land amongst them—ask any one of the inhabitants of a district to whom such a mountain or wood belongs, no matter how wild the situation may be, or how distant from a settlement, you will immediately be informed of the owner's name,—that river bounds the possessions of this man, a swamp that of another; in fact natural boundaries are known and described almost every where, not only in the bush, but the most minute and distinctly defined limits are set to the possessions of their cultivated patches. They have been proverbial for their hospitality; so much so, that the name of churlia is a byword of contempt and derision amongst them. You commonly hear, on entering a pah or settlement, after a day's journey, the immediate enquiry of the females, has the stranger eaten? or has he any thing to eat? And if they hear he is hungry, the kind creatures will post away to bake him potatoes, or kameras in the fire, and seem to feel as much enjoyment in the gratification of his wants as if they were the party obliged. Again, there is something very pleasing in their profession of Christianity, though as yet it may extend little further in most instances than the mere outward observances; in those at least they will bear a far from unfavourable comparison with European Christians. Work of all kinds is suspended on the Sabbath; and should a traveller be passing their settlements on that day, they will use every argument they can think of to induce him to defer his journey till the Monday—and only those who have visited the distant tribes, where the imagination can so readily conjure up the scenes of bloodshed and war, which have formerly desolated many of these spots, and shuddered at the recital, can appreciate the sound of the bell, summoning the natives to morning and evening prayers, breaking the stillness of nature in its echoes among surrounding rocks, or the mountain ravines.

It surely speaks highly of their capabilities for receiving instruction, having but recently recovered from their wretched superstitions, that they should so readily adopt the simple, yet touching ordinances of our religion.

Their industry is only confined to certain seasons of the year, at which times they work well, early and late, to prepare their grounds and plant their crops; and the care bestowed on some of these, particularly the kameras and fero, is infinite, and the arrangements of the plots is the very picture of neatness and regularity. At other times the men are employed when on the sea-side, in making seines for fishing, in making canoes, raising totara trees, of immense size, from the depths of the rivers, for that purpose, where they have been embedded from time immemorial, since the age of the wonder-working Manwa, and those terrific convulsions of nature which have driven large portions of this island under the ocean wave, and whose subterranean conflicts have disengaged the heated lava from the summit of a thousand peaks, still left to mark the ruin and desolation which once spread over the surface of an island, the general aspect of which, at the present day, is that of fertility and verdure. The women have much the worst of the labour, and it is more incessant; carrying wood and water, making baskets for their food, mats, &c., besides other occupations.

The natives appear to possess every where the enjoyments of rude plenty, and they work hard to sustain themselves in food, and beyond that to be enabled to meet the demands of visitors and friends. Not unfrequently one tribe may wish to conclude a peace with another, after a destructive war; and this they would not think of doing till they had their crops in and storehouses filled; then, perhaps, six or seven hundred fighting men make their appearance, with women and children in abundance, who are feasted plentifully. At a feast on the Waipa, at Kaipai, which was given by the natives in that neighbourhood to the Waikato people, in return for a feast of eels, a hundred tons of potatoes (as nearly as you could guess from the size of the baskets,) were consumed, besides one hundred pigs. Lately I was at the ratification of a treaty between the Ngati Pauwas and Ngati Auwa's, at Mata Mata, and there were one hundred and thirty-six pigs baked whole and brought into the pah, on the morning of the Houraki people's arrival; there were sixty baskets of kaikatia berries consumed, with potatoes and corn in surprising quantities. The feast, in an English market, would have cost a thousand pounds. Look at these people, and then, if you deny them the same rights as ourselves, you deny rights which every sensible mind must admit.

They are entitled to a just consideration in the purchase of their lands; and fulfilling engagements to them with the strictest honour; advantage even should not be taken of their ignorance, but let the government understand, that in benefiting the natives they will be more rapidly locating the island; give them cattle, good breeding cows, and breeding mares, and the face of the country will materially alter; and never more attempt to put them off with a payment in articles of trade; for as they have before said—I sold my land, I received a payment, but my blankets are worn out, my powder is gone, and my gun was taken in a tani, and yet I see the land as fresh and verdant as ever! Kabouri, kabouri—give me for my payment something that will last like the land; give me cows and horses, and when the old one dies, I shall see their young, and my boys and girls will see them too in their old age, and they will rival the white man in his wealth. True enough, let the land live, as the Maori would say, but let the payment live too.

These are the principles to cement, into a social feeling, the intercourse of the Maori with the white man in after years. Do this, and the children of the present generation will in vain look for the savage; but the savages' children shall rank with the whites in talent, in scientific pursuits, in literature, and all those qualities which belong to enlightened gentlemen of our own day.

Thus much for the character of the New Zealander, Mr. Editor. I say it is in kindness of feeling, in return for the hospitality I have received amongst them—for the pleasure and amusement their strange characteristics have given me, and above all, for one noble trait in their character, as far at least as the white man is concerned, which is, that they never nourish animosity against him, an injury is soon forgotten,



and although my John Bull obstinacies and impatience have led me into scrapes of serious character, I have always got out of them by either crashing or getting thrashed; and I respond the Maori's feeling to a white man, forget and forgive.

I must now begin to weigh the value of the assertion made by a gentleman at the late meeting, that Moreton Bay land was worth ten shillings, while land in New Zealand was not worth half-a-crown. Now I think it is pretty well known, that the coast of New Holland, to the northward of Sydney, is subject to very singular atmospheric irregularities; even to the extent of destroying one or two grain crops out of three; or at least hardly remunerating the grower, in many instances. The very fact of having a climate in no way comparable to ours, even if our land is only ordinary, at once takes the Moreton Bay price down to half-a-crown, and New Zealand is suddenly exalted to the price of ten shillings; and there let it stay, so that every future immigrant may set himself down under his own vine, and his own fig-tree; and if he attends here to the advice, in Milton, of the angel Raphael to Adam—

“See that thou well observe the rule by temperance taught,”

he may make the annals of New Zealand longevity match those in any quarter of the world; even that country in Yankee land, so healthy that if people want to die they must go to some less healthy place.

Now, in this country, drought seldom comes, excepting between the seasons of taking in crops and sowing fresh ones. I have known instances, certainly, where the delay of a tribe has caused a severe injury to a crop by frost, but not of failure, where the proper time had been attended to, and the necessary precautions taken. Natives have been known to work spots of land for five, six, seven, and ten years, without fallow or manure—a proof of the restoring and invigorating character of the atmosphere. There is a difficulty in clearing the fern in New Zealand, and grain crops should never be sown the first year after clearing, with the exception of maize, for then you have to work your ground during the vegetation, thereby constantly destroying the fern till it has not power to rise. Grass crops I would advise in preference to anything else, to kill fern, as it mats, and the tufts lie too close and connected for fern to make way. Difficulties, indeed, in every place have arisen in clearing land. Look at your gum forests in Australia—clearing and stumping an acre of ground there surely is more troublesome than clearing an acre of fern. Never mind how deep it runs in the ground, when once eradicated you will turn up deep soil; that, with an incomparable climate to back you, will surely repay your labour. And after all, the abundance of fern is not to be despised; cattle will not yet be plentiful in the country, and manure may be wanted. I have made a capital vegetable manure by cutting fern, then pressing it in a hole and keeping it covered three or four months with water. I have found it very useful, and much more so, as a matter of course, when I could mix it with a little animal manure.

The country, to the southward of Auckland, people, generally speaking, have but little idea of. I will endeavour to explain; and why it has a richness the northern parts of the island have not—the whole vast interior is amphitheatre; the hills rise all round the coast; the island part is here and there, at long distances, marked with a patch of forest, or a mountain, like specks upon the plain. This plain is watered by three rivers, which, in their freshes, have carried the good soil from the hills, in its current through a thousand streams, over the country. For ages these deposits have existed, I have no doubt, and they are there still, of a rich alluvial character, for future ages to produce abundant crops from. At the frith of the Thames this character of country ceases; it is no longer a figure of the kind described, but irregular, not watered plains of such great extent, but abounding in spots of good land and valuable timber.

But to return again to the comparisons made between Australia and New Zealand—for the grazier, the first named is decidedly superior; but for the farmer, the last is infinitely preferable. The abundance of water running in all directions at a short distance from the surface of the earth, keeps the soil generally well supplied with moisture, independently of the atmosphere. I have travelled for twenty miles at a stretch in New Holland without meeting water to refresh cattle, and when procured, it was rarely from a river, but from some muddy water hole or dirty bullock trough.

In New Zealand you meet with beautifully clear streams in all directions—streams that would rival the famed waters of Choaspe,<sup>o</sup> which the Persian Kings of old were said to drink. Do you see anything on shrub or tree in an Australian journey fit to satisfy the cravings of hunger? I myself can bring nothing to my recollection; there certainly are birds,—and occasionally the startled wallaby may bound past, but the unweapened and weary traveller may look and long for these in vain; but in the New Zealand forests, which you are aware are all full of valuable timber, you have besides wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. I heard, the other day, gentleman talking of starvation—can it exist in the land of plenty?—for what Canaan was to the Israelites of old, this country will be to the future emigrant. I know the place between the Waiho and Maungatauturi where honey may be drunk in pints as it is dropped from the blossom of the flax plant. The Tawarrah you will find at the proper season in almost all New Zealand forests; it grows on a vine called the Kia Kia, and gathered ripe in all its fullness, will be found equal to the pine apple. You have not to seek long for it, you will find it hanging above your head, and on the roots of trees around. Then there is the Inau berry found in such quantities that a bushel may be gathered off the ground in a few minutes: the natives make a substance like brown bread, with a slight acidity in its flavour, far from disagreeable, and they are very fond of it. There are innumerable others palatable, and capable of preventing starvation. The root of the fern tree is almost equal to the cocoa-nut, and the fern root itself, baked and beaten, will be found, when properly prepared, no mean substitute for a baker's rusk.

The root of the Pohui, or native convolvulus, is a delicacy in the Maori cuisine.—It is very plentiful; the juice of the Tutu is as good as elderberry wine; I have drunk a quart or more in a day, when thirsty, without finding any disagreeable consequences. The Ti er Dragon tree produces tolerable molasses; the Manuka shrub makes a good substitute for tea; that, with the Kawa Kawa, which is truly agreeable in its flavour, will obviate the necessity of the settlers ever depending on China for its boasted herb; and it is a fact that one hundred people might go

into a New Zealand swamp, pull up the rushes and two or three species of flags, particularly one called Ekowa Kowa, extract the white part of the root, and in half an hour they will make a far from unsatisfactory meal.

Eels can be caught in almost every stream, varying in size from three to five feet in length, and as thick as a man's arm; their size might be objected to, but the fact is, they are particularly fine eating.

Prawn are found too, abundantly, in fresh water streams, and are very sweet, and I am sure would be considered a delicacy by an epicure.

The birds of the forest are put upon your table without the expenditure of shot and powder; the natives dexterously knock the small ones from the trees, with a long stick, and the Ka-ka is caught with a decoy bird.

Copper ore has been found at the big barrier and elsewhere of a very rich character, one of a gold colour, the appearance the very best copper ore possesses; then again, we have another description, highly iridescent, which is known by the name of Peacock copper, the first has been subjected to the blow pipe, and yields a head of copper, as fine as any found in the world.

Iron found in various places, with all the varieties of oxides attendant on it.

Manganese, of which there are quantities near the Rotorua lakes; it is extensively used in bleaching, and glass manufactories.

Marble, quartz, limestone, sandstone, and of more importance and utility, its coal at Cape Farwin and elsewhere. The green meri stone or nephrite, also a description of phrenite, infinitely more valued by the Chinese than gold; and added to which are cornelians, chalcedony, agates, and jasper.

Alkaline products; the first in importance from its quantity is alum; a day's walk from Taupo towards the Rotorua lakes, you come to a lake called Rota Kawa, about a mile and a half in the area. The natives say it is bottomless, and I have no doubt it is a fissure of great depth. At a moderate estimate, one thousand tons of alum might be taken from this lake, and at the same time the neighbourhood abounds with the same material. Here is one of the many openings for capital, and native labour could be procured at certain seasons from the Taupo lake to any extent.

Magnesia; of this I know little, but that it is found in considerable quantities near the lakes.

The useful timber of New Zealand is pretty well known, but there is one tree called the Titoki, the berry of which yields an oil, the natives themselves use it for hair oil, by steaming the berry in their ovens, and then pressing it out; it will grow anywhere, and as it becomes known, it will, I am satisfied, be extensively cultivated, in the same manner as the olive, and it will be among our useful exports.

Flax; Egypt in ancient times was celebrated for the beautiful textured garments made from this material; this country will be equally celebrated when knowledge and experience have been gained in selecting the finer species, and in the peculiarities of its culture; there are many individuals now here, who, I believe, have taken a good deal of trouble in acquiring the necessary information; and the greatest results may be anticipated from this article.

Sulphur may be taken from many parts, but all the vessels coming here for this next twenty years, might be ballasted home, from the island of Wakaari, on the east coast.

Nitre found near the hot springs.

Red and yellow ochre in unlimited quantities, in many parts of this island.

Phosphate of iron, of a beautiful blue colour, which will be found superior to the celestial blue of fresco painters.

The potatoes brought to Auckland from some parts of the Thames, are remarkably fine, in fact, I see at present no superiority in those taken from Van Diemen's Land to Sydney and these grown here; let but a good description of seed be introduced, and care bestowed on its cultivation, and no potatoes in the world will surpass the New Zealand produce. We shall supplant Van Diemen's Land in this article, and as the demand will be always increasing in Sydney, we shall have another profitable export; for the prices quoted in the Sydney papers for the Hobart Town article are generally from nine to ten pounds sterling per ton.

Wheat has been produced in New Zealand as fine in quality, weight, and the extent of its crop, as any in Europe, and what is there likely to prevent our assuming the position Van Diemen's Land long enjoyed as the assisting granary of New South Wales.

Maize crops have yielded eighty to one hundred bushels to the acre.

Tobacco; the soil appears well adapted for the growth of this plant in perfection. Mr. Turner on the Waipa has made tobacco from New Zealand grown plants, as good as any Sydney tobacco, he has made two or three casks; and Mr. McFarlane has sold tobacco grown in Kawai at four shillings per pound. The Maoris on the lakes and elsewhere grow tobacco and make it into figs, rude of course, but it smokes very well.

We must have good seed and introduced, and encouragement given to tobacco growers, and we shall soon be able to supply our own and the natives' wants, and save so much specie going out of the Colony.

The Inau tree yields a beautiful black dye, and a fine scarlet dye may be procured from the orshilla, a species of lichen found between Waikato and Taupo. These productions are all known, but as only a partial enquiry had been bestowed on this interesting island, and that tract of country which has never been explored from the back of Taupo lake down to Cook's Straits, may be rich in other valuable productions.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to show this country to you in a new character, and I can assure you I am proud to speak of our island resources, though I am aware that my ability as an author and want of scientific knowledge make me a far from an efficient advocate of its interests. The salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, with the medicinal character of its hot springs, will undoubtedly make it the resort of invalids from India, and officers in the East India Company's service who wish to retain the whole of their pay, and benefit by the numerous advantages it possesses for residents in that climate. The sickly Nabob, the childless wife, and the attenuated object of consumption, will soon be eager to reach this desired spot, and why? because here they may be restored to the blessings of health and enjoyment. They may be surrounded with the strange, wild, and fanciful scenery of our lakes, the tour of which

alone would amply repay a voyage from distant lands. They would have guides, friends, and attendants in the numerous and rapidly civilizing natives of these districts, who would be proud of such an important and profitable patronage and friendly intercourse. I now give the report of my talented fellow-traveller, Dr. Ernest Dieffenbach, well known as an able physician. His observations were made on the spot, and the following remarks are the result:—

"The springs in the district of Rotorua and Taupo may be serviceable in many diseases. First, the springs of Rotorua behind the mission station are of a highly sulphuretted nature; they will be useful in chronic diseases of the lungs where there is not much actual pain of inflammatory symptoms nor hemorrhage; in chronic catarrh, where there is much expectoration. They may be used with the greatest advantage internally three times a day, a tumbler full, with a fourth part of new milk, or more milk if the persons are very delicate, to be drunk warm from the spring, walking about during the time of taking it."

"In cutaneous diseases of all descriptions, syphilitical and scrophulous diseases, internally in the same body as before-mentioned, but with the greatest advantage also internally; the baths are to be taken once or twice a day, and care is to be taken not to catch cold."

"For gout, rheumatism, cramps of all descriptions, tic doloureux, the springs on the south side of the lake Rotorua are highly to be recommended, both internally and externally."

"In the same diseases, however, the springs behind the mission station will be found very useful too."

"Half an hour is the time that a bath should last, immersing the whole body; in cold weather it should be discontinued, any harm in that season may be prevented by building a small hut over the spring."

"The water ought to be taken internally before breakfast in the morning, and the other glasses always before daily meals."

"The pure water from the spring is the best and most easily digested, no trial should be made to improve its taste. Milk as admixture is preferable in pulmonary diseases."

"The taking of the mineral water is to be continued four weeks, or at least three weeks; the best time is midsummer."

"The spring on the island is sulphureous, but not to the same degree as the rest; it will be found especially useful internally."

"Females are often subject to peculiar pains and weakness, especially young girls; in such cases a sitting bath in the spring on Mokoia is highly to be recommended. Warm baths, however, should never be used in hemorrhage of any description, nor in actual inflammatory diseases."

"The internal and external application of the baths behind the mission stations will be found especially useful in cases where too much mercury has been used in salivation; also in old cases of syphilis."

"Always mark not to give any medicine during the use of the mineral waters."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have jumbled the contents of this letter together without much arrangement, but my anxiety for the future prosperity of our settlement impressed me with the necessity of losing no time in conveying to the surrounding colonies, at least, some few of the known advantages New Zealand possesses; so that the capitalist in those places may not be deterred, by rumours of temporary difficulties, from benefitting us by his presence, or securing himself a handsome return in such a field for profitable speculation.

Difficulties we have to contend with here, it is but natural, where the exportable productions of the island are not brought into use, merely because they are not generally known; and we cannot expect the capitalist to venture here upon vague representations—a confidence must be established as to the reality of our resources—the advantageous opening for the emigrant, and then all will be well;—our already impoverished and weakened settlement will struggle on in the hope of better days.

Full as our adopted country is of the elements of greatness, it will be a lasting disgrace to all of us, if we contribute in any measure to blast its character; rather let each exert himself, and those who have influence and power here, devote them energetically to the interests of New Zealand, so that our weakened settlement and its colonization may soon be enabled to spring forward with fresh vigour. I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

Auckland, April 11th, 1842.

CRAYON.

### LIVE STOCK.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the real Alderney is not a good animal for beef. The difficulty is to find the true blood; and they are hardly to be had. Some thirty years ago, the late Mr. John Vane, the member for Oxfordshire, was celebrated for a breed of Alderney stock, and the beef produced from them was equal to the best Devon. This breed of stock, found in Guernsey and Jersey, although of the same family, must not be named in the same day with the pure Alderney; but they are remarkably scarce. A mongrel breed, but with the horns and character of the Alderney, is to be found throughout the north of France.

It is difficult to reconcile the accounts we have of the droughts of Australia, and the lightness of the soil, to the Durham stock, which requires a strong pasture. This breed of cattle is much more likely to agree with New Zealand; but it will require, perhaps, some years before the land there is cleared and sown with good grass seeds to form sufficiently good pastures for the Durham stock.

It is by no means the case that the whole south of England is neglectful of the breed of stock. There are few parts where more pains are taken than in Sussex, both with horned stock and sheep—who more famous than the respected John Elman, whose stock of both sorts gave his county a reputation, like Bakewell of Dishley? Again, the north of Devon—what more select, scarce, and precious than the true North Devon of the neighbourhood of Barnstaple?

Wiltshire had its pure breed of horned sheep, now superseded by the South Down; but Dorsetshire still retains a breed of fine horned sheep, which breeds the early lamb called house lambs, from the ewes lambing in November and December, and being housed all winter upon hay and turnips. Grass lamb never comes in until after Good Friday. Again, as to milch cows—there is a pure breed

of them, without horns, in Suffolk\* and Norfolk. The habit of the country is to fatten the bull calves for veal, but to rear the cow calves for the dairy.

It is a great mistake to believe that the late Captain Macarthur began with the pure Merino. His son has stated, that he found six ewes at the Cape,† took them to Sydney, procured a Merino ram, and from this cross the Australian sheep have been bred. Their increase and improvement is more extraordinary than anything on record in regard to live stock, and goes far to lead to a belief that particular soils and climate produce in time there one stock. New Zealand is as yet so completely in its infancy, that it can hardly be foreseen what sort of stock will be suited to it. It has an immediate advantage over the whole Australian group, in producing turnips and pumpkins, and the absence of drought; and yet not, like our North American colonies, cursed with long frosts.

Mr. Holroyd's remarks as to the transport of stock are full of good sense: but let it be borne in mind, never to attempt to move heavy stock in a long voyage. Heifers of two years old, in calf, must always answer better than cows.

W.

BEDS.—John and Ann French, emigrants at New Plymouth write to their parents—*New Zealand Journal*, No. 70, Sept. 17—*"Bring your feather bed with you."* Mr. Charles Torlesse, one of the young gentlemen on the surveying staff, writes to his friends—*"Bring your beds."* This is all very English; a feather bed to sleep on is almost unknown on the continent; you may travel throughout Europe, and never meet with one. All the world, princes, even, sleep on mattresses, which is a sack made of ticking, stuffed with wool, which is taken out once a year, and beat with a flail, such as is used to thrash corn; and this wool mattress is raised upon another filled with clean straw, or moss, and where straw is scarce, with dried leaves, either of which are renewed annually. Then this John and Ann French talk with delight of a four-post bedstead, as if it were an essential comfort, of course with curtains, although not named. Let them travel on the continent, and where will they meet with one. In the first houses, they would be thought to harbour vermin. An iron bedstead, such as Napoleon and the Duke of Wellington have slept on for years, is much the best thing; it never harbours bugs, and is in universal use in most parts of Europe. James Thomas Shaw in the same journal says, *"The climate is very pleasant; it is now our hottest month (dated Feb. 16), not much warmer than at home, but rather colder at night, with heavy dews; we can suffer rather more bed-clothes than common."* Mr. Charles Torlesse, at Nelson, writes Feb. 8,—*"The climate is no doubt very fine, but the sun is overpowering, hot in the day time, and the nights are wretchedly cold, and a very heavy dew falls."* Now another continental habit may be recommended, that is a feather bed at top. Rich people have a silk bag stuffed with the down from the breasts of swans or geese. But an exceeding good one may be made with the feathers (throwing out the wing feathers) of fowls, ducks, pigeons, and most likely of parrots, and a bag of cotton will answer all the purpose of silk. Let the settlers save for this purpose the feathers of all poultry which they kill, and it will save the cost of many a blanket. But Mr. Torlesse says, *"I am making myself a pillow with the flower of the tor tor, which it is thought is the Mauri name of the phormium tenax, since speaking of the valleys he says, 'there is flax tor tor'—thus the flower of this plant will probably be found to answer another useful purpose, as Mr. Torlesse says that 'it is as soft as wool, and that he intends to make himself a bed of the same material.'"* This is mentioned, because it is the first time that an account has been received of this flower being brought into use; whether it be the flower of the phormium tenax, or of another plant, is unimportant, so long as there is plenty of the flower of a plant, which will be a substitute for feathers for bedding.

W.

SUNFLOWERS.—In many parts of France the seed of the sunflower is used for the purpose of fattening poultry. It is a plant which grows almost without the trouble of cultivation; it is to be seen on banks, in the woods, everywhere, and anywhere. It is impossible until it is tried to say how far it might answer to raise it for a crop, but the seed is certainly useful in the way described. The children of French peasantry are very fond of eating it. English poultry and English school-boys often eat it too.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.—We noticed, some weeks ago, that large numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the ships from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The greatest number brought by one ship, up to last week, were 250 by the Hottinguer; but, on Tuesday night, the packet-ship New York arrived with upwards of 300, many of whom would have been starved from want of provisions, had not Capt. Cropper humanely supplied the poor creatures out of the ship's stores. Amongst the passengers were a lot of British sailors, who had been some years in the American Navy, which they left, they say, lest, if hostilities should break out between Great Britain and the United States, they might be brought into deadly conflict with their own countrymen.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

\* The Suffolk polled cows are much liked by the London dairymen.—

† This is not quite correct. The following account from the article—*"Wool and its Manufacturers,"* in the *"Encyclopedia Britannica,"* may be relied on:—"The first person who became impressed with the peculiar fitness of New South Wales for the growth of wool, was Captain John Macarthur, one of the most intelligent and energetic of the early settlers in that colony. He there commenced farming operations in 1793, but his only sheep at that time were Bengal ewes, whose wool is extremely coarse. About two years after he procured a Merino ram from the Cape, and two ewes of the same breed, and with these he began crossing, and selecting the finest woolled rams to breed with." In 1802 he obtained three fine woolled rams from Europe.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Returns, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette .....	Weekly	9,000	13	693
Australian Record ..	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette ..	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette* nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the, joint circulation of the two.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, December 10, 1842.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

IN the absence of later intelligence from New Zealand, we are enabled to open our columns to some interesting communications which our readers will not fail to appreciate. Of these, the letters from New Plymouth demand especial attention, as coming from persons of known character, and some of them from men of a class who, though sometimes mistaken, are seldom dishonest in their statements. The letters published in this number place the settlement of New Plymouth in an extremely favourable light, and we have no doubt of the steady progress of the colony. The character of the settlers justifies an anticipation of success; and we believe we are justified in saying, that the western counties would furnish as many emigrants as the funds both of the Company and the Government could provide with passages. The Land and Emigration Commissioners did wisely in sending the Westminster to Plymouth to complete her complement of emigrants.

The next class of communications to which we desire to call the reader's attention, comprises those which relate to the *Phœbe*, and to the system upon which she was dispatched. We see nothing to alter the very favourable opinion we have already expressed of the system; and if we desire to record any change, it is to admit the justice of the criticism of Mr. Tuckett and Mr. Boddington, on a somewhat incautious expression of our own relative to the probable number of fore-cabin passengers. Subsequent enquiry has convinced us that both our correspondents are right; and we take this opportunity of recording our deliberate opinion that the Company would find no difficulty in filling a ship every six weeks with a larger proportion of employers than of labourers. Sincerely and earnestly do we hope that the system will be adhered to during the ensuing emigration season. The Court of Directors may be assured that they never yet had public opinion so completely with them as in this matter of economical passages. We may mention that we know of some useful families, —substantial yeomen, with industrious sons and daughters—who are preparing to emigrate if an opportunity be furnished to them: if it be denied them, they must seek a home elsewhere.

The account of the Bath meeting will be read with interest by our subscribers. There is at this moment, to our knowledge, a considerable number of persons who are preparing to emigrate to New Zealand. Our correspondent KAPPA is among these, and he has around him a circle of friends who will either accompany or follow him. They are, for the most part, men of refinement and education; not that false or questionable refinement, which shrinks from the duties inseparable from a colonist's career, but simply that which, whilst it gives light of the little hardships which would appal a man-milliner, makes an improved tone to the society which is fortunate enough to receive the class of men we allude to, within its bosom.

We should want gratitude if we omitted to notice the valuable suggestions of our esteemed correspondent W, in this and former numbers. His little hints, if collected, would be a mine of wealth to the emigrant; and we would seriously suggest to some enterprising publisher, to select from our columns all the communications which come within the class of "hints to emigrants and colonists," and print them in a cheap little tract. They are common property, and no further leave need be required.

ECONOMICAL PASSAGE TO INDIA.

THE advantage of economy has just been extended to the Indian voyage, and, we believe, it may be traced to the example set by the New Zealand Company. To the East Indies the necessity for economy is not so great as to a new country just struggling into existence, and to which any possible saving is of importance. The following is the advertisement, omitting the references, the insertion of which would subject us to the duty:—

"Passage to India for sixty guineas, including wines and a liberal table.—Cadets and other passengers proceeding to India may have their passages secured for sixty guineas in a very fast sailing first-class vessel, with excellent accommodation, which will sail from Portsmouth punctually on \_\_\_\_\_, on immediate application being made to \_\_\_\_\_ where every information on Indian and colonial matters may be obtained."

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

We have been much gratified to learn that a party of German Colonists, purchasers of land in the Nelson Settlement, are preparing to take their departure shortly for the Colony, and have chartered the *St. Pauli*, a fine vessel of about 380 tons, to sail from Hamburg on the 20th December next. They will muster about 16 or 17 in the cabin, and about 100 labouring emigrants will be embarked in the steerage.

This is the first result of the measures recently taken by the New Zealand Company to spread information in Germany respecting New Zealand; and we are informed that great probability exists that the emigration thence will be followed up with spirit next season. Mr. John N. Beit, of Hamburg, whom the Company some time since appointed its agent in Germany, wrote a little pamphlet containing an account of the Company's Settlements; and many of the papers issued by the Company have been translated into the German language, and extensively circulated. A spirit of enquiry has been thus awakened, and the results are the purchase of land to a considerable amount, and the despatch of the first body of German emigrants to New Zealand. Mr. Beit himself proceeds to Nelson, accompanied by a large family; and two clergymen, sent out by the North German Mission, will also form part of the expedition. We believe that the whole of the arrangements respecting the ship have been made by the parties themselves; and that the labouring emigrants have been carefully selected according to the regulations of the Company for English emigrants. Several vine-dressers are of the number, and Mr. Beit has expressed his determination to attempt the cultivation of the vine at Nelson.

We hail with pleasure this commencement of a German emigration to the Company's settlements. The number of emigrants who leave Germany annually is about 22,000 souls, the greater part of whom emigrate to the United States or Canada: and it has been calculated that these do not possess less than from 15*l* to 20*l* per head: many of these are of that "intermediate class" which has just gone out in the fore-cabin of the *Phœbe*, and would be a most valuable acquisition to New Zealand. We have little doubt, from all we can learn, that a considerable stream of emigration will now be kept up, particularly when accounts shall have been received from this expedition. Messrs. De Chapeaurouge and Co., a well known and most respectable mercantile firm at Hamburg, have accepted the agency of the Company, and have taken up the subject with great spirit; and we may look forward to the despatch of another vessel in the course of next spring, with a fresh batch of settlers for Wellington or Nelson.

[The Company have an agent at Boulogne, but we are not aware that it has led to any useful result. We think the appointment of an agent for Belgium would be more successful. The Belgians would form most useful settlers in New Zealand.]

THE ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLE.—We understand that the characters of the *Mary* intend to carry out the economical principle with some modifications in detail. The price will not be so low as in the *Phœbe*, as that was too low to pay the shipowners, and the dietary will, we are assured, be somewhat improved; moreover, the feature of a fore-cabin passage will be retained. In our next, we shall be in a condition to speak more positively on the subject. We hope the arrangements will be such as to secure public confidence.

DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.—The *Phœbe* left Gravesend on the 16th, for Nelson and Wellington. We have said so much of this vessel elsewhere, that we shall merely express our perfect satisfaction with the arrangements, which we watched and inspected throughout. The following is an account of the passengers:—Chief cabin: adults, 25; children, 10; 35. Fore cabin: adults, 23; children, 10; 33. Steerage: adults, 71; children, 44; 115. Total, 183 souls. The following are the names of the chief cabin passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, and seven children (Mr. Greenwood is the surgeon-superintendent of the ship); Mr. and Mrs. Boddington, and child; Mr. Edward Boddington; Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth, and three children; the Rev. Mr. Duncan, a Scottish Missionary, and Mrs. Duncan; two sons of the Rev. Mr. Wetherell, of Ticehurst, in Sussex, and nephews of Sir C. Wetherell; Mr. W. Akroyd; Mr. Eugene Bellairs; Mr. T. R. Fearon; Mr. R. Gordon; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. E. Hodgson; Mr. Jordan; Mr. Keeley; Mr. R. Law; Mr. J. M. Farlane; Mr. Donald Sinclair; Mr. G. Stubbs; and Mr. T. Standish.

## NEW PLYMOUTH.

## THE TESTIMONY OF EYE WITNESSES.

THE favourable opinion which had been formed of the locality of New Plymouth, has been repeatedly confirmed by letters published in this journal, by settlers of all classes, and those which we print to-day add to the testimony of eye-witnesses already received. The only subject of regret has been the want of a port; but this, in some measure remedied by the moorings sent out by the New Zealand Company, and there is reason to hope that, at no very distant day, advantage may be taken of apparently a very eligible site to construct a harbour for small vessels. New Plymouth, however, will be an agricultural and grazing country, and not a commercial settlement. Commerce there doubtless will be, and indeed is; but it will be subordinate to agriculture, which is suited as well to the habits of the people as the character of the district. In accordance with this view, the suburban lands are greater favourites than the town lots; the importation of cattle and sheep is making progress; and the settlers are seriously turning their thoughts to productive industry. The letters which we publish below afford most satisfactory evidence of the progress of the Colony generally, and altogether justify the most confident anticipations of success:—

COPY OF A LETTER FROM JOHN GEORGE COOKE, ESQ., NEW PLYMOUTH, TO THOMAS WOOLCOMBE, ESQ.

New Plymouth, Taranaki, April 16, 1842.

MY DEAR WOOLCOMBE,—I have to thank you for a long epistle, per Timandra, for which I am truly grateful, as likewise for the vine cuttings, although I am sorry to say they are all dead and consequently useless. I have sent Colmady an approved method of conveying cuttings and plants to the colonies, and which has been attended with success, and I look for a larger importation about next November.

I have been absent at Port Nicholson for the last six weeks, and during my stay with Francis Molesworth I agreed to accompany him and two other Wellington colonists, Mr. Watt and Captain Daniells, to the Manawatu and Wanganui rivers. We were absent a fortnight and had a very pleasant trip: indeed the Manawatu is a very fine district, much beyond that of Wanganui, but not to be compared with Taranaki. I found Molesworth living on the banks of the Hutt, which as you know is about 8 miles from Wellington, from whence there is now a good road, and ardently engaged in all his agricultural pursuits, clearing, sowing, cropping, and reaping the well earned fruits of his judicious foresight. Every one, without thought, when first he announced his bold determination of plunging into the heart of a New Zealand forest, predicted his ruin; he, having calculated the chances better than his advisers, had resolution enough to set manfully to work, and although his expenditure and outlay in clearing must have been heavy at the outset, I believe has been amply repaid. His example has been followed by other agriculturists, and the valley of the Hutt is now occupied by a busy race of clearers and improvers. I do not think that one can estimate too highly the efforts of this really useful man—others have talked—he has performed. He is now contemplating, together with many other colonists, carrying on the same noble and good work on the banks of the Manawatu, and every well-wisher to New Zealand must pray for his success. I hope I have not bored you with, perhaps, a recapitulation of what you have heard long before; but it is impossible to go to Port Nicholson and refuse one's admiration and praise to the most enterprising person that has left England. He is, indeed, a beau-ideal of all an Anglo New Zealander should be.

In consequence of poor Liardet's sad accident, and the consequent derangement of affairs at Taranaki, Colonel Wakefield decided upon visiting this place, and taking Nelson Haven *en route*. The Brougham, a very fine barque, chartered by the Company, being at his disposal, he sailed from Port Nicholson on the 2d March, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, the chief police magistrate at Port Nicholson, and myself. We had rather a stormy day and night in the straits, the wind blowing fresh from N. W., but shifting to the Eastward; on the 4th March, it enabled us to run, or rather to attempt running, through the passage between D'Urville's Island, and the main. This passage has been surveyed by some French "Enseigne de Vaisseau," and the chart of it is very incorrect. Although favoured by a very fine easterly wind right aft, the tide, which happened to be setting out, was of such strength, from the narrowness of the channel, that it drove us on the rock, not two boats' length from the larboard shore, which rose above our heads, bold, rugged, and precipitous. We remained in this unpleasant predicament for eight hours, when the tide flowing, again carried us bodily off, taking part of the forefoot and false keel away—unshipping the rudder. We anchored immediately, and at day-break shipped our rudder. We found that she made no water, and were exceedingly glad to have got off so cheap. The next day we arrived at Nelson Haven. It occasioned great surprise to many of the Colonists at Taranaki, when informed of the formation of a settlement in Blind Bay, that Mr. Carrington should have overlooked it, as he told us that he knew nothing of this harbour—Nelson Haven or Wakata—on his visiting Blind Bay in the Brougham's first trip there in 1841. This mystery, to my eyes, was now cleared up; for the harbour, which is formed by a narrow sandspit running out in a semicircular direction from the main land, is nearly invisible until you are in it, when off Pepin Island; but from this cause I can easily believe that not a soul on board knew anything about the harbour.

Inside this spit of sand you find a perfect mill-pond capable of holding seventeen or eighteen large vessels, and a great many more small craft. The town, at least the principal part of it, has been laid out in a flat piece of ground at the north eastern extremity of the harbour. They have an enterprising, intelligent set of colonists, and one of the most admirable of men at their head in Captain Arthur Wakefield. Everybody speaks of him in the highest terms of praise, as being indefatigable in his exertions to promote the prosperity and welfare of the colony. I cannot state anything regarding the nature of the land about Nelson. Immediately in the vicinity of the town it is barren and hilly, but the surveyors inform me that there is very good land in the vicinity. I cannot help thinking, however, that we shall supply Nelson with produce for some time. It is very happily situated to enable us to carry on a constant interchange of commodities with them, it being only eighteen hours sail

from hence, and the prevailing winds favourable both for going and returning. A small vessel, 75 tons, owned by Post Nicholson people, left this place yesterday for Nelson, with 100 pigs, and 40 tons of potatoes, by which I have but little doubt that he will clear from these to four hundred pounds, owing to the scarcity of provisions at Nelson at present. If we once have small coasting vessels, built on the Waitera, we shall be able to carry on a constant trade with Nelson. But, to return to our expedition in the Brougham. Having hauled her up on a sandy point, admirably suited for docks or patent slips, and inspected her bottom, we repaired the same forthwith, and departed from Nelson on the 16th March, but were driven into Astrolabe Roads, by a heavy norwester. We sailed again on the 19th, and managed to strike on a dangerous rock, which lies half way between Adele Island and Point Nord, on the main land: it is not mentioned in any of the French charts, but was discovered by Captain Wakefield when here with the Whitty and Will Watch. We could not find that she had sustained any material damage, for thanks to the Hindostane builder, the old Brougham is as tough as teak and nails can make her. We arrived here on the following afternoon, Sunday 20th. We found, to our great delight, that the Timandra had arrived, remained upwards of a fortnight, enjoying the most lovely weather during the whole of her stay, and had landed her cargo, passengers, and emigrants, with the most perfect safety. We made fast to one of the buoys that she laid down, and went on shore. It came on to blow during the night from N.W., when the old Brougham slipped and stood out to sea, where she lay until the end of the gale, with the greatest ease and safety. Captain Robertson, said, moreover, that there was now no more danger in coming to Taranaki than to any other port of New Zealand. Colonel Wakefield remained here three days, and expressed himself delighted with the country and its fertility. Mr. Murphy also was loud in its praises. I mention this latter fact, as I hear there is a probability of his being our future agent. I sincerely trust it may be so, as I believe him to be eminently qualified for such a situation. He is an active, intelligent, gentlemanly man, and well versed in colonization. Soon after my arrival here, a small vessel arrived from Port Nicholson, with eight working bullocks and a horse that I had purchased at that place. Four of these bullocks were from King and Cutfield; they were landed in admirable order, and I have the satisfaction of seeing them plough every day. Colonel Wakefield's visit has produced some good results. A road to the Waitera has been commenced, and another bridge road talked of to connect Wanganui with this place. When that is effected I shall be able to ride to Port Nicholson in five or six days. We have commenced making bricks here, and only want the actual existence of limestone in the vicinity being confirmed to make a great quantity. In Massacre Bay the Nelson people have found both coal and lime; I saw specimens of both when at Nelson. The lime was particularly good. You will receive by Liardet a specimen of the coal that our miners have discovered on the Waitera.

If you see any part of this letter that you think fit to put into the *New Zealand Journal*, you are very welcome. I shall try and persuade our emigrants to write. I know a great many of them have written in the warmest praise of our favoured district, and all the complaints that I have heard, arise only from the drunken, the idle, and worthless portion of the community—fellows who would do good no where.

You will be anxious to hear something of the natives, who seem a quiet, inoffensive people, very affectionate, and well pleased to find so many white people pouring in upon them. The greater part of the population in Cook's Straits originally came from Taranaki. This name alone has a magical effect upon them. Whenever I mentioned Taranaki to any natives in the straits, they began to cry like children, and made a thousand enquiries about old friends, old paths, gardens, rivers, &c. &c. The secret wish now universally felt amongst them, is to return to that paradise, from whence they were driven by war and its consequent atrocities. They have been of great service to us, helping us to build our houses, supplying us with pigs and potatoes, and doing numerous kind offices by us.

— has been selling off his large stock of goods, and has built a large house and wholesale store. He intends going home to England, and bringing out the remainder of his family, and is going to cultivate his country land under the superintendence of his factorum. Mr. Webster is appointed Collector of Customs, and is, at present, at Port Nicholson. The — are selling off their goods rapidly, and intend following their professions, I believe.

I am delighted to hear, and to know, that you are not forgetting us at home, and that Henry Petre's example is to be followed by many of his friends. I do not think that any younger sons can do better. If they would exchange an idle, precarious existence in England for a delicious climate, fertile lands, an active and useful life in the diamond of the Pacific, let them embark for this our happy island, with every prospect of soon making an honourable and comfortable competence.

I have omitted writing on a great many subjects which I could have wished to have done, from having some compassion on your time and patience, and am, &c.,

JOHN GEORGE COOKE.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER AUBREY, ESQ., NEW PLYMOUTH, TO WILLIAM BRIDGES, ESQ., NEW ZEALAND HOUSE, PLYMOUTH.

10th May, 1842.

DEAR BRIDGES.—On my departure I promised to write you now and then from the Southern Hemisphere. I received your letter, and was quite delighted to hear that colonial affairs were going on so well at home. I am sorry that many here are not of the same favourable opinion, but then you know it is the privilege of Englishmen to grumble—a privilege they very often abuse. I confess I was very much disappointed at first at our not having a harbour, but then we have so many advantages which the other settlements have not, that I am quite reconciled to it. What we are most in want of at present is capital. A few capitalists would be every thing. Farming upon a large scale has not yet commenced, owing to the Suburbans not having been given out till the 18th of last month, about three weeks ago.

By the by, Captain King has just arrived in the Jupiter from Sidney, with a cargo of cattle. He was one month coming, and met with very bad weather on the way. Owing to his not having proper divisions put

up he has lost a great number of cattle. She has brought three passengers, one of whom is said to have brought a large capital with him. By the Jupiter we have received a good stock of flour and other goods, but every thing is sold dear, in order to cover Captain King's loss. Captain King, I hear, is about to make two trips more, to bring over the remainder of the stock which he purchased. The Jupiter is now riding at the moorings brought out by the Timandra, with a strong gale from the north west. It would be a good thing for the place had we two or three sets of moorings, as we would then have vessels riding off our roadstead in perfect confidence, and without having to run when a north wester came on.

We have lost a colonist in Mr. Weekes. His land here is very valuable. The remaining Pilgrim Fathers are all here. The Bryans have proved themselves the most industrious set yet brought out to this colony. I can name many at this moment who have become independent, which is saying a good deal, considering they paid very high prices for the land they bought, and have only been fifteen months out.

The Brougham was in sight yesterday, with Mr. Wickstead, our principal agent on board, to replace poor Liardet, whose loss is deeply regretted by the whole colony. I have seen some of the Wellington papers. They don't contain much news, but are most bitter in their abuse of Captain Hobson. The natives seem very troublesome to the Waikanae people; no wonder, as government sent them no protection whatever. We are too strong here to fear any molestation whatever.

Nelson is thriving, according to the Gazette. I am in hopes that the last mentioned place will be of much assistance to our settlement, as there does not seem to be much land in the vicinity.

We had news of Auckland through two gentlemen who came overland. They described the place as having a very fine harbour, but indifferent land, with a population of three thousand. It appears indeed proved beyond all doubt, that we have the best land of any settlement as yet established in these islands. The rural sections will be given out in about one month from this time, on the Waitera, a river capable of admitting vessels of 200 tons, with flat all around it for 20, perhaps for 30 miles—soil which will not require manure for these next forty years. I expect a great deal of the coasting trade will be carried on there. Since my arrival here, I have been very often engaged in the pig trade, sometimes one hundred miles north, and at others the same distance south from this place. On your acknowledging this I shall give you a full true and particular account of one of these excursions. In the mean time, I beg to remain, yours, &c. ALEX. AUBREY.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAM BAYLY, YEOMAN, LATE OF CLAWTON, IN DEVONSHIRE, TO HIS PARENTS.

New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand,  
February 29th, 1842.

DEAR FATHER,—Through all the mercies of God, I thank Him, through Christ, that I now have an opportunity of sending you a few lines of our affairs and health; we are all in tolerable health at present; Mr. and Mrs. Veale and family connexions are all well.

Now, what I send you is with my own judgment; if I write anything incorrect I shall err in judgment. When first we arrived in Cook's Straits, we saw the Cape Farwell on the right and Mount Egmont on the left; we then sailed for Cloudy bay, but its right name is Port Underwood; there we were ordered to receive our instructions to the New Plymouth settlement; we there sailed, but no information. Then we sailed to Port Nicholson, or otherwise Wellington; there Captain King saw Colonel Wakefield, and received information to our distant land; we were there two weeks, and I was on shore much of the time. I travelled for days and found nothing but mountains for miles, which could not be cultivated whatsoever by no means. There were at a distance two farms; Francis Molesworth and another gentleman had many acres of wheat tilled and looking well; but I thought we were ruined, to hear so many complaints that this island the great parts were mountains, which could not be cultivated by no means. Then we weighed anchor and sailed again for Port Underwood, to ballast our ship, for we were light, not fit to stand a sea in the straits; there we were a fortnight, and I travelled for days mountains a great part, some perpendicular, which no man ever went over; it is a beautiful harbour as in the known world. A few Europeans and a great many natives; Europeans keep on the whaling station, and every one a grog shop; they are drunkards, the worst of drunkards, in this place; and so in Port Nicholson they are, the great part, the worst that ever a sober man saw. One day, Wm. Bassett and went down to the bottom of the harbour, in a boat, about six miles, to a Wesleyan missionary; his name is Ironside; there we dined with him and had much conversation. I said, "Do you know anything about Taranaki, New Plymouth settlement?" "Yes, well; I have travelled over and over it, and found it the garden of New Zealand." And now I have seen it, and upwards of six months experience, and found it, by the mouth of another Wesleyan missionary—his name is Creed—all to be true. Here are thousands and tens of thousands of acres so level as can be found in England; I would say, when the land is cleaned, all that I have seen, that the plough shall go over nineteen acres out of twenty. The soil is very deep in high land as well as low. I believe for climate and soil not better to be found in the known world. I know a man that has tilled the third crop of potatoes in the same piece of ground, and I am expecting a crop within twelve months. In front of my house there are many acres of potatoes, Indian corn, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, cabbages, greens, turnips, radishes, and many things else; and you may till this in five hundred acres together, as well as here, and answer well. There is fern, bush, and timber land to clean; fern and bush extend about two miles back from the sea shore; then the timber. This fern and bush supposed anciently to be timber land, destroyed by the natives and tilled. This fern and bush land, first you must cut it all down and dry it well, then set fire to it, and it will burn the very surface of the earth; you may pull up a great part of the moats with a trifle of mattock labour. Bush and fern land will pay the first crop for cleaning, and a good crop will pay double; for the first crop must be potatoes; for many years past they averaged in Sydney 6s. a ton, and they are eight or ten this present, and have been more. Tons have been brought by vessels and sold at 14d. per lb. in this place. Natives have plenty, and they know how to sell as well as we know how to buy. Francis Molesworth, Esq.,

in Port Nicholson, has cleaned many acres last year of timber land, tilled it to potatoes, sent them to Sydney, which has paid him fifteen pounds per acre more than all seed and labour of cleaning the land; but he had an excellent crop—twelve tons in an acre; since he has tilled it to wheat, and how it has harvested I have not heard. I have now in the ear, in my house, wheat, barley, and oats, fine a sample as ever I wish to see, grown in this place; but the second crop is much finer than the first; and our Rev. Mr. Creed says, since his experience, the more tilled the better the crop.

Thomas and I have cleaned one town section each, and tilled to many sorts; beans, peas, cabbage, greens, pumpkins, melons, radishes, turnips, do well; French beans and carrots not answer.

I have built two houses with wood on my town section, sixteen feet by sixteen and a half, with a wood floor under, and a sley on the back, seven feet by sixteen and a half, with a cob chimney; the wood is of one tree, it is of red pine. William Bassett, and Roberts, the sawyer, from Bude, sawed the great part of it, 5,000 feet, and T. Oxenham, and T. Neale, 2,000, which makes 7,000 feet, which cost about 1l per hundred. Roberts I paid 25l; Oxenham 19l 12s; and William Bassett's 25l I had not to pay.

Now I state to you about content and discontent of minds of men. Our town here is fixed and cannot be altered, and here is no harbour for any ships to lay in safety. Now, here are agents for a company of town land purchasers, from Yorkshire, in England; these company of gentlemen have bought in all these South Sea settlements quantities of town land, and sold to an immense profit; those agents are much displeased with this place; they have ten per cent. for letting and selling. Here is no harbour, and they have no view for doing anything for themselves; at present they can let and sell, but not for expectations nor advantage. Next come suburban land purchasers; they are pleased because here is no harbour. The suburban land is a belt of land all round the town; sold in England much more per section than country land. Next comes country land purchasers. About four months ago our noble Governor, and principal agent for the Company, landed here, and a few days after some one told him that ten miles down there is a large river that a small vessel might go up a long way. He went in a boat and surveyed it, and found that a large schooner might go up in it a long distance, thirteen to sixteen feet of water high water mark in the mouth of the river; this land was not purchased in England. Our Governor went direct to Governor Hobson, and he granted him sixteen miles along the sea shore, and eight back in the interior; that is the extent of all our settlement at present. Now I, and all us early-choice country land purchasers, poor unworthy creatures, seem to be pretty well pleased. Samuel Fishley has the seven section for choice. Thomas has the twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, and I have the twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty; which he intended to choose by this large river Waitera; where, at a future day, he expects to export and import handy by our farms; for there is beautiful land, and all say that we early-choice country land purchasers have been worth double to any. Now we have been intruded upon for want of an harbour; two small crafts have traded here, and they have charged so much for freight of goods from our neighbouring settlements, Port Nicholson, and others, as they do from England. Here they are all against us; we have land level and rich; they have good harbours and mountains which cannot be cultivated. We shall increase, but they must decrease. I am living on my own town section; James has bought one of my town and country sections, and living on it; Bunde built his house. Thomas is living in my house at present. The Carrington road leads on before my door into the interior. Across my section runs a large rivulet of water, a never-failing stream, out of my right, across the road into the Ewaoki river, eighteen to twenty-two feet fall of water in one quarter of an acre. A mill might be erected without any interruption; here is iron ore in abundance, has been proved, and this water is most convenient for cleaning of that. A sawing machine, and many other machinery might be erected.

Now, I think, about six or eight weeks we shall have our land ready for choice; the work has all been done by the day, and the wages have been 5s per day. Now, for some weeks, the best men have had one pound a week in cash, 10lb of beef, 10lb of flour, 1lb of tea, and 1½lb of sugar. Second class of men 14s a week; rations as before mentioned.

I should have sent to you before, but no good opportunity. Our governor Liardet is going to leave to-morrow morning, bound for England; this I have sent by his servant to Devonport, England; so no more at present, dear father.

Dear Mother,—This I hope will find you all in good health, as it leaves me at present; my family, Thomas and James, are all well; we have buried our dear little baby; nine weeks old when he died. We had a long voyage; our family was not on land, after we went on board at Plymouth, until landed here at New Plymouth, six months and three days on board. The ship Timandra, that left Old Plymouth, arrived here last Wednesday, with all emigrants landed safe. It is a trial for a family that has been reared well, to be closed up, as we were, in the voyage; but thanks be to Him that cared for us over the wide and boundless ocean; and now we may all pray thim that bought us with a price on the cross, under our own vine and fig tree, and no one dare lawfully to make us afraid. Here we have a view of doing something for a family. The best trades are shoemakers, carpenters, and joiners; but farmers will be the best, I believe, for the land is good. I am glad I am here; I would choose hundreds of farms here that might break a large breach with less labour than that I last broke upon Grensworthy farm. Carpenters' wages 8s per days; shoemakers—men's high shoes, 11.5s per pair; labourers, 5s to 7s a day. Not much employment for blacksmiths at present. Masons, 7s to 9s per perch; servant girls, 20l a year. Betsy Kerslake has bargained for 20l a year. Tell them all that have a mind to come here, if they have money they can do well; but lazy men and drunkards have no business here. Teetotallers are the men for this place, and they are the most looked upon. I am a staunch teetotalter, thank God for it; I have never used a drop since I left England. Drunkards are utterly disdained in this place; it is dreadful. Tell Samuel Northey that I shall write to him in a few weeks. Tell Mr. John Veale, Ashwater, Mr. Richard and Shadrach Beale, and Mr. Fary, Muckworthy, that we are all well; so no more at present from your affectionate son,  
WILLIAM BAYLY.

## GEOLOGY OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM ROBERT OXLAND, ESQ., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, PLYMOUTH, TO THOMAS WOOLCOMBE, ESQ., MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND BOARD NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Plymouth, Nov. 14, 1842.

Sir,—In accordance with Mr. Bridges' request, I have sent you the following report of the minerals from New Plymouth, sent to me for examination:—

The sample No. I., is a piece of Hornblende rock, the principal constituents of which are silica, magnesia, alumina, containing about twelve per cent. of lime. It is a very hard rough stone, and, if obtainable in any quantity, well adapted for building purposes and the making of roads.

The mineral No. II., from the remains of recent marine shells still attached to it, is evidently from the sea-shore, and is a sample of excellent fine-grained mudic, containing about 50 per cent. of sulphur. It is, therefore, well adapted for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

No. III. is an earthy phosphate of iron, which is sometimes used in considerable quantities as a pigment. The colour of this sample is a delicate bluish grey, and very clean. As this mineral is generally found in a clay or mud, associated with animal remains, it is very probable that the soil from which it is obtained may be found, on examination, to contain phosphates that may be rendered of some considerable value for agricultural purposes.

The sample No. IV., marked coal, was probably obtained from a partial deposit of vegetable matter, resembling the coal deposits of the primitive geological districts of Great Britain. Perfect coal would not therefore be likely to be met with in the immediate neighbourhood of such a deposit.

Judging from the character of these minerals, if they were all obtained from the same district, the country would be likely to resemble the primitive geological districts of Devon and Cornwall, rich in metalliferous deposits, but not likely to produce coal.

Sample No. V., 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 about 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. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ROBERT OXLAND.

## MEETING AT BATH.

REPORT OF A MEETING HELD AT THE CASTLE AND BALL INN, BATH, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

The chair was taken shortly after two o'clock, by Captain Blundell, late of the 11th Dragoons. Proposed by W. T. Blair, Esq., seconded by Mr. Cotterell.

The chairman stated that he was quite unprepared for the honour that had been conferred on him; that, like the majority of those present, he had himself come for information respecting the colony; he would, however, willingly discharge the duties imposed on him. He called upon Mr. James Rundall to explain the advantages of the colony, which he did in a most lucid and impartial statement, the reading of which occupied nearly an hour; and he supported his own opinions by those of practical individuals of the most undoubted veracity, parties who have from time to time visited, or are now settled in, the colony. He mentioned as his authorities, among others, Captain Cook, J. L. Nicholas, Esq., C. P. Darwin, Esq. (Naturalist), the Rev. W. Yate (Missionary), Dr. Dieffenbach (Naturalist), Honourable Mr. Petre, Colonel Wakefield, and many others, both public and private. The whole was listened to with the utmost attention and interest. He particularly dwelt on the subjects of climate, and soil, the natives, the productions of whale oil, and bone, fish, timber, flax, and many other vegetable and mineral productions, drawing attention to the enormous increase of the size of vegetables obtained by the colonists since their arrival in the country. He finished his address by pointing out generally to those who contemplated emigrating; the mode of procedure they ought to adopt, according to the means at their disposal. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Bennett read a letter from Mr. Geo. Earp, the late member of Council at Auckland, from the district of Wellington. Mr. Bennett explained that this letter was received by him only the previous day, without any intention on either his part, or that of the writer, that it was to be made public; as, however, it bore so strong a testimony to the superiority of the Colony, he had much pleasure in reading it. We have only room for the following short extract:—"In most colonies there is a probability, or rather a possibility, of success; in New Zealand, with common care and application, there is almost a certainty of success."

Mr. Palmer was then introduced to the meeting; he stated that he had been out in the Colony, to which he intended returning again in the course of a few days; that he was going out to Nelson as an agricultural settler, having already visited that settlement, and those of Wellington and New Plymouth, and having passed the greatest part of the time he was in the country at the last-named settlements. The remarks he had to offer applied principally to them: he fully corroborated the favourable accounts that had already been furnished to the meeting. Several questions were then put to him by different gentlemen present, as to the conduct of the natives, the expense of clearing, and the productiveness of the soil, as well as the healthfulness of the climate, to all of which the most satisfactory answers were elicited, that the natives were on the most friendly terms with the settlers, raised large supplies of potatoes, &c., for them, that the expense of clearing the timber land was valued at 8l an acre, the fern land at about 2l. He had scattered wheat on the ground which, without having any care bestowed on it, had flourished surprisingly.

A gentleman remarked, that he had recently returned from New South Wales; that he had been for a considerable period in Van Diemens Land; that the expense of clearing the timber land there was, owing to the extreme hardness of the wood, reckoned at 20l. an acre; and that, in New South Wales, there was already a steady demand for the sawn timber of New Zealand.

Mr. Saunders stated that his brother had gone out to the colony with

a strong feeling of hostility to the natives, whom he considered it would be necessary to exterminate, in order to ensure the prosperity of the settlers; he was, however, happy to say, this feeling had been quite done away with, by the good conduct of the natives, the friendly manner in which they received the Europeans, and the valuable services they had rendered to them. It was his brother's opinion that the natives set an example worthy of imitation by the whites, some of whom, he regretted to say, had completely lost themselves by their want of adherence to temperate habits. This charge could not be maintained against the former, whose sobriety was combined with industry, leading to the most happy and encouraging results.

The Chairman observed, that he had satisfied himself as to the dependence which could be placed in the natives, as well as to the earnest attention that had been paid to their interest and welfare; and were he not fully satisfied on this point, he never would have become a purchaser of land in the colony, which he had recently secured, with the intention of shortly removing to the settlement of Nelson with his family.

Captain Stuart then rose to address the meeting. He wished to state as his opinion, from all he had seen and heard (and he had been in most parts of the world), that New Zealand was the only colony in which the rights of the natives were respected, and their interests fairly and honourably considered. He had great pleasure in bearing his testimony to this encouraging fact, and he at the same time wished every prosperity might attend the benevolent exertions of those now engaged in so praiseworthy an object.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. James Keene, seconded by Mr. Saunders, and carried unanimously:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, from the documents read, and statements made in point of health, agriculture, and commerce, the colony of New Zealand is in the highest degree eligible as a place for emigration."

After unanimously passing a vote of thanks to Mr. James Rundall for the highly valuable and interesting information connected with the colony, furnished by him, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## CABIN PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR,—I have read your several papers on Economy in Cabin Passages, with which I entirely concur; and I think you have said enough to show, not only that the New Zealand Company should adopt it as a principle, but that owners would do well to adopt it as a plan likely to pay them better than the old system of high charges. I think with you, that the Company put the charges too low for the shipowner, and, in the long run, neither they nor any one else have an interest in placing the charges on too low a scale. The charge should have a fair profit, but not an exorbitant rate of profit; and it is a well-known principle, that a moderate rate of profit always yields a larger total profit than an immoderate rate.

I have a good deal of experience in the subject under notice, and I know that a lower charge can be made. The dietary by the Phoenix, I reckon to have cost somewhere between 144 10s and 151 10s (my calculation 14l 17s 6d). Now, taking it at 15l, the balance of 16l-10s would not pay for the space occupied by the passenger, his ton of luggage, and the freight of the food he will consume; and I think those who have been accustomed to the ordinary comforts of the middle class will find the fare a little hard to put up with, especially in the little comforts of tea, sugar, and so forth.

What the cabin passenger wants is a plain and wholesome table, without luxuries, but all the materials to be of good quality; and this can be done, to my certain knowledge, for 50l—aye, and that, too, better than many of the "dear" ships, if report speaks the truth. For 50l a reasonable shipowner could furnish—

Fresh meat every day, and enough for all.

Poultry once or even twice a week.

Baked bread for breakfast (which should not be used new).

Tea, coffee, loaf sugar of good quality, the former of reasonable strength.

A bottle of good ale or porter.

A cow to afford milk.

I advise parties who go out, to have a proper understanding on all these points.\* Fresh meat every day may be in such quantities as to create a scramble—it should be enough for all; ditto poultry, when furnished. A baking every third day should be sufficient, and the cabin "bread," called on shore, biscuit, should be the best. (I like seconds, but all do not, and it may be half and half.) The tea, &c., being free from duty, it is a mean and paltry saving to cheat passengers in the quality or the quantity. A cow, I need scarcely add, is a great addition to comfort, and when well treated, they thrive well.

One word for, and to, the shipowners. Complaints are often made of the quality of provisions; it frequently arises from their dealing with "long-shore" people. The people who make a business of supplying ships with every thing, fancy they can palm any trash upon a shipmaster. Owners should deal with respectable shipping houses, who supply merchants—I mean for such things as tea, coffee, and sugar, ale, beer, and wines. By adhering to this rule, they would often save their credit.

AN OLD HAND.

## ECONOMY IN CABIN PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR—I have read the article "Economy in Cabin Passages" in the last Journal with much interest, and I am glad the New Zealand Company have adopted such an improved system, for how much more advantageous it is in every respect to the really useful class of colonists, to pay 30l for an individual, or 50l for a man and wife, with an ample supply of good plain diet, quite equal to what the majority of them have been accus-

\* An agreement might be drawn up between the owners (or brokers) of the one part, and one or more passengers on behalf of themselves and fellow passengers of the other part, containing all the necessary stipulation. We agree with our correspondent that 50l. is ample for the best cabin table, except wine, ever put on board a ship. We have a communicator contending that 30 guineas is enough—it will appear in our next.—Ed. N. Z. J.

tomed to, rather than 75l or 90l, with a luxurious diet, with hock and champagne, only calculated to unfit them for the mode of life they are about to adopt—a leading to intemperance, which, from various sources, I am sorry to find is so prevalent amongst all classes both in Wellington and Nelson, and which loudly calls upon the Directors for their earnest remonstrance, and strongly marked disapproval, for every drunkard is a great loss in an infant colony especially, both on account of his bad example and exhausting his income unprofitably, whilst every industrious and well-conducted person, whether rich or poor, is a great gain.

But the immediate object of my writing is to call thy attention to the 9th and 10th line of the aforesaid article:—"We have also heard of some fore cabin passengers, and although we are not very sanguine that that class will become very numerous, &c." and to express my regret that any such check upon this very useful and important class should have issued in the *New Zealand Journal*, for I submit that the well-selected free emigrant, and the fore-cabin passenger, is really of much more value in a young colony than the majority of the capitalists who have gone out to these colonies.\* Thou admits that "the capitalists who are prone to emigrate are men with only a few hundreds, &c." Then I say, whilst they are slightly in advance, in point of capital, they are very inferior in point of usefulness, in consequence of their previous mode of life, &c., &c., though I gladly admit there are many bright exceptions, and here I would quote an extract from a letter which I have seen, bearing honourable tribute to Sir William Molesworth's brother at Wellington.

"The Proprietor most distinguished for general usefulness is Mr. Molesworth; his means are not great, but he has steadily persevered under all discouragements, and to him are the thanks of all interested due, &c."

I fear I have already trespassed too much; but I incline just to add a pleasing incident which occurred to me on board the *Phoebe*, only a few hours before she left the West India Docks:—

I got into conversation with an old man, who, I believe, farms a little land in the west of England. He told me that one of his sons went to Nelson, per *Will Watch*, as a surveyor's labourer, who sent home very good accounts, and that he had already saved 50l (which was better than drinking it I was pleased to hear the old man add); that a second son had since gone, and that he was now come to see a third son off (an honest looking young man, about 25, standing near). He remarked there was no chance for his sons in this country, and he was cheered in parting with them, though in all probability never to meet again, feeling assured that it was for their benefit, though in a distant land.

It would be well if many small farmers would look at the subject in the same healthy state of mind, and follow the example here set.

I am, thy friend, respectfully,

HENRY TUCKETT.

11 Mo. 17, 1842, South-street, Finsbury.

#### THE PHEBE.

Ship *Phoebe*, off Deal, November 18, 1842.

Mr. Editor—I cannot leave the country without publicly expressing my satisfaction, and returning my thanks to the directors of the *New Zealand Company*, for the liberality displayed, and the excellent arrangements made, for the comfort of the passengers on board of the *Phoebe*. They have not merely performed their promises, but have exceeded them, particularly in the dietary; numerous articles (some of them luxuries) having been added since the first list was made public. Their views have been admirably carried out by that very efficient officer, Captain Reeve, to whom, also, we are much indebted; and I feel much pleasure in stating that, as being the only return I can make for his kindness and urbanity, and extreme attention to the wants and wishes of myself and fellow-passengers. We are also indebted to our worthy surgeon, Mr. Greenwood, for many valuable suggestions, which were no sooner made than carried into effect. In Captain Dale I feel fully persuaded we have a mild, gentlemanly man, as well as an able sailor. This will add to the pleasure of the voyage, which I trust will be a prosperous one.

Having now had an opportunity of seeing much of my fellow-passengers, it may not be out of place to state that I think them well adapted for making good colonists. I feel quite convinced that a more useful body of men have never yet left England in one ship for *New Zealand*. The fore-cabin passengers are a superior class to what many would imagine, and who would have been altogether lost to the colony, if it had not been for the admirable system of providing a comfortable passage for them at a reasonable rate. After the success that has attended this, the first experiment of the economical system, I think every one must be convinced of the practicability of carrying it out. Of its importance there can be no difference of opinion; and in leaving England I have to request a continuance of your able advocacy of it. It must not be suffered even to lag, but as one vessel is sent off, another upon the same system must be laid on. I am satisfied to leave this in your hands, and now beg to direct your attention to the other subjects that require to be kept before the public.

These are an association of landowners as so ably advocated in the *New Zealand Portfolio*, No. 3. I was in hopes of seeing this in operation before I left, and that we should have had the pleasure of carrying out these good tidings to the colony. The matter rests with you. I know of several who are anxious to become members, and who are merely waiting for some one to take the lead. I shall not dwell upon the advantages that would attend an operation like the one in question, these have been fully stated in the pamphlet referred to. Next to in importance an association of landowners comes a loan bank†—until this is established it is not probable, or even possible, that much progress will be made in agriculture. The clearing of land is not so very expensive as many imagine, still it is a great task, and which would be materially lightened by pecuniary assistance. One hundred pounds per section might be safely advanced, and interest at 10 or 12½ per cent. could be well afforded. The two subjects just mentioned, I trust, will not be

lost sight of. I consider them of the utmost importance to the welfare of *New Zealand*. In the colony we shall be prepared to do our parts, and only hope our friends in England will do theirs. Before concluding, allow me to say that I disagree in the remarks in your last leader respecting fore-cabin passengers. I believe, if encouraged, they will be very numerous, and if like those on board the *Phoebe*, they will be an acquisition to the colony. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. BODDINGTON.

#### ON MR. STOW'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir,—In the *Colonial Gazette*, of the 2d inst., appears a letter, dated Adelaide, South Australia, April 27, 1842, from Mr. Thomas Quinton Stow. The professed object of this letter was to communicate to his friend, who had made inquiries from him on the subject, his views of the Colony of South Australia.

He divides his matter under the following heads:—1. Scenery and aspect. 2. Climate. 3. Land. 4. Water. 5. Stock. 6. Commerce, trade, and money. 7. Progress and prospects. 8. Religion. 9. Comparison with other Colonies. Upon all these points, his views are highly favourable to South Australia, and it is not my wish to object to any part relative to that Colony; but I do most decidedly protest against what he has advanced under the ninth head relative to *New Zealand*, his information regarding which was manifestly most inaccurate.

He admits that *New Zealand* "will some day be a fine country. In point of climate, it is, I suppose, more European than this." But this is followed by his saying—"Some complain bitterly of its seven months' rain and squalls." He also says—"It has, like ourselves, to contend with a crisis, arising from expenditure, and returns too slow to meet the first outlay. We learn that the struggle has already commenced, and it is aggravated by the nature of the country, which requires a fearful amount of labour to clear, by the want of extensive pastures, and the difficulty of obtaining stock, such losses having hitherto been sustained by transporting stock to new Colonies; but traders and speculators cannot now be tempted by the high prices offered. This will be a serious difficulty. We are happy in escaping these disadvantages, and, consequently, have the prospect of getting out of our difficulties much more quietly. We have myriads of acres into which the plough may strike at once. We have vast tracts of pasturage, and we have obtained, by overland passage, a quarter of a million of sheep, with a corresponding portion of cattle, horses, &c."

In contradiction of so much of this as is unfavourable to *New Zealand*, we have the evidence of numerous undoubted authorities, commencing with Captain Cook in the year 1770, and extending to Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., Superintendent at Nelson, who is corroborated by the surveys of Messrs. Tuckett, Barnicoat, and Cotterell, bearing the very same date as the letter of Mr. Stow, viz., April, 1842.

So far from injurious rains and squalls for seven months; Captain Wakefield had lived under canvass for seven months, without being once wet; and, as to winds, it is a known fact, in the case of *New Zealand*, that they freshen the air, and render it more salubrious.

With respect to glutted markets, however to be deprecated on behalf of importers and producers, they are not an unmixed evil, as it is to be recollected that they are favourable to consumers, who form so much larger a portion of the community, and certain it is that the depression of market prices in Australia, has resulted advantageously to *New Zealand*, by enabling its settlers to obtain supplies on economical terms.

This has been particularly the case as regards live stock. With respect to the facilities enjoyed by South Australia, of obtaining overland supplies from Sydney of sheep, as well as cattle, horses, &c., how much greater is the advantage possessed by *New Zealand*, of obtaining them by a short sea voyage.

There is abundant evidence that the assertion of a want of "extensive pasturage," must be the effect of imperfect information, and that *New Zealand* may also boast of having "myriads of acres into which the plough may strike at once."

It is also inconsistent with unquestionable evidence, that *New Zealand* "requires a fearful amount of labour to clear," it having been well ascertained that for 2l 10s per acre, land can be rendered available for many purposes, and that for 12l 10s per acre, it can be almost perfectly cleared. In short, excellent as no doubt are the resources and means of prosperity possessed by Australia, as proved by a progress of unexampled rapidity in colonization, the same points of excellence may be claimed for *New Zealand* in no respects inferior, and in many superior.

It is a most important consideration that *New Zealand* possesses great advantage over Australia, in regard to three vast sources of commerce and wealth, as well as for affording a wide field for the extension of British shipping, and the increase of British seamen, viz., its indigenous flax, its timber (particularly spars and wood adapted for ship-building,) and its local advantages for the prosecution of the whale fishery.

Of flax the supply is inexhaustible, and the market for it almost unlimited. There is no land in *New Zealand* so inferior, or so ill-situated, as to be unsuited to it, and such is the varieties of its qualities, as to render it convertible to every purpose for which hemp and flax are required, from the cable to the manufacture of fine cambric.

These three sources of commerce with Great Britain, will ensure return cargoes for all ships bringing emigrants, so as to cheapen materially both outward and homeward freights, and the charges for passages to and fro.

Another superiority of *New Zealand* is, that the aborigines are by many degrees a better race than the native population of Australia; they are so tractable, intelligent, and well-disposed, as to be found capable of undertaking situations of considerable responsibility; they make also valuable seamen, and some have even proved themselves good and trustworthy helmsmen. Yours respectfully,

F.

Bath, 8th November, 1842.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLONEL WAKEFIELD TO HIS SISTER, MRS. TORLLESE.

Wellington, June 3, 1842.

"You will be glad to hear that Emily\* arrived safely, and in excellent health. The Saxtons seem also to have been very kind to her on the voyage, and the old maid to have looked after her very well; on the

\* Colonel Wakefield's daughter.

\* Our friend has misconceived our meaning. Our observation merely went to the supposed extent of the class likely to avail themselves of the fore-cabin passage, and in no wise under valued their utility, of which we have a very vivid sense: *en resto* we have recorded our opinion elsewhere.

† We are disposed to rank this first in importance.

whole, she came to me with much less harm from the voyage than I expected, and certainly better than she would have done two years hence.

"The London arrived two days before the Clifford, and I was looking out rather anxiously one evening, when some one brought me word that the Clifford was on the rocks at the heads of the harbour. When I went off it had got dark, and after two hours pulling about in a boat, I found the ship ashore in the harbour, but fortunately on the shingle beach and no harm done; all the party on board were in a great fright, and very glad to see me. The boats I took off soon got the ship off when the tide rose, and I took Emily home by midnight, doubly rejoiced at having her safely landed.

"I think I told you in my last that I had been lately at Nelson, where I saw daily your boy Charles and ———. Nelson has a delightful climate—it never blows a gale there. The settlement promises to exceed Arthur's expectations, and cannot but succeed. The smallness of the harbour alone prevents its putting Wellington in the shade. Arthur's steadiness and uniformity of temper, with unwearied attention to his hobby, have gained him universal good will.

"We are in a ferment here on account of a Land Claim Commission, whose uncalled-for enquiries disturb the settlers and the natives, but I hope to pull through it as I have gone through worse difficulties; otherwise the settlement is most flourishing. Without speculation or unsubstantial prosperity, my labours thicken on me. Three large and one small settlement engross my whole time and interest. Habit, however, is a good schoolmaster, and unvaried good health waits on and aids my occupations. The Bishop is at Auckland; but is expected here. If the Company contrive to pour in population to these parts, I think the seat of government will be fixed here within two years."

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM MR. H. S. TIFFEN TO HIS FATHER, AT NYTHE. April 2d, 1842.

I have been drawing maps to send to New Zealand House. Two fine districts are now opening, Manewatu and Wanganui; each will contain upwards of 60,000 acres, situated on the borders of two fine rivers, both navigable to coasting schooners. But little is known of the interior of New Zealand. Mr. Brees has commenced forming roads into the interior; we expect, therefore, that land will fall. We shall be ahead of the sales in July. We had a frost yesterday: to-day is quite July weather.

7th and 8th.—The Manewatu and other lands were opened for selection. On the first day, two of the natives came to look on; on the 8th, about fifty of them, men, women, and children, came to the office, requesting payment (*utu*) for their land. They went away, very well satisfied. One of the elder chiefs looked over the plan of all the districts, and understood it well: he gave us several new names—one of them, a small river named Opan, he wrote down, and exceedingly well too. One of the natives had a black hat bound with crape, and stuck all round with feathers; he had whitish trowsers and a frock coat; occasionally he wears a stock. I forget the old fellow's name, but he is a great chief. I was smoking, and had half the party come to me for fire—rather close contact, a maurie's woolley head lighting a pipe by a fellow's cigar while in his mouth. Tattooing is going out of fashion very much. Nearly all the natives have a great hole in the ears, through which they pass a bit of ribbon, and suspend a shark's tooth or some stone ornament. They are very clever carvers. Their war canoes are splendid. Their *hangi* (a sort of walking and shew spear) are very well finished, some of them are invaluable, as being descended from ancestors famed in war.

April 20. To day I went into Captain Smith's garden, and received a valuable present of parsley, lettuce, lupin, French marygolds, and endive plants. He has a large garden, cabbages 12 feet round, onions 20 feet round, roses, sweet briars, geraniums, fruit trees, and all kinds of vegetables. When the proper season arrives, I wish you would send the &c. &c., seeds, and &c. &c., bulbs. I dare say the New Zealand Company will send them out cheaply.

A Mechanic's Institute was formed last night; from what I hear, (for I was prevented from attending) it was well supported. I shall be a contributor, following your example in promoting matters of usefulness, if not with purse, what is more valuable, with personal exertion. I have purchased land for a garden, and sown a lot of radishes, carrots, onions, &c., and put out 2,500 cabbages. I saw two fine wild fuschia to-day, but not in bloom. We felt a slight shock of an earthquake on the 15th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, Nov. 24, 1842.

SIR,—In the last number of your journal, I addressed you upon the popular measure which the New Zealand Company had adopted of chartering vessels on an economical scale, by which means a most valuable class of emigrants, who were prohibited from leaving England before on account of the high price of the passage, had taken advantage of the cheap system, and sailed by the *Phœbe*.

I have been pleased also to see that the opinions you have expressed coincide entirely with every sentiment I have heard uttered in favour of the plan by those interested in the permanent prosperity and success of the Colony. It must, therefore, have afforded you the greatest satisfaction, as it was gratifying to myself and friends, to see that the system which you so powerfully advocated, and which, as an experiment, has succeeded so signally, was about to be repeated by the Company chartering a second ship on the same principle. From all I can learn, it appears that the Directors, on the 3d of the present month, took up a ship called the *Mary*, the property, or part property, I understand, of one of their body. The vessel was publicly announced—I say publicly, because a card, intimating that the *Mary* was taken upon the same footing, and at the same prices, as the *Phœbe*, was posted up in the entrance of the New Zealand house. Several friends, as well as myself, who are about to emigrate, rejoiced in the repetition of a measure by which we hoped to reach the Colony at a moderate expense; and one of our party, on the 10th ult., even went so far as to tender a deposit for one of the stern cabins for himself and family; but which was refused, only because the applicant was told at the New Zealand house, that there would be a slight difference between the expense of the stern cabins and the side cabins, and that the price of the former was not yet fixed, but that the applicant might consider himself entitled to the refusal of the stern

cabin, as if the deposit had been already paid. Judge, then, of our disappointment, when, on the following day, it was announced that the owner of the *Mary* had withdrawn her at the Board on the 10th, and made fresh arrangements with another charterer, who modestly advertised the vessel at the old scale of expensive charges. In this transaction, the Directors have shown considerable weakness and a vacillating disposition. I know nothing of the state of the emigration fund, except that I have heard that it is not in an unhealthy condition. But I have heard their conduct severely censured and condemned, and that, too, by landed proprietors resident in England. The experiment of the *Phœbe* gave a stimulus to the sale of the Company's lands at Nelson; and, if I am rightly informed, more land was disposed of between the taking up and sailing of the *Phœbe* than had been sold for some months previously. The Directors, therefore, who are the representatives of the New Zealand stock proprietors, are imperatively called upon to give an explanation of their wavering conduct, and their reasons for abandoning a measure, which, if persevered in, must have tended more than any other plan which could have been suggested to have increased the prosperity of the settlements, and given an impulse to commerce and agriculture in their colonies. I remain, your obedient servant,

A COLONIST.

[We think our correspondent premature in assuming that the Company has abandoned so good a system. The withdrawal of the *Mary* was wholly unjustifiable, but it was not the act of the Company, though they ought to have insisted on the faithful and honourable performance of the contract. After all, the charterers having failed to get passengers at the high rates, will lay her on a more moderate charge.]

## REVIEW.

*Index Reference to accompany the Plan of the Town of New Plymouth at Taranaki, in New Zealand, from the original Survey.* By Frederick A. Carrington, principal surveyor at the Settlement. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. 8vo., pp. 61.

THIS is an excellent and useful Index, of which the best way to afford our readers a clear conception is to give a sample. The street occupies the centre of the pages, the cross streets branching off at right angles, the "number on the plan" fronts the street, and there is a blank space for the number of the "order of choice," or for the name to be added in MS. Thus:—

Order of Choice.	No. on Plan.	No. on Plan.	Order of Choice.
Weymouth		Street.	
	193	220	
	192	219	
	191	218	
	190	Church	
	189		
	188		
Mt. Edgecombe		Street.	
	188	217	
	187		

Another page is occupied by Weymouth-street, a third by Mount Edgecombe-street, and so on, until the whole are indexed. A similar index for Wellington and Nelson would be of incalculable utility.

## SEEDS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

It is particularly agreeable to observe the reply which Mr. Short has made to the request of a collection to be made of seeds at this time of year, to be sent over to our friends at the Antipodes. But there is more due to him than merely sending the seeds. He has thrown out the idea of a general distribution of them amongst the colonists, and not merely of ornamental flowers, but of useful vegetables. Such owners of magnificent gardens, like those of the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Devon, Lord Ashburton, Lord Bute, &c., have merely to give an order to their gardeners, and the thing is done. But it is possible it may be confined to flowers, and such, in time, after flourishing for a year or two in the Company's Botanical Garden at Wellington, will find their way to the grounds and gardens of individuals. But Mr. Short, at once, sends quantities of the seeds of the best vegetables for general distribution.

There is another matter in which Mr. Short has set the example: he, at once, says he is an absentee proprietor, and is interested with Baron Sturtz in the progress of the colony. This is one of the motives which should actuate every absentee proprietor, not only in sending seeds, but in many other matters. But to return to the seeds, which, although addressed to the Horticultural Society, will, by its means, be distributed throughout the country's settlements. It is probable that, in consequence of Mr. Short's suggestion, they may be forwarded in quantities to the New Zealand House. It becomes, therefore, necessary to request the attention of some gentlemen to the best means of preserving them during the variety of climate through which they must pass before reaching New Zealand. The complaint which Mr. Molesworth made some time back upon the subject, published in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 36 of June 5, 1841, p. 139, and properly commented upon in No. 44, Sept. 18, 1841, p. 238, renders this the more necessary. There is some important information as to the subject in No. 36, June 5, 1841; but as it is now probable that some quantity as well as variety may be sent, the liberty is taken of particularly calling the attention of, and requesting the advice of Mr. Gowen, Sir William Hooker, Dr. Lindley, and Mr. Loudon, as to what may be the safest means of packing seeds—whether packed by the order of the individuals who may be so kind as to collect them, or at the New Zealand House.

It is believed that Mr. Backhouse, nurseryman at York, who has had so much experience in Australia, can render most useful infor-



nection as to this matter. Should this paper catch his eye, he would be rendering a real service to the science, of which he is a great ornament, by addressing the editor. Again, W. Allen, Esq. of Linfield, Sussex, is a botanist, as well as a man celebrated for his scientific knowledge upon a variety of subjects—will he have the kindness to do the same. Some seed of his British moss, as well as the useful vegetables which he cultivates in his "colony at home" at Linfield, would most likely be of great use. The same remark attaches to Samuel Gurney, Esq., of Upton.

This paper cannot be closed without calling the attention, once more, to all absentee proprietors to render their assistance. If they have not gardens of their own their friends frequently have. We will instance one: Dr. Stevenson, of Upper Grosvenor-street, is the owner of a section at Nelson. He has no garden in Grosvenor-street; but in his extensive practice he daily enters the houses of our aristocracy, who have gardens—a word from him would, in many instances, procure seeds from them. W.

### CLEARING THE FOREST.

At page 231 of the *Journal* for Oct. 1, No. 71, most useful information is given as to a stump machine, in use in Canada for eradicating the roots of trees. Not only should drawings of this machine be immediately procured, but the Company should lose no time in sending for one of these machines. There are plenty of machine makers in London who would make them, and emigrant farmers beyond doubt will take them out. The informant of the *Journal* says, "Of course this machine could not be used effectually, at present, in New Zealand, as the stumps should be allowed to remain five or six years in the ground, for the roots partly to decay, when, by means of the machine, they may be extracted with ease." This is a great mistake, if stumps are left to themselves, the shoots become trees again,\* and are called trees growing on stools, but if live stock is turned in, they bite the young shoots off as they rise, which is the only way of killing the root, if this is done a second year the root rapidly dies, and there will be no occasion to wait five or six years.

To prevent the death of the roots, copse-wood in England are always fenced with great care, to guard against stock getting into them, and browsing the young shoots on the stools. Many an acre of copsewood has been destroyed from want of attention to their fences. It is very satisfactory to observe that your correspondent who has been in Canada, states that there "The heaviest timbered land is chopped, logged, burned and fenced, at from twelve to sixteen dollars per acre, or from 2/10s to 3/7s." How different to Mr. Duppa's 40s, and what greater proof can be brought of the benefit of applying the right persons to every thing. It is very similar to Sir Edward Banks taking his Waterloo Bridge stone masons into Argyllshire. A small Company of Canadian choppers or lumbermen would give immediate value to all the hill land round Wellington, they would teach the labouring colonists, and even the natives, "to chop, log, burn, and fence" the forest land, and act the part which Banks's men did to the Argyllshire shepherds and labourers, as related at page 235 of the *Journal*, No. 71, for Oct. 1.

Mr. Gibbon Wakefield's attention should be called to persuading some who understand this business of chopping, to emigrate from Canada to New Zealand. It is indeed obvious that the experience acquired in the backwoods of Canada, and the far West of the United States, makes an excellent immigrant at New Zealand, and as to the individual, it is a change from a cold climate to the finest in the world. W.

**BOTANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**—The vegetation of New Zealand was still in its virgin beauty when the island was visited during Captain Cook's voyage round the world; in a state of luxuriance which is never seen in lands of a corresponding latitude in the northern hemisphere, where cultivation has existed during thousands of years. The vigorous lofty trees in the forests of New Zealand are, from the root to the topmost branches, completely covered with climbing plants; and these climbers are so closely attached to the trees, and so intimately intertwined among the branches, that though their stems be cut—or even the tree round which they climb be hewn down—their blossoms exist suspended from the crown of other trees. In every part of New Zealand there abounds the most luxuriant vegetation—for example, these climbing and twining plants and tree-ferns, which above all love a moist climate; besides the great number of the remarkable and genuine tropical families of plants, sufficiently proving that New Zealand enjoys a climate which harmonizes with that of the southern Europe. The prevailing trees in the woods of New Zealand are what we call evergreens, although deciduous trees, with beautiful green leaves, corresponding to our beech and oak, are not wanting; and both the Forsters frequently remark the pleasing contrast produced by the deciduous and evergreen trees growing together. It is generally known, since Forster's voyage, that many of the arborescent ferns supply food to the inhabitants of New Zealand, and it has been stated on the authority of books that it is the root alone which

\* Our correspondent is quite in error as to growth of shoots from the stumps of trees in wild land. It may be true of a tree cut down in a plantation and the stump and roots left undisturbed, but it is not true where the ground is tilled and the root disturbed, and this too without the turning in of live stock. We have seen thousands of acres with the dead stumps standing thereon, in Canada, as described by our correspondent in No. 71, but we have not much faith in the machine for eradicating the stump, and our impression is, that all schemes for grubbing favour a delusion extremely injurious to the profitable pursuit of agriculture in a new country. When the writer left America in 1834, several machines had been invented for the purpose, but not one had succeeded. Perhaps a Brammer's hydraulic machine would answer the purpose best, but he who cultivates on the American plan (clearing at 4s. an acre), will best succeed in New Zealand.—Ed. N. Z. J.

is eaten. This, however, is not the case. The eatable part of the tree ferns is the juicy amyaceous pith which corresponds with the pith of the Cycas or Sago palm, and produces a stuff like sago, which being roasted, is eaten as bread. Forster describes it copiously; and among other things states that the eatable part of these plants is a white pulpy mass existing in the inner part of the wood, and forming the heart of the stem. I myself, while in the Sandwich islands, have very frequently seen the Kanakas eat the pith of the scrubby ferns; and it is of a sweetish taste, and very nourishing. The cabbage palm, *oreas oleosa*, in New Zealand, thrives in the Lat. 41 deg., while in Chili the palm does not thrive in Lat. 36 deg., "another convincing proof of the superiority of the climate of these fine islands."—*Professor Meyer's Geography of Plants.*

**NEWSPAPER IN THE MAORI LANGUAGE.**—We have been favoured (says the *Sydney Herald*, of June 14) with the first two numbers of the *Maori Gazette*, a newspaper published at Auckland in the native language. It is entitled *Te Kavere O Nui Tirenī Ne Te Rauana I mea Kia fais*. It is printed on a sheet of foolscap, and each number contains some original articles, and several letters, which, we understand, are the production of natives, who have been instructed by the Church Missionaries. We will endeavour to get one or two of the letters translated, in order that our readers may be able to form an opinion of its contents. The effect which this publication, if judiciously edited, will have upon the minds of the native population of New Zealand is likely to be very beneficial, and it is highly creditable to the Government to have started such a publication, the first of the kind in the history of colonisation. [If the last observation be meant to apply to a newspaper in the native language of the country settled by Europeans, it is not correct. In America there is the *Cherokee Phoenix*—a newspaper in the Cherokee tongue, conducted by native Indians in all its departments.]

**PUMPKIN SOUP.**—Cut four or five thick slices of pumpkin into small pieces, put them on the fire with as much water as will cover the bottom of your saucepan; add eight or ten onions, and when all is sufficiently boiled to pulp, pass it through a cullender; then put three or four onions previously sliced, when they are fried of a light brown, add to them your pulp, with as much milk as will render the whole of the consistency of thick cream. Toasted bread, cut in slices, is an improvement. Passengers going in a ship which carries a milch cow, may, at this season of the year, have an excellent soup from England to New Zealand. Let any intended emigrant who reads this receipt, try it at this time. It is universally to be met with at the first tables in France, care being taken not to bruise the pumpkins; if they are hung up by the stalk to a ceiling, they will keep from October to May. W.

**WHEEL COULTER FOR PLOUGHS AND SCARIFIERS.**—Referring to the article on Farming, in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 71, of Oct. 1, p. 236, this instrument, from the printer's being unable to introduce a drawing, is hardly sufficiently described to be understood. At the end of a common coultter, instead of its being pointed, is attached a circular wheel, from four to six inches in diameter. It is made of iron, but the circular edge is tipped for half an inch with steel, and made perfectly sharp as a knife. Its circular form, first of all, depresses the vegetable which is meant to be turned in by the breast of the plough, and the edge cuts it as a knife would. Of course it cannot be used in stony land, or very hard clays, but in mixed soils, it is an excellent implement. The Company should send out a couple of them to each of their settlements, the cost of them can hardly exceed 10s each. One of the Directors, Lord Petre, can procure them without difficulty. The tines of scarifiers should be sent to every settlement, but as the second angle depends upon the handle, a complete scarifier should be sent to Wellington as a model to the rest. But let the settlers remember, that they are not obliged to continue the form of the frame, but adopt that most convenient to work between the stumps of the trees; bearing always in mind, that the principle of the scarifier is the two angles, that of the tine, and that of the handle combined. W.

**FURZE.**—This is the season for taking the seed of this plant, and there are few more important plants to cultivate at New Zealand than this. It has been frequently mentioned in the course of the New Zealand—once taken good root, it no longer is attended with the expense of labour, in continual cultivation; cut young and green with a hook, and passed through a common chaff-cutter, it is excellent food for stock, and like lucern may be cut three times a-year. It never grows better than on steep hills and banks: it must become a valuable plant in the neighbourhood of Wellington, where, according to Mr. Perry, every cottager will soon have his cow: it will become their food for some months, and will be carried from the adjoining hills in bundles upon the backs of asses. Again, as soon as inclosures are made, and quicks planted, of whatever sort, it will be sown in a row, on the top of the bank, as their natural protector. W.

**CHARRING TIMBER.**—Mr. Charles Terry, in his *New Zealand*, p. 235, has the following passage upon this subject:—"They place the spar longitudinally over a brisk fire of wood on the beach, turning the spar quickly, until the surface is charred, which evaporates the aqueous particles within the vessels of the wood." Their object in doing this, is to render the wood lighter for masts or spars for shipping. That thus charring is made use of for another purpose, besides that of preserving it when put into the ground. As the inclosures progress, hurdles must come into use in vast quantities, as a defence for the young hedge rows. Charring the feet of them, for at least fifteen inches, will be found of essential service; thus treated, they will last many years. W.

The George Fyfe sailed from Table Bay on the 14th September, for New Zealand. It will be recollected that she had engaged to call at the Cape of Good Hope for horses.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO

THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Tables of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, Sixpence.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. on an advantages which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published Oct. 1), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. was published on the 1st of November, and contains Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 170, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 25th of next month.

## EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

Just completed, in large folio, price 3s, coloured, **A PLAN of the TOWN of NELSON**, beautifully engraved on copper, from the original Survey by F. TUCKETT, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company; showing the numbers and orders of choice of the Allotments.

Just published, in imperial folio, price 4s, coloured, **A PLAN of the TOWN of NEW PLYMOUTH**, drawn on stone from the original Survey by FREDERICK A. CARRINGTON, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company.

In demy octavo, price 1s 6d, sewed, **AN INDEX REFERENCE to the above PLAN**, being a KEY to the Numbers of the Allotments. The Plan and Index Reference together, price 3s.

In demy octavo, price 1s, **LATEST INFORMATION from the SETTLEMENT of NEW PLYMOUTH**, comprising Letters from Settlers there, with an Account of its general Products and its Agricultural and Commercial Capabilities, &c.

In post octavo, price 2s 6d, cloth, **NARRATIVE of a RESIDENCE in Various PARTS of NEW ZEALAND**, giving a Complete Account of that highly interesting Country.

By CHARLES HEAPHY, Esq. The Fifth Edition, demy octavo, with Map and Plates, Price 3s, cloth.

**AN ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENTS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY**, from personal Observations during a residence there. By the Hon. HENRY WILLIAM PETRE.

"These excellent works contain recent and most valuable information respecting New Zealand, and the honourable and talented authors have given satisfactory proof of their sincerity, by having returned to New Zealand as their now adopted country and permanent home."—London Review.

Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, London; where all the works connected with New Zealand may be procured, complete lists of which will be sent (free), on application, to any part of the kingdom.

Just published, price 2s 6d, **A MAP of the TOWN and COAST of the New Plymouth Settlement, New Zealand.** By C. CARRINGTON, Esq., Surveyor. J. C. Hailes, 104, Leadenhall-street; Smith and Son, 172, Strand.

**A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN**, who intends shortly to leave England for the purpose of settling and practising in the town of Wellington, will be happy to undertake the Agencies of Land held by the proprietors in this country. The most unexceptionable references will be given. Address, prepaid, F. S., 17, Devereux-court, Temple.

FOR **WELLINGTON and NELSON, NEW ZEALAND**, the Splendid New Ship, MARY, A. 1. 600 Tons Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. ———, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Docks.

The Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers, having seven-feet height between Decks. Carries an experienced surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. John Ridgway and Co., Liverpool; or to PHILLIPS and TIFLADY, Swora Brokers, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices. NELSON.—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.

CONSIGNMENTS can be forwarded to their Correspondents at the above Settlements. EMIGRATION—Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged. NEW ZEALAND COMPANY—Shares can be purchased or sold through the undersigned.

ALL COLONIAL BUSINESS transacted, and every information given by EDMUND J. WHEELER & Co., Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

## REGULAR TRADERS FOR AUSTRALIA.

Warranted to sail from Gravesend the 15th December; last shipping day the 16th December, FOR

**WELLINGTON, NELSON, and AUCKLAND, (NEW ZEALAND)**, the fast-sailing British-built Ship, TYNE, A. 1. 650 tons burthen. Coppered and copper-fastened. CHARLES ROBERTSON, Commander. Lying in the London Dock.

This splendid vessel, built expressly for the Southern Trade, has elegant accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks being remarkably lofty and airy, she offers a first-rate opportunity for a limited number of Steerage Passengers. Carries an experienced surgeon.

The charge for a Chief Cabin Passage is 42l; Steerage, 20l. In both cases a liberal dietary is included. Captain Robertson, who has just returned from his second voyage to New Zealand, will be happy to afford information to intending settlers.

Will Sail from Gravesend the 25th November, and Portsmouth the 1st December, with strict punctuality (wind and weather permitting.)

## TO EMIGRANTS.—A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL,

No. 2, price 7l. with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

**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.

## TO EMIGRANTS to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &amp;c.

RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co., KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IROns, WONGEY for building and domestic purposes; Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes in Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carts, Timber, Carriages, Hand Threshing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies.

"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 Gosger's "South Australia," page 126

## CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL (late Ladbrook and Co., Bank.)

Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen stely arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Prospectuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to

SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.

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**A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the TOWN of NEW PLYMOUTH.** Drawn on Stone, from the original Survey by Frederick A. Carrington, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company.

In demy 8vo., price 1s 6d, sewed, **AN INDEX REFERENCE to accompany the above Plan: being a Key to the Numbers of the Allotments.**

In a few days, in large Folio, price 5s, coloured, **A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN of the Town of NELSON**, beautifully executed on copper, from the original Surveys by Frederick Tuckett, Surveyor to the New Zealand Company; showing the numbers and orders of choice of the Allotments.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 45 Cornhill. To be obtained also at the New Zealand House, London and Plymouth.

## NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS. OUTFITS to NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, and the COLONIES.

E. J. MONNEY & 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, 105, Fenchurch-street.

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

**BERTUMPFEL & CLARK, INVENTORS and MANUFACTURERS of the IMPROVED SPERM, STERINE, and TALLOW CANDLE MOULDS and FRAMES**, respectively in-vented by Merchants and Shippers to the Colonies, or other Foreign Possessions, they can be supplied with Moulds and Frames of superior quality, and great durability, at very Moderate Prices, at the shortest possible notice. Settlers and Emigrants can be furnished with Moulds, and all the requisite apparatus for making their own Candles, in small quantities.

Manufactory, 68, Albany Street, Regent's Park, London; where may be had Machines for cutting Soap in quarter, half, three-quarter, and one-pound pieces, without weighing, and the Improved and Patent Hot House and Garden Syringes.

## 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 at 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 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.

## THIS DAY,

In post 8vo., sewed, price One Shilling, **REASONS for promoting the cultivation of the NEW ZEALAND FLAX.** By F. Dillon Bell, and Frederick Young, Junr. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 45, Cornhill.

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This splendid Ship, built at Yarmouth, has a full poop with first-rate accommodations for Cabin Passengers. Her 'tween decks are 7 ft. high, offering a most excellent opportunity for a limited number of Intermediate and Steerage Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. An engagement will be given for her day of sailing.

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Printed and Published at the office of WILLIAM LARK, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS, of 6 Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "To the Editor," 170, Fleet-street.—Saturday, Nov. 26, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 76.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

PRICE 6D

## OFFICIAL CENSURE OF CAPTAIN HOBSON.

THERE seems every probability that it will be reserved for Captain Hobson, the Governor of New Zealand, to solve a curious problem in our colonial policy, namely—how many malversations of office a governor may safely commit without danger of removal. We mean, of course, malversations acknowledged to be such by his official superiors; for, if the opinions of the suffering people were consulted, the number would be incalculable.

In the volume of parliamentary papers on New Zealand, recently published\*, we find that Captain Hobson has incurred the disapprobation of Lord Stanley for gross malversation of his office, no less than four times within the first six months of the present year, and as some greater delinquencies—greater in official eyes—are yet to come, we shall be anxious to see how long his tenure of office will survive—not his reputation for justice, and even common honesty, for that was forfeited long since in the eyes of those whom he misgoverns—but for governing capacity and ordinary skill in saving the colonial minister from irremediable difficulties. We shall enumerate the occasions on which Lord Stanley has felt himself compelled to censure Governor Hobson: premising that it is an official rule never to weaken a governor's authority by censures on slight occasions, and we believe the history of our colonies will show that a Governor is often removed for incapacity, and, perhaps, received coolly at the colonial-office, whilst a general approval of his conduct is published, to warn all refractory colonists that idle complaints will not be listened to. We have thought over a long list of governors of other colonies, and we can recall no previous case in which a governor has survived four distinct and marked censures—not constructive disapprovals implied by logical ingenuity from complicated masses of despatches—but unequivocal reprimands, signed by the principal secretary of state for the colonies, who is supposed to speak in the Queen's name. If Captain Hobson have one spark of pride, he will at once resign his office. A man endowed with common feelings would hardly remain, a mark for the contempt of the very dogs of Auckland. We shall relate the censures in the order of their date.

The readers of the *New Zealand Journal* have already been made acquainted with a portion of the history of the shameful "official allotment job," as it is usually called, whereby the official people of Auckland were permitted to forestal the public in the choice of the best allotments, at less than half-price. It seems that on the plea that it was necessary the officers of the government should have some shelter for themselves and their families, Sir George Gipps sanctioned an arrangement, allowing officers with upwards of 200*l* per year, to choose sections not exceeding 40 perches, provided they were of fair average value, whilst officers having less than 200*l* per year, were to have allotments not exceeding 20 perches. In the face of this permission (which in itself is a violation of the regulations issued by the Land and Emigration Commissioners), Captain Hobson permitted the first class to choose sections of from 112 to 114 perches, in the very best and most valuable situations, at only the average price of half the sections sold; and besides this, they were allowed a long credit. One of the officers, Lieutenant Shortland, had actually sold his land at three times its value, before he was called upon to pay for it; but a public outcry was raised against this shameful job, and Captain Hobson "sent for the officer and warned him that he would resume the allotment for the government" if he persisted †

Captain Hobson, who scarcely seems to have the moral sense to perceive the difference between right and wrong, says, in his dispatch—"I find it very hard to attach criminality to these transactions. Mr. Shortland has actually paid at the rate of 734*l*. 10*s*. per acre for his land, and it would be the extreme of injustice to oblige him to retain it in his hands if he choose to live elsewhere." This statement is disingenuous, nay, dishonest in two ways: first, it says nothing of the fact that the auction price of the best allotment after Lieutenant Shortland's choice, that is, to use a vulgar but expressive phrase, Lieutenant Shortland's, "leavings," was 1,600*l*. per acre, and the only excuse for the privilege at all was, that the officers should have some place whereon to erect a shelter for themselves and families.

When this transaction was brought before Lord Stanley's notice by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, his Lordship seems to have been doubtful whether a governor could have been guilty of so gross a breach of duty. In a despatch, dated the 24th of

September, 1841,\* addressed to Captain Hobson, his Lordship says:—

"I feel convinced that it will be in your power to disprove the representations which have been communicated to the Commissioners on this subject; but in the highly improbable contingency of such grants of town lands having been made according to the terms described in the memorial, it will be necessary that the persons in whose favour such grants may have been made, should be distinctly apprised that Her Majesty's government cannot recognise the validity of their titles."

But Lord Stanley was mistaken. Captain Hobson could not "disprove the representations" in question; "the highly improbable contingency," had taken place; and Captain Hobson's despatch, from which we have quoted, was from beginning to end such a tissue of quibbles, † that Lord Stanley, in a short despatch, dated 28th January, confirmed the censure we have quoted, or, in other words, made absolute that which he had previously left in a conditional state. ‡

The next chapter in the history of Captain Hobson's degradation arises out of what is known in the colony as the "Russell-Clendon Job." The first part of the history of this transaction has also appeared in our pages. It will be recollected that Captain Hobson, instead of fixing upon a few acres of land at Kororarika, the chosen seat of population, must needs found a town on a barren rock on the opposite side of the Bay, at a spot called Okeati. This place he purchased from a person of the name of Clendon for 13,000*l*, before a single shilling of revenue had been collected in New Zealand. The land was computed at 220 acres: it had cost Capt. Clendon 150*l*, and its value was nominal. There were some good buildings on it; but as Russell is a failure, it is doubtful whether one-fourth or one-fifth of the sum Capt. Hobson paid could be realised. Here the Governor laid out a town, and established an expensive corps of officers, utterly useless to the people of the Bay, and a dead weight on the colonial revenues. Sir George Gipps refused to sanction this job, and when New Zealand was a dependency on New South Wales, he wrote a strong disapproval of Captain Hobson's conduct. But Captain Clendon had an agreement under seal, so that to screen himself from the personal consequences, Captain Hobson was compelled to perpetrate another job, and Captain Clendon was allowed 1,500*l* a year rent, (which some say is about the value of the property), and allowed the first choice of land in the neighbourhood of Auckland, to the extent of thirty acres for every one sold to the Government. The whole subject is laid bare in the volume now before us, § commencing with Captain Hobson's despatch, with its enclosures, and ending with Lord Stanley's reply of the 10th May, 1842, conveying his second disapproval of the Governor's conduct. His lordship says—

"I am of opinion that the information which you furnish on the subject is not sufficient to remove the *prima facie* impression, that in this transaction you have exceeded the proper limits of the discretionary authority vested in you. I see no sufficient proof that land adequate to the purposes might not have been obtained at that part of the Bay of Islands where the settlement is already established ||, nor that it might not have been obtained of Mr. Clendon himself, without entering upon so unnecessarily a large transaction on the part of Government.

"My objection is so strong in principle to the Colonial Government entering upon any of the prevalent land speculations, that had this transaction been of a recent date, and had it been possible to communicate the decision of her Majesty's Government within a limited time, I should, even in the present state of the case, have directed the disallowance of the agreements

"You will understand that you are positively prohibited in future, under any circumstances, from purchasing any land from any individual without the previous sanction of her Majesty's Government. In the present case the previous disallowance of the transaction by the Governor of New South Wales very much increases the responsibility which you have taken on yourself."

As Lord Stanley has directed an immediate sale, we shall soon find that the value is small compared with the enormous price paid.

\* Par. paper, page 130.

† To give our readers a notion of this man's feeble judgment—instead of answering, or attempting to answer, Mr. Sinclair's clear and definite statements, which he ought to have perceived were calculated, unless answered, to damage him very considerably with the Ministry, as well as with the public, he teases Lord Stanley with a long correspondence with a parcel of unknown officials, as to a piece of real or supposed property by which Mr. Sinclair became possessed of certain official information.

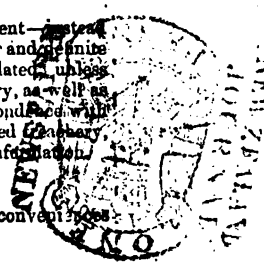
‡ Par. Paper, p. 141.

§ Page 143.

|| This is a censure upon founding towns away from the conventional seat of population.

\* No. 569, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed Aug. 12, 1842.

† Captain Hobson's despatch of 31st July, 1841. Par. paper, 132.



The difference will, we hope, be disallowed by the audit board; at all events it must be the subject of Parliamentary discussion.

The next censure is on account of the crimping transactions, which have already been completely laid before our readers: we now trace it to its conclusion.

In a despatch dated August 5, 1841, Captain Hobson says—

"The second" (that is the accusation of "crimping") I deny in distinct and positive terms; premising, however, that I did cause to be hired for the service of the Government in erecting this house the mechanics and labourers mentioned in the margin (eight sawyers, two stonemasons, four carpenters, five labourers—saying nothing of their wives and families), for whom a free passage was provided in a ship that was casually passing between these ports; but so far from this step being taken in a clandestine manner, I advertised for workmen generally throughout the colony, without reference to Port Nicholson more than any other settlement where there might be men wanting employment."

Captain Hobson must think Lord Stanley a fool, or he would not palm such balderdash on him, as an answer to the accusation. He begins by a denial, and then admits the whole case against him. Every sentence involves a *petitio principii*. The ship which was "casually" passing, was the ship which took down the instructions to advertise for mechanics and labourers, and then took them to Auckland. No one ever accused Captain Hobson of taking the step in a "clandestine" manner, the complaint was, that he advertised for labourers openly; in short, that his profligacy appeared stark-naked before the world; but it is not the less profligacy—not the less a reasonable subject of complaint—and thanks to Lord Stanley, not the less an object of censure. He advertised generally about the colony—that is, he advertised to the stones and trees elsewhere, and to the stones, trees, mechanics, and labourers of Wellington. But happily, Lord Stanley saw through the flimsy veil which Captain Hobson would have cast before his eyes, and in a despatch, dated 24th June, 1842, he says—

"On this point,"—that is the abduction of labourers from Port Nicholson to Auckland—"I cannot disguise from you my opinion, that in offering a free passage to Auckland to mechanics, who had been introduced into the Company's settlements at their expense, you judged erroneously. To have accepted from such persons a spontaneous tender of service would have been unobjectionable; but I think that the public funds at your disposal were not properly applied, and that your authority as governor, was not judiciously exerted in raising inducements to move those persons to quit the service in which they had originally engaged."

The last subject on which Capt. Hobson has incurred the censure of the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies is, the indecent tone of hostility which he permits himself to use towards the Company, their agents, and the settlers. We have often complained of this, but of late we have desisted, under the impression that it was impossible to impart to a person, utterly ignorant of the common courtesies of decent society, a proper sense of the conduct and bearing proper between persons of a certain rank in society. Lord Stanley makes an attempt to reform the Governor's manners in this behalf; but we know the difficulty of reforming the habits of a person of Capt. Hobson's age, and we are prepared for a complete failure of his lordship's well-meant effort. The public censure, however, is not the less complete.

"I have to impress upon you," his lordship says, "the propriety on all occasions of treating the Company, their agents, and their settlers, with the utmost consideration and courtesy; co-operating with them to the best of your ability in carrying on their operations, so far as you can do so consistently with the interest of others whom you are bound to protect, and affording them every reasonable facility and encouragement; and I trust that, relying on my determination, on the part of the Government, not to suffer any undue assumption or encroachment upon your authority by their agents or any other persons, you will be especially careful, not only in substance, but in form and expression, not to give them any reasonable ground for offence. I make this observation the rather because, in one of your letters addressed to Capt. Wakefield, I notice an expression apparently imputing "gambling speculations" to some of the Company's proceedings, which, on re-consideration, I think you will be of opinion had better have been omitted." [Par. paper, p. 163.]

Such are the censures which Captain Hobson's conduct has drawn down upon him thus early in his career, but the most decided cause of censure in the eyes of his government is yet to be disclosed. His enormous expenditure must not only be condemned, but must be put an end to. In the three years ending 1842, he must have created a debt of, at least, 100,000*l.* How is this to be liquidated? Evidently by a destruction of the government emigration fund, and, therefore, at the expense of future land sales and future revenue. Captain Hobson, in short, in perpetuating his first job, sowed the seed of the failure of his own system, and he will bury himself in the ruins.

#### THE ATHENÆUM AND NEW ZEALAND.\*

SOME wise men have expressed wonder how the apples get into the dumplings; but whatever doubt may exist upon this point, certain

\* We entirely agree with this doctrine. The free motion of labour between all the settlements is conducive to general prosperity.

† *New Zealand; its Advantages and Prospects as a British Colony, &c. &c.* By Charles Terry, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. London. Boone, 1842.—*New Zealand Portfolio* (conducted by H. S. Chapman, Esq., Barrister. No. IV.): on the *Financial Condition of New Zealand*. By Charles Terry, Esq. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., and Chambers. 1842.

are we that apple-dumplings cannot be made without apples. The *Athenæum* of last week asserts that they can. We join issue on this point. "Why not," says a writer in that publication, in a review of Mr. Terry's work on *New Zealand*—"why not sell land at first cost to labourers themselves? The desire to encourage capital betrays the true character of your philanthropy. The object of right legislation is to increase, not the wealth, but the happiness of society," &c. &c. Has the *Athenæum* been studying the political economy of Robert Owen, or on what other principles does it propose to increase the happiness of society in a new colony, by selling land to rare labourers, without guaranteeing a fund of capital to employ them? Of the evils resulting to society from the imperfect distribution of property in old countries, we are as fully sensible as our contemporaries; but imperfect distribution implies, at least, that there exists something to be distributed; that production is, at least, going on as well as distribution. Combination of labour, and consequent production, are only to be secured by limiting the supply of land, and proportioning it to the demands of capital and labour. If land, indeed, were sold to the labourer at first cost, who is to pay his passage? Such a present of land would be like the Eastern monarch's present of an elephant to the courtier whom he wished to ruin by the expensive honour of maintaining it. So much for the process of "selling land to the gaping crowd at advanced prices."

We perfectly agree with our critic, that "the colony which is constituted, in the first instance, of two widely separated classes, rich proprietors and mere labourers, starts into life with a precociousness which threatens early corruption and decay." But what such a colony has to do with the present question, we should be glad to know. Surely, it is not meant to be asserted that in the colonies of Nelson, Wellington, and New Plymouth, these two extremes only are to be found, when it is notorious that the great bulk of these colonists consisted of men of moderate fortune, bent on improving their position in a wider and healthier field than distempered England. "Take but degree away, untune that string," and we dare say, with the *Athenæum* and Mr. Shakspeare, we may look out for anything but harmony, or peace and good will and prosperity. The supposition is altogether irrelevant; and, as we do not believe the *Athenæum* to be a fool, none knows better than that abstract gentleman the irrelevancy of the position he has taken. The actual want in New Zealand is a few more rich men; the "effect defective" of deficient capital is the very matter now to be remedied.

"The founding of a colony now-a-days," our philosopher regrets, "is no longer a paternal act of Government, dictated by charity and prudence, but a mere mercantile speculation." We shall not now enter upon a discussion of the principles of colonisation hitherto pursued by English paternal governments—we hold our own opinions, which we share with a pretty large school, as to the prudence and charity which dictated their adoption and realisation. But, while satisfied that "mercantile speculation," under due restraint, is a more effective and a purer instrument of colonisation than any Government we have as yet possessed, we may observe that all hope is not lost for those who prefer the paternal principles of the Colonial office. A Government settlement does exist in New Zealand, on the principles carried out in which Mr. Terry almost exclusively comments, principles, indeed, to be pretty well learnt from the balance-sheet of its Colonial Secretary, and the discussions, which we report elsewhere, of a public meeting of its inhabitants. Who, indeed, can doubt the paternal source of such a colony, who is told that the first estimate included the "prudent and charitable" provision of: 8,000*l.* for gaols, and 140*l.* for schoolmasters!

The writer in the *Athenæum*, no doubt, desires to be generous and impartial in his judgment of the motives and principles of New Zealand colonisers,—and his real object is, as he expresses it, to save intending emigrants from ruin, and he is heartily convinced that, his facts being as represented, his unfavourable conclusions are incontrovertible. Now, there are two sorts of partiality—one exhibited in erroneous statements—the other, in deficient statements. Of the positive partiality we acquit this critic—of his negative partiality, we leave our readers to judge. In the first place—and this were almost sufficient,—even had Mr. Terry come to the conclusions imputed to him by his critic—his judgment was formed confessedly, not from the whole of New Zealand, but from a part, that, to wit, in the neighbourhood of the Houraki Gulf; and the capabilities of Taranaki, and many other portions of the south of the North Island, and the whole of the Middle Island, are clearly adverted to only on hearsay by Mr. Terry.

Every credit, however, is given to Mr. Terry by this reviewer; Mr. Terry, in fact, is, in his eyes, the only writer to be trusted on the subject. Those who have embarked their capital in the new colony, are interested partisans, not to be listened to for a moment, on their prospects in this land of their adoption. Thus Mr. Heaphy, who asserts that the expense of clearing land will not amount to the half of 40*l.*, is "a partisan"—the truth being, that we could bring forward the evidence of dozens of individuals who have actually cleared their land, and profitably too, at half of 20*l.*, and less. We think it sufficient on this head to introduce here one sentence from a statement on the subject, which appeared in No. 72:—

"The letter of Mr. Smith, which Captain Lardet has sent to the Directors of the New Zealand Company, stating that land in New Zealand may be cleared for 16*l.*, is founded in error, as much as Mr. Duppa's statement was at 40*l.* The first account we have of clearing in New Zealand was at an expense of 12*l.* per acre. That was too much, but it was a first trial conducted by inexperience; yet it is far below the sum Mr. Duppa stated. We have reason to believe that the land so cleared was over cleared, that is, the American system was neglected, and Eng-

lish error prevailed. But their clearing has been since done much lower. We believe at 10*l* and even 8*l*; and it will be seen, from a quotation from a letter from New Plymouth, that land may be cleared for 10*l*, and for agricultural purposes for half that sum. To this we have no doubt it will come."

Of the present expensive transport of timber in New Zealand; of the inefficient preparation of New Zealand flax; and of the poor returns of the whale fisheries, as at present conducted, we have no doubt. But the expensive transport of timber in a rude country, as yet deficient in all means of intercommunication, and in labour and capital to establish them; the hitherto unprosperous traffic in an article, the preparation of which has been hitherto entrusted to the ignorance and incapacity of native women; and the decline of the whaling business, arising from various causes which do not affect its capabilities, are, as regards the hopes and prospects of New Zealand, but analogous to the obstacles which at first detracted from the profitability of the Cornish mines; of the cotton plant of America, which, before the invention of Whitney, was a drag; and of any commercial undertaking whatever, pursued without organized method and judicious co-operation. "The native women have ceased to prepare the New Zealand flax:" we wonder if the native women would find it a whit more profitable to undertake the manufacture of calicoes by hand. "New Zealand has neither the advantage of a tropical climate, nor of fruits and vegetables indigenous to such climates growing there abundantly and spontaneously." Neither has England.

"Time and population and accumulated labour" (query, is this equivalent to the capital the flow of which to the colony it was mere selfishness to encourage?) "are required to give value to the land in New Zealand." Merchandise and jobbing, says the critic, in effect, will alone pay in such a country at first. "Are we to believe, therefore, that agriculture is anomalously profitable in New Zealand," in a country possessed of none of the advantages of a tropical climate, and in which fruits and vegetables indigenous in such regions do not grow abundantly and spontaneously. First of all, whatever may be the character of the territory known to Mr. Terry, that namely round Auckland, every evidence from Captain Cook downwards gives a very different account of the southern districts. Mountains, and high fern, and marshes, and dense forests may, doubtless, be found in New Zealand as elsewhere, but we have the authority even of a resident in Auckland that such is anything but the general character of the country, and that the north and the south materially differ.

The country, to the southward of Auckland, people, generally speaking, have but little idea of. I will endeavour to explain; and why it has a richness the northern parts of the island have not—the whole vast interior is amphitheatre; the hills rise all round the coast; the inland part is here and there, at long distances, marked with a patch of forest, or a mountain, like specks upon the plain. This plain is watered by three rivers, which, in their courses, have carried the good soil from the hills, in its current through a thousand streams, over the country. For ages these deposits have existed, I have no doubt, and they are there still, of a rich alluvial character, for future ages to produce abundant crops from. At the frith of the Thames this character of country ceases; it is no longer a figure of the kind described, but irregular, not watered plains of such great extent, but abounding in spots of good land and valuable timber.—Letter from a Correspondent of the Auckland Standard, side New Zealand Journal, No. 75.

We shall not now enter, in imitation of our critic, upon any *a priori* argument in opposition to his, with the view of demonstrating that agriculture *must* be profitable. A few facts will set at rest the practical question. Mr. Francis Molesworth's successful experiments are well known, by which he cleared 15*l* an acre from a potato crop, and the following extract from a homely, but sensible and practical West of England yeoman, who has invested his savings in the New Plymouth colony, will, we are confident, meet with favourable attention, and have due weight with the judicious and unprejudiced reader:—

"One day, Wm. Bassett and I went down to the bottom of the harbour, in a boat, about six miles, to a Wesleyan missionary; his name is Ironside; there we dined with him and had much conversation. I said, "Do you know anything about Taranaki New Plymouth settlement?" "Yes, well; I have travelled over and over it, and found it the garden of New Zealand." And now I have seen it, and upwards of six months' experience, and found it, by the mouth of another Wesleyan missionary (his name is Creed), all to be true. Here are thousands and tens of thousands of acres as level as can be found in England; I would say, when the land is cleared, all that I have seen, that the plough should go over nineteen acres out of twenty. The soil is very deep in high land as well as low. I believe for climate and soil not better to be found in the known world. I know a man that has tilled the third crop of potatoes in the same piece of ground, and I am expecting a crop within twelve months. In front of my house there are many acres of potatoes, Indian corn, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, cabbage, greens, turnips, radishes, and many things else; and you may till this in five hundred acres together, as well as here, and answer well. There is fern, bush, and timber land to clean; fern and bush extend about two miles back from the sea shore; then the timber. This fern and bush supposed anciently to be timber land, destroyed by the natives and tilled. This fern and bush land you must first cut it all down and dry it well, then set fire to it, and it will burn the very surface of the earth; you may pull up a great part of the moats with a trade of matook labour. Bush and fern land will pay the first crop for cleaning, and a good crop will pay double; for the first crop must be potatoes; for many years past they averaged in Sydney 6*l* a ton, and they are eight to ten this present, and have been more. Tons have been brought by vessels and been sold at 1*½* per lb in this place. Natives have plenty, and they know how to sell as well as we know how to buy. Francis Molesworth, Esq., in Port Nicholson, has cleaned many acres

last year of timber land, tilled it to potatoes, sent them to Sydney, which has paid him fifteen pounds per acre more than all seed and labour of cleaning the land; but he had an excellent crop—twelve tons in an acre; since he has tilled it to wheat, and how it has harvested, I have not heard. I have now in the ear, in my house, wheat, barley, and oats; as fine a sample as ever I wish to see, grown in this place; but the second crop is much finer than the first; and our Rev. Mr. Creed says, since his experience, the more tilled the better the crop."

To judge of the agricultural resources of England from the barren hills of the Scottish Highlands, would be just as judicious as to infer the character of Taranaki and Blind Bay from the "bare rock of Waitemata."

The scarcity and high price of European labour is an evil which is surely not incurable; the deficient capital must be supplied by the energetic co-operation of the New Zealand landowners in England, in the formation of a Loan Company.

As to the land claims, and the probability that when these are decided, the individual owners of millions of acres will cut the Government and the New Zealand Company out of the market, the notion is ludicrously preposterous. The Government will never admit any consideration for land less than five shillings an acre; and the pound an acre demanded by the Government in selling, includes, or should include, fifteen shillings' worth of labour, and other advantages.

Finally, the natives, it is asserted, "receive but a trifle for their lands, and are looked upon as a helot race by the most philanthropic of the colonists." The natives, for the uncultivated and, to them, comparatively valueless site of Wellington, receive back a tenth of that land, with all its acquired value from combined labour and civilization. If they sold ten useless acres for a peppercorn, they receive back one acre worth from 5*l* to 500*l*; and that property too, scattered as it is over the face of the civilised community, insures their own gradual civilization; while every account of their growing friendliness and attachment to the colonist, refutes the worthless accusation of imputed helotry.

Abounding, as New Zealand does, in all the elements of wealth—mineral and vegetable—in copper, manganese, and iron; the iron sand of the part of the country being declared, on analysis, to be equal to the Swedish, so famous in the manufacture of steel; in marble, quartz, limestone, and coal; in the valuable phenite, so prized by the Chinese, in whose new commerce New Zealand must soon directly or indirectly participate; in cornelians, chalcodony, agate, and jasper; in magnesia, and alum, and sulphur; and producing potatoes, ten and twelve tons to the acre; maize, 80 to 100 bushels on the same quantity of land; wheat, as fine in quality, weight, and extent of crop, as any in Europe, and on land worked by the natives for five or six years without fallow or manure—adapted eminently for the growth of tobacco,—that already grown in limited quantities, realizing in Sydney 4*s* per pound;—and spontaneously producing in abundance an article which, when duly prepared, will, in all probability, add eminently to the resources of the mother country—why, in the name of common reason, must Englishmen go to certain ruin who carry with them English sinews, English courage, English hope, and endurance, to such a country?

We had intended to quote pretty largely from Mr. Terry, in order to exhibit the real animus of his very creditable work, and to demonstrate that the *Athenæum* has been unlucky in fathering its conclusions on Mr. Terry's statements. We shall content ourselves with two or three short sentences, and our quotations the reader will, we guarantee, find to be unqualified by the context. "It is to be hoped," says Mr. Terry, in his preface, "that a humane and just policy may be adopted by the British government and legislature towards a noble race of aborigines, whose native land has resources and capabilities to render it, by judicious means, one of the most valuable colonial appendages of the British crown." Those judicious measures, without which, to use Mr. Terry's words, "the colony will, so soon as the present El Dorado halo is dispelled by common sense and truth, rapidly retrograde into its former insignificance and obscurity," it rests with the Government of England to adopt. It is necessary, for one thing, that they should listen to the complaints of their own colony of Auckland, and send out a governor who can govern.

On the subject of the probable staple of the colony, Mr. Terry, at the same time that he points out the propriety of directing attention more immediately to the growth of food, remarks:—"The flax of New Zealand may more probably become eventually the staple of the colony, as well as wool is of New South Wales," &c. "Imperfect preparation," he adds, "has depreciated its value in the Sydney and European markets." And the judgment of the navy ropemakers upon the rope manufacture from it in 1831, that the nature of the material, and not the manufactured, was to blame, Mr. Terry characterises as "a categorical opinion, without either reason, fact, or proof." Finally, on the general head of agriculture, and the immediate prospects of the colonists of New Zealand, Mr. Terry recommends them to "apply themselves to agricultural pursuits, and when food and labour are cheap, they will direct their capital and energies to bring into play the other natural products, in manufactures, for their own wants, as well as to supply Australia, India, and China, and Spanish America, all of which are not far distant."

Verily, "the impudence of selling the Chatham Islands" to men who go forth with the heroic endeavour to plant there the blessings of knowledge and society, is, to say the least, not so impudent as some other processes that make the angels weep.

The Blenheim, from Plymouth to New Zealand, was spoken on the 5th July, out 25 days. Lat. and long. not mentioned.

## NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA.

"Any permanent beneficial trade between this country and China must be a roundabout one,—goods exported from England to China, and goods exported from China to third markets, in order to balance our transactions in them; or an inversion of this order of the transaction."—*Col. Gaz., Nov. 30.*

As many emigrants proceed annually from China to Singapore, as have already gone forth from England to the settlement of Nelson since its establishment. In the island of Borneo, Chinese emigrants have formed an independent republic of their own. Though discouraged in their enterprise by their own government—denounced as traitors, their goods confiscated for breach of the *anti-emigration laws* of their native empire, and viewed with jealousy by the inhabitants of Japan, Cochin China, and the Philippines, and by the Dutch and Spanish traders in Java—they direct their steps all over the Indian Archipelago, for the purposes of commerce and colonization. According to Sir Stamford Raffles, in Java alone there are upwards of 100,000 Chinese settlers, and there the main commerce is conducted through their instrumentality. Sir George Staunton gives details of their enterprising spirit in Batavia; with Siam, Tartary, Thibet, Mongolia, Mantchouria and Formosa, their traffic in gold, grain, silks, woollens, hemp and sugar, is constant and immense; and by Dobell, Hutchinson, and Gutzlaff, they have been characterised as the best artisans, the most useful labourers, the most extensive traders; a speculative, trading, enterprising country, beyond any in the East. It has indeed been said that where a single *cash* can be made, a Chinaman will brave danger to gain it; and will neither fear the jungles and marshes of the south, nor tremble whilst travelling in the inhospitable deserts of the north.

With three hundred millions of such a people, with their 300,000,000 mouths—an annual consumption in their capital alone of 6,000 cargoes of Mantchourian grain,—with the price of grain invariably higher than on the Indian continent—such a nation would form an inexhaustible market for all the food, or wool, or flax, or manufactures which, by the combination of capital and labour, could be produced in our southern colonies for many years. China has labour in abundance; England has a like plethora of capital; and we cannot doubt that English energy will soon be awake to the importance of our raw produce colonies, in connection with the opening of the five ports of China to Great Britain. Already the Chinese Liverpool,—Shanghai, the most northern of these cinque ports,—is said to receive in a single day not unfrequently 300 Chinese vessels, while its river is crowded for miles with various craft, importing in abundance, in exchange for Chinese manufactures and luxuries, sugar, pepper, wheat, hemp, and tobacco.

The author of "England and America" has dwelt at some length upon the probable advantages to New Zealand of such an opening as has thus unexpectedly been made to the Chinese Empire; and his collation of overwhelming evidence on this head, and his general conclusions as to the character of the Chinese, and the effect of a free trade between England and China, are worthy of deep attention at this moment. It was his anticipation that, let us but duly people our Southern Colonies, and invest proportionate capital there in the growth of cattle and grain and other raw produce, our colonists will become our best and immediate customers for our manufactures; China and Formosa will afford tea, and sugar, and silver, in exchange for Australian and New Zealand produce; and tea, and silver, and sugar will command for Britain all the luxuries and necessities of Europe and the tropics.

We shall return to this subject, and invite to it the attention of the colonial reader. For ourselves, we feel satisfied that Sir George Staunton spoke rightly when, in 1833, in his place in parliament, he looked forward at some favourable opportunity like the present, to the doubling or even trebling of our Chinese commerce, then amounting to some thirty millions of Spanish dollars; and when he prophetically observed that it was not easy to estimate the vast field which would be opened to the enterprise and industry of the manufacturing and producing classes in England, if such an improved understanding could be effected between the governments of Great Britain and China as might lead to a free and unrestrained intercourse of British subjects, with the ingenious and industrious population of an empire, exceeding, in respect to numbers, extent and natural resources, the aggregate amount of all the nations of civilized Europe.

## NEW PLYMOUTH PROTEST.

In another column our readers will find a letter addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, by the Managing Director of the West of England Board, on the subject of a misunderstanding on the part of the New Plymouth Colonists, which appears to have been fostered by malicious or foolish persons. The misunderstanding is in a nutshell. The West of England Company advertised, *inter alia*, 209 suburban sections—40 for sale to actual colonists, 150 reserved for future leasing to small farmers, and 19 reserved for the natives. By and bye these 40 being sold, it is stated in another advertisement that the whole are "disposed of;" the sale being thus closed to the public. On a particular request, however, the first 12 or 13 choices of the reserved 150 were sold, without a lottery, to Mr. Charles Brown and a few others. Some of these, headed by Mr. Charles Brown, a very clever but eccentric person, insist that they were misled; that they had understood the whole of the suburban land to have been actually sold before they left this country; although the fact was that, as a special favour, they were allowed the best of the reserved suburban choices out of

the 150; their choices being all under 54—of itself sufficient to show that no sale of the 150 could have taken place, since the very first choices were assigned to them. However the public might have been misled by the ambiguous phrase "disposed of," no one who ever took the trouble to consider the context of the advertisements; much less any one who became an actual purchaser, and received personal explanation at the time of his purchase, could possibly have been deceived, unless willingly. Mr. Cooke's remark to Mr. Woolcombe, that he rather thinks that himself and his fellow protestants "must be under some mistake" on the subject, is pretty conclusive that on his part at least, some "soft sawdor" had been employed to obtain his inadvertent signature; and we daresay some of the others would prove on analysis to have been equally inconsiderate. The head and front of the offending, Mr. Brown, sen., to wit, is a person, to our knowledge, possessed of every sense but common sense, which here alone was requisite to explain the whole matter. We are ready to give him every credit as an acute critic, deep in all the learning of Shakspeare, the author of the most satisfactory analysis of Shakspeare's Sonnets, which we believe was ever written; but a man whose imaginative qualities, more than his sober practical sense, must have commended him to his numerous poetical acquaintances.

## LEET FOR NELSON.

Captain Arthur Wakefield, in his letter of the 21st of November, stated, that a part of the town would be on a down, but the *Nelson Examiner* of the 12th of March, p. 4, gives a particular description of the site, in which it is stated, that "towards the southern extremity of the town a running stream issues from a valley in the hills to the east; its source has an elevation which would command the house-tops throughout the town, and a reservoir might easily be formed." This subsequent information supersedes the necessity of the well, which Captain Wakefield speaks of having dug sixty feet deeper in the previous November, since there cannot be much difficulty in cutting such a leet as those which supply Plymouth and Devonport with water, from the source mentioned by the *Nelson Examiner*. The leets in Devonshire are not above one foot deep, and carry water enough for the supply of towns with 100,000 people, but since they were formed, a new light has burst forth as to the supply of towns with water. The necessity has been shown in Mr. Chadwick's Report of the Sanitary Condition of English Towns, of sufficient water arriving above them to wash down the sewers. Fine spring water has, perhaps, been found at the well which Captain Wakefield was digging in November, but that can never supply water for the purpose of washing down the future sewers when Nelson will be a large town. That must be done by a leet from the source described by the editor of the *Nelson Examiner*. The distance is not stated, but from the manner in which it is named, it is, probably, not above three or four miles. The excavators, whom it is hoped the Company have or will send out, would soon cut this distance—~~one~~ foot deep and six feet wide. The bed of the leet must be puddled with clay: here again, if clay has to be brought any distance, asses would be most useful to carry it to the leet in panniers.

If any ravines occur in the line through which the leet has to be cut, the water must be passed through troughs raised on piles to its level. Here again the American patent pile-driver would come into play, in a country where timber is so plentiful. Timber for piles and the trough must be met with close by, and thus water brought in sufficient quantities for the supply of the town at all times and for every purpose.

If this is done at once, no objection will be made by any settler; but delay it a year or two, and then it will interfere with inclosures, buildings, &c.—not but it will add to the value of any section through which it may pass, and in many places will afford the owner the means of irrigating his land.

## BRIDGES, QUAYS, AND VIADUCTS.

To the article which appeared upon this subject in the *Journal*, page 238, being No. 71 of Oct., the editor added a note of the manner in Canada of sinking a caisson on rocky bottoms, and finished by saying, that there were "settlers in New Zealand who know how to do this, if necessary." The late Sir Samuel Bentham adopted a similar plan to this for the foundation of the wall of the naval arsenal at Sheerness, and the piers of Vauxhall Bridge are built on sunk caissons of this sort; but in both instances solid walls or piers were erected upon the sunk caisson; but this is not the object desired for Wellington or Nelson. It is rather to avoid than adopt solid masonry. In the year 1809 a harbour was forming at Howth, near Dublin. The late Mr. Justice Leslie Foster, then a young man, was one of the commissioners for its erection, and the writer of this had frequently accompanied him to watch its progress. Immense blocks of stone, some weighing eight or ten tons, were rolled down from the mountain near to form the harbour; and to look at them one might have supposed that no storm or sea could have moved them; but one day, when a violent storm arose, he went with Mr. Foster to see what effect it would have upon the half-formed harbour, when, to their astonishment, they stood near it, and in the course of two hours saw these immense blocks of stone washed away, as if they had been so many pebbles. On looking at the wooden quay at Calais, with the sea passing through it, and the piles offering no resistance, he has often thought of the harbour at Howth which has been formed at fifty times the expense, and is satisfied that the open piers or quays at Calais are much better than resisting stone-work. But a caisson not covered with stone work must soon go to pieces! It may be of service if the whole of this is more minutely explained, and it would be

satisfactory to know, if a "monkey," with its gear of pulley, &c.; or "the American patent pile driver is likely to be sent to Wellington." Should Professor Babbage's timber slides be adopted, pile viaducts, upon the principle of the Irish American pile bridges, will probably be put across the valleys. Should this be the case, it is hoped that Sir Robert Sepping's principle of diagonal braces will not be forgotten. To those who are ignorant of engineering, it will at once be explained by naming to them a common field gate, the strength of which does not depend upon the perpendicular or upright pieces, or in the lateral bars; but in the piece laid from one angle to another Sir R. Seppings applied this principle to the decks of ships of war. The French have gone farther, and planked the outside of the steam frigate *Sphinx*. In this manner the upright piles of a viaduct may be strengthened by two pieces in the shape of a cross within them, and fastened together in the centre, where they cross each other. It is to be hoped that Mr. Babbage will favour the editor of the *Journal* with his opinion upon the subject. None but the emigrants can be aware of the width of the valleys; but with braces as described between the side piles, and braces across from pile to pile, it perhaps will be possible to raise viaducts 2 to 300 feet high. Of course, it can only be done where timber is so plenty as to burn it, by way of getting rid of it. It would be doing in wood what the Romans did in stone for the aqueducts, which have very much the appearance of one bridge built upon another. The finest erection of this sort was made by Charles III., in the kingdom of Naples, for the purpose of conveying water to make a fall to the back front of the palace at Caserta. W.

#### POSTAGE.

The *Times* states that "the public will learn with pleasure that the statement that a gentleman from the French Post-office has arrived in London to treat with our Post-office authorities for the reduction of the postage duties on letters from France to England, and *vice versa*, is correct, and that there is at length reason to hope for the realization of the wisely-conceived ameliorations so ably recommended, three or four years since in the work published on the subject by M. Piron. The French authorities are, however, it appears, now converts to the principle that reduced duties diminish smuggling, and are earnest in their desire for at least a trial of it. No doubt need be entertained that their advances will be met in the best spirit on this side the water."

Will those interested for the settlers in the Australian Groupe, and the New Zealand Directors in particular, do less for their friends than the French authorities? In every way it can be examined, dear postage is penny-wise and pound-foolish policy. A barbarous people pay neither custom, excise, nor stamp duties; instruct your people, and all these duties increase; and what instruction have you equal to that which is conveyed through the post? Render it inaccessible to the multitude by a high rate of postage, and you stop all this instruction—instruction not merely in one line, but in every variety of knowledge.

As an instance of the truth of this, the writer of this may state that he was at Vienna in 1839, when an order arrived that no more private letters were to pass through the ambassador's bag. Baron de Janquin was then living; he was the Sir Joseph Banks of the eastern countries of Europe, and there were assemblies held every week, at his residence at the University, of all the learning of Europe. On going there one evening he was surrounded by numbers, whilst the baron stated to them, that all their scientific papers had been returned to him, from the English embassy; the aged baron was decidedly one of the best botanists living, and his remark was that "his communications were forwarded to every country through the bag of their respective ambassadors, and I receive in return communications from foreign countries, which we publish in our transactions; as for paying postage for them that cannot be thought of. England must, therefore, be excluded from our scientific communications, and we are prevented from receiving those from your country;" the remark was reiterated by the Professor of Chemistry, afterwards by that of mineralogy, &c. Was this saving, as our foreign minister supposed, a saving at all; no letters passed between these learned men, and England is a sufferer consequently by the non-communication of knowledge to an extent which cannot be estimated. Since the reduction of the postage, letters have increased in numbers between two and three millions a week—who can say what is the degree that this increased communication has occasioned in the receipts at the Customs, excise, and stamp departments.

The immense importance of cheap postage to the poor emigrants was early pointed out by Mr Gibbon Wakefield, and we hardly know any one thing which could so essentially serve the cause of emigration,\* as letters being received and forwarded with the penny-post stamp. Mrs. Jamieson, in her work on Canada, has related the distress which she witnessed, of a poor Irish woman, who saw in the Post-office at Montreal, or Quebec, a letter from her near relatives at home, which she was unable to redeem—and Lord Ashburton referred to this circumstance in the House of Lords, and urged it, as

\* England and America, vol. 2, page 223.—"The great emigration from England which took place last year, was caused mainly by the publication of letters from poor emigrants to their friends in England, thousands, probably, were induced to emigrate by reading one publication of this sort, a collection of letters from poor emigrants, printed and circulated by one of the best friends of the English poor, and we may add, of the rich, Mr. Poulett Scrope; but in order that such letters should be published, it is necessary that they should be written and received. Why not, in order to promote the receipt of such letters among the poorer class in the mother country, allow poor emigrants to send letters by the post, free of postage?"

a reason, why parliament should pass the bill for the reduction of postage. That has been done in England, and one of the warmest supporters for doing it, was Lord Lowther, the present postmaster-general. There are, therefore, three considerable supporters for a colonial reduction, on whom dependence may be placed. First—Lord Lowther, the postmaster-general, who has commenced the negotiation for a reduction with the Post-office authorities in France: Lord Ashburton, and the *Times* newspaper.

It is something new for a postmaster-general to initiate anything like a reform, but it is very evident that although the post-office receipt may be diminished, that of the treasury is increased; and that should be impressed upon the French authorities, since there is a long and detailed statistical article upon the subject in the *Constitutionnel* of the 26th of September.

The New Zealand Directors have only to ask of the postmaster-general, the plan suggested in the Safety Valve, No. 1, (inserted in the *New Zealand Journal*, No. 59, for April 16th, page 87,) and thousands now out, will feel confident that they have not been forgotten by those under whose advice they emigrated. It is as follows:—"Emigration very much depends upon the accounts which may be received at home from those who have already gone, and few things will facilitate it more than reducing the postage of letters. Every ship which quits the Australian Colonies, should not be allowed to clear from the Custom House there without bringing a bag, and, on entering at home, leave to make an entry should depend upon the safe delivery of the bag, free of expense, and they should at once be put into the penny-post." The same thing should occur to the outward bound—the cost between England and New Zealand should be nothing to the Post-office—why, then, if the Post-office is not put to an extra expense, should an emigrant, away from home, pay more than a person next door to the Post-office? Communication is much more important to the one than the other. Postage is a tax for written thought—and is not a bit more unreasonable than if a government were to tax people for speaking to each other—all the benefit which a Post-office should exact from the public, is, its expenses—all beyond, is a tax for written speaking.

This article cannot be closed without a slight reference to Mr. Rowland Hill; the public should respond to his quitting the treasury by a general penny subscription from every individual who has been benefited by his indefatigable exertions, to create a fund to raise a statue to his honour, in the New Royal Exchange. The *Times* and *Chronicle*, and other leading newspapers, should urge it on their readers. Her Majesty, whose portrait is on every letter; should be the first subscriber. Prince Albert, who laid the first stone of the Exchange, the second. Lord Lowther and Lord Ashburton should follow. W.

#### BEEES.

Dr. Wilson, in his admirable work of "A Narrative Round the World,"\* describing the Dutch colony of Tinior, says, "a considerable trade is carried on, chiefly in sandal-wood and bees-wax, which meet a ready sale in the Chinese market;" thus the produce of bees in that place is an article of export.

The Hon. H. Petre, in his work on New Zealand, states that the flower of the almost universal weed, phormium tenax, yields a juice as sweet as honey, which the natives like to suck; thus there is a probability that the country yields abundant food for bees. All must acknowledge their obligation to Mrs. Allom, for the pains which she took to forward a hive to Wellington; and not only in doing so, but describing the manner of doing it.† It is to be hoped that many will follow her example, since Mr. A. Perry states that some which Mrs. Wills had taken had arrived alive and well. This is one of those things which absentee proprietors would be serving themselves by sending out to their agents. Why should English owners of land in the Company's settlements do otherwise than proprietors of land in the West Indies and other places? West India proprietors send out everything, from time to time, with which it is necessary to cultivate their estates, without which they would be only a barren possession. Messrs. Sturtz and Short have set an example which not only should be followed by other proprietors in England, but which, it is hoped, that they will follow up by sending out other matters, besides the seed of sea kale and Brussel sprout.‡

The season has commenced for sending out bees; if those gentlemen would procure some hives, and adopt Mrs. Allom's plan as to what may be called packing them, it would remain for them to find some emigrant who would undertake their care during the voyage. The ships going with cheap passages afford an excellent opportunity of doing this. Any passenger engaging to take care of five hives, should receive one for his or her trouble; that is, suppose the Baron Sturtz, or Mr. Short, were to send six hives properly packed on board, the care-taker is to deliver five to the agents of these gentlemen; if one is lost out of the six, the loss must fall on the care-taker, if more than one is lost, the agent at New Zealand should be authorized to remunerate the care-taker with 5s per hive, for those delivered. This mode of payment would insure care being taken of the hives during the whole voyage. Now when Baron Sturtz and Mr. Short are named, the call is not confined only to these gentlemen, but applies equally to any other absentee New Zealand proprietor, or any other well wisher to New Zealand; there are other ladies who have

\* Printed in 1835, at p. 60.

† See her letter at p. 237, of No. 71, of the *Journal*, for Oct. 1; this letter must be a subject of frequent reference, as a proof what an individual can do.

‡ See *New Zealand Journal*, p. 225, No. 70, Sept. 17, for Mr. Short's letter.

maternal feelings besides the excellent Mrs. Allom, and many a mother upon reading this will send her sons a hive of bees. But it will be said that they have not the means of finding out the emigrant who would be willing to be the care-taker;—perhaps few will apply at the New Zealand House for a cheap passage who do not read this article—let all who are willing to take care of bees, leave their names for this purpose. Again, let all be asked when an engagement for the passage is made at New Zealand House, whether they will undertake the care of bees. If this is done, few vessels will part during the season without many hives of bees; and many to whom it may not be exactly convenient to purchase a hive, and the honey wanted for the food during the voyage, will arrive at New Zealand, the owners of a hive of bees, or in the care of single hives, will receive 5s. This system of sending out useful things must, by no means, be limited to bees. The attention of Baron Sturtz and Mr. Short is particularly called to their sending out in quantities the seeds of furze and the black and white thorn, as this is the season for gathering them.

P.S.—If any reader of the *New Zealand Journal* would favour the Editor with information as to the readiest manner of buying bees, it would be useful at this season.

#### COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1844.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
<i>New Zealand Journal</i>	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
<i>Colonial Gazette</i> .....	Weekly	9,000	13	693
<i>Australian Record</i> ..	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
<i>Emigration Gazette</i> ..	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. was too late for this number. Mr. Wallace's interesting letter regarding New Plymouth will appear in our next, and our correspondents directions as to the original shall be attended to. "Kappa" in our next; also our Bristol friend's communication on investments.

Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* is removed to No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* will be Published on Saturday, December 24, 1842.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

THE news from the New Zealand settlements, received this week by the Indian Mail, our readers will find to be eminently favourable. The grinding of nine tons of flour in Wellington, will, we have no doubt, afford a new hope and stimulus to agricultural activity: almost coincident with this, was the "first ploughing" in Nelson. A private Saw-mill on the Manawatu would speedily reduce the price of sawn timber; and the contemplated Brewery in Wellington, will have the double effect of encouraging native production, and saving much expense in freight and ingredients. The healthy, unspesulative spirit, and active proceedings in Nelson, and the zealous endeavours there to promote the cause of education, are matter of sincere congratulation.

Captain Hobson, it would appear, from the letter from the Messrs. Halse, had been expressing himself in a very friendly manner to the colonists of Taranaki; perhaps his Excellency is about to turn over a new leaf—at which none would be more rejoiced than ourselves. In the meantime, we have thought it our duty to present to the colonial reader, a few facts relative to the general conduct of the governor from authority at

which none will cavil. The four reproofs of Lord Stanley, coupled with the proceedings of the Auckland meeting, reported elsewhere, will, we presume, bring us in a few posts the resignation of the Governor and his cabinet. The place must be getting too hot for them.

We regret to perceive a misunderstanding on the part of the New Plymouth people with regard to the nature of their purchase of suburban lands. We have, in another place, commented upon this. However the error arose, the cause of lamentation, namely, that nearly 140 suburban sections are unappropriated, will soon be removed by the new regulation in the New Plymouth terms of purchase, which authorises the exchange of suburban for rural sections to resident colonists, under certain conditions.

The prospects of New Zealand, in connexion with the opening of China to European commerce, appear to us, though perhaps remote, to be worthy of deep attention, and we hope that our remarks on this subject may induce some of our correspondents to take up the question.

We have this week, contrary to our usual rule, treated at some length, the opinions of an important literary journal, on the subject of New Zealand Colonization. We do not see why detraction should remain unnoticed: many persons take silence for admission. The facts of the *Athenaeum* are one-sided; and its conclusions unwarranted. We have a better opinion of the natural capabilities of some of the country round Auckland, than the *Athenaeum's* partial quotations from Mr. Terry warrant; but be this as it may, it is manifestly absurd to reason from Auckland facts as to Wellington or Nelson.

Mr. Currie's letter, on the subject of maintaining the system of cheap cabin passages, will, we trust, meet with due consideration on the part of the Directors of the New Zealand Company. Sooner or later the cheap system must be universally adopted, and will do more than any thing to keep up the stream of capital and labour. These and other similar matters of policy—the formation of a Loan Company—the carrying out of the Reaume system of "preparation"—the introduction and improvement of the New Zealand staples—the maintenance of good colonial government—the transmission of valuable products (as recommended by our indefatigable correspondent "W")—and other important subjects, would afford ample and good work for an energetic Association of the New Zealand land-owners in this country. The *Portfolio's* suggestions on this head, we submit, cannot be too soon taken into serious consideration.

#### GREAT MEETING AT AUCKLAND.

We have received the *Auckland Standard's* of the 4th April, containing a Report of a Public Meeting held on the 2d of that month. About 300 persons assembled, Mr. Sheriff Costes in the chair. Among those present were W. F. Porter, Esq., M.C.; F. Mathew, Esq., P.M.; R. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P.; J. Scott, Esq., J.P.; Dr. Martin, Gammie, Campbell, and Pollen; Captains Dady, Hay, Cooney, Duke, Stewart, M'Kinnon, Williams, and Woodford; Messrs. W. Spain, W. Brown, J. A. Brown, D. Sinclair, C. Abercrombie, P. Abercrombie, W. E. Cormack, H. Thompson, W. Mason, T. Paton, M'Leod, J. I. Montefiore, J. Weval, W. Baker, J. Kelly, D. Nathan, H. C. Holman, R. F. Porter, Cowry, Lester, G. Cooper, Campbell, Spicer, Lawrence, Leach, Grimston, Chalmers, Eastcoat, Croker, A. O'Brien, C. Moore, L. de Philipathal, J. J. A. Wood, M'Castill, Benson, Wright, Merrett, Keck, Carnegie, Littlewood, Russell, Hoggard, C. Hill, Williamson, Jones, Whitfield, J. Watson, O'Neill, R. Field, A. Bird, &c., &c., &c.

The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the refusal of the Governor to reduce the minimum price of Crown land from 20s to 5s per acre; but the proceedings terminated in the adoption of resolutions strongly condemnatory of his Excellency, and of a memorial to Lord Stanley, praying for his recall.

Mr. W. Brown, in rising to move the first resolution, submitted a petition to the Governor, (which had been adopted at a meeting of landowners held on the 21st March previous,) praying for the reduction of the minimum price of Crown lands in the colony. It stated that—

"Notwithstanding the superior natural advantages of this colony, already alluded to, your petitioners' hopes of emigrants and capital have hitherto been altogether disappointed—both have been deterred from coming here for various reasons; among others, from the very high price of land generally, particularly the town land—the allotments at the first sale having been sold for the enormous sum of 3000 to 1,6000 per acre—the evil effects of which have not merely been to deter capital and emigrants from this settlement, but have completely impoverished the first settlers themselves. That, besides this all-powerful cause operating to the disadvantage of the present settlers, there is another not less powerful cause—viz., the superior inducements held out for the investment of capital by the Port Nicholson Company, which for the first period of its existence, sold 100 acres of country land with one town allotment for 101, giving the purchaser a drawback of 75 per cent., thus making the land cost only 5s per acre, with the powerful influence besides of the various members of the Port Nicholson Company, both in and out of Parliament, as well as by the still more powerful and unceasing aid of a public press from the first moment of the Company's exertions; with all this in favour of the Port Nicholson Company, at a period when town land was selling here from 3000 to 1,6000 per acre, and country land offered from 2l to 5l, 10l, and 20l per acre, with no press to advocate its interests. With these facts before us, we cannot doubt as to what cause we have to attribute the present unfortunate condition of the colony, nor can we hope for a better state of things without a remedy still more powerful than the disease. That, whatever may be the opinion as to what 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; no description of property, land, stock, or merchandise to any extent will sell—that the little capital hitherto brought here being 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 sacrifices of the present colonists, and that nothing short of the most energetic and immediate measures for our relief can save us. In speaking, in these strong terms, of the ruin about to befall the present settlers, we would desire to make a distinction between their ruin and the ruin of the settlement itself; as for the latter, your petitioners are so satisfied of the vast superiority of its natural advantages, that they feel the utmost reliance on its complete and ultimate success. Convinced of the truth of these statements, and deeply alive to the urgent necessity of the case, your petitioners would beg most respectfully to urge upon your Excellency the necessity of selling land for a limited period, say for twelve or eighteen months, at a minimum price of five shillings per acre, convinced that this is now the only remedy that can be found to save us, and others already here, from the ruin which threatens us. By so doing, we feel the utmost confidence that it will be the means of bringing an immediate supply of capital, as well as emigrants from the adjoining colonies."

The petitioners modestly confess—  
 "That your petitioners most fully believe that your Excellency's instructions from the Home Government afford no warrant for the course now pointed out; and requesting its adoption, they are asking your Excellency to incur a very heavy responsibility; but as your Excellency cannot but see the ruin which is fast approaching, they trust that your Excellency, to avert that ruin, will adopt such extreme measures as may be requisite for the purpose, trusting, if not to the approbation of the Home Government, at least to the gratitude and thanks of the Colonists, for an act undertaken for their benefit, demanding from your Excellency an exercise of the highest moral courage in a case of the utmost emergency."

Subsequently a letter was addressed to the Governor, urging his adoption of the course pointed out in the petition, and concluding (somewhat irrelevantly) with an expression of apprehension at the effect which would be produced in England by his Excellency's drafts on the Treasury for £5,000.

The Chairman having refused permission to Mr. Brown to read a copy of the Governor's reply, that gentleman concluded by moving—

"That a case of the utmost emergency and necessity having been clearly and satisfactorily established, for having the waste lands in this colony sold at the minimum price of five shillings per acre, this meeting have to express their extreme regret and disapprobation of the conduct of His Excellency in refusing so to reduce the price of land, now the only means of inducing an immediate flow of capital to this colony, which would at once relieve the present distress, and inspire confidence into the minds of the settlers."

The resolution was supported by Mr. C. Abercrombie, and opposed by Mr. H. Thompson, who, in a long speech, defended the course pursued by the Governor, and moved the following amendment:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, there is no censure attachable to His Excellency the Governor for not reducing the minimum price of country Crown lands to five shillings per acre, inasmuch as he had not the necessary instructions to empower him to make such reduction, and which he set forth in his reply to the petition."

But, on a show of hands, the original motion was carried.

Dr. S. M. D. Martin then rose to call attention to the estimate of the Governor. The population of the Bengal Presidency consists of 39,937,361 persons: the whole expenditure of the Government amounts to 1,953,568*l.*, about a tax of 6*d.* for every individual. In 1836, the population of Upper Canada was about 358,187: the total expenditure of the Government amounted to 215,928*l.*, of which the following sums were devoted to the following purposes, viz.—Public Works, 111,063*l.*; Location of Emigrants, 21,992*l.*; Schools and Colleges, 10,615*l.*; Clergy, 12,317*l.*; Civil Government, 22,098*l.* The population of Lower Canada consisted in 1831, of 511,917: the total expenditure in 1836 amounted to 100,114*l.*, of which the following sum was devoted to purposes of Education, 31,866*l.*; Civil and Judicial Department, 7,605*l.*; Expenses of Legislative Council, 5,490*l.*; being about a tax of 4*d.* a head. The population of Nova Scotia in 1827, was 57,986: total expenditure, 73,000*l.*, of which the Civil Department costs only 8,317*l.* The total expenditure of Prince Edward's Island, with a population of 32,176, is only 13,288*l.*, of which the Civil Department costs 4,514*l.* New Zealand, with a population of not more than 10,000 Europeans, cost during the two years, about 140,000*l.*, of which none has been devoted to Emigration, Roads, or Bridges, and very little, if any, to Education, or the support of the Clergy. Dr. Martin concluded by reading the following resolution, which was seconded by J. I. Montefiore, Esq.

"That His Excellency, on his arrival in this Colony, found a very extensive and flourishing trade carried on by the old settlers, but which trade has been all but annihilated, and the settlers themselves ruined, by the proclamations and subsequent proceedings of his Excellency—throwing discredit upon the validity of the titles of the old settlers to their lands, upon the faith of which their credit amongst themselves, and with the mercantile community in other Colonies, entirely depended. That the more recently arrived immigrants have scarcely less cause of complaint—in so far as the greater part of their available funds have been extracted from them for town allotments and country land sold at enormous prices, which, besides impoverishing them, has deterred other capitalists from coming to this settlement—whereby it is now in a most languishing condition—and many of the settlers threatened with ruin. That the acts of the Government have, therefore, been proved so unwise, impolitic, and destructive of the interests of all the settlers in New Zealand, that this meeting has no confidence in the capacity of his Excellency the Governor and his present advisers, and that the Colony will be utterly ruined if intrusted much longer to their management."

The Sheriff refused to put the resolution, and left the room, accompanied by several gentlemen; when Mr. Montefiore was voted into the chair, and the resolution was forthwith put and carried.

Mr. Dudley Sinclair then rose to move the adoption of a memorial to Lord Stanley, praying the immediate removal of the Governor and his

advisers. The memorial recites a long list of grievances, and concludes in the following words:—"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."

After a few words from Mr. Dudley Sinclair, Mr. H. Thompson, and one or two other gentlemen, the memorial was carried, and the meeting separated.

[EXTRACTED FROM THE "ENGLISHMAN," CALCUTTA, OCT. 17TH, 1842.]  
 WELLINGTON.

STEAM AND SAW AND FLOUR MILLS.—We long since recorded the fact of our having a steam saw and flour mill in full operation in Wellington. We are happy to be enabled to state, that it is expected that Messrs. Keble's steam saw mill, on the Manawatu, will be in full operation in a few months. We had hoped long ere this to have announced that the Union Steam Mills were in operation, but the struggle has been unsuccessful—the public could not see their own interest. Had the paltry amount required been subscribed, in all probability sawn timber would, by this time, have been reduced from one or two and twenty shillings to twelve shillings per hundred feet. The mill, by such a reduction in the saving it would have effected in the cost of house building, would have quickly repaid the community three-fold the amount needed to set it in operation. Besides which, at 12*s.* per hundred feet, we are sure it would be profitable, if as well cut as they would be by a saw mill, to export our woods in large quantities to Sydney.—*New Zealand Gazette*, June 25th.

FLOUR.—Mr. Watt is having the wheat reaped at his farm ground at Mr. Boyton's Mill. He expects to have nine tons of fine flour. This is the first instance of flour being ground in this part of the islands; and it argues well that the first ground should have been produced in the place.—*Id.*

BREWERY IN WELLINGTON.—Some enterprising gentlemen are now erecting a brewery in Wellington. There can be no doubt of its success, though it will be necessary for some time to import the ingredients of which the beer is made. For surely, if it will pay to import beer in barrels, it must be profitable to import the few pounds of materials which a barrel of beer contains, and saving the expense of carrying the water, add it on the spot. *Id.*

NELSON.

By the Ariel, which arrived from Nelson on Saturday, we received *Examiners* to the 11th of June.

A good deal of discussion has arisen upon the propriety of devoting a portion of the fund set apart for the erection of a college to the erection and maintenance of elementary schools. The general feeling appears to be in favour of this act, and a memorial to the Directors on the subject was about to be submitted to a general meeting for their approbation. By the advertisements in the *Examiner*, our neighbours are exceedingly industrious. All their energies appear to be fully occupied, but it is in meetings about Temperance Associations, Literary and Scientific Institutions, Elementary Schools, and religious instruction—all admirable objects, and worthy their best consideration, but we should like to hear a little more about getting the pot to boil. Our cotemporary has an article on the arrival of the Bishop of New Zealand, from which we make the following extracts:—"The New Zealand Company has liberally aided his mission, with funds for the southern settlements. The population may almost be said to be located in Cook's Strait; and we are not aware of the Government having contributed toward his mission in any way, but in a few hundreds a year in the shape of personal salary. The religious societies in England are said to have applied a sum equal to that appropriated by the New Zealand Company towards the endowment of churches, and the maintenance of ministers; therefore, it appears reasonable, from the character of the man, and the motives of the contributors to his usefulness, that he will place himself in the centre of the population, provided it has been left to his option to select his residence. We do not covet his residence here, on account of his expenditure; because we hope he is not of that class of bishops whose expenditure would be more profitable than that of a good land cultivator; but if he be the man we hope and expect he is—one who would come amongst us in an intelligent and friendly spirit, knowing the ingredients of which our community is formed, and ready and willing to receive all denominations of Christians upon their own merits, and to make allowance for difference of education, and to endeavour to draw them together for the common end of all, viz. 'peace and good will towards each other'—then we should hail his arrival with pleasure, either here or in the neighbouring settlement."

Upon the progress made in the town of Nelson, the *Examiner* remarks; let any one, remembering our recent arrival, come here, and walking round the town, observe the number of houses of a really creditable appearance (to say nothing of the warries) that have been raised. Let him, in coming from the haven to the town, take notice of the road on which the walks, raised four feet from the beach, and faced towards the sea with stone; brick houses building, and chimneys built from brick-fields and kilns of our own; and seeing all this, together with the healthy and unspeculative spirit in which every thing is done, and remembering that the only Government outlay here has been a paltry 150*l.* for a gaol, let them tell us whether he thinks we are or are not doing well.

AGRICULTURE.—The plough was, for the first time, put into the ground here on Wednesday, the 25th of May. Mr. John Kerr (who, by-the-by, is a first-rate ploughman) had the honour to hold the plough, and turn the first furrow in the Nelson settlement. This essay was made on the acre purchased to be the site of the Bank. The ground, after the rains, turns up beautifully, and with no greater difficulty than an ordinary clover lay. We expect that many of the acres in the outskirts of the town will be broken up shortly by the plough, to be used as gardens. Digging, at colony wages, is rather too expensive.—*New Zealand Gazette*, June 22.

## NEW PLYMOUTH.

## PROTEST

OF SOME OF THE PURCHASERS OF SUBURBAN LANDS, AND RELATIVE LETTER FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND BOARD.

[Copy.]

New Plymouth, on the Coast of Taranaki, New Zealand.  
12th April, 1842.

TO F. A. CARRINGTON, ESQ., NEW PLYMOUTH,  
CHIEF SURVEYOR OF THE PLYMOUTH COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—We have received notice by public advertisement, that the selection of the suburban lands is about to take place, by the purchasers of suburban land, or lands, from the Plymouth Company of New Zealand; and we therefore do hereby protest against our receipt of such suburban land or lands for the following special reasons, which show that the sale was made to us by the said Company, on fraudulent or false pretensions, or representations, viz:—

Because, in a public document, dated 18 August, 1840, the Plymouth Company of New Zealand asserted that "a belt of land immediately surrounding the town, containing 10,450 acres exclusive of roads, will be divided into 209 suburban sections of 50 acres each; which, (with the exception of 19 sections reserved for the natives) have been disposed of."

And because in a public document, dated 23d July 1841, the Plymouth Company of New Zealand contradictorily asserted that "the Plymouth Company, previous to its merger in the New Zealand Company, had disposed of 1,000 sections of town land, and 54 sections of suburban land; and further, the residue of the land, consisting of 750 rural sections, will be sold by auction in the settlement."

The above is the principal reason for this our protest, but we are prepared to bring forward other circumstances, which form further grounds or reasons for making this protest, should it be necessary to state more than the principal reason.

At the same time, to yourself personally we beg leave to tender our best wishes and thanks, and are respectfully, &c., &c.

(Signed) CHARLES BROWN & SON,  
JOHN GEORGE COOKE,  
GOODALL & BROWN,  
ROBERT WAINHOUSE,  
WILLIAM CRAVEN. } GOODALL AND  
MARY IBBOTSON, } BROWN.  
JAMES HODGSON,  
THOMAS KING,  
C. E. MERCHANT,  
W. & H. HALSE,  
L. H. DAVEY.  
For JAMES WEBSTER—E. DORSET.  
For MARIA GOVER, } J. B. BAINES.  
For HENRY GOVER, }  
W. H. GOVER, }  
EMILY GOVER, }  
JOHN LEWTHWAITE.  
For F. S. MULLER—J. B. BAINES.

LETTER FROM THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE, ESQ., MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND BOARD OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY, TO JOHN WARD, ESQ. Plymouth, Dec. 8, 1842.

SIR,—I have submitted to the West of England Board of the New Zealand Company, the document transmitted by Mr. Carrington from New Plymouth, dated 12th April last, which bears eighteen signatures, headed by that of "Charles Brown and Son."

The grave charge which is thus conveyed against the members of the Board, and others who, with them, were Directors of the late Plymouth Company of New Zealand, amounts to this—that they palmed a deliberate falsehood on the public, by the use of words calculated to convey a meaning different from the truth; and that, under cover of this fraud, they perpetrated a gross cheat on individuals.

Had this charge been true, then neither the rank nor previous character of the individuals could have shielded them from the just indignation of the public; and though they might have escaped the letter of the law, they would have richly merited a criminal prosecution.

I undertake, however, to prove that there was never a more dishonest attempt to quibble on words, or a more ludicrous instance in which the very evidence adduced in support of a charge proves its entire falsehood. From this circumstance, I suspect, and (for the sake of individuals who have hitherto stood above reproach) I am willing to hope, that some of the parties have been made the dupes of designing persons; and that all such will take the first opportunity of disconnecting themselves from this discreditable proceeding, that the authors of the imposition may be singled out for the disgrace which awaits them.

The original terms issued by the Directors of the Plymouth Company for the sale of land, were published as an appendix to a pamphlet on the 19th February, 1840. This pamphlet, and a second edition issued in April following, contained a complete exposition of the plans and intentions of the Company, and were most extensively circulated.

It was there stated that the Directors had purchased 10,000 acres of land from the New Zealand Company; that this land was divided into town sections and country lands, for the latter of which the Directors were ready to receive applications from purchasers "to the extent of 2,000 acres in 40 sections of 50 acres each"—that "the Company reserves 150 country sections of 50 acres each for the purpose of leasing to emigrant farmers"—that there were certain reserves added for the natives, and that "as soon as the 40 country lots and 1,000 of the town lots offered for sale are disposed of, a public meeting of the purchasers or their agents would be held, in the presence of the Directors, when the priority of choice would be determined by lot, to the effect that the drawer of No. 1 would be entitled to first choice; of No. 2 to second choice, and so on to the end; the Plymouth Company itself, as respects the sections which it reserves for leasing, or which shall not then be sold, and also the New Zealand Company, as respects the native reserves, drawing for each section on equal terms with the purchasers."

On the 18th July a public notice was issued "that the whole of the suburban sections (previously called country sections) which were originally offered to the public having been disposed of, a public meeting of the purchasers or the agents will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5, Octagon, Plymouth, on Saturday the 22d day of August next, at twelve o'clock precisely, in the presence of the Directors, when the priority of choice for the suburban sections will be decided by lot: the Directors of the Plymouth Company drawing on equal terms with the purchasers, for the lots reserved for the Company and the native families."

It was further stated, that any person whose purchase-money was not paid by the day, would lose his right of choice, and that his sections would be disposed of to applicants, whose names were provisionally entered in a supplementary list.

This advertisement appeared in a variety of papers, and especially in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 18th July, 1840. A similar notice respecting the town sections, which embodied the previous notice as to the suburbs, also appeared in several subsequent papers, and in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 1st, 15th, and 29th August.

The purchase-money for the suburban sections was all duly paid, and the ballot took place on the 20th, 21st, and 22d August, as advertised; and, as is stated in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 19th September, "in a manner which gave general satisfaction."

After this, it is almost incredible that any one purchaser of suburban land under such circumstances could have been found knave enough to assert that the sale had been made to him under false or fraudulent pretences, or fool enough to refer to a document issued long after that sale had been completed, as containing the fraud by which he had been victimised; and yet ten out of the eighteen signatures come under this category!

Messrs. Goodall and Brown are not content with signing their own names to this precious document, (with what justice shall presently be seen) but they actually gibbet four unfortunate absentees, who were not only purchasers prior to July 1840, but as such; appointed Messrs. Goodall and Brown their agents, and thereby obtained for them part of a very handsome allowance from the Company; for the first class cabin-passage to the colony of Mr. Goodall, Mr. Brown, his wife and child. Mr. J. B. Baines, in like manner, sacrifices five preliminary purchasers; having also had liberal passage allowances for himself and family, though a mere agent. And though last not least, Mr. Thomas King (who is more generous) is pleased to sacrifice only himself. This person made his own purchase of suburban and town land in June, 1840, and in virtue of it had a first class cabin passage granted to him in November following.

I now proceed to the eight remaining signatures. On the 18th July, 1840, the Directors, having extended the original purchase beyond 10,000 acres, proceeded to issue notes for the purchase of town and rural lands; and it is in this document (not one dated, as the parties say, on the 18th August, for none was issued on that date) that the following passage occurs, on which Messrs. Charles Brown, and Son, and the seven other parties, ground their charge of fraud. "A belt of land immediately surrounding the town, containing 10,450 acres, exclusive of roads, will be divided into 209 suburban sections of 50 acres each, which (with the exception of nineteen sections reserved for the natives) have been disposed of."

They mean, of course, to say, that they understood from this paragraph, that the suburban land was all actually sold. But even their own showing involves a manifest absurdity. If the land was all sold, how did they become subsequent purchasers?

Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the expression "disposed of" is ambiguous, and admitting, moreover, that no particular reasons exist (which they do) to prove that Messrs. Charles Brown and friends not only were not, but could not be deceived on the subject, the question is, under all the circumstances, would any living man be justified in imputing "fraudulent or false pretences and representations" to the Directors on account of this ambiguity? Let any candid man refer to the first part of this letter—let him trace the original notice that all but forty sections of Suburban Land were to be reserved, from the first through every subsequent publication of the Directors. Let him remark throughout those publications, that the words "disposed of," are used sometimes to signify "sold," and sometimes "reserved." Let him not overlook the fact that on this very 18th of July, in a public advertisement, circulated far and wide, these words "disposed of" are unequivocally shown to have reference to land reserved as well as to land sold. Let him see that applications had been actually made and rejected for parts of this reserved land—and then let him wonder—as well he may—at the combined audacity and folly which has prompted this accusation against the Directors.

But now to bring home to each particular individual the clear and startling proof, that when he made his purchase, he neither was, nor could be deceived, whatever may have been the case since.

On the 31st of August, 1840, the Directors, with the special view of holding out encouragement to actual colonists, gave notice by advertisement that they would "for the present suspend further sales of land except on the terms there specified."

The land offered by these terms consisted of town and rural land only, and several purchases were made by colonists. In the following October, a gentleman who then intended to emigrate, and who was not the least in the dark as to the reserved suburban land, made many pressing applications to the Directors for leave to purchase some of it. The Directors, after some deliberation, acceded to his request; but, to give fair play to all the then intending colonists, they prepared and published regulations for the sale, the very first clause of which, coupled with the selection of choices in the last, will show, without reference to any other document, that the Company not only had reserved suburban land, but some quantity, too.

Copies were sent to every one likely to be interested, and to give still further publicity to the arrangement, an advertisement was inserted in several newspapers, and in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 21st November, 1840, which stated, that "a great desire having been expressed by colonists proposing to join the first expedition, to obtain suburban sections close to the town, the Directors had appropriated twelve choices for such sections, ranging from 32 to 54 inclusive, for each sale."

It was further announced, that printed particulars in detail were to be had at the office of the Company, and of its various agents.

Now, Mr. Charles Brown, who leads the list of signatures, had been living near Plymouth for some time; his first intention to become a colonist was intimated to me on the 1st November, 1840, the day following the large meeting at Plymouth, when Mr. Wakefield announced the settlement of the difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Company; I then explained to him at full length all the plans of the Company, and gave him a copy of the pamphlet, containing the original terms of purchase and notice of the reservation of suburban lands; and I especially remember begging him to read the whole attentively before he made up his mind to become a purchaser. After this period he was constantly at the office seeking and obtaining information, and, finally, on the 9th December, he made a written application to become a purchaser of the twelve suburban sections, referring, in that application, expressly to the regulations on which they were offered for sale. Mr. Brown was after this period, and up to the time of his sailing, in June, 1841, in constant communication with the office, and with other purchasers of suburban lands under these same terms, and to prove still more clearly (if that be possible) that he was well acquainted with all of which he now pretends ignorance, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from a letter addressed to me on the 20th of November, 1840, by Mr. Bridges, then and now secretary to the Board:—

"Mr. Brown called about an hour since to inquire whether he could be guaranteed a choice in the suburban belt, within a mile of the town. As he desired an immediate answer, I went with him to Mr. Gill [then Deputy-Governor of the Company], who made a memorandum on the suburban terms of purchase to the effect, that the numbers referred to in the last clause, being numbers of choice, and not, as Mr. Brown supposed, numbers of sections, he would have the advantage of choosing certainly within the first fifty, and explained to him that as these choices could hardly range beyond a circle of one mile round the town, he might consider himself safe on that head."

It will be a matter for speculation by the curious, whether Mr. Chas. Brown happened to preserve or destroy this document. At all events, it may be charitably presumed that it was not forthcoming at New Plymouth on the 12th April, 1842, when the signatures were affixed to a document which will not speedily be forgotten at that place.

It should be added to all which has been previously stated, that this Mr. Charles Brown was universally known to be a man of great talent and acuteness—and no one who knew him well will say that he was either likely to be imposed on, or to suffer from carelessness, which latter fact will be sufficiently evident from this statement.

It is the more necessary to exhibit this gentleman, who thus lightly scatters charges of fraud and falsehood, in his true colours, because it is not the first time that he has thought proper to publish unfounded statements.

A letter from him to Mr. E. Trelawny was some time since published in the *Times*, filled with aspersions of the settlement; and if I recollect, he promised some legal proceedings against the Company. Very shortly after the publication of this letter, a gentleman at Devonport, for whom Mr. Brown is agent, received another, signed "Charles Brown and Son," which represented New Plymouth in glowing colours. Both these accounts could not be true, and with the leave of the gentleman to whom the second letter was addressed, I sent it to the editor of the *Times* for publication, that the world might have an opportunity to form a correct estimate of Mr. Brown, who thus either deceived the public or his employer; and has now reduced his friends to the unhappy alternative of wishing the report to be true—that age and infirmity have destroyed his once powerful mind—and that his character for probity may be maintained at the expense of his intellect.

The next signatures I shall notice are those of "Goodall and Brown, C. E. Merchant, and John Lewthwaite." Applications for leave to purchase suburban sections, specifically referring to the terms of 16th Nov., 1840, were separately made in writing on their several behalfs by Mr. H. Hughlings, whose character is too well known to allow a supposition that he could deceive his clients, or be imposed on himself. The principals, however, were all at Plymouth for many days before they sailed; held meetings in the colonist's room at the office; and had every information they chose to seek. They were all natives of Yorkshire, and no one who had the honour of communicating with them, will say they discredited their county as specimens of sharp and acute persons, and that if in a bargain made by them either party was to be worsted, they were not likely to suffer.

Both Mr. Cooke and Captain Davey's applications are in writing, and specifically refer to the terms of the 16th Nov., 1840. I confess I am surprised that either of these gentlemen should allow himself to be betrayed into making an accusation so totally unfounded. Indeed the first of them, in a private letter, dated only four days after his signature to the protest, says, "I suppose we have misunderstood the regulations;" and afterwards, "I shall be very happy to have my belief confirmed, that I have been labouring under some mistake." I have no doubt that as a man of honour and a gentleman, he will bitterly regret the "mistake" he has been duped into committing.

Messrs. W. and H. Halse made their purchase through W. Watson, of Trafalgar-square, who, in his written application, refers to the terms of purchase of the 16th November, and would, I am quite sure, have neglected no information which he ought to have given his clients. Messrs. Halse were, however, with the other colonists, many days at Plymouth, and had ample means of informing themselves, if previously ignorant on the subject.

The only remaining signature is that of Mr. E. Dorset, who, not having been in England at the time, could know nothing about the matter. The gentleman for whom he signs, purchased under precisely the same circumstances as all the rest; and I am unwilling to believe that he would have committed himself by signing the document had he been present.

The parties conclude their letter by stating that they have set forth their principal reasons, but have others in reserve, the value of which it is unnecessary to discuss, as we may give them credit for having made the best of their case.

In conclusion, I have only to remark, that if "fraudulent or false pre-

tences or representations" have affected this transaction, it certainly is not on any one connected with this Company that the stigma can remain. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

T. WOOLLCOMBE,

Managing Director,

West of England Board, New Zealand Company.  
John Ward, Esq., &c. &c.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### CABIN PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Craddock Villa, Uffoulme, Devon, Nov. 29, 1842.

Sir,—Having been one of the early advocates for granting "economical passages" on board vessels chartered by the New Zealand Company, for the conveyance of their passengers, either chief-cabin or fore-cabin, I hailed with pleasure the announcement of the *Phoebe* on such terms—and what was the effect? A glance at your columns of the 12th and 26th inst., will prove better than any statement I may here offer of my own. Yet why is this course not to be adopted in the case of the *Mary*, advertised, in the *Times* of the 8th inst., to follow the *Phoebe*, on the 15th January next? "A chief cabin passage for a married couple will be 50 guineas, and for a single adult, person 30 guineas; a fore cabin passage will be 20l per adult. Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street-buildings, by such passages." That the price of chief cabin passages has been since raised in the *Mary* to 50l per head, is pretty evident from the advertisements which have lately appeared in the *Times* journal, and I think, sir, that a "Colonist" may rightly assume, although in opposition to your editorial remark, and without being premature, that the Company have given up the plan, inasmuch as they have not replaced the *Mary* with any other vessel.

You seem, sir, to state that it was not the act of the Company that the vessel was withdrawn. If the vessel was chartered by the New Zealand Company, it seems to me very improbable that the vessel could be withdrawn without the sanction of the Directors, and until they choose publicly to explain their conduct, I, sir, shall assume (and I think many other of your readers will do so likewise), that some under-hand jobbing has taken place.

It is the duty of the Board of Directors to guard over and protect from exorbitant charges, and to render every comfort and assistance to all parties emigrating to their settlements, whether they are rich or poor. It is the duty and also the interest of the Company to charge so much only to emigrants for their passages as may simply meet the expenses of the voyage; the profit of the Company ought solely to proceed from their sales of land, and if the Company wish to prosper and direct the stream of wholesome emigration to the shores of New Zealand, let them even put up with a loss rather than retreat from their newly-adopted and successful system, as exemplified in the *Phoebe*. I am quite certain the general body of proprietors at their next annual meeting will unanimously sanction those charges, and meet any extra expenses which may be incurred in so laudable an undertaking. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CURRIE.

### NEW PLYMOUTH.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER RECEIVED BY JOHN HALSE, ESQ., OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE, FROM HIS SONS AT TARANAKI, NEW ZEALAND.

"New Plymouth, May 11, 1842.

As the *Jupiter*, now fast to the moorings about two miles and a-half from the shore, is about to sail for Sydney, from whence vessels are constantly leaving for England, we have another opportunity of writing to you.

You will be gratified to hear that our settlement is steadily progressing, and, considering its infancy, looks remarkably well. Colonel Wakefield was here recently, and gave directions for a substantial road and bridges to be made in continuation from Devon-street to the Waitera. This will be of great value to the settlers, as it will run directly through the town, suburban, and rural land, and will enable farmers to bring their produce to market without any difficulty. The line is named the Devon road. The Colonel also spoke in favour of a pier, and said he would recommend it to the Directors.

The suburban land has been given out, and Mr. ——— has made an excellent selection for us. We have three frontages, water constantly running through the two which are together, and a pond. The land is slightly undulating and of good quality, with plenty of fine timber, bush, and fern. We understand the rural land is to be given out in about a month.

By referring to the journal, you will find that our cottage was commenced on the 17th of January. We had an idea that the mode of building adopted here was exceedingly tedious, but we now expect to leave the beach in four or five weeks.

Time passes away very rapidly with us here—we rise early and retire early, except during the moonlight nights, which are so lovely, that we generally turn out to smoke—a practice we are sure you will not complain of, when you know it enables us to keep off the sand flies.

Some time since we sent you a copy of an address to the Governor, which was forwarded by Captain Lisardet. You will be pleased with his Excellency's reply, of which the following is a copy:—

"Government-House, Auckland, Jan. 1, 1842.

"GENTLEMEN—I have very great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the address you have done me the honour to forward to me, for which I beg you will accept my most sincere thanks.

"The arrival, in this distant part of her Majesty's dominions, of enlightened and industrious settlers, cannot fail to be in the highest degree beneficial to the colony; and your presence, accompanied as it is by this proof of loyalty and good feeling, offers an earnest of success which I doubt not I shall see most fully realised.

"For your expressions of esteem and consideration for myself personally, my best acknowledgments will be conveyed you by the active interest I shall ever take in your prosperity and well-being. I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

"W. HOBSON."

From our table of the weather, continued from our last letter but one, you will see how exaggerated are the accounts of the dangers of this

part of New Zealand, missing (as alleged) from high winds and heavy

1842.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	General Observations.
Feb. 14	29.85	80	calm.
15	29.80	82	calm.
16	29.90	78	breeze.
17	29.80	78	breeze.
18	29.40	78	calm.
19	30.10	82	calm.
20	30.	84	calm.
21	29.70	65	calm—rain.
22	29.80	67	strong easterly wind.
23	30.20	78	calm.
24	30.20	80	calm.
25	30.20	82	calm.
26	30.	83	calm.
27	30.	84	calm.
28	29.90	76	calm.
March 1	30.10	81	calm.
2	30.20	73	calm.
3	30.30	74	calm.
4	30.10	76	calm.
5	30.10	75	calm.
6	30.15	76	calm.
7	30.20	75	calm.
8	30.30	86	calm.
9	30.35	88	calm.
10	30.40	88	calm.
11	30.35	87	calm.
12	30.40	84	gentle north-wester.
13	30.45	84	calm.
14	30.30	84	calm.
15	31.	78	calm.
16	29.95	73	breeze.
17	29.70	65	strong north-wester—rain.
18	29.50	66	rain.
19	29.75	64	southerly breeze.
20	29.80	65	calm.
21	29.60	68	strong north-wester—rain.
22	29.80	66	heavy sea—little wind.
23	29.90	65	calm.
24	30.	70	calm.
25	29.90	74	calm.
26	29.55	69	calm—gentle rain.
27	29.40	68	north-wester—rain.
28	29.90	65	calm.
29	29.95	68	showery.
30	29.70	64	showery.
31	29.90	68	calm.
April 1	29.95	69	calm.
2	30.15	72	calm.
3	30.10	81	calm.
4	30.15	80	calm.
5	30.10	82	calm.
6	30.	76	calm.
7	29.70	74	calm.
8	29.70	68	calm.
9	29.85	65	rain—strong northerly wind.
10	29.75	64	rain—strong northerly wind.
11	29.85	77	calm.
12	29.75	76	calm.
13	29.65	75	showery.
14	29.50	64	showery.
15	29.80	65	calm.
16	29.90	66	southerly wind.
17	30.	68	calm.
18	30.	70	calm.
19	29.90	63	south-westerly wind.
20	30.10	73	calm.
21	30.	61	calm.
22	29.50	62	calm—steady rain all day.
23	29.30	63	calm.
24	29.55	63	southerly wind.
25	29.90	64	calm.
26	30.	68	calm.
27	29.90	66	calm.
28	29.80	68	calm.
29	29.70	70	calm.
30	29.70	68	breeze.
May 1	29.70	64	breeze and rain.
2	29.80	65	calm.
3	29.10	63	calm.
4	29.85	64	north-wester—rain.
5	29.75	67	calm.
6	29.70	66	calm.
7	29.50	64	breeze.
8	22.40	65	southerly wind—rain.
9	29.60	59	southerly wind—rain.
10	29.80	63	southerly wind—rain.

Ever your affectionate sons,  
WILLIAM AND HENRY HALSE.

**PACKING OF SEEDS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.  
York, 1st of 12th month, 1842.

Sir—In compliance with a wish stated in the *New Zealand Journal* of the 26th ult., I may observe that seeds sent to distant parts of the world, by sea, are often destroyed by being packed air tight, or by being stowed in the holds of ships, especially in the upper part. Some years ago, an acquaintance of mine took some cauliflower seed to America, in a glass bottle, closely corked, and it would not vegetate on his arrival; while some of the same seed, taken in a canvas bag, grew well. Some of our American correspondents prefer their seeds being sent in flannel bags, packed in deal boxes, not air tight. I have seen seeds in Austr-

lia, sent from England in boxes, that were little worth when they arrived. Those that came out best were sent in baskets in the captain's cabin. Those in the baskets were enclosed in bags of canvas or calico, or in paper. Some of my friends in Van Diemen's Land have also received bulbous roots, in good condition, in this way. The advantage there had was, that they were kept dry and had plenty of air. Articles hung near the top of the cabin are liable to suffer from the steam of the ship. Oranges hung in a net at the top of the cabin will spoil some weeks before such as have casually rolled behind boxes on the floor. The floor, however, is not always a good place, as in heavy weather the sea will sometimes find its way down the companion, or in some other way wet articles on the floor; a position a little elevated is, therefore, preferable. The principles applying to oranges are, no doubt, applicable to seeds. If the hold of a vessel be battened down, the steam just under the deck is sufficient to destroy vegetation. I have seen fine locking seed at the Cape of Good Hope received from England, which I have no doubt was new, and of good quality, when shipped, but which had lost the power of germination, from coming in the hold under these circumstances; and I have received delicate seeds from the Cape, in good condition, folded in pieces of paper, and placed in a box under the care of the captain. I have no doubt but advantage would result from placing packages of seeds on deck, occasionally for a short time in fine weather. Some kinds of seeds vegetate much more readily than others. Some will scarcely keep twelve months in our own climate, such as corn-safford, parsnip, and sainfoin; others will retain their vegetative power for several years, such as turnip, cabbage, cucumber, &c. At the Cape of Good Hope, it is a common practice to pour boiling water on the seeds of *acacia lophanthoides*, and if they do not swell to give them another scalding. This accelerates their vegetation greatly. I have tried the experiment with success on some nearly allied seeds. I cannot say what other seeds will bear such a process, but a few further experiments are worth trying. Perhaps a few hours soaking in cold water might benefit some more delicate ones, immediately before sowing, after a long voyage. Some of our best English apples were many years ago introduced into Van Diemen's Land. They were well packed, and placed in the bottom of the hold. About one in twenty grew. A larger proportion of oaks, and of other hard-wooded English forest trees, arrived at Hobart Town alive, about 1834; they were sent out by some speculator, packed in old hogsheads, in dry sphagnum. In conclusion, I would recommend persons having seeds to send out in quantity, to divide them, and send them in different ships, as circumstances may favour their safe conveyance, more in one ship than in another.—Your friend, respectfully,  
JAMES BACKHOUSE.

**PHORMIUM TENAX.**

Sir.—There is much truth in your observations, at page 275, with reference to the causes which have hitherto prevented the colonists of New Zealand from producing any considerable quantity of the *Phormium tenax* for exportation. Important as the object is, to provide an article which may be brought into competition with, and eventually supersede similar articles of foreign growth, it can scarcely be expected that at this early period the colonists would suspend their labours in works of the first necessity, or direct them from pursuits, the results of which may be calculated on with some degree of certainty, in order to employ them in what must for the present be considered in the light of an experiment. It is very possible that the *Phormium tenax*, even in its present rude state of preparation, might be introduced into many articles of manufacture in this country, but the desideratum being to improve the quality of the commodity, which would be of essential advantage to every one interested in the trade with New Zealand; it is but fair to expect that as the advantage of such a discovery would benefit many, so the many ought to combine in producing that result, instead of leaving the risk to be borne by one or a few isolated individuals. The first thing to be done, in my humble opinion, is to form an association in this country, for the purpose of extending the use of the *Phormium tenax* in our various manufactures, and also for encouraging and facilitating such improvements in the quality of the article, and in the mode of its preparation, as will render it more suitable for general use, and enlarged consumption. It would be the business of such an association to induce manufacturers to make trial of the *Phormium tenax* in a variety of ways, to ascertain how far the article in its present state is calculated for any of their various sorts of manufactured goods, and how far it is deficient in those qualities requisite for the purposes to which it might be applied. By dint of exertion many valuable hints might be collected from practical men, as regards both the cultivation of the plant, and the mode of preparing the article for exportation, and all this information being transmitted to the colonists, they would know exactly the sort of article that ought to be produced, and the best means of producing it. But the association should not confine itself to the mere collection and diffusion of information on this subject; it should set the example by a practical application of its own opinion and advice, and that would encourage the colonists to embark more boldly in the undertaking. When the association has collected information that will warrant risking an experiment, they ought to establish an agency in New Zealand, either for the cultivation of the plant, or for its preparation for exportation, as circumstances may render advisable at the time, or it may be for both those objects; the agent should give his undivided attention to the business entrusted to him; he would not only be the medium of communication with the colonists, encouraging them to exertion, but he would also be actively engaged in bringing to perfection an undertaking which may give a new direction to commerce, and add incalculably to the value of our possessions in New Zealand. There would, of course, be a Committee formed of members resident in the colony, and they might be empowered to contract with individuals for the delivery there, of certain quantities of the *Phormium tenax* of a specific quality, and also to grant premiums occasionally for the finest specimens of the article. In short, it would be the object of this association to stimulate every one to exertion, and not only to give information, but also to set the example by risking something of its own in the undertaking. The business of the association might be conducted at little or no expence, until it was resolved to commence operations in New Zealand; and then on the same grounds which the association may see fit to act upon, others will no doubt co-operate with them. As the intent of the

proposed association is not to monopolise, but to point out the way to a new and valuable branch of commerce, a large capital is not required, perhaps 5,000l would suffice to accomplish all that is now in contemplation, and in order to admit as many as possible, I would divide this into shares of 10l each. There are many persons not immediately connected with New Zealand, (such as manufacturers, shipowners, &c.), who are interested in the success of this experiment, and who it may be presumed, would not hesitate to venture a few pounds, if any reasonable prospects of success can be held out. I remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

23d November, 1842.

J. G.

### BLACK AND WHITE THORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Sir—I have often read with much interest the articles in your Journal, signed "W," which frequently contain information of much practical utility, and prove him to be a most indefatigable and zealous friend of the New Zealand Colonies; but I regret observing, that sometimes he writes very erroneously—for instance, in the last number, under the head "Black and White Thorn," he states that black thorn, or sloe, is by far the most valuable of the two, but I think it would be generally admitted that so far from its being the most valuable, it is almost valueless; where the white thorn can be grown then the haws of the latter, instead of "containing many seeds," contain only one.

The last few lines appear to me to be the most valuable part of the whole article, where he recommends the settlers to examine whether there are not some native trees or plants which would answer for hedges—namely a plant which attains a great size as a tree, when planted, stuck in a row for a hedge, and clipped from time to time, forms, like the beech, an excellent hedge.

I think there are some other errors in previous articles, but I have not them before me. However, I shall be glad to hear that some enterprising publisher has taken the hint, for a judicious selection of "W's" articles would be very valuable as "Hints to Emigrants."

Hoping "W" will continue to send you a variety of useful information,—I am, &c.,

T.

### REVIEW.

1. *The First Catechism of Geography.* By the Rev. T. Wilson. London: Darton and Clark, Holborn Hill.

2. *First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.* By the Rev. T. Wilson. Ibid.

We have already had occasion to notice the Rev. Mr. Wilson's admirable Catechisms of "Common Things," and we have had opportunities of convincing ourselves that, under the care of a judicious teacher, they are well calculated to impart knowledge of a useful character to children of tender years. One great advantage of these Catechisms is, that they are evidently a "labour of love." Mr. Wilson is thoroughly conversant with the subjects on which he writes, and it is no small merit of his that he can adapt his instructions to the capacity of those for whom they are designed; but he is doubtless a father as well as an instructor, and therefore it is that he is so well acquainted with the wants of the objects of his solicitude. We recommend his books to colonial parents.

*Peter Parley's Annual.* A Christmas and New Year's Present to Young People. London. Simpkins, Marshall and Co., and Darton and Clark. 1843.

This is a collection of some forty papers on Natural History, History, Tradition, Antiquities, Science, Art, &c., adapted for the instruction and amusement of youth. If we had room for quotation we could find a short paper for the purpose: that on swimming, for instance, would not be too long for our columns, and it contains really good advice on the subject, but our space has many demands upon it, and all we can do is to recommend the work. The name of Peter Parley is in itself a recommendation, and we may remind the vulgar Trollopes, *et ad genus omne*, that Parley's works are an American importation, for which Englishmen may be grateful without any compromise of national dignity.

*Peter Parley's Tales about China and the Chinese.* Square 32mo. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and Darton and Clark, 1843.

The excellent Peter Parley again, and ever vigilant in adapting his admirable instructions to the circumstances of the times—China and the Chinese! The very subject of subjects of the present moment, which interests us all—which it imports us all to be acquainted with—nay, more, which it is disgraceful not to know, and which our old and respected friend here brings home to the youthful reader with a facility never yet surpassed and rarely equalled.

The Chinese are a most surprising people—an anomaly of humanity—a singular compound of civilisation, knowledge, and skill, with barbarism, ignorance, and the very extreme of awkwardness. In arts and manufactures we might, and shall, learn many things from them; in other matters they will be great gainers by their intercourse with us. They are, no doubt, much behind Europe, but they were civilised when Europe was utterly barbarous; they "were acquainted with the art of printing, the use of the mariner's compass, and the art of making gunpowder—which are three of the most wonderful arts ever made known to man—for several hundred years before the Europeans discovered them."—Preface, vii.

From the recent favourable turn of affairs in China, the greatest advantages will probably arise to this country. In reference to New Zealand, we have discussed the subject in another place; *au reste*, we content ourselves by recommending that this nice little book be placed in the hands of our youthful friends. As a shipboard companion, it is calculated to become an especial favourite.

*The Hand Book of Trade and Commerce; or a concise Dictionary of the Terms and Principles of Trade, Commerce, Manufacture, Commercial and Common Law, &c., with Tables of Money, Weights, and Measures.* London: Darton and Clark, Holborn Hill.

This is a title-page of great promise, but an examination of the work will show that its promise is abundantly performed in the three hundred and odd pages of which the volume consists. The arrangement is alphabetical, and it is not often that so much information is conveyed in so small a compass. It is an admirable counting-house companion, both at home and in our colonies. The legal explanations, though short, are extremely clear.

*Plan of the Town of Nelson.*—Approved by Frederick Tuckett, Chief Surveyor, 28th April, 1842. Smith and Elder, Cornhill, 1842.

This beautifully executed plan of Nelson (engraved by Davies) affords a sort of diagrammatic exposition of the civil and sanitary arrangements of the New Zealand Company in their townships. In the centre of the town, nine acres of land are set aside for a church, court, session-house, and corporate buildings. At some distance from this, four acres, in two different places, are marked out for a gaol, houses of correction, &c. The custom-house and bonded store are placed in the centre of the Wakefield or principal quay. A large cattle-market, covering ten acres, will be at one end of the town; at another the military station; and at a third, near the sea, the general cemetery. The meat market is fixed near the river. The plan is arranged in a manner which will make it exceedingly commodious for reference: the sections sold; reserved by the Company; reserved for the natives; and reserved for sale in the colony, are distinguished by different colours, those unsold being left uncoloured; and the upper numbers on each section in print figures are made to denote the numbers of the sections; the lower numbers, in italics, the order in which they were chosen.

### THE AERIAL MACHINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

I presume, Sir, you have heard of the Aerial Machine, Which, 'tis said, will make a voyage from England to Peking In the space of six days; so that Howqua, or Lin, Or any other Chinaman, who might try to take us in, Might be used in a twinkling, for the value of a pin. By which poor Captain Hobson, too, might be brought to an account. And Shortland tell us how his budget swelled to such amount. What a grand thing such a rare machine would be, Sir, for New Zealand;

'Twould bring first those rude Maori men in contact with this fine land,

And occasion such a stimulus to all sorts of migration, As would link all British colonies in one great Great British nation, Of which Great Britain Proper would be the great Metropolis, The centre of a Commerce that would laugh at all monopolies. Our yeomen then would fly away with plough-shares in their hands, And bring us back, three times a year, the produce of new lands, And the Nabobs of our Liverpool's and Manchester's and Greenock's, Would vest their cash at once in distant corn and Phormium Tenar! While custom-house and cutter folks might balance at their ease, For iron wings mock sliding-scales in any port they please. And war and gory glory, too, and all "them sort of things," When all else flies—like riches, to themselves will soon take wings. Well! wise men laughed at galvanism, and eke at Gall and gas, And stranger things than flying, too, in time may come to pass!

ICARUS.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.—It may be some time before the chimneys of Wellington, and Nelson, and New Plymouth become so complicated as to create a demand for climbing boys or their mechanical substitutes: but even this will by and bye become an important matter in the colonies as well as in England, and to the older colonies is, even now, not of least moment than with ourselves. When negro apprenticeship was abolished in the West Indies, provision was made, in the shape of a remedy, for the evils necessarily occasioned by the change. It is only now that the legislature seems to have become aware of the necessity of establishing a system of African migration, to restore the balance of labour and capital. In the same manner, when the climbing-boy system was abolished in July last, it was left to mechanical ingenuity to discover a substitute. Now that the winter fog and cold are beginning to remind us of the existence of soot, complaints are beginning to be made of the evil effects of philanthropic legislation, and master chimney-sweeps even talk of agitating for "compensation." A patent has lately been obtained by a Company in Foley-place, for an instrument called the "Ramoneur," to which our attention was called the other day; which proposes to answer all the purposes of climbing-boys. The instrument is worth examination for its mechanical ingenuity. The peculiarity which constitutes the patent is a series of elastic joints, connecting a number of rods, which are thus made to bend in every direction, and to adapt themselves to all the sinuosities of the most complicated chimney. Such a joint, resembling in its mechanism that of the human hand, has hitherto been a desideratum in practical mechanics. The brush, also, is elastic, and contracts or expands according to the size of the vent it is made to pass through. The subject is not an unimportant one as regards health, safety, and gastronomy; and to all persons interested in any of these matters, either at home or abroad, we recommend an examination of the contrivance.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MIDDLESSEX.—To the many losses of valuable ships lately reported in our columns, has now to be added the Middlessex, bound from Sydney for London. She was driven on shore near Maceio, to the southward of Pernambuco, and soon became almost a total wreck. The crew and passengers were saved, and are now on their passage to London, on board the Columbus, which sailed from Pernambuco on the 6th ult.—Times.

**TAME, THE NEW ZEALANDER.**—We mentioned the case of this unfortunate New Zealander, tried some time since at the Central Criminal Court, for an alleged felony, and acquitted. We have now to record the manner, creditable to all the parties concerned, in which he has been disposed of. Through the exertion of his counsel, Mr. Holroyd, of the northern circuit, he has been placed in a fair way of getting to his own country. On application to the New Zealand Company, a free passage was granted him in the *Phoebe*, then about to sail, and a few pounds placed at Mr. Holroyd's disposal to provide him with an outfit. To this, the under-sheriff, with great liberality, made an addition fully adequate to supply all the poor fellow's wants, and he was seen on board the *Phoebe* on the morning on which she sailed, neatly equipped, helping the people about the deck, singing a cheerful *Mauri ditty*, and ever and anon laughing forth his contentment at the treatment he received. It will be gratifying to the sheriffs, under sheriffs, and Governor of Newgate, to know that the object of their kindness is now well on his way to his own country, and we trust he will long remember the kindness with which he was treated.

**HURDLES.**—As fast as inclosures are made, hurdles will be in great demand as protectors to the young furze and quicks. The making of hurdles will, for many years to come, be a constant employment in the woods and forests. They may be brought to the spot where they are wanted, on the backs of asses, but not in their complete forms—the heads in bundles—the bars of a different

length in bundles, and the cross-bars of a yet different length in a third; the heads should be charred at the feet—this may easily be done by the forester with the waste wood in making them. When arrived where used, they may be put together with pegs or with hurdle nails. The Weald of Sussex, where the labouring poor are miserably paid, is a celebrated place for the making of hurdles in the woods of that district. A great many persons have emigrated from the Rye Union to Australia. It would be well if some hurdle makers who come within the Company's regulations of age, health, and character, with their young wives, would go to New Zealand! The season for their usual work is finished, and if this was made known to them, many, no doubt, would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity, if it were made known to them. W.

**BARREL STAVES.**—There are very much wanted woodcutters who understand what may be called the rough manufacture of wood in the forest. Much, of course, must depend upon the nature of the wood with which the hills in New Zealand are clothed; but in the vicinity of Wellington and Nelson, if the wood itself admits it, it is obvious the wood might be converted into a variety of articles fitted for export, which might go a great way towards defraying the expenses of clearing the land. In the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL*, No. 4, for March 21st, 1840, p. 45, is the statement of a Sydney merchant, that in the season when his men were not employed in whaling, they work at making staves. Would not the supple jack make excellent hoops? Laths, for a variety of purposes, both in the towns and for exportation, is another article worth attention.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO**

**THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO** (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Tables of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, Sixpence.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. on an advantage which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published Oct. 1), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. was published on the 1st of November, and contains Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.  
London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 170, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the Paper to be sent on or before the 20th of next month.

**A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN**, who intends shortly to leave England for the purpose of settling and practising in the town of Wellington, will be happy to undertake the Agencies of Land held by the proprietors in this country. The most unexceptionable references will be given. Address, prepaid, F. S., 17, Devereux-court, Temple.

**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices. **NELSON.**—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.

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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.

**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.

**SOCIAL EMIGRATION.—A PARTY**, consisting of two Families, and two or three Friends, who are about to emigrate to New Zealand, are desirous of being joined by, and of conferring with others, who may wish to participate in the advantages of union for a common purpose. Apply to A. B., care of the Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal."

**TO EMIGRANTS.—A DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL**, No. 2, price 7l. with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

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SCALE FOR ONE ADULT PER WEEK.

Biscuit	7 lb.
American Flour	1 "
Fish	1 "
Soup and Boonill	3 "
Fresh Mutton, Pork, or Preserved Meats	5 "
Raisins	1 "
Suet	2 os.
Peas	1 pint
Tea	15 os.
Coffee	7 os.
Sugar	2 lb.
Cheese	8 os.
Butter	8 os.
Rice	1 lb.
Vinegar or Pickles	1 gill.
Mustard	2 os.
Potatoes	34 lb.
Porter	7 bottles.
Water	21 quarts.

**FORE CABIN DIETARY.**

SUNDAY	Biscuit (best 2nd Bread)
MONDAY	India Beef
TUESDAY	Prime Mess Pork
WEDNESDAY	Preserved Meat
THURSDAY	Flour
FRIDAY	Raisins
SATURDAY	Suet
TOTAL	Peas
	Rice
	Potatoes
	Best Congou Tea
	Coffee
	Sugar
	Butter
	Pickled Cabbage
	Salt
	Mustard
	Water

**NEW ZEALAND. TO MERCHANTS.—J. M. TAYLOR**, General Agent, Ship Broker, and Licensed Custom House Agent, Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand. For full particulars, apply to Mr. Geaver, 80, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

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**TO EMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.** **RICHARDS, WOOD, and Co.** KEEP A STOCK AT THEIR WAREHOUSES, Nos. 117 and 118, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, of IRONS, MONNERY for building and domestic purposes, Tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes in Ploughs, Harrows, Waggon, Carriage, Timber Carriages, Hand Thrashing Machines, &c., &c., made as used in the Colonies. "I bought my Ironmongery of Messrs. Richards Wood, and Co., No. 147, 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.

**CENTRAL EMIGRATION OFFICE and COLONIAL READING ROOMS, 103, CORNHILL** (late Ladbroke and Co., Bank.) Persons connected with the Colonies, and others wishing to obtain authentic information respecting them, will find concentrated in these Rooms the latest intelligence received from Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Canada, East and West Indies, &c. In addition to references to files of the latest Colonial Newspapers, Periodicals, Maps, Plans, &c., parties will have the advantage of meeting with gentlemen lately arrived from the Colonies, who are desirous of communicating the result of their practical knowledge to intending emigrants. Passages secured, Free of Expense, in the most eligible ship. Outfits provided, baggage cleared, insurances effected, small parcels and letters transmitted. Information essential for the guidance of the intending emigrant, in regard to the purchase of land, and the choice of location, &c., supplied gratuitously. Prospeuses, containing further information, can be obtained on application to **SMYTH and EVANS, 103, Cornhill.**

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Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM LARK**, No. 170, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, by **HENRY HOBBS CHAMBERS**, of a Featherstone Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed "TO THE EDITOR," 170, Fleet-street. Saturday, Dec. 12, 1842.



THE

# New Zealand Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

No. 77.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

PRICE 6D.

## RETROSPECT OF THE PAST YEAR.

THE past year has been distinguished, as regards New Zealand, more by views and measures involving important future consequences, than by actual results in the colonization of the islands and disposal of land. The Passengers' Act and Colonial Lands Bill of Lord Stanley have given the weight of Government authority to principles strenuously advocated by friends of right colonization; and from these we may date the commencement of a new era. Even the local government of New Zealand, by the passing of the Municipal Corporation and Police Magistrates' Bills, has done some good, as a set-off to various acts of jealous imbecility, on which we have already animadverted, and which the lately published parliamentary documents inform us have met at last with the repeated reproofs of the Colonial Secretary. From these reproofs, and from the unqualified dissatisfaction expressed by the inhabitants of Auckland as well as of Wellington, with the management of affairs by the local Government, and more particularly the unjustifiable dissipation of the land fund, we may consider the Auckland question to have reached a crisis which will "kill or cure."

In the middle of the year, the business of emigration was recommenced by the Company on a large scale; and a new principle of economical management as regards the passage of land purchasers has been introduced, which, in its first experiment, has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations.

In Wellington, local courts have been opened for the administration of justice. On the part of the colonists the work of production has been prosecuted with a success which promises to supply the wants of the Wellington community from the lands in the immediate neighbourhood, leaving the produce of the rich valleys of the Hutt, and other districts, for export to surrounding settlements. Roads also have been undertaken and nearly completed to the Hutt and Porirua; and other works of communication and general improvement are in progress. The subsidiary town of Petre has been founded with every fair prospect of advantage to the preliminary land-purchasers of Wellington and others.

In Nelson, the selection of town allotments has taken place, and everything has proceeded there with a degree of activity and energy which must ere long establish that settlement beyond the possibility of an unsuccessful issue. The draining of the valley—the clearing of the bush—the formation of valuable educational and other institutions, are but examples of this active spirit; and these, joined to the natural advantages of situation, harbour and soil, and the discovery of coal and limestone in the neighbourhood, will amply bear out our favourable expectation.

The capabilities of New Plymouth—the incalculable value of the land on every side of the town, have been confirmed by every witness. Courage and enterprise, it is to be regretted, commensurate with these advantages, have not been exhibited. But we have no doubt that the establishment of a safe artificial mooring, removing the only legitimate ground of discouragement, has ere this, occasioned new hope in the settlement, and given a stimulus to production.

The proposals of Mr. Rennie for the formation of a new settlement on the principle of "more preparation," have at least paved the way for the further development of existing settlements, by the application of his theory.

We some time since gave a report of proceedings at a public meeting in Bath, on the subject of New Zealand colonization; at which a unanimous feeling in favour of the colony seemed to prevail. During the past week a similar demonstration has taken place at Taunton, in the West of England; a report of which want of space alone has compelled us to defer till our next number. Such meetings, which we trust to see imitated in various quarters, are signs of the times, which must not be omitted in a *resume* of the last year's proceedings.

Generally, we have only to add, that, during the concluding months of this year, the growing interest in New Zealand, which must be increased by the anticipated reaction in commercial enterprise, has been evidenced in the discussion of the important questions of steam communication with Australasia and China; the passage over the Isthmus of Panama; the extension of religious and educational measures to the new settlements; the prospects opened for the formation of a whaling company; the improvement and adaptation of the New Zealand flax; the establishment of a Loan Company to encourage and increase the development of New Zealand resources; the system of economical cabin passages; the relations of the British and Local Government and the Company; and, last and most important, as involving the systematic consideration and prosecution of all these objects, the union and co-operation of New Zealand Land Owners, resident in England.

## CHRISTMAS IN NEW ZEALAND.

It must be strange indeed to an Englishman landing in Christmas week at Wellington, to perceive the foliage rich and green, like that of Richmond in the dog days; and to find Old Hyem's chief completely hidden by "an odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds;" instead of Christmas firesides, and Christmas pantomimes, and Christmas boxes, the universal entertainment to be games and dances in the open air, as in the south of France in August; rowing matches across the Bay, and Port-Nick picnics in the bush. The only thing he may probably encounter, to remind him of the time when "winter cold brought Christmas old," will be roast beef and plum pudding; but ever here the sunlight at the latest dinner must dispel the illusion. All over the year, indeed, in like manner he finds—

"The Spring, the Summer,  
The chilling Autumn, angry Winter, change  
Their wonted liveries; 'till the max'd world,  
By their increase, now knows not which is which."

Nature in New Zealand, it is to be feared or hoped, freezes no Serpentes; and the luxury of a *Glaciarium* is one to be enjoyed only in the West end of the metropolis. The indoor and fireside amusements of the English Christmas must in New Zealand be reserved for the long nights of their dark "Midsummer;" and they may never again enjoy the comfort of restoring the benumbed fingers at the roaring fire. All this they must submit to, and content their eyes instead with an almost perpetual green, varied but twice a year by the fields white for the harvest; and the music and the golden plumage of the New Zealand birds must atone for the deprivation of the melodious noise and glitter of the Christmas theatres of England.

## NEW ZEALAND AND CHINA.

NO. II.

We subjoin an important communication from "Kappa," which press of matter prevented us from inserting in last number, along with our own remarks on the probable ultimate effects of the opening of China upon the prospects of New Zealand.

Much is involved in the present unexpected termination of the Chinese war, to nullify a portion of Mr. Wakefield's speculations in 1833, upon the subject of an extension of Chinese commerce; since his views at that time had reference rather to an increase of what might be called the Chinese *Free and Easy Trade*, or national smuggling, than of a legitimate commerce, such as we may now look for. But whatever the mode in which Chinese trade shall be conducted, in one most material point that writer's anticipation must still be esteemed a reasonable one, (and it coincides with the scope of Kappa's observations) that "Trade with the Chinese never has been, and for ages to come never will be, conducted without the presence of foreign dealers and foreign ships on the coast of China." For though the propensity to trade is more powerful in the people of China than in the English or Americans, or any other nation, their ignorance of navigation prevents them from trading out of China, so that the main carrying trade is open to the English and other nations. The Chinese are, as we have already said, the colonizers *par excellence* of the Asiatic race; and we feel assured that an extensive commerce and carrying trade being once formed between them and our Southern colonies, they will furnish a supply of labour, "in any quantity and of the best quality," to meet the demands of English capital in those regions. Let there be but a due faith in Steam, Colonies, and Commerce.

## STEAM TO CHINA AND THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Bath, December 3, 1842.

SIR,—The *Colonial Gazette* of November the 30th, has a very sensible letter upon "Steam to China," by Mercator; and the *Sun*, of the same day, has another valuable communication. Both agree in stating that the voyage could be made to Hong-Kong in fifty or fifty-five days. Mercator would go to Bombay in thirty-two days, and from thence in twenty-three days to Hong-Kong. The correspondent of the *Sun* proposes steering direct from Suez to Singapore, calling there, and finishing the voyage to China in fifty days. The carrying either of these plans into effect would, in the opinion of the writer, be doing that for the consolidation of our newly-acquired power in the East, and deeply interesting relations with China, which has already been effected in India, and the extension of this rapid conveyance of intelligence, passengers, and goods to Australia and New Zealand, connecting those Colonies with China and India, will thus open up a communication between countries which it is not difficult to foresee, will be attended by the greatest advantages to all, commercially, politically, and morally.

The Chinese, like ourselves, from the force of circumstances, if not from inclination, are a colonising people, and amongst Asiatics make the



best colonists. It is to be expected that the late unsealing of China, will give a great impetus to emigration from thence, and that a grand outpouring will take place towards the more thinly-peopled countries of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Our Australian possessions, extending through so many degrees of latitude, it is expected will become attractive to them, and New Zealand will very probably be sought for by the more northerly inhabitants of that immense country. These may by some be considered as remote consequences; but be this as it may, all will be disposed to join in the adoption of some well-considered plan of steam communication, in which such important colonies as Australia and New Zealand shall be included. At present, mercantile enterprise languishes with those colonies, and nothing would so much tend to stimulate it as extending the advantages of rapid modes of communication to them in common with all our old and new Eastern possessions, thus establishing a circle of trade more extensive than has ever before entered the imagination of the most sanguine to conceive, and this, too, just at a moment when old markets have been sealed to us by hostile tariffs, and a general decadence of manufactures and trade has begun to manifest itself. Never before in the history of the world has such an opportunity arisen to extend the benefits of commerce and genuine civilization; every thing seems to conspire in a most wonderful manner to place Britain in the van of all nations to effect these great objects for the good of all mankind; the time seems ripe, the machinery prepared, men of intelligence, industry, and enterprise, abound, a general longing for progression in great and good objects, seems to pervade society—and whilst this, as a nation, never stood higher in prowess of arms than at the present moment; her citizens, as a people, rapidly improving in the higher departments of mind and science, were never more in earnest to secure the blessings of peace.— It is quite clear that all the great interests, religious, political, commercial, and private, must be advanced by regular, certain, and expeditious intercommunication of the parent country with her most important colonies, such as could be secured according to the showing of Meserton, by devoting some of the steam frigates now in the China seas to that purpose; this would, no doubt, be hailed as a great boon by all classes of the community, as the good to be obtained would be comprehended by all. It has not hitherto happened that any of the great oceanic speculations in steaming have been found to pay, nor with the present mode of generating steam power can it be looked for; thus it may scarcely be expected that this great enterprise will be taken up by individuals, or bodies of individuals, and therefore the greater necessity of its being made a government or national undertaking, balancing the great good to be obtained against the positive outlay incurred.

It happens that this, and the neighbouring city of Bristol, have given origin to a Company who deserve the high praise of having successfully contributed to solve the question of ocean steam navigation, if they do not deserve the whole merit of that great step in nautical science. It is well known that the voyages of the Great Western, for their safety, certainty, celerity, and regularity, have never been surpassed, and there is now nearly ready to be launched, another vessel belonging to the same company; this, the Great Britain, is an iron steamer of the largest dimensions, built in compartments, and to be propelled by the Archimedean screw, having been constructed under the eye of experienced builders, and the power to be applied to her having been sanctioned by one of the first engineers of the day, Mr. Brunel. It is more than probable that she is destined to form a new era in nautical affairs, in addition to that already established by her elder relative, the Great Western.

What undertaking could be more national or patriotic, just at this juncture, than the taking up of these vessels for the packet service of the East, in addition to the vessels before alluded to? By this step it seems highly probable that the public service would be greatly advanced, and, at the same time, a most deserving body of men rescued from considerable pecuniary difficulty, brought on in solving a problem which has already turned out advantageous to the interests of the country, and the remoter consequences of which can scarcely be calculated. From the general expectation of the power of the Great Britain exceeding any thing ever yet realized, it is hoped that by her means voyages may be performed of unequalled speed, safety, and certainty. Under such impression, might she not be stationed between London and Ceylon, via the Cape, by which means the inconveniences and uncertainties of a broken line of communication by way of Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, would be avoided. And if, fortunately, the anticipations of her great speed should be realized, she may not be found, in point of time, to be far behind the overland dispatch.

The Great Britain should proceed no further than Trincomalee in the Island of Ceylon, a spacious harbour, branch steamers being dispatched for ulterior destinations.

The Great Western, from her already well-tested powers, would take a foremost rank among the liners to Alexandria. Thus by both passages it is most likely intercourse would be very materially expedited, if these splendid ships were secured. I trust, sir, the great importance of the subject will form a sufficient apology for the length of this communication; which I hope will have the effect of calling up abler advocates than your obedient servant,

KAPPA.

#### WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH AUCKLAND?

THE Directors of the New Zealand Company, in a letter to Lord John Russell, of the 18th May, 1841, (printed in the "Blue Book" just published), asserted that "an organised body like this Company, having a very considerable command of capital, and making the systematic colonisation of New Zealand its business, brings qualifications to bear upon that end, in respect to which neither the executive government on the one hand, nor individuals, necessarily deficient in the strength of combination, on the other, can compete with it."

The Auckland people have been a long time in understanding this doctrine, but the severe lessons which they have received during the sway of Governor Hobson, appear to have at length schooled their minds into a concurrence in its truth. In the *Auckland Standard* of April 18, we find a long article headed, "New Zealand Company," showing the advantages which Auckland would have reaped if the Nelson settlement had been founded in that district instead of its

present site, and urging that the Company's colonizing operations should be now extended to the northern districts.

After denouncing the opposition to the Land Claims Bill originally introduced by the local government, and the various resolutions proposed for the dismemberment of their community, particularly the "sovereign colonial species, the Governor's recall," the amplification of which was urged by the public meeting on the 2d April, (described in our last number), the editor says—

"Look on this picture, and on that." Let all the balms of Gilead be put together, and if all the good of all their schemes, including 'the Governor's recall,' were carried into effect, what would each individual man gain by their united wisdom? Let this be fairly put in comparison with each man's probable gain, by allowing the New Zealand Company a share in the colonization of the Auckland district.

What is now doing for Nelson would have been done for Auckland, had the Company been allowed to plant their second colony here; and should that liberty be even yet granted to them, what has been done for Nelson, their second colony, will yet be done for Auckland, their third colony.

With confidence we appeal to the people of Auckland, whether, among the numberless schemes proposed by their self-elected leaders and would-be representatives, any suggestion has been brought forward which, in its effects on their individual interests, can be put in comparison with that now before us?"

We suspect that these expressions of the *Standard* are very heartily responded to by the people of Auckland, the "land-sharks" always excepted. At the public meeting, which resulted in the adoption of a petition for Captain Hobson's recall, plentiful disclosures were made, as our readers have seen, of the ruinous effects of the Auckland sales, which were contrasted with the Company's mode of selling land: and there can be little doubt that the Auckland folks would have "given their eyes" to have their money in their pockets again, and to come in for the Company's expenditure in respect of the Nelson settlement. But in its anxiety to prove what it advances, the *Standard* falls into a misrepresentation which we feel bound to point out, and which must have been known to be such at the time it was written, because the negotiations which preceded the final choice of the Nelson site had been made subjects of public discussion in the colony for many months previously. The editor says:—

"The public of Auckland may be informed, that it was the wish of the Company that their second district, now planted at Nelson, should have been located at the capital."

Our readers need scarcely be reminded, that when, in April 1841, the Company solicited Lord John Russell to remove certain restriction of the lands to be awarded to it under the Agreement with the Government, his Lordship specially prohibited the Company from selecting land which should "embrace any part of the future capital of New Zealand," or the "district which may at any future period be embraced within its suburbs;" and that, having this limitation in view, Colonel Wakefield and his brother requested permission of Governor Hobson to select Port Cooper for the site of Nelson; which his Excellency refused, and made a proposal of certain "scattered lands" at the Thames, which was rejected by the Company's agents.\* The misrepresentation was probably meant to serve as a proof of the *Standard's* assertion, that "the district of Auckland presents advantages for successful colonization unsurpassed by any part of New Zealand."

But the *Auckland Standard* takes up a higher ground than that of local interest in advocating the extension of colonization by the New Zealand Company, as the following quotation will show:—

"But what is of much more importance, the interests of New Zealand generally, as a British colony, no less than that of the people of Auckland, would be promoted, if that powerful Company and the local government were acting in harmony for its rapid and successful colonization. In the work of legislation, no advantage should be given to any particular settlement. If the New Zealand Company were made use of as the colonising instrument, the government, instead of their powerful opposition, would receive their cordial co-operation. The success of their enterprise, and the prosperity of the colony, would go hand-in-hand; their effects, their exertions, their future prosperity, would be the means of benefiting the country at large."

The closing words were those used by Lord John Russell at the city dinner; and the whole sentiment is one which we have so often ourselves expressed, that it is unnecessary for us to add anything here. We only wish that the rule conveyed in the words we have printed in italics, had been impressed on the mind of His Excellency Governor Hobson; we should not then have had occasion to complain of the scandalous partiality of his estimates, to say nothing of his long-continued hostility to the Company's Settlements. At the same time it is rather amusing to see a public journalist advocating such wise policy, without one word of comment on the modest demand of the inhabitants of Auckland, (published in the same paper,) for a grant by this country of 100,000*l.* for New Zealand; 80,000*l.* of which to be spent in emigration to Auckland and the Bay of Islands, and the remaining 20,000*l.* in public works for the Colony generally! "In the work of legislation no advantage should be given to one particular settlement!"

#### PASSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE wise plan lately adopted by the Company, of cabin passages at a lower price, has led to an examination of a comparison, which, for the present, will be confined to the passage only between New Zealand and the Northern States of America. The latter is often preferred, from its being shortest and cheapest; but let this be examined. Floating hotels, propelled by steam, make the passage to the St. Lawrence and the United States in ten or twelve days; but

\* See Correspondence printed in "Blue Book," pp. 157—160.



that has nothing to do with the passage of emigrants. The prevalence of westerly winds is such, that there is a great difference between the passage to or from America. Then, again, the climate is such, that for half the year the passage cannot be made at all north of New York. Nor is this all: the ice of the northern regions breaks off, floats southward in immense masses, and renders the seas on the coasts of North America dangerous, even throughout the month of June—in which month the President was lost.

The average length of passage of emigrant ships to the British North American States, as officially returned by Mr. Bushby, is 49 days; and even the finest ships of war, for instance the *War-spice*, which carried out Lord Ashburton, was 47 days between Portsmouth and New York; and the *Illustrious*, with Sir Charles Bagot, was 51. But, then, of what is composed by far the greater number of the voyages which form Mr. Bushby's average? They are voyages from the Clyde, Liverpool, Belfast, Cork, and Limerick: and ships sailing from these places must make the opposite shores of the Atlantic at least ten days sooner than ships from the Thames. The average voyages of ships from England to New Zealand may be calculated at 120 days. Although there has been now and then a vessel from Plymouth, two from the Clyde, and one from Liverpool, the average of 120 days is made up of vessels from London: and these are placed in comparison with the voyages from the western ports. Send vessels from these ports to New Zealand, and the average voyage would be reduced to 110 days; or calculate the length of voyage by sailing vessels only from the Thames to the St. Lawrence and New York, and 10 days must be added to Mr. Bushby's average: and thus, in point of fact, the voyage to New Zealand occupies 120 days; whilst that to North America from London is 60, or that to America 50 days; but if vessels went from the same port to New Zealand, it would be only 110. If the difference of the seas is considered, and the ice of the American voyage taken into calculation, that to New Zealand cannot, as far as time goes, be more than double: and this alone is to be considered, in as far as maintaining emigrants is concerned. But, then, as to ships: the freight of carrying out living beings to New Zealand should be the favourite, and will give a much greater profit to the shipowner than vessels going to America, supposing him to receive the freight of two voyages to America.

1st. He can work all the year round.

2d. He can, in going to New Zealand, receive the freight of two voyages to America, with only once loading and discharging; whilst, in the American voyages, this must be done twice. This gives an additional advantage to New Zealand of 10 days.

It is probable that at present the want of back freight from New Zealand occasions necessarily a high price of freight outwards, but in this respect a change must take place. As soon as the steam communication and whaling company is formed, and at work, there will be back freight enough, and the emigration ships, not obliged, for the purpose of seeking a freight at China or India, to find their way through the dangerous passage of Torres's Straits, which for such ships must cost a great deal in increased insurance.

As soon as the settlers feel confident as to the title of their occupations, flax or hemp must become an immense article of export, and perhaps in other forms besides that of tow. It will be manufactured into cords and canvases. Hitherto, they have been so thwarted by the local government, through the Colonial Office at home, that the wonder is, that they have done as much as they have. Two years will not pass away before, as far as freight is concerned, that to New Zealand will not double what is paid to the northern states of America, and it is evident, that when large ships from 600 to 1,000 tons are employed, the advantage in favour of New Zealand will be much larger than has been stated.

There is another consideration which attaches itself to voyages to New Zealand: it is British shipping to which it gives employment, but the greater part of the passenger trade to North America is carried on by the shipping of the United States. In the present lamentable depressed state of what is called the shipping interest, this should attract the attention of Parliament, and the Colonial Minister, and those of the Board of Trade. But what are all these public bodies in comparison with the ship-owners themselves. They should all join in forming the steam communication and whaling company; no men are so deeply interested in it.

#### NEW ZEALAND FISH.

The attention of the New Zealand English public is particularly called to the advantage which New Zealand possesses in fish. Mr. Heaphy observes—"Of the fish which abound on the coast, but little has been written: they are in great abundance in every bay and inlet, and a good supply can always be obtained by the settlers."

The *Abaka* mako first. It is of great size, and of delicate flavour: it is cured at the whaling stations for winter provisions.

The *Moki*, the varieties of which are of all sizes—the largest weighing 30 lbs.

The *Kawai*, or New Zealand salmon, is esteemed by many as equal to the European species in excellence—found in numbers in those rivers in which the tide flows, but none are met with in fresh waters.

The *Barracouta* is much esteemed.

The *Snapper* is found of large size, and in great quantity in all shoal water.

The *herring*, *gizzard*, *herring*, *sole*, *rock-od*, and a species of *herring*, are all in abundance; as are also many fish unknown elsewhere.

\* From Heaphy's "Narrative of a Residence at New Zealand."

The *Bull trout* is migratory.

The eel is much larger than the European species, and of greater richness in flavour; in Burnham water, near Wellington, and in the Matai stream, at Nelson, they are caught in great plenty.

Shell-fish are in great quantity on every part of the New Zealand coast.

The above information is derived entirely from Mr. Heaphy's amusing and useful little volume, which, of course, will be read by all who wish to know anything of New Zealand. Mr. Petre's has gone through five editions; and Mr. Heaphy's must become a great favourite, and will certainly inspire as great a degree of confidence. He winds up the chapter on indigenous fish by the following important remark:—"The curing of fish will, no doubt, soon become an important and profitable occupation in the Company's settlements, as there is every facility for it at present existing: and South America will be found a ready market. It is an employment to which the natives would industriously apply themselves."

Here, then, is return freight for Chili and Valparaiso. If some persons used to curing the herring and pilchard were to go out to the Company's settlements, they would be sure to do well. W.

#### HEMP AND FLAX.

THERE is no reason because New Zealand abounds with the *Phormium tenax*, as an indigenous weed, that the better known European plants of hemp and flax should be neglected. The *phormium tenax* holds forth in promise such a mine of wealth and importance to Great Britain, that the neglect of these plants to which we have been accustomed, cannot be a matter of surprise; but it should be borne in mind that it remains for the *phormium tenax* to be a cultivated plant, that seasons cannot be pressed into our service faster than they arrive in the ordinary course of nature—that therefore it must be some years before this bulbous-rooted plant is brought to perfection,—and by many of its warm admirers, it is doubted whether it will serve any other purpose than that of ordinary hemp, making cords and flax.

When the enormous rent, from 8l. to 11l. an acre, is considered, which is paid for the fine land on which hemp and flax is cultivated in the United Kingdom, it is evident that the fertile land of New Zealand might be rendered more profitable by the cultivation of these plants.

The finest flax is produced in Belgium—much is imported from Russia, probably brought to Petersburg from the southern parts of that immense empire: but the quantity imported is so great that it has led to the formation at Belfast of "A society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland." Belfast is the chief town of the flax-growing counties in Ireland—Antrim, Armagh, and Down; and a meeting of this society was lately held there, Lord Lurgan in the chair, who stated "that 80,000 tons of flax are annually imported into Great Britain, and five or six millions of money are annually expended in purchasing flax from other countries." Did those countries consume an equal amount of our manufactures, this ought not to be a cause of complaint—but as this is by no means the case, Lord Lurgan was fully justified in urging his countrymen to produce it at home. He was followed by the newly-elected member for Belfast, Mr. D. R. Ross, an enthusiastic and independent young man, and a powerful advocate in any cause which he supports.

Every argument which these respectable gentlemen used—politically speaking—in favour of producing flax in Ireland, is equally applicable to New Zealand, with the addition, that importing flax from New Zealand instead of Russia, would be an additional employment for British shipping. Politicians, however, will have little effect—its cultivation is recommended to the settlers as a source of individual profit, and persons in the United Kingdom who have a knowledge of that cultivation, are recommended to go where they can purchase the fee of five or six acres of as fertile land in a very superior climate, for the same amount as they now pay for a year's rent for their land at home. W.

#### NEW PLYMOUTH PROTEST.

We subjoin a letter from Mr. Woollcombe, accompanying copies of certain documents, including the terms of purchase referred to in that gentleman's letter inserted in last number; which, we entertain no doubt, will set this question fairly at rest. Mr. Watson's letter, in tone and matter, will satisfy all parties. The only thing we feel any difficulty in understanding as regards this "misunderstanding," is how the matter came to be misunderstood. From Mr. Wallace's letter, inserted elsewhere, it will be perceived that the New Plymouth folks were in good spirits, and lands "looking up."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you certain letters which have reached me in reference to the protest sent home by the purchasers of suburban lands at New Plymouth, which I shall thank you to print in the Journal, together with the terms of purchase of the 16th November, 1840, which are referred to in my letter published in your last number, and which should have been appended to it. I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant,

THOMAS WOOLLCOMBE.

New Zealand House, Plymouth, Dec 20, 1842.

New Zealand House, Dec. 17, 1842.

SIR,—I have laid before the Court of Directors your letter dated the 8th inst., in explanation of the charges advanced against the late Plymouth Company of New Zealand by Mr. Charles Brown and others, dated New Plymouth, April 12, 1842, who complain that the sales of their suburban lands were effected in consequence of misrepresentations by the Plymouth Company.

The Court of Directors is of opinion that your explanation is quite satisfactory, and that there is no ground whatever for the aspersion which the complainants have sought to cast upon the late Plymouth Company.

A copy of your letter will be forwarded in due course to the agent at New Plymouth, and the opinion of the Court will be at the same time communicated to him. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) JOHN WARD, Secretary.

"Trafalgar-square, London, Dec. 14, 1843.

"DEAR SIR,—My attention having been drawn to the protest of 'some of the purchasers of suburban land' from the Plymouth Company, and your letter of comment and explanation of the charges made therein, I lose no time in writing to assure you, on the part of Mr. Gover and the members of his family, as also of Mr. Muller, on whose behalf Mr. J. B. Baines has taken upon himself to sign the protest, that his act in so doing was totally unauthorised and is disowned by them. Their purchases were made on the terms of the prospectus of Feb. 19, 1840, as stated in your letter, and these terms were carried out by the directors in perfect good faith. I am equally at a loss to account for the signature of Messrs. W. and H. Halse to such protest, but, from their well-known character and respectability, I am induced to believe it has been obtained by misrepresentations at New Plymouth, certainly not here; for I omitted no information or explanation necessary and proper for them fully to understand their position as purchasers. If any blame be attributable, therefore, to any one, which I deny, it can only properly fall upon me, and not the Company. As I am in correspondence with Messrs. Halse, you may rest assured I shall not omit the subject of the extraordinary protest. I was, as you know, at Plymouth several days previous to the departure of the 'Amelia Thompson,' and feel it due to state that both yourself and the other directors, as well as the officers of the Company, readily and anxiously afforded the fullest information and explanation to the purchasers of land, and passengers by that vessel. You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you may think proper. I remain, dear sir, your's very obediently,

JOHN WATSON.

"T. Woolcombe, Esq., New Zealand House, Plymouth.

"The statement made by Mr. Watson in the above letter is in accordance with our wishes, and has our sanction.

(Signed)

W. G. GOVER, Chester-square.  
W. G. GOVER, for MARIA GOVER, HENRY GOVER, and EMILY GOVER.  
FREDERICK S. MULLER."

PLYMOUTH COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

TERMS FOR PURCHASE, BY COLONISTS, OF LAND ORDERS FOR THE COMPANY'S RESERVED SUBURBAN SECTIONS.

In consequence of a considerable demand for the above sections, the directors have appropriated for sale to actual colonists, twelve of the reserved choices on the following terms:—

1st. That every purchaser of two out of the first 100 double land-orders offered for sale on the terms, dated 31st August, 1840, shall have an option to purchase one of the undermentioned choices for the Company's reserved suburban sections, containing 50 acres each, at the price of 100l.

2nd. That every purchaser of five out of the said 100 double land-orders, shall have an option to purchase not exceeding two of the undermentioned choices for suburban sections, at the price of 225l.

3rd. That the terms of purchase above referred to, as regards the payment of deposit, and further instalments per section, and the final payments, and also as regards the allowances per section for passage money, and freight, shall be held to apply to purchasers under these terms; every suburban section being considered equal to 75l, (or one double land-order) for the purpose of estimating the said allowance.

4th. That whenever the purchasers of the first 100 double land-orders shall draw lots between themselves for their respective choices, those amongst them who have purchased suburban sections, under the present terms, shall draw lots between themselves, for the right of selection from the following reserved suburban choices: viz. Nos. 32, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS WOOLCOMBE, SECRETARY.

New Zealand House, Plymouth, 16th Nov. 1840.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

[We quote the following useful general suggestions from the letter of a correspondent of the "South Australian News."]

Bring a good assortment of strong tools, including one or two screw augers, 1½ or 1¼ in bore, used for fencing. But do not bring implements, unless it be a pair or two of strong cart wheels, with iron arms for wooden axletrees, they should always be brought; one or two iron harrow wheels, and perhaps a winnowing machine (not an expensive one) the latter is not to be bought here. A pit saw and a cross cut saw, the latter six feet long, will not take much room, and they cost here 5s per foot. If spades are brought, they should be socket spades, very strong, and three pronged forks of the strongest. Furniture is rather an expensive article to convey so far on account of its bulk, I should not advise you to encumber yourselves with much. Whatever is brought should be of solid wood, mahogany, walnut, or deal, not veneered, as the veneering warps and splits off, both on the voyage and sometimes here. They sell in London a table with two leaves and half-a-dozen chairs made to fold up and pack under the table, which is a convenient way of bringing such things, but all sorts of furniture are to be obtained here, though I do not know much about the price. A well packed crate of crockery too is absolutely necessary, with large brown ware pans, it need not be an expensive sort; but let the tescupe be of the largest dimensions, or you will have, as we do, to drink tea out of basins. It should be very well packed. Earthenware is mostly a very extravagant article to purchase in the colonies, owing to the loss by breakage on the voyage out. Dairy utensils, at least in the small way, might be brought, block tin or zinc milk-pans, milk-pails, and churn. But I should make it my object, if I were coming out here again, to curtail the list of packages to bring with me, as much as I could. The numerous incidental expenses that must be incurred before

the goods are deposited under one's own roof in Australia, add very much to the prime cost of the different articles, and they give a great deal of trouble. If thou shouldst conclude to come out here, of course thou wilt bring a good assortment of seeds; it would be inexcusable in a florist not to come provided in that way. Seeds of the finest sorts of rhubarb, as this plant does well here and comes into use early. We want much, too, the seeds of English and American forest trees, and of flowering shrubs, and evergreens; these are not to be procured here. A small choice collection of fruit trees would be well worth bringing, such as would be valuable to graft from, including peach, nectarine, &c. Do not forget a small collection of standard books, such as will bear reading more than once.

Thine sincerely, W. M.

COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE COLONIES PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(From the Parliamentary Stamp Return, No. 579, dated 12th August, 1842.)

Name of Paper.	Interval of Publication.	No. of Stamps in the months of April, May, June.	No. of Publications in the period.	Average Circulation.
New Zealand Journal	Semi-monthly	6,000	7	938
Colonial Gazette	Weekly	9,000	13	693
Australian Record	Semi-monthly	3,500	7	500
Emigration Gazette	Weekly	6,600	13	462

It will be gratifying to our supporters to know that our progress has been steady from the beginning. It will be recollected that we commenced before the arrival of the Preliminary Expedition was known in this country. The circulation of No. 3 (the number before that which contained an account of the safe arrival of the *Tory*), was only 223. At the end of the first year, the circulation was 443. The average of the second year was about 700. The average of the above return gives 938, but our regular impression is now above that number. Our circulation is therefore more than double that of the *Emigration Gazette*, nearly double that of the *Australian Record*, and within a quire of the joint circulation of the two.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must refer "Veritas" to the Blue Book. Had Russell, instead of a barren rock, been a Garden of Eden, its purchase by Captain Hobson would not have been less a job. No doubt, in the assumption that the land at Russell was worth 1,469l per acre, and that it would all have sold at that price, the governor might have made 150,000l by the bargain. There is so much virtue in this "If," that we are much surprised Capt. Hobson did not see it, and remain where he was. He might thus have paid off Captain Clendon in the first place, ruined Russell as he has ruined Auckland, and put aside a good round sum for other mischievous jobs.

We thank "A Subscriber" for his valuable suggestion on the subject of exports to New Zealand. We shall make immediate arrangements to supply regularly a specification of cargoes despatched to the colony. Those Subscribers who receive their paper direct from our office, are requested to observe that the receipt of a BLUE WRAPPER intimates that their subscriptions are overdue; in which case the remittance of a post-office order will oblige.

Our Subscribers and Correspondents will please to observe that the Office of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL is removed to

No. 170, FLEET-STREET.

The next Number of the NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL will be Published on Saturday, January 7, 1843.

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THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

In this age of inventions, no patent process has yet been proposed for creating news; and, in the absence of despatches from the colony, we must confine ourselves to a comment on what is done, and said, and projected around us. An influential meeting took place on Saturday last, in the Public Hall of Taunton, in Somerset, at which Mr. Rundall, the New Zealand agent of London, introduced the subject of New Zealand Colonisation, and led the way to a very animated discussion. The late hour at which we received the report of the meeting prevents us from doing more than state our impression generally, that such local meetings, eliciting as on this occasion, much valuable information; dispelling prejudices and opening the way to a due appreciation of the importance of our colonial fields, ought to be encouraged by the friends of New Zealand Colonisation in their respective localities. We hope to see the Bath and Taunton example widely imitated.

We are glad to learn that New Zealand matters are beginning to excite some interest in Scotland also, the *Colony Mercury* having taken up the subject of Mr. Rennie's propositions for a new settlement, and their applicability to Nelson; and our Scotch correspondent acquaints us that the views of Mr. Rennie (himself of an old

agricultural family in that country) have given rise to a good deal of discussion.

Our retrospect of the past year is, from press of matter, more meagre than we intended; though we do not think we have left untouched any important question. We take this opportunity, however, of mentioning that we intend shortly to publish an extra number of the Journal, embracing an ample digest of New Zealand history to the present time; and which shall present a bird's eye view of all that has taken place in regard to the colonization of that country.

We have thought it right to insert a few words on the subject of the *Auckland Standard's* anticipations with regard to that place. There can be no doubt that, although never intended by nature as the centre either of commerce or government, Auckland, under proper management, might recover itself, and become a thriving town.

The suggestions of our correspondents on the questions of Colonial Investments and Steam to China, we commend to particular attention. Matters connected with the passage to the Colony, and the "cheap system" of cabin accommodation, are treated by "W." and "Amicus;" the calculations of the latter will be found useful, while his objections to the view of the fore-cabin question formerly entertained in this paper, have been already dealt with.

### NELSON.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM MR. THOMAS BREMNER, ONE OF THE CADETS ON THE NELSON SURVEYING STAFF, TO HIS PARENTS.

**THE NATIVES.**—The men in general are fine grown and well made, having immense muscle; they have particularly well-shaped heads, high foreheads, and good eyes, and the tattooing gives them a manly cast when you can accustom yourself to the idea; the nose of all the natives I have seen is evidently the worst feature; the mouth is not very good, but the hair being a good black, and naturally curly, they are most certainly fine and pleasing fellows. I am almost afraid to touch at a description of the fairer sex, having at present seen but few specimens even decent in countenance, and not more than two good-looking girls. All are tattooed that are tap-a-tap, or married; they are particularly anxious to obtain English wearing apparel, but I am certain if they knew how much better they look in their own mats, or a clean blanket, they would never change them for a dress in which they appear so awkward; and, besides, it very materially diminishes from their height and appearance. The natives are, with very few exceptions, very lazy, and sleep an immense deal; and if you attempt to reason with them against their habits, they directly ask the question—Are you Englishmen better off than the Maori? have you more to eat or more to drink? If you have we have plenty, and the surplus you must waste: we plant our potatoes, fish, attend to our pigs, and make our own mats and canoes, and are happy without money; you white men must have all these, and money too. If you ask why they do not work for their children? they tell you they must work for themselves: the women here do a large portion of all labour, and are quite under the control of their husbands, yet there appears a strong affection between some of them.

**KEENER TRAILS, &c.**—All the way along the beach are steep cliffs, until you come to the river called the Miti, which is the site of the town. The river rises in the hills at the back, and runs down to the valley by the side of a very beautiful wood, containing about 150 acres, and in which there are some very fine trees of the pine species, with some birch, and some other native woods, of which I will send specimens for your inspection next time, with some seeds and leaves. I wait to enable me to give you some idea of their nature: there are many fine shrubs here of the laurel description, and some bays, geraniums, and fuschias; indeed, all the plants remind me much of England, except that here the trees retain their foliage during the winter. The description of the forest timber, I believe, is equal to the description given by many, and is certainly finer than you can have an idea of by stopping in England, for here we see a tree 100 feet without a branch, and would square up that height six feet: this I call a fine tree, yet you see many like them in these woods.

**SITE OF NELSON.**—The site chosen is of itself prepossessing in appearance, and the small show of houses at present very much improves its surface; the greatest and almost only objection to this place is, that there is a large tract of land covered by the tide, and therefore at present rendered useless; but I fear from its situation being valuable, much of it will ultimately be recovered, and that its arrangement or allotment may materially interfere with the good arrangement of our town; the greater part of our streets are at right angles, and point with the compass, the principal, if not the only wind blowing S.E. or N.W., and the rapidity with which it changes from the one to the other would astonish you. Some of the streets are a mile or a mile and a half in length.

**POPULATION, &c.**—We have had a marriage here; — took unto himself, a widow, not fearing old Weller's advice. There have been three burials and one birth; we muster upwards of five hundred souls, besides three bullocks, a cow and calf, more than forty goats, twenty sheep, about two hundred fowls, and I cannot count the pigs, a large quantity of dogs, I should say sixty; besides these there are cats, geese, ducks, turkeys, and rats, so you may be assured we are not a little proud of the progress of our colony. There is a whale-boat come with a specimen of coal found close here; this makes three quantities we have received.

### NEW PLYMOUTH.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER RECEIVED FROM AN EARLY COLONIST OF NEW PLYMOUTH, TARANAKI, TO A FRIEND IN LONDON, DATED April 18, 1842.

With regard to the progress of this settlement, we are labouring under the serious disadvantage of having no capitalists here. The capabilities of the place are very great, for although I must admit the great drawback of having no harbour, yet from all we can learn of the neighbouring settlements, we decidedly have the advantage as far as land is concerned, but we want money to develop the resources of the place, and I am convinced that the parties intending farming, this is the most

eligible location, as I doubt not by the time we have produce to export, we shall have convenience for so doing it, either in the shape of a jetty or a small harbour, as projected and forwarded to the New Zealand Company. As a consequence of the small amount of capital here, we are without those two great aids to the advancement of a settlement, viz., a bank, and a newspaper, both of which, with a population of nearly 1,000, we should be able to support if we had a due proportion of monied men. I wish the New Zealand Company would hold out some tempting inducement to capitalists, the district being so extensive, and easily available for cultivation.

Since writing to you before on the subject, suburban land has advanced in value. At that time \$501 was the highest sum offered for the best sections of fifty acres, now as much as 4001 and 5001 is asked, and I have no doubt I could obtain the latter sum at least for yours, by dividing it into five acre lots, to suit the labouring class, who pay a portion down, and the remainder by instalments; these are almost the only purchasers as yet, very little doing in the town, and no speculators.

May 7.—I take the opportunity of sending this by way of Sydney, as since writing the above a vessel has arrived from there direct to this place, with cattle belonging to Captain King; this is, of course, a most valuable addition to the colony, and I am happy to say that we are all in good spirits now; the arrival of a ship direct from New South Wales, argues that the place is not so badly thought of as heretofore, she has had very fine weather, and will be able to carry back a favourable report. The moorings sent out by the Company are a valuable acquisition, and I hope they will likewise construct a jetty; we shall then have no difficulty in either loading or discharging vessels.

Town lands are slightly advancing, prices range from 251 to 1501 per section, and rent 51 to 151 per annum, on a seven years lease, all improvements to fall in to the landlord. I have sold one of mine to day for 281.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### INVESTMENTS IN THE COLONIES, AND INVESTMENTS AT HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Among the various applications of the Wakefield system of colonization to the circumstances of the times that have appeared in your Journal, I do not recollect to have seen any reference to its value to that particular class of investment and arrangement, which takes place when the property being entailed on the eldest son, provision has to be made for younger children.

There is no novelty in this application of that fine system to those acquainted with its merits; but, to them, it may not be without use to compare the results of the investments now made generally, by the parties in question, with those of similar transactions made in colonial lands: while such of your readers as are ignorant of the Wakefield system, will find exhibited a course of proceeding, simple, safe, and beneficial, in the highest degree. With your permission, therefore, I will endeavour to set both matters fairly before them.

The course at present adopted by the parties referred to is twofold,—Life Insurance, and an accumulation of savings invested on Mortgage, or in the Funds.

The former plan is liable to this objection, that if the insured commits suicide, or is killed in a duel, the policy is void, and therefore there should be some auxiliary fund.

In the latter, an accumulated fund for savings, invested in the most favourable manner, the returns, at compound interest at five per cent., give only a doubled principal in fourteen years, or an average annual payment of 71 2s 10d per cent.

Now, Mr. Editor, I propose that persons in the circumstances given, shall make enquiry into the correctness of the following statements, and see whether, instead of continuing to resort to investments of the kind specified, at home, they cannot find more eligible ones abroad.

In the year 1825, land in the town of Sydney, well situated, was to be had for 501 per acre; now it is as dear as that in Lombard street, and has been sold to my knowledge at the rate of 30,0001 an acre, for shops: in the same year, country land, on the Hunter's river, was frequently sold in farms at a gallon of rum for a grant, now the rest of such land is 30s per acre. At Port Philip, in 1835, country land was sold generally at 5s per acre; now a friend of the writer rents a large field enclosed, but not cleared, at a rent of 40s per annum, seven miles from Melbourne. At Adelaide, South Australia, town land, bought in 1835 at 12s per acre, lets, in good situations, at 1001, 2001, or 3001 a-year per acre; and country land, distant four miles from the township, enclosed but not cleared, lets at 30s per acre.

In Australind, West Australia, town sections selling now in London at 101 each, are saleable in the colony at 201 each, and upwards. See Mr. Clifton's Dispatch, *Col. Gazette*, No. 203.

At Wellington, New Zealand, the native reserves, costing in 1839 10,0001, are estimated as worth now, in London, 30,0001.

At Nelson, New Zealand, created only in December 1841, town sections, in good situations, costing here 11 each, are letting at the rate of 2,0001 an acre.—*Col. Gazette*, No. 203.

It appears then, that while the very best investments in this country only double themselves in fourteen years, the increase in the value of land in the colonies has varied from 100 per cent. in two years, in Australind, to 200 per cent in three years; in Wellington, to an almost incalculable extent; in Nelson, Port Philip, and Sydney; and that, if these facts are true, it only remains for parties seeking for investments to resort to the New Zealand and Western Australian Companies, or to the Government, to participate in the advantages offered by the various settlements that I have named.

One thing only remains, and that is, the necessity of a trusty steward of one's property in these distant parts, and here comes another and most valuable recommendation of these investments; that while opportunities for the advancement of sons are daily becoming rarer in this country, the field for independent action in the colonies is infinite, and that while the father is looking for the careful correspondent abroad, and the progress of his son in life, he finds both satisfactorily combined in the mission of the letter to the colonies, as the manager of his property.

The examples set by those seldoms of a useful aristocracy, the Mole-

worth, the Petrus, and the Dilona, while they point the way, also smooth it to others. The way to the colonies, and to success in them, is now made easy; and if the parent, looking for investment, is disposed to find it in the colonies, he need be under no anxiety about it, or the sea, in whose hand he places it, if prudent and ordinarily sensible.—I am, Mr. Editor, yours,

A HOLDER OF COLONIAL LANDS.

### THE HUTT AND TARANAKI.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN WALLACE, TO A FRIEND,  
AT BIRMINGHAM.

Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand,  
April, 6th, 1843.

DEAR SIR—I arrived here about a week since from New Plymouth, and purpose remaining here about a month. On leaving England I promised to write to you, giving you my honest opinions of the country, and the time has now arrived when I can do this faithfully as well as honestly. I should say that this country has some similarity to the northern parts of Italy, and to Switzerland, in its external features, but is still unlike any part of Europe in many particulars. I imagine it bears a great similarity also to the Caucasus, and, if I may be allowed to form a comparison from maps and reading, that it is more like the latter country than any other on the face of the earth. Like Switzerland and the Caucasian mountains, it will doubtless give birth to a race of freemen, and its government must necessarily be framed upon a similar plan to that of the Swiss countries. The new Corporation Bill of England may possibly be brought into operation here, provided that it is greatly modified and moulded to the habits of a mixed people, in every district, or in other words, in every isolated locality. I say isolated locality, because these islands, from their construction by nature, will always be inhabited by district social communities, whose manners and customs will originate in, and be confined by, the peculiar habits of the native population of the respective spots, combined with the rooted English prejudices belonging to the countries from which the Europeans emigrate. So far, any congress, or meeting of representatives from the different boroughs or corporate towns, at any future period, at the capital city of these islands—it may be inferred, will be one of the most perfect freedom, and the inhabitants will govern themselves to all intents and purposes. I have gone so far prospectively into the social economy of these countries, because I knew you to be a family man, that looks more to the future welfare of his children than to his own present ease and convenience.

These islands are in many respects similar throughout; even where you would imagine that a flat and champagne country lay before you, the land is undulating, almost in every part. Occasionally there are tables of flat land, consisting of some few acres, but these are uniformly surrounded by undulations for some distance—when the same thing may occur again. For instance, there is nothing here at all similar to the country between Birmingham and Dudley—I mean West-Bromwich—and there is no district here at all similar to Warwickshire. The whole surface of the land is more like the northern parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmorland; and this very place (Port Nicholson) is as like as possible to Keswick Lake, and the valley of the Hutt to Borrowdale—only that the valley of the Hutt is much more extended, more level, and is perhaps one of the most even and the finest districts for agricultural purposes in all New Zealand. 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, where New Plymouth is situated, 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 ground, for at least thirty miles, and in some cases you can see land fifty miles off—as, for instance, you can see Kauria plainly from Sugar Loaf Point, or Parateke, which is the native name. You also have a view of Mount Egmont from every eminence, which, with the hills running N.W. from it, forms one of the most magnificent views in the world,—with which, in fact, the lithographs published in England, bear no comparison whatever. I have forwarded to Mr. Edwards of London, (Edwards and Bell, Birmingham,)—forty of my new landscape sketches, and amongst them, about eight of this island, and from these you may form some idea of the scenery of this district of country; but even from these, which were hastily done on board ship, without the possibility of studying effect, and in the worst season of the year for this purpose, you can form but a very slight conception of the splendid nature of the scenery, and the richness of the foliage. The country surrounding Cleady Bay, another district, is held, and on the shore is composed of innumerable small bays—but there is one fine harbour in it, namely, Port Underwood, and this has numerous small bays along the whole line of its coast. Many of these are occupied as whaling stations, and how little soever this district may be calculated for the plough with the share, it is eminently adapted for the plough with the keel, and will serve to lighten up the dark nights of old England for many a day to come. My sons have one of these fisheries now, and I trust will be enabled to send a cargo of oil for your lamps to lighten and warm your dwellings in winter, and hose for the framework of your umbrellas to shield you from the wet in the spring and autumn. I can safely say that the soil all over the various aspects of this country—for the aspects are every where varied by the undulations of the land—will enable the husbandman to grow almost all the products of the earth, from the gooseberry to the vine, and from the cabbage to the pine. Labour will be one essential power for this purpose, capital another, and judgment will be the most indispensable of all,—so that gliding English farmers would be unable to do much without better heads than their own to direct them. The latter description of persons will, however, precede the former in almost every instance, and have done so already, so that you may send out the former without any fear of the consequences. The timber here is some of the finest in the world, and is inexhaustible for ages yet to come—nevertheless, the timber land, when cleared, is generally the best for cultivation, so that it answers a double purpose, and bears a double profit. Openings will take place for advancement as colonization progresses, and chances of success will ever be presenting themselves as the wants of the people increase. For instance, were you here now, with your printing apparatus complete—paper, printers, &c., you would immediately commence a paper, which

is now about to be established here, but which cannot possibly be commenced until all the necessary apparatus and power is sent to the Colony from England. I merely mention this as being quite in your way, and exactly to the purpose, not to induce you to come out; respecting which every one must necessarily judge for himself. I am, your sincere friend and servant,

JOHN WALLACE.

Mr. Drake, New-st., Birmingham.

### CHEAP CABIN PASSAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

London, November 21, 1842.

SIR—Your observations on the question of a low amount of passage money to those emigrants who are directing their anxious hopes to New Zealand as their future residence, are, I think, unfairly put as relates to the importance of encouraging the most reduced amount of passage money: neither do I think your notice of those who proceed to the colony, as fore-cabin passengers, at all borne out by fact—as, I believe, you will find the most useful emigrants, in all new colonies, are those who combine the energies of personal labour, with a moderate amount of pecuniary means, and if you will take the trouble to inquire, you will find some of the fore-cabin passengers, per Phoebe, had considerable freight on board. I trust, therefore, that your able advocacy will not be withdrawn from a system of as low passage money as can possibly be obtained. That shipowners should deprecate the plan is natural; but all who have the prosperity of new colonies at heart will readily join in the extension of any reasonable plan that can offer facilities for the industrious members of society bettering their condition, by a removal to localities where their services are wanted. To enable your readers, who are not very conversant with shipping matters, to form an opinion on the subject, perhaps you will allow the following to appear in your columns, and should it assist any parties to form themselves into bodies sufficiently numerous to take up a ship or ships among themselves, it will be a sufficient recompense to the writer to know he has been useful to those who have nerve enough to leave this scene of toil, and hopeless anxiety, for the brighter reward to their industry that awaits them in the colonies of this empire:—

A Ship of about 500 tons can be chartered finding water and between decks, for 4l per register ton .. 2,000 0 0  
Supposing her to carry 40 cabin and 100 steerage passengers.  
The vicinalling the above on the scale (which is ample)  
adopted by the New Zealand Company will amount to 1,350 0 0  
Fixings, extra, &c. .. 200 0 0

£3,550 0 0

By 40 cabin passages at £35 .. £1,400  
100 steerage .. 2,100  
Goods and freight 250 at 40s. .. 500

4,000

To balance for all contingencies .. 400 0 0

£4,000 0 0

From which calculation there does not appear any necessity for enhancing the price of cabin passages beyond thirty-five pounds, and whenever any number of passengers can be associated together, so as to insure dispatch to the shipowner, there is no fear but that 4l per register ton will find many ready to accept it.

Great credit is due to the Company for having set the example of moderate cabin fares; beyond the having a sufficient supply of wholesome provisions, with some few necessaries for the sick and infant emigrants, all the extravagancies and style (usually thought of as consequences on board ship) are ill associated with the economy of those who return from the follies of an existence here—to live in another hemisphere—in accordance with the principles of common sense and common honesty.

I trust the day has at length opened on the good feeling of those who find it desirable to emigrate, to associate together in families, and to discourage by their example all unnecessary expenditure in the outlay of passage money, and I would further suggest to such families the taking their passages in ships on the following plan—say, for cabin passengers, and their labourers and servants only, thus encouraging the labouring emigrants to proceed to the colonies under agreements, that all parties may become, during their passage, and from previous arrangements, better known to each other, and, consequently, in some degree more fixed as to their future pursuits.

The friends of New Zealand now rely on the Company to continue a work they have so satisfactorily begun, until this plan of emigration be firmly established, not only to this colony, but to all others. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANON.

### DIFFERENT MODES OF CLEARING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the last number of the Journal, (dated Nov. 26,) I observed some remarks on the subject of clearing the forest. A few years ago, I passed upwards of a year in visiting different parts of the United States, and Upper Canada, with the intention of emigration, and took great pains and trouble in making myself practically acquainted with the system of agriculture pursued in the west, and of course above all studied particularly the different modes of clearing the land, and afterwards extracting the stumps; and for the benefit of all who think these hasty remarks worth reading, I will give the result of my experience in as few words as possible.

In the United States there are almost as many modes of clearing as there are separate States, but of all I witnessed, the three following are the only ones worth mentioning, as combining economy and dispatch.

The first is the most common, and is always adopted when the wood can be conveyed to market, either for sawing or fire wood, (and I may here remark, that wood is never prepared for market unless it can be conveyed by water;) this mode consists of cutting the trees off about four feet above the ground, and leaving the stumps standing. This is called chopping, and this plan is always adopted by the western farmer or squatter, when he first enters upon new land, and wishes to clear an acre or so round his log hut, to give him light and air. When densely contrast, the price varies from 8 to 25 dollars per acre, according to the

number and quality, or rather hardness of the trees, and for this was the chopper not only cuts them down, but also chops them up in twelve or fifteen feet logs, and with a yoke of oxen draws the logs to the water side, or to some other place agreed upon.

The second plan which I will notice is termed notching, and consists in cutting a deep notch all round the tree, about four feet from the ground; in this state the tree is left—it very soon dies away, and in the course of the next winter some violent storm is sure to bring it to the ground. The depth of the notch varies of course with the thickness of the tree: if a tree is two feet through, the notch should be six inches, but less will do if the settler is not in a great hurry to put crops into the land.

I now come to the third and last mode, and which may be with truth termed wholesale clearing; in this case fire is the agent used; the technical term is blasing, which is done by collecting the tops and branches of fallen trees, piling them round the stems of the trees as high as possible, and setting them on fire. The blaze almost immediately leaps up to the top of the tree, and spreading with inconceivable rapidity from one tree to another, soon leaves nothing but a grove of charred and blackened poles, among which the plough may be driven, and crops sown and reaped; the dead poles, if they do not rot and fall fast enough, may be removed at leisure. When this plan is adopted, it is usual, in order to prevent the conflagration spreading, to cut a lane round the extent proposed to be burnt; but even this is not always effective, in very dry weather, or a strong wind blowing, for the fire often communicates to the forest, and then none but those who have witnessed such sights can believe the extent of damage done. The writer of this once watched the progress of one of these fires in Ohio, which extended in length forty-seven miles, and varied in breadth from five to twelve miles. At night the sight was awfully grand; and was in itself sufficient to repay the traveller for the dangers and privations he had experienced in visiting the western world.

In a future letter I will explain the American fashion of extracting the stumps, fencing, &c. &c., E. H.

## BEEB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, Dec. 11, 1842.

SIR,—On reading the *NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL* of the 11th inst., I find an article having reference to the introduction of bees into New Zealand, and you quote a passage from Dr. Wilson's narrative round the world, which tells us, that in the colony of Tinior a considerable trade was carried on by the Dutch in bees wax. This is very true, but I doubt very much, if the native bee of Tinior would live one hour in the climate of New Zealand. Only for a moment consider the latitude of Tinior, and the latitude of, say the Bay of Islands, 34 deg., south, this will give you the difference of temperature; and the great humidity of the climate of New Zealand must ever be a bar, I think, to the introduction of bees into New Zealand for a century to come. An attempt was made many years ago, to introduce the English bee into New South Wales, by a Captain Wallace, of a convict ship; the bees arrived safe at Sydney, N. S. Wales, and from what I can learn, the native bee of New South Wales annihilated the foreigners; at least I heard so. Probably, you can inform your readers, in your next journal, what really was the fate of these bees imported by Captain Wallace into New South Wales.—I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant, Q.

## FRUIT TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

11, Holles-street, Nov. 24, 1842.

SIR,—I am aware that New Zealand can easily be supplied with fruit trees from Sydney, but as there are so many new sorts continually being produced in this country, perhaps the following information may not be uninteresting to the New Zealand emigrant. In February last, I procured some young apple and pear trees, of what is called the dwarf standard kind, (as taking up least room,) and after cutting them down to about three seeds, packed them in a tin box with dry moss, the box was carefully soldered down, and in this state I sent them to Bangalore, in the Madras presidency of India. The result has been even better than I expected, for, out of eleven trees, nine are now vegetating most vigorously, and the other two are still alive, but it is doubtful whether they will live. In the same case I sent some gooseberry and currant bushes, but they did not succeed, as they vegetated in the case on the voyage, but I think they would also succeed if they were sent early. A case about thirty inches by twelve held all the above.—I am, &c., E. CURTIS.

## STEAM WHALING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL.

SIR,—Your correspondent "W." appears to have overlooked one most important argument in support of steam whaling, viz:—vessels despatched this winter will arrive out in time to commence with the season, which is from May to September. Your most obedient servant, NOVEMBER.

## REVIEWS.

*The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook*: illustrated with Maps and numerous Engravings on wood, with an appendix giving an account of the present condition of the South Sea Islands, &c.; in 2 vols., imp. 8vo. London: Wm. Smith, 1842.

THIS beautiful and faithful reprint of Cook's Voyages, we have noticed from time to time during the course of its publication in numbers, and its completion again enables us to recommend it to the notice of our readers. The admirable manner in which Mr. Smith gets up his editions, is by this time pretty well known to the book-buying public; but this edition of one of the most delightful books in our language, far surpasses any of his former productions.

The engravings are one hundred and forty-five in number; besides four well-executed maps, and the portrait of Cook. They comprise the views and other illustrations of the great edition of Cook's voyages, copies of engravings from many other sources, English and French, and many from original drawings made for this edition. The appendix informs us of the present state of the countries visited by

Cook, and the work is enriched by a life of the great navigator, and by a very complete table of contents.

In the foot-notes the very common error of overloading the text is avoided. For history or law, requiring constant reference to authority, perpetual notes may be necessary, but to have a delightful narrative broken to atoms by constant references, is a perfect literary nuisance. The notes to this edition are few and judicious; in short, in every respect the edition is as trustworthy as it is elegant. It would constitute an admirable present to the absent member of a family settled in any one of the countries Cook visited; and we sincerely hope the publisher will be recompensed for his spirited expenditure, which must have been unusually large, by an extensive sale.

*The Emigrants' Manual*; particularly addressed to the industrious classes and others who intend settling abroad; together with "The Memoranda of a Settler in Canada," &c. By Thomas Rolph, Esq., Government Agent for Emigration. London. Cunningham and Mortimer, 1842.

*Description of South Australia*; with Sketches of New South Wales, Port Lincoln, Port Philip, and New Zealand. By Theodore Scott, Esq. London. Cunningham and Mortimer. 1839.

WE plead guilty to a partiality in favour of New Zealand as an emigration field above all the colonial possessions of Great Britain; and the name which, from its frequent repetition by travellers and writers, prejudiced and unprejudiced, has become almost proverbially attached to New Zealand, to wit, the "Great Britain of the Southern Hemisphere," is the briefest and most general defence we can put forth for our partiality. But many other of the British colonies possess peculiar advantages, and hold out much prospect of benefit to the settler; and it is the duty of every colonial advocate, whenever occasion shall call upon him to treat of other colonies besides that which it is his province and peculiar taste to discuss, to deal with such colony in a spirit of truth and generosity. What we wish to give, we should likewise desire to take; and we regret that so much petty jealousy, and misrepresentation, and want of English candour, do so notoriously mark all colonial discussions. These remarks are suggested by portions of the former of the two little works prefixed to this notice; for the general merit of which, and its command of extensive Canadian facts and observation, the name of Mr. Rolph is a sufficient guarantee. Convinced, however, as we are, that Canada is possessed of many good qualities of its own, we are sorry to perceive that Mr. Rolph can permit himself, in treating of the New Zealand colonies, to make such inconclusive remarks as the following:—"New Zealand is not, it is true, a convict settlement, and it is said that there the droughts have not yet blasted the hopes of the husbandman, yet there, we are told by the same authority I have before referred to, that the former great demand for labour no longer exists, and there also we have a native population half civilized, and therefore more dangerous, should any sudden quarrel give them an opportunity," &c. &c.

What is the meaning of the droughts having not yet blasted the hopes of the husbandman? The natural inference from this yet, is, that droughts do exist in the country, which may, by-and-bye, have the effect contemplated; but we doubt not that no one knows better than Mr. Rolph, that they do not—and whatever other influences therefore, may be at work, it is altogether irrelevant to talk of New Zealand droughts. "The same demand does not exist for labour." True; but the demand for labour must increase with increasing capital;—the question is if New Zealand is a field for capital and labour, which the fact here stated does not in any degree meet. We may remind Mr. Rolph that the authority he is so fond of referring to, viz., Lord Stanley, observed, in his place in the House of Commons, that an immense quantity of fertile land remained for disposal in New Zealand; and on the subject of labour, his observation was, that if capital did not emigrate *pari passu* with labour, evil results must follow. "The natives may become dangerous." The natives, with few exceptions, are very friendly, and are a mere handful, scattered over millions of acres. The inferential fact involved in the yet, it will be perceived is not true; and the deductions from the other two facts are nothing to the purpose. Query, therefore, is there not an unworthy prejudice and jealousy apparent in the whole statement—a prejudice and jealousy which we are sorry to perceive in such a man as Mr. Rolph, and which, in a thousand and one others, we should have passed over *sub silentio*. To persons interested in Canada, we commend the work generally, as one of the completest published on that subject since the admirable appendix B. of Mr. Charles Buller. To Mr. Rolph himself, we submit for perusal a sentence or two quoted from Mr. Patrick Matthew, in Mr. Scott's little manual (which contains a good deal of sound information on Australasian history, previous to the establishment of the Australian and New Zealand Companies).

"The small portion of New Zealand already under cultivation, yields, in luxurious abundance and perfection, all the valuable fruits and grain of Europe; and, unlike Canada (where the husbandman has to endure life-consuming toil in the very hot enervating summer, to lay up provender for the subsistence of all his bestial during the long and rigorous winter), stook of all descriptions fatten in this favoured region, at all seasons, upon the spontaneous produce of the wilderness. The climate is also the most favourable to the development of the human species, producing a race of natives of surpassing strength and energy. From the mountainous interior, the country is, in a wonderful degree, permeated by never-failing streams and rivers of the purest water, affording innumerable falls, suited to machinery, adjacent to the finest harbours. The forests abound in timber of gigantic size, peculiarly adapted for naval purposes, and for house-building, and, from its mild workable quality, much more economically convertible and serviceable than the

timber of any other country in the southern hemisphere; most of which, from extreme hardness, is almost unmanageable. Millions of acres, it is said, are covered with the famed New Zealand flax (the great value of which is now coming to be appreciated): and around the shores are the most valuable fisheries, from the mackerel to the whale; in the pursuit of which latter, many of our vessels resort, though at the other extremity of the earth. Combining all these natural internal advantages with the most favoured position for trade, New Zealand must ultimately reign the Maritime Queen of the South-eastern hemisphere."

**ISTHMIAN PANAMA.**—In one of the last numbers of the French paper, *La Presse*, there is a lengthy-written article on the importance of the islands of Mendocina, which are reported as having been taken possession of by the French Government. We think that a short extract of this article will be acceptable to many of our readers, since it has reference to an undertaking which, if ever accomplished, will prove highly advantageous to Great Britain,—we mean the cutting of a deep canal across the isthmus of Panama.—"The importance of these islands will only be fully appreciated," according to the writer of that paper, "when a canal can be cut across the isthmus of Panama,—thus offering a much shorter passage to commerce. Projects have more than once been conceived, with the view of carrying this important object into execution. Associations were formed for that purpose, in the United States and other countries, for which the government of New Grenada granted all necessary privileges. Unfortunately these associations were wanting in perseverance, and the consequence was that their privileges were forfeited. It is, however, impossible that this narrow strip of land can much longer remain an insurmountable obstacle to the

spirit of enterprise of maritime nations. We know that a survey has been effected on the spot by skilful engineers, and that the cutting of a wide canal has been proved to be an object easily accomplished, and at a comparatively small outlay, since the expense would not exceed twelve millions of francs. If we are not mistaken a company is, at this time, being formed in London for putting into execution a plan which ought to have been realised long ago. What can be considered as a certainty is, that this project will soon be executed. Whether the requisite capital be procured in England, or in any other country, it will most assuredly be obtained. The treaty lately concluded by England with the Emperor of China may be considered as having decided this question. Henceforth the ports of this immense empire will be opened to European commerce, and to that country, no doubt, will be removed the scenes of its competitions and struggles. All maritime nations have therefore much interest in opening new roads which will shorten the time now required for their voyages to that part of the world, reduce the expense of freight, and, as much as possible, set aside competition in the new markets where their spirit of commercial enterprise will carry them. Now the opening of a water communication across the Isthmus of Panama can alone accomplish all this. Our ancestors were proud to have found a road to reach India and the Moluccas without having to double the Cape of storms. The discovery of Cape Horn was thought by them an immense advantage. It is now in our power to obtain what will prove a hundred-fold more advantageous. When our ships shall be able to steer in a direct line from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific Ocean, then indeed the voyage to China, Japan, and Oceania, will be an easy one, and a vessel can go, if we may use the expression, right a-head."—*La Presse*, Dec. 6.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO**

**THE NEW ZEALAND PORTFOLIO** (to be completed in Six Monthly Numbers), when a Title Page and Tables of Contents will be given. This Publication is designed to embrace a series of subjects, interesting and important to the Colonists, and which require discussion, or elucidation, at greater length than is practicable in the columns of a newspaper. When complete, it will form a neat volume in cloth boards. Price of each number, Sixpence.

No. I. (published Aug. 1), contains a Letter to Lord Stanley, on the Administration of Justice in New Zealand.

No. II. (published Sept. 1), contains a Letter to John Abel Smith, Esq. M.P. on an advantage which would accrue to the English capitalist from the establishment of a Loan Company in New Zealand, similar to the Australian Trust Company.

No. III. (published Oct. 1), contains an Address to the New Zealand Land Proprietors resident in the United Kingdom, on several matters of importance to their interests.

No. IV. was published on the 1st of November, and contains Papers on the Financial Condition of New Zealand, and on other subjects.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, and Chambers, 179, Fleet-street. Advertisements intended for the wrapper to be sent on or before the 25th of next month.

**A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN**, who intends shortly to leave England for the purpose of settling and practising in the town of Wellington, will be happy to undertake the Agencies of Land held by the proprietors in this country. The most unexceptionable references will be given. Address, prepaid, F.S., 17, Devereux-court, Temple.

**PORT NICHOLSON.**—On Sale, preliminary allotments of early and late choices. **NELSON.**—Purchases in this second Colony can still be effected.

**CONSIGNMENTS** can be forwarded to their Correspondents at the above Settlements. **EMIGRATION**—Passages, Shipments, Insurances, &c., arranged. **NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.**—Shares can be purchased or sold through the undersigned.

**ALL COLONIAL BUSINESS** transacted, and every information given by **EDMUND J. WHEELER & Co.**, Commission Merchants and Colonial Agents, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, 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 AUTHOR** of "The 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.

**SOCIAL EMIGRATION.**—A PARTY, consisting of two Families, and two or three Friends, who are about to emigrate to New Zealand, are desirous of being joined by, and of conferring with others, who may wish to participate in the advantages of union for a common purpose. Apply to **A. B.**, care of the Publisher of the "New Zealand Journal."

**TO EMIGRANTS.**—**A. DEAN'S PATENT DOMESTIC HAND FLOUR MILL**, No. 2, price 7l. with case, gained the prize at the Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at Bristol. This Mill will grind and dress at one operation, at the rate of two pecks of wheat per hour. Emigrants and others are invited to see it in operation at the Warehouses of Messrs. Richard Wood and Co., No. 117 and 118, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and at the Manufactory, Sherlock-street, Birmingham.

To Sail from London punctually the 15th of January, and Portsmouth the 20th. 1843

**FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON, NEW ZEALAND**, the Splendid New Ship, **MARY**, A. 1. 600 Tons Register. Coppered and Copper-fastened, ———, Commander. Lying in the St. Katharine's Docks.

The Ship has a splendid Poop, and other Cabin Accommodations, and is admirably adapted to insure the comfort of Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers, having seven-feet height between Decks. Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call at Portsmouth.

The price of a Chief Cabin Passage will be 50 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.

**CHIEF CABIN DIETARY.**  
SCALE FOR ONE ADULT PER WEEK.

Biscuit	7 lb.
American Flour	1 "
Fish	1 "
Soup and Bouilli	3 "
Fresh Mutton, Pork, or Preserved Meats	5 "
Raisins	1 "
Suet	2 os.
Peas	1 pint
Tea	12 os.
Coffee	7 os.
Sugar	2 lb.
Cheese	8 os.
Butter	8 os.
Eggs	1 lb.
Vinegar or Pickles	1 gill.
Mustard	2 os.
Potatoes	34 lb.
Porter	7 bottles.
Water	21 quarts.

**FORE-CABIN DIETARY.**

SUNDAY	Black (best and Bread)
MONDAY	India Beer
TUESDAY	Prime Mess Pork
WEDNESDAY	Preserved Meat
THURSDAY	Flour
FRIDAY	Raisins
SATURDAY	Suet
TOTAL	Peas
	Rice
	Potatoes
	Best Congo Tea
	Coffee
	Sugar
	Butter
	Pickled Cabbage
	Salt
	Mustard
	Water

**THE EMIGRANT'S MANUAL:** particularly adapted to the industrious classes and others who intend settling abroad; together with "The Memoranda of a Settler in Canada." Being an account of his first settlement; his daily occupations, the prices of labour, provisions, travelling, &c. By **THOMAS BOLPH, ESQ.** Government Agent for Emigration. Author of "A Descriptive and Statistical Account of Canada," &c., &c. London: Cunningham and Mortimer, Adelaide-street, Trafalgar-square.

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Printed and Published at the office of **WILLIAM LALOR**, No. 179, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Dunstons in the West, by **HENRY HOLES** Chamberman of St. Featherston's Buildings, in the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn.—All Communications to be addressed to the "New Zealand Journal," 179, Fleet-street, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1843.