

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS

INTO

NEW ZEALAND.

*(In continuation of D. No. 1, Sessional Papers, 1862.)*

---

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.

---

AUCKLAND.

1863.



## P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO

THE INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS INTO THE  
COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND.

## No. 1.

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Nelson, Nov. 7th, 1862.

SIR.—

In accordance with your wish to send you my ideas about introducing German Immigrants into the Province of Taranaki, I beg to submit the following for the consideration of the Government.

The rules and regulations under which the men have to come out, should be written down as clear and distinct as possible. These should be translated into German; your agent when in Germany should get them printed, and give a copy of them to every intending emigrant; so that on no pretence whatever the men could say, when here, that they were misled. These rules should first state the inducements which the Government holds out to the men to embark for New Zealand; secondly, the duties which the men would have to perform; and lastly to give them as much as possible an idea of their situation and occupation in the Colony, and the nature of the country on which they have to settle. I consider that this should be done, because the men would have no reason to be dissatisfied, and there would be less fear of their deserting their post. With regard to this last probability, of the men deserting, I am of opinion that very little fear need be entertained. They should as soldiers swear allegiance to Her Majesty's Government, which oath they keep in their own country sacred, and never violate. The men who would be sent out here are agriculturalists, or rather farm labourers, and would look upon a piece of land of their own as all that is necessary for their future welfare and happiness; and it is not likely that they would, if it could be given them, abandon it. Considering, farther, that they cannot speak the English language, have not much opportunity of being misled by unscrupulous persons, and as it is intended that they are to be principally married men, they would be attached to their families, and even if they wanted and wished to run away, they would not have the means, nor would they know the way of how to get away.

Supposing there were brought out 1000 men, I think they should be settled in five villages of 200 men in each. Every man should have about half an acre of land for a homestead and a little garden. But besides this, a piece of land, the size to be determined by the Government, in the suburbs of each village, which would particularly attach the men to the place where they would be stationed. These villages should be placed on the frontier boundaries of Native districts, in such localities as would be most likely to be assaulted by the Maories; and if the nature of the country admits of it, there should be, in a particular district, at least two such villages, not further apart than two or three miles. In a former private letter to the Colonial Secretary, I have already stated my opinion with regard to the employment of these men by the Government. I also stated there that the subaltern officers should be Germans. This I consider, for the first few years at least, absolutely necessary, as none of the men can speak a word of English. Even these officers, as men of a better education, would have to learn our language; so that I doubt whether the Government could, in the first onset, do without a competent interpreter—a German who understands and can speak low-German, and of course English. If such an officer should be required, he can be got in the Colony, and who could at the same time, if his various duties did not interfere with each other—take a place as officer, he having been a soldier. With regard to the officers of which I spoke, I beg to observe, that men for this purpose could be got, who would at the same time be capable of superintending the men at their Government works—practical farmers and engineers.

I have, &amp;c.,

FEDOR KELLING.

The Hon. the Col. Secretary.

## No. 2.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. PETSCHLER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 27th November, 1862,

SIR,—

Mr. Domett desires me, with reference to your letter of the 23rd August, to His Excellency the Governor, to request you to be good enough to favor the Government with the particulars alluded to in Messrs. Godeffroy's letter on the subject of German Emigration to this Colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. GISBORNE,  
Under-Secretary.

C. Petschler, Esq., Auckland.

## No. 3.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th December, 1862.

SIR,—

It being the intention of the General Government to found a settlement of German Emigrants, on the Waste Lands of the Crown in Taranaki, I am directed by Mr. Domett to inform you that the Government is desirous of availing itself of your services as agent in Europe, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements of selecting emigrants for this purpose.

In the event of your acceptance of this office, Mr. Domett will transmit to you at an early date detailed instructions for your guidance.

The Government proposes to pay your passage to Europe by the Overland Mail, and back again by the Ocean route, and to allow you two pounds per diem when there, such sum to include all travelling expenses, and one pound per diem while on the voyage from New Zealand and back.

This arrangement to continue for a period not exceeding one year, from the date of your departure from New Zealand.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. GISBORNE,  
Under-Secretary.

F. A. Kelling, Esq., &amp;c.

## No. 4.

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Auckland, 6th December, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, in which you inform me that the Government is desirous of availing itself of my services as agent in Europe, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for selecting emigrants for the Province of Taranaki, &c.

In answer to this proposition, I beg to state that I am willing to accept the office offered to me by the Government. The propositions which the Government makes with regard to the payments for my services, I understand to be as follows:—That the Government engages me for one year, and pays me one pound per diem, or a salary of £365; it further pays the expenses of my passage by the Overland Mail to Europe, and back by the Ocean route, and during the time that I am in Germany one pound per diem as travelling expenses. In explanation of this arrangement, I beg to state that I consider the time in going to Germany will occupy about two months, my stay there six months, and the time allowed for coming back four months, and that the payments are calculated according to such or a similar division of time for the different modes of payments.

I further beg to state, that if my services at home for the Government have ended, and I should desire to stay in Germany for some time longer, I take it to be that the Government will still pay for my passage in a sailing vessel back, or pay me the money which such passage will cost; and should not all emigrants, which the Government requires at present, be despatched within the

expected six months, I should be very willing to act as their agent after that period so long as I stayed there.

If I am correct in the manner in which the Government proposes to pay me, I am ready to start for Europe within a few weeks from now.

I have, &c.,

FEDOR KELLING.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,

### No. 5.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MR KELLING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 20th December, 1862.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Domett to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, on the subject of your proceeding to Europe, for the purpose of selecting emigrants for Taranaki, and to inform you that the construction put by you on the terms of his offer is the correct one.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,  
Under-Secretary.

F. A. Kelling. Esq., Nelson.

### No. 6.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th December, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a letter noted in the margin from Mr. Blaschke, offering his services in connexion with the introduction of any Prussian emigrants into this country, and I shall feel obliged if your Honor would favor me with your opinion of the character and qualifications of the writer.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

His Honor the Superintendent of Taranaki,  
New Plymouth.

### Enclosure to No. 6.

MR. BLASCHKE TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

New Plymouth, N. Z.,  
December, 1862.

SIR,—

As the impression and hope exist that it is the intention of the Government to introduce Immigrants into this country, I beg to suggest that my compatriots are all trained to the use of arms and to military discipline, are brave, industrious, and sober people, and selected from the agricultural and forest classes, would form a body of Immigrants unequalled as settlers on the borders, with a military organization for defensive purposes.

I shall be glad to be employed in this country or in my native land, to further the object of the Government.

I was born at Breslau in Prussia, in 1815; and in passing through Basle at the time of the revolution, I volunteered and was wounded. I served as Lieutenant on the Rhine in our Landwehr. I afterwards served three years and a half in Algeria, and left as a non-commissioned officer, and came to New Plymouth in 1848, as a settler for ten years. I was a bush settler in this Province and became naturalized, and was elected member of the Provincial Council; but my means proving unequal to the expense of purchasing my experience as a bush settler, and New Plymouth being in a depressed state at the time, I left Mrs. Blaschke and the children and

went to Melbourne. I was getting satisfied with my prospects there when I heard of the breaking out of hostilities here, and that my wife and children had been sent to Nelson. I felt it my duty under these circumstances to look after them, and finding them cared for at Nelson, I came on to Taranaki, and became a Volunteer, December 1860, that I might contribute my experience and services for the defence of this settlement.

Captain King, R.N., the Superintendent, C. Brown, Esq., the Officers of Volunteers here, and Mr. Ligar, Surveyor General, Victoria, can speak to my integrity, industry, sobriety, good conduct, and attention to my duty.

I have, &c.,

W. BLASCHKE.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland.

### No. 7.

SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office, New Plymouth,  
15th December, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to return Mr. Blaschke's letter, referred to in your letter of the 6th instant.

I believe the statements made by Mr. Blaschke to be correct, and I believe him to be well qualified to explain to his countrymen the capabilities of this country for settlement, and to assist them with his advice and experience in locating themselves as settlers. I am further of opinion that his military training and experience might be usefully rendered available, if, in the military organization of his countrymen, he were appointed to the same rank he formerly held, of Lieutenant in the Landwehr.

I believe the principal reason he has not been recommended for a Commission in the Militia is, there are none of his countrymen here, and Mr. W. Blaschke does not possess that fluency in the English language to enable him to address others in it with readiness in a moment of emergency.

I have read the foregoing portion of my letter to the Captains of Volunteers, who concur in the remarks I have made.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BROWN,  
Superintendent.

### No. 8.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by the direction of Mr. Domett, to transmit for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. W. Blaschke, of New Plymouth, on the subject of the introduction of Prussian emigrants into New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,  
Under Secretary.

F. A. Kelling, Esq., Nelson.

### No. 9.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MESSRS. GODEFFROY AND CO.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
23rd December, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,—

Referring to your letter dated 25th June last, tendering your services in furtherance of German immigration to New Zealand, I have the honor to inform you that this Government

is now prepared for the introduction of immigrants from your country, and proposes to avail itself of your assistance, to the extent and on the conditions mentioned below.

The Government has every confidence in the gentleman you refer to as your agent in Auckland (Mr. C. Petschler) ; but under the peculiar circumstances of the Colony at present, it has been thought advisable to send to Germany a special agent, who will be fully authorised by Government to conclude any engagement with you for the introduction of emigrants on the general principles stated in your letter. The gentleman selected for this purpose is Mr. Fedor Kelling, lately a Member of the General Assembly of New Zealand—himself a native of Prussia, and one of our earliest settlers, having resided in the Colony for above 20 years. He is accordingly, as you will perceive, peculiarly well qualified, both to secure for this Government the selection of precisely the class of immigrants we desire to introduce, and to make the latter fully understand, beforehand, the sort of life they will have to enter upon, the advantages it holds out to them, the difficulties they will have to contend with, and the duties they will be required to perform.

The Government propose that, as in the case of the emigrants sent to the Cape, that your firm should find the capital required for sending out these emigrants, and landing them in New Zealand, and that such capital shall be secured on the resources of the Colony, and be repayable in ten years, interest at 6 per cent. being paid you in the meantime.

The cost of selecting the emigrants, the amount of their passage money, and other details, should be arranged between yourselves and Mr. Kelling.

Mr. Kelling will either select, or assist in selecting the emigrants, in such manner and on such terms as may be arranged between you, in conformity with his instructions. But Mr. Kelling's approval of the emigrants selected should be signified in every case before their embarkation.

The first batch of emigrants it is proposed to introduce, is to consist of about 1000 souls—say 500 married couples, between the ages of 20 and 40, and with as few children as possible.

The terms of the contract between the immigrants and the New Zealand Government will be similar to those made in the case of the emigrants to the Cape Colony. But we propose, in some respects to make them more advantageous to the immigrants than in that case.

Mr. Kelling will have full instructions on these points, and will inform you of every necessary detail. He proposes to leave New Zealand by the February overland mail, and it is hoped will arrive in Hamburg early in April.

It is very desirable that these emigrants should arrive in New Zealand in October at the latest.

Trusting that arrangements satisfactory to all parties may be made between you and Mr. Kelling, and that the success of this first attempt to re-commence German immigration into New Zealand, may be such as to justify its continuance on a much larger scale,

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

Messrs. Godeffroy and Co., Hamburg.

## Enclosure to No. 9.

### S C H E M E O F S E T T L E M E N T.

#### CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS REQUIRED.

It is proposed to form a settlement on the Waste Lands of the Crown in the Province of Taranaki.

The settlement to consist of Germans—500 married couples between the ages of 20 and 40 ; those who have no children to have the preference, and none at present to be admitted who have more than 3 children.

As many of the 500 men as possible are to be agricultural laborers or small farmers who have served a certain period as soldiers. Not less than 200 out of the 500 must so have served.

Besides rough farm-work, they, or a considerable portion of them should have been accustomed to all kinds of forest-work—felling and sawing timber, splitting shingles and rails, charcoal burning, &c.

They are all to be strong and in good health.

The settlement is to be laid out in the following manner :—

The village will consist of 500 quarter-acres of land. These will be laid out immediately around a central square, whereon a stockade will be built. A commanding site will be chosen for this stockade, within which will be the Government store for provisions ; the quarter-acre allotments will occupy a space of about half-a-mile square, laid out as nearly in that form as the nature of the ground will permit ; the object being to make the centre most readily accessible from all parts of the block.

Outside and immediately around the village block, 500 sections of twenty acres each will be laid out ; in the whole, 10,000 acres, occupying with roads, a block of 4 miles square, or 16 square miles.

Thus, on the average, the greatest distance of any portion of the village from the centre would not exceed one quarter of a mile, and of any portion of the outer block, two miles.

Rations will be advanced to such of the men as may desire it until their first crops can be got off the land, for a period not to exceed a year after their arrival.

These rations will have to be paid for within 7 years from the date of arrival.

The rations will consist of 1lb. meat, 1lb. flour, tea and sugar, amounting to 7s. a week for each male adult, and 5s. for each female adult ; 2 children under 14—1 adult.

The quarter-acre of village land will be given without any payment to each adult immigrant.

The twenty-acre section will be given without payment to each adult immigrant who has been trained as a soldier, on condition of his performing the service mentioned below.

All other immigrants will be required to pay at the end of seven years at the rate of two pounds an acre for the section of 20 acres.

In return for the gift of their land, the trained men will be required to serve as militia, and will be armed and mustered for inspection and drill at fixed short intervals, not longer than once a month.

All the immigrants will have to repay their passage money, and the cost of any rations supplied them, within seven years from their arrival.

All engagements entered into by them must be strictly fulfilled, before any Crown Grant will be issued for any of the land.

The men must undertake to work, if required by Government, on any road connected with the settlement, for wages to consist of rations and pay, amounting together to not more than three shillings a day. The cost of the rations not to exceed twelve shillings a week for a married man. The work will be piece work, and must be done to the satisfaction of the overseer employed by Government ; but Government will employ them on the road only at times.

500 men to be brought out with their families to form the first settlement. If practicable, 500 married couples, without children.

Of these, 200 to have been trained to the use of arms.

All to be as far as possible, accustomed to forest work, felling timber, sawing, splitting shingles and charcoal burning.

$\frac{1}{4}$  acre each man to be allotted in the first instance, immediately around the village, forming a square of less than half a mile.

A stockade for defence in the centre.

20 acres to be allotted to each man outside the first block of single quarter acres (say 10,000 acres) occupying with roads, &c., a block of four miles square (16 square miles.)

Rations to be given for one year and a half after arrival, on the scale given at Taranaki, during the war to the men in the Omata Stockade.

3s. 10d. Contract for	{	1lb. Meat	...	...	{	Cost about 7s. a week for adult male.
Bread and Meat		$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Bread, or	...	...		
		1lb. Flour	...	...		
		Tea and Sugar	...	...		

Immigrants to arrive not later than the beginning of September, 1863.

In two months two acres per man, or 1000 acres might easily be cleared by early in November. (Some men fell one acre per week ; ordinary,  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre.) Timber should lie three months on the ground. Burn in February or March. Grass may be put in at once, in April, or potatoes in September, to be taken up in February or March.

After the first two or three months men to be employed in road making for four months, the first road from the town to the settlement.

If road were metalled the land would be worth £2 an acre at least.

The quarter acre for garden to be given gratis to all.

All immigrants trained as soldiers to be entitled to their land for nothing at the end of seven years.

The remainder to pay £2 per acre at the end of that period, for the 20 acre allotments.

An Adjutant for the Military Settlers paid, say £100 per annum, with an allowance of 150 acres, free of cost.

Also one Sergeant or Bugler, paid £30 per annum. Grant, 40 acres, gratis.

These men to be treated as Militia, to be armed, to be mustered for inspection and drill, &c., at fixed short intervals, say once a month.

The Military Settlers to be commanded by officers, to have an extra grant of land, from 100 acres downward, according to rank.

All the immigrants to repay the passage money in seven years.

COST.

1000 adults at £18 per head	...	...	...	£18,000	0	0
Interest at 6 per cent.	...	...	...	1,080	0	0
Rations—500 men and 500 women, at 7s. the former, 5s. the latter—12s.	£300	per week, or	£15,600	per		
annum, for 18 months	...	...	...	23,400	0	0
Pay of Adjutant and Staff	...	...	...	130	0	0



## RECEIPTS.

Refund from 1000 adults (passage money) £18 per head..	£18,000 0 0
Payment for land by 300 adults, 20 acres, at £2 per acre, at the end of 7 years ... ..	12,000 0 0
Rations as above, 12s a week, for 18 months £46 16s. ...	
One-third of his time the first year, one-third of his time the second year to be given to Government work on roads,—i.e., 8 months for the 18 months pay	
Cost of rations, to be repaid for time emigrant works on his own land—say 10 months ... ..	24 0 0
Allow 1s. per diem for 8 months, working for Government (besides rations) making 18s a week in all—say ...	10 0 0
To be repaid to Government ... ..	14 0 0 6000 0 0
Remainder of the land in the reserved block, sold at £2 per acre—say 15,000 acres ... ..	30,000 0 0
Grant for land not to be given till conditions fulfilled	

ALFRED DOMETT,

## LETTER OF ATTORNEY.

WHEREAS a certain contract has been entered into between and the firm of F. C. Godeffroy & Son, of Hamburg, for the introduction of certain German Emigrants into under and according to certain Regulations in that behalf agreed upon, a copy of Regulations signed by is annexed to this letter of Attorney: And whereas it is stipulated and enjoined by the said Regulations that certain of such Emigrants should, previous to embarkation, execute a contract binding themselves to repay to the Government of in manner and form as in the said Regulations specified, the bounty money to be paid by the said Government to the said firm for and on account of the said Emigrants:

Now, therefore, I (we), the said in my capacity aforesaid and acting on behalf of for the time being, do, by these presents, nominate, constitute and appoint Mr. Gustav Godeffroy, Senator of the Hanseatic town of Hamburg, to be the Attorney or Agent of me (us) the said in my (our) capacity aforesaid, and of the Governor and Government of for the time being, for the purpose of becoming as such Attorney, a party to any contract or contracts to be executed by any such Emigrant or Emigrants as aforesaid in Hamburg, or elsewhere, in Germany, whereby any such Emigrant or Emigrants shall engage and bind himself, herself, or themselves to the said Gustav Godeffroy as such Attorney as aforesaid, to repay to the Government of for the time being, at the time or times in the said Regulations set forth, by the hands of such person or persons as shall, from time to time, be appointed by any writing under the hand of for the time being, to receive the same, such sum or sums of money as shall be either directly or by reference to the Regulations aforesaid, specified in or fixed by any such contract as aforesaid to be paid to the same Government. And I (we), the said do hereby grant to the said Gustav Godeffroy power to substitute one or more Attornies under him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, promising on the part and behalf of the Government of to ratify and confirm whatsoever the said Gustav Godeffroy or any Attorney substituted by him may lawfully do in the premises

Given at under the hand and seal of the said this  
in the presence of the witnesses whose names are  
subscribed.

The male immigrants shall engage to serve as Militiamen or as part of the Colonial Defence Force when required by the Colonial Government, and they shall be subject to the Army Laws which regulate these forces.

Every Immigrant shall be naturalized in the Colony, and shall take the Oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

Every Immigrant shall reside on the land allotted to him or on such other spot in the neighbourhood as the Colonial Government may permit, and he shall not leave the Province at any time without the leave of the Government first asked and given in writing. In the event of any disobedience of this rule, the transgressor will be subjected to a fine of £ which amount he binds himself to pay.

The Colonial Government may, if it shall see fit require any man to give a bond or guarantee on this point.

The Immigrants will understand that on arriving in the Colony those who may become proprietors of land will enjoy the right to elect Representatives. In short they will all become British citizens, and will enjoy the rights, and be subject to the duty of citizens.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

In reference to your appointment as agent for this Government, in bringing out emigrants from Germany, I have now the honor to give you the following instructions:—

The Government intends to take advantage of the emigration scheme, which has for years been carried out by Messrs. Godeffroy and Company, of Hamburg. That firm, as you are aware, offers to advance the passage money of emigrants in the first instance; the Government of the Colony to which the emigrants are sent, undertaking to repay the same in ten years, paying interest in the meantime at 6 per cent. This passage money has to be recovered by Government from the immigrants, together with other advances for their benefit.

You will therefore place yourself in communication with Messrs. Godeffroy and Co., on your arrival in Hamburg, and make such terms, on behalf of this Government, with respect to the amount of passage money to be paid per head for the emigrants, as you consider reasonable, with reference to the price paid for passages to New Zealand from Hamburg at the time. The price stated by Mr. Petschler, Messrs. Godeffroy's agent at Auckland, is Eighteen pounds per adult. This seems very high, and is perhaps intended to cover the expense of selecting and collecting the emigrants, part of which duty would, in this instance, no doubt be performed by yourself.

At the same time, I have to impress upon you that the Government is desirous that these emigrants should be sent out by Messrs. Godeffroy, because that firm, some years back, was employed by His Excellency Sir George Grey, to select and send out a body of two thousand emigrants to the Cape of Good Hope, on the arrangements above stated, which service they performed to the entire satisfaction of His Excellency; the settlements then formed having been, by the latest accounts very successful. As their plans have been so long, and are now in actual operation, it is possible that some delay would be avoided by employing them, which would have to be incurred were the emigrants to be sent out through the medium of any other firm, either new to the work, or of less experience in it. And I wish you particularly to understand that the saving of even a few weeks in the arrival of the emigrants in New Zealand is of much greater importance, than the reduction of the passage money, below the sum stated by Mr. Petschler.

The most important object the Government have in view, in employing yourself as their agent in this business, is to secure the selection of a body of immigrants of the right class for the sort of settlement it is proposed to found. The accompanying copy of regulations specifies the classes particularly. It is proposed to settle five hundred men, with their wives and families, in the interior of the Province of Taranaki. The settlement is to have a military character, and for this purpose not less in any case than two hundred out of the five hundred men, must be such as have been trained to arms. If you find it easy to obtain emigrants of this class, you will select the whole five hundred from them. But on no account whatever are there to be less than two hundred so trained. They should be young men (in no case above forty years of age) in sound health, and accustomed to bush work, such as felling timber, splitting rails and shingles, charcoal burning, &c., or to rough farm work.

You will yourself inspect the emigrants before sailing, and satisfy yourself that they are fitted for the life they are to enter upon; and sign in each case a certificate of such inspection and satisfaction.

It is desirable there should be as few children as possible among them, so that young or newly married couples would be preferable.

It is understood that you will proceed by the February Overland Mail to Europe. In April you may arrive in Hamburg, and it is highly desirable that the body of Emigrants should leave that port before the end of June, so as to reach New Zealand before the end of October. Of course should you find it possible to get them out sooner, you will use every exertion to do so.

Every necessary arrangement for the reception and location of the Emigrants will be made at Taranaki before their arrival.

A certain number of non-commissioned officers will be selected from among the Emigrants themselves, to whom larger grants of land, of different sizes up to sixty acres, will be given in proportion to their rank.

Your knowledge of New Zealand will enable you to give such information to the Emigrants as will make them fully cognisant of the sort of life they will have to lead, the advantages it presents, the difficulties that necessarily attend it, the duties they will be required to perform. It is particularly desired by Government that no statements should be made to them which will lead them to form any delusive hopes, or expectations, which may not be realized. The land they are to be located upon is forest land of good quality. It will require hard labour to clear it, but with industry and perseverance there is no reason to doubt that before many years are over, they will reach a condition of comfort and competence.

With respect to the Natives, you may assure them that the probabilities are in favor of their never coming into collision with them. But of course there is a possibility of this, and the character of the settlement is to be such as is proposed, simply because of the existence of such a possibility. But the best safeguard against hostile interference on the part of the Natives, will be

the composition of the settlement, and the state of military organisation and readiness for self-defence, it is proposed the settlers should for some years be kept in. As they will be settled on lands which have been long in the possession of Government, and never even disputed by the Natives, as they will have no Natives in the immediate neighbourhood, and will always be fully prepared to repel any attack, there is little fear that the Natives will think of molesting them.

I enclose a Form of Bond to be signed by each male adult Emigrant, in which he engages under penalty to fulfil the terms of his engagement with the Colonial Government.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

### Enclosure to No. 10.

Know all men by these Presents that We and  
of  
 are held and firmly bound unto Her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the sum of  
 pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid unto our said Lady the Queen, her  
 Heirs, and Successors. For which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and  
 each of us jointly and severally, for and in the whole amount, and the Heirs, Executors, and Ad-  
 ministrators of us, and each of us, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated  
 this  day of  one thousand eight hundred and  
 sixty- .

WHEREAS the above bound has contracted with  
, Agent for the Government of New Zealand, to proceed to  
 the Province of in New Zealand, and to settle there, subject to certain  
 regulations, a copy of which is set forth in the Schedule hereto. AND WHEREAS the Government  
 of New Zealand has paid or engaged to pay the sum of , being the  
 passage money or bounty due for the persons named in the margin hereof which sum

payable at the periods set forth in the said Regulations, the said  
 binds and obliges himself, and his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns well and truly to pay.  
 AND WHEREAS the said  has bound and obliged, and hereby binds and  
 obliges himself, to fulfil the whole of the stipulations incumbent on him, as set forth in the said  
 Regulations. Now the condition of the above written obligation is such that if the payments and  
 obligations undertaken by the said  as above set forth, are duly dis-  
 charged, then this obligation shall be void, or else it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the  
 above-named

and in the presence

of

(Two Witnesses.)

### REGULATIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs.  of Hamburg, hereinafter termed the  
 Shippers, agree with the Colonial Government of New Zealand, through their agent Mr. Fedor  
 Kelling, to introduce German Immigrants into New Zealand, upon the following conditions:

1. A bounty of £  will be paid in the manner hereafter provided for every  
 adult landed in New Zealand, at a port named by the agent of the Colonial Government, previous  
 to the vessel leaving Hamburg.

2. In computing the number of adults, for which the said bounty is payable, two children of  
 the ages of one year and under ten, shall be deemed equal to one adult; no bounty will be paid  
 for children under one year.

3. The Immigrants shall be sent from Hamburg, and shall be of respectable character, and  
 shall be composed of persons who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and chiefly of such  
 as shall have undergone military training. The agricultural pursuits intended are such as are  
 carried on in forest-land,—felling timber, sawing, splitting for rails and shingles, and charcoal  
 burning. The Emigrants must be in good health, and free from all bodily and mental defects at  
 the time of embarkation.

4. The age of married couples must not in the case of either the husband or wife exceed on  
 embarkation forty years.

5. Bounty will not be paid for husbands who embark without being accompanied by their  
 wives, nor for wives who embark without being accompanied by their husbands, unless in the  
 latter case the husband may happen to be already resident in the Province for which the wife may  
 embark.

6. Single women over 15 years without their parents are not admissible, unless they are emigrating under the immediate care of some married relations, or under some other proper protection. They cannot be accepted for the bounty if above thirty years old; single women with illegitimate children will in no case be taken.

7. Bounty will not be payable to single men, except for a number, as near as may be equal to that of the single women (of fifteen years of age and upwards) sent out in the same ship, or in any number of ships sent to the same settlement at or about the same time.

8. No bounty will be payable for widowers or widows with young children, nor for persons who have been the inmates of any penal reformatory, or pauper institution, or who have not been vaccinated, or who have not had the small pox.

9. The Emigrants of any emigrant-ship shall be accompanied by a surgeon, and may also be accompanied by a clergyman or teacher, for whom a cabin passage shall be provided, and for whom the Colonial Government will allow each. Such persons will be entitled to the same conditions with regard to land as other Immigrants, but they will not be required to repay any part of the passage money.

10. The Shippers engage to victual the Emigrants, if required, for eight days after the ships' arrival at the Port agreed on in such case, but if detained on board beyond eight days the Government will pay 2s. per day for such further time for every adult, besides a fair demurrage for the ship.

The foregoing rules relate to the Shippers; the following to the Emigrants.

11. Parties emigrating under the above regulations will receive from the Government of New Zealand the following land grants and privileges, viz.:

Each married and single man above nineteen years will have twenty acres of good country land assigned to him, at the rate of Two pounds per acre, to be paid for within ten years after arrival.

Each married and single man above nineteen years of age, will get a free grant of one quarter of an acre as a building lot in a village, in such part of the Province of as the Government of New Zealand shall direct.

12. The bounty money paid to the Shippers is upon the principle of an advance made by the Government to provide a passage for the Emigrants, but which the Emigrant is bound to repay to the Government, as hereinafter mentioned.

13. In order that the Emigrants should fully understand this condition of embarkation, each head of a family, or adult Immigrant, will be required to duly sign and execute such legal instrument, as shall be furnished to them by Mr. Kelling for that purpose, prior to the departure of the Emigrant ship from Hamburgh, binding him to reimburse the Government of New Zealand in the amount of bounty money paid for his passage. The Government will, however, remit one half of the bounty or passage money in respect of the female members of families, being unmarried and between the ages of twelve and twenty-five years.

14. The mode of such repayment, as well as the payment in respect of land grants and purchases, shall be as follows:—

One-fifth at the end of the 4th year.			
Do.	do.	5th	do.
Do.	do.	6th	do.
Do.	do.	7th	do.
Do.	do.	8th	do.

after arrival at the port of debarkation.

15. The Immigrants have the right of paying off the whole or any part of the debt at an earlier period.

16. Such of the Immigrants as have been trained as soldiers, shall have their title to the 20 acres of land free of any payment for such land after seven years' occupation, provided they fulfil the following conditions:

They shall be regularly enrolled as militia, and shall be called out and treated as militia on active service, and shall do all in their power to defend their settlement.

They shall be mustered for inspection and drill at fixed short intervals, not exceeding one month.

They shall at all times obey the orders of military officers, to be appointed by Government, and placed over them, and they shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by Government for their control, in the nature of militia regulations.

17. The full title to the land will be given when both purchase and passage money are paid off, and the outlay of the Government for rations and money, paid in cash to the Immigrants is by the latter refunded. No charge will be made for the survey of land or delivery of title.

18. The Government will at its own cost provide conveyances for the Immigrants, and their baggage and effects, from the ship at the port of disembarkation, to the respective localities of the Immigrants.

19. No customs duty will be charged on the personal luggage and effects of the Immigrants not intended for trade or merchandise.

20. The men are to undertake to work for Government, if required, on roads connected with the settlement, for rations and pay, amounting in value to seven shillings a week, and two shillings a day in cash; such work, if required, will be given at such times as to interfere as little as

possible with the cultivation of their own farms, but of this the Colonial Government is to be the sole judge.

21. Rations will be furnished by Government for one year after arrival, to Immigrants who desire it, on the following scale: meat, flour, tea and sugar, not exceeding in cost seven shillings a week for each adult male, and five shillings a week for each adult female. These rations will have to be paid for by the Immigrant before receiving the title to his land, in the same proportion and at the same intervals as the repayments for the passage and land.

22. Every Immigrant shall be naturalized in the Colony, and shall take the Oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

23. Every Immigrant shall reside on the land allotted to him, or on such other spot in the neighbourhood, as the Colonial Government may permit; and he shall not leave the Province at any time without the leave of the Government first asked and given in writing. In the event of any disobedience of this rule, the transgressor will be subjected to a fine of £50, which amount he binds himself to pay.

Every man will be required to give a bond or guarantee on this point to the Colonial Government, which must be executed before embarkation.

24. The Immigrants will understand, that on arriving in the Colony, those who may become proprietors of land will, when they have got a title, enjoy the right to elect Representatives. In short, they will all become British citizens, and will enjoy the rights and be subject to the duty of citizens of the British Empire.

ALFRED DOMETT.

## No. 11.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

With this I have the honor to enclose a warrant, appointing you agent for the Colonial Government of New Zealand, in the negotiations to be entered into for bringing out German settlers to Taranaki.

The remuneration to be allowed to you has already been stated in my letter to you, dated 6th December, 1862, No. 243, and in pursuance of that arrangement I have now to authorise you to draw two hundred pounds from the Sub-Treasury at Nelson, as the expenses of your journey from Nelson to Europe by the overland route. The production of this letter will be a warrant to the Sub-Treasurer to make the payment.

I have also the honor to enclose copy of a letter to Mr. Morrison, the agent in London for this Colony, as to the payments to be made you in Europe.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

F. Kelling, &c., Nelson.

## No. 12.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. MORRISON.

New Zealand,  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 6th January, 1863.

SIR,—

Mr. John Fedor Augustus Kelling, having been authorised by the Government of New Zealand to proceed as their agent to Europe, for purposes connected with the proposed establishment of a German Settlement in the Province of Taranaki, I am directed by Mr. Domett to authorise you to pay to Mr. Kelling, upon his certificate, a sum at the rate of one pound per diem, while on the voyage from Nelson to Europe; and a sum at the rate of two pounds per diem while in Europe, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of his departure from Nelson, and a sum of eighty pounds, when he wishes to return to New Zealand, for the purpose of enabling him to take a passage by the Ocean route

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,  
Under Secretary.

John Morrison, Esq.,  
3, Adelaide Place,  
King William Street, London.

## No. 13.

MR. MORRISON TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the New Zealand  
Government Agency,  
3, Adelaide Place, King William Street,  
London, 14th April, 1863.

Sir,—

No. 11.  
6th January, 1863.

With reference to your letter of number and date as in margin, informing me Mr. John Fedor Augustus Kelling having been authorised by the Government to proceed, as their agent, for purposes connected with the proposed establishment of a German settlement in the Province of Taranaki, and authorizing me to pay to Mr. Kelling, upon his certificate, one pound per diem while on the voyage from Nelson to Europe, and two pounds per diem while in Europe, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of his departure from Nelson, and a sum of eighty pounds when he wishes to return to New Zealand; I have the honor to state, in reply, that these particulars have my attention, and will accordingly be carried out.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN MORRISON.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

## No. 14.

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Nelson, 14th January, 1863.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, with enclosures, dated Jan. 6th, Nos. 17, 24, and 25.

In the instructions sent to me for my guidance in engaging the emigrants, I find it is not stated how much land they (the immigrants) are to have, whether they have to pay for it, and if so, how much per acre, and in what terms of years.

It is, further, not stated, as verbally agreed upon, that the Government will provide them with provisions from 12 to 18 months.

I should feel obliged to you if you would inform me on these points, so that I am able to give the men positive answer on these questions, which they are sure to put to me; and if I cannot satisfy them in this respect, it might be that in consequence I should be unable to agree with some of the best men.

I consider it my duty to state that, unless the above mentioned points are clearly defined, it might impair materially the scheme which we have in view.

I have, &c.,  
FED. KELLING.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland.

## No. 15.

THE UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 22nd January, 1863.

Sir,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, calling attention to some apparent omissions in the instructions lately sent you as to the proposed German Immigration.

On reference to the "Regulations" which accompanied these instructions you will find that specific terms are stated in respect of each of the points which you enquire about.

Regulation 11 specifies the quantity of land to be assigned to each Immigrant and its price.

Regulation 14 prescribes the terms of payment.

Regulation 16, the terms on which a free grant may be earned.

Regulations 20 and 21 refer to Government work and rations.

The undertaking by Government to furnish rations was, on further consideration, reduced from 18 to 12 months, and it is set down at the shorter period in these Regulations.

You will thus find that precise instructions have been given on all the points as to which you are anxious, but, if some provision should still be omitted, it will at once be attended to.

I have, &c.,  
W. GISBORNE,  
Under-Secretary.

T. Kelling, Esq.

## No. 16.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 23rd February, 1863.

SIR,—

In reference to the proposed German Settlement in the Province of Taranaki, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to have a track cut to the spot which your Honor has recommended as the site of the village to be laid out for them, with as little delay as possible. The track in the first instance should be merely such as to make the site accessible by horsemen, so that in case of a better track being found, or changes in its course required, as little money may have been expended on the first cutting as practicable.

I have also to request your Honor to commence the clearing of the site with a strong party of men, if in your opinion this can be beneficially done at present.

One of the first objects is to ascertain whether a proper supply of water can be obtained on the village site to enable a stockade to be placed there. If it be found necessary to sink a well, this should also be done at once, before the wet season commences.

I have full confidence that your Honor's desire to make the funds for the purposes of this settlement productive of the greatest amount of benefit, will secure the utmost economy in the execution of these works.

The expenditure will be charged against the loan for the construction of Roads and other Public works in the Northern Island.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED DOMETT.

His Honor the Superintendent of Taranaki.

## No. 17.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Taranaki, March 3rd, 1863.

SIR,—

Although I may incur the imputation of impertinence in again offering an opinion on a matter which has already been decided by competent judges, I am so strongly impressed with the unsuitableness of Pikipara as a position for a German settlement, that I venture again to trouble you with a representation of the serious objection which (as it appears to me) exists against it on military grounds.

I grant that, as a non-combatant, I have little title to be heard on military matters; but, having resided here since the commencement of the war, I have had constant opportunities of observing the tactics of the Maoris. Consequently I have one important advantage over persons who know Maori fighting by report only, and who (if I am not mistaken) are providing against a danger which does not really exist.

From what has come to my ears, I have reason to suppose that the authorities dread the bush as the stronghold of the Maoris; and, acting on this idea, have resolved to plant a strong-hold of Germans at Pikipara in bush.

Now, the dense bush was not the stronghold of the Maoris. Their positions, almost without exception, were in open ground. Tukuperu indeed (Burton's Hill) was nominally in the bush, but was really in the midst of extensive clearings; and what is very remarkable, was commanded by bush-covered land within easy range. Ratapihipiki too, and Huirangi, which could scarcely be called positions, were clearings on the edge of the bush, with roads into them. So far as I know, all the other positions were in open ground. Even the celebrated potato-field, so considerably left to grow for the supply of the Maori Commissariat, was but very little way in the bush, and in sight of one of our blockhouses.

That the Maoris frequented the outskirts of the bush, is true; but this was only in order to keep as much as possible out of view and range of our positions. Stragglers may have occasionally ventured further; but I am not aware of their habitual presence anywhere further inland than six miles from the sea. I do not know the distance of Pikipara in a direct line from the sea; but I believe that it must be about ten miles; and three difficult mountain streams intervene between it and any existing road.

It is obvious, therefore, that a post established there would be too far inland to interfere with the parts of the bush frequented by the Maoris. Neither is it far enough to the eastward to threaten the Ngatimaru, or to interfere with the inland communication between Waitara and the Ngatiruanui country. In fact it would be an isolated post, which would stand in need of support from town, and yet (so far as I can see) would not in any way harrass a Maori foe.

I venture, therefore, to suggest that, if the Germans are to form a separate settlement, land should be provided for them, if not in the fern land, yet not too far back in the bush. There would not in such a position be so much difficulty in communicating with them; and they would be in a far better position to interfere with the operations of the Maoris.

I am well aware that there exist difficulties in the way of acquisition of land for the Germans elsewhere than in the bush. If we cannot maintain our hold of lands held under Crown Grant, it may seem hopeless to try to acquire fresh land from the Maoris. Nevertheless it is worth making considerable efforts to acquire open, or partially cleared land, either from Pakehas or Maoris. A few acres of open land would be more acceptable to the Germans than many acres of standing bush, in a position so remote as that the timber can be turned to no account. The acquisition of such land would be worth a considerable effort. Probably an advertisement or personal enquiry may elicit offers of suitable land. There are within our boundaries Maori reserves and private properties which may probably be acquired without any injustice to the Maoris. The lands of friendly Maoris might be obtained by purchase, that of Rebel Maoris (as at Ratapihipihi) by forfeiture.

Anything seems to me to be preferable to placing an isolated settlement of strangers, where they could do no good, in the midst of dense bush behind torrents which are frequently unfordable, and on some of which it is difficult to find any fords at all.

So far as I know, Pikipara does not possess a single advantage except that of being within sight of several of our posts.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BROWN.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland.

## No. 18.

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Point de Galle, March 17th, 1863.

SIR,—

In my instructions with reference to the shipment of the German Emigrants to Taranaki it is stipulated that the Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, of Hamburgh, are to send out these Emigrants; but it has several times occurred to me that provisions should also have been made, in case that this shipping firm should for some reason or another refuse, or be unable to undertake the contract. Supposing this emergency should occur, it is understood that I contract with some other ship-owners, but will these other ship-owners be willing to carry out the plan of Emigration on the same favorable conditions (the credit system) as Messrs. Godeffroy and Son have proposed to do it. The object of my writing therefore is to ask for instructions as to how I am to act, in case any of the passage money is at once required to be paid; even Messrs. Godeffroy might through altered circumstances require this. At any rate it would be well to know what I am to do in case the passage money or part thereof should necessarily have to be paid at once, so as to lose no time on that account.

Letters addressed to me in "Klutz, Mecklenburg Schwerin" will always reach me.

I have, &c.,

F. KELLING.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland.

## No. 19.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MR. KELLING.

New Plymouth, 9th May, 1863.

SIR,—

I have received your letter dated Point de Galle, March 17th, in which you request instructions how to act in case neither Messrs. Godeffroy and Son nor any other firm would undertake to send out the German Emigrants on the credit system adopted by the former.



I presume there is little likelihood of Messrs. Godeffroy having abandoned this system, or being unwilling to send out Emigrants under that system, as Mr. Petschler, of Auckland, was, at the time you left, agent for the firm for that purpose. If, however, they should have done so when you arrive, of course you would try if some other firm would not send them out on the credit system. My instructions are that you employ Messrs. Godeffroy if they are the only firm sending out Emigrants on credit; if neither Messrs. Godeffroy send out on credit, nor any one else, you must stop all proceedings until you receive further instructions. If a small part only of the passage money be required to be paid at once, this could be paid: but of course not a considerable part, say, in no case exceeding 10 per cent of it.

But the present state of the colony, I fear, makes it unnecessary for me really to answer your questions. I have done so, in order that, if matters improve, and the German Immigration should go on as intended, you may know how to act.

The Governor took possession of the Tataraimaka Block (of which you know the history) on the 4th April last. A detachment of 200 men were placed on the block, and built a redoubt there. The natives South, who had disputed our possession of this block, gave no evidences of intending to dispute our resumption of it for about three weeks. At that time some ambuscades were reported to have been laid along the road; but nothing came of this. On the 4th of May, however, the Commissariat carts under escort, were attacked by an ambuscade, and Dr. Hope and Lieut. Tragett, of the 57th Regiment, two non-commissioned officers, and four men were shot and tomahawked savagely. This is supposed to have been done by the Taranaki natives, some of whom had entrenched themselves on the ridge of a hill between the Omata and Tataraimaka blocks.

Reports are rife of bodies of natives coming up from the South, and others down from the North to attack the troops at Tataraimaka or Waitara. There are combinations of natives throughout the island to make it a general war, but I think these will not succeed. The Taranaki settlers have come in from the country districts.

Under these circumstances you had better suspend all proceedings until you receive further instructions from me. You could go on collecting names of proper Emigrants, without taking them from, or breaking up their present vocations and ways of getting their living; just so, that you might know where to find them, and to get them ready with as little delay as possible, should the circumstances of the province improve so as to allow our scheme to go on.

I regret all this very much. A site for their village has been chosen, a horse track cut through the bush to it. I have visited it myself, and had just given orders to have about 500 acres ready cleared, and other preparations made. This is at present all at a stand still.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

F. Kelling, Esq.

---

## No. 20.

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hamburgh, 30th July, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated New Plymouth, May the 9th, 1863, in answer to a letter of mine from Point de Galle, of March the 17th.

Since that time you will have received my communication from here, which I sent with the April mail, and of which I did not send a copy, as it is more than likely that it will have come to hand. You will have seen by that letter that I have already stopped all proceedings here, but out of other reasons, as you now instruct me why to do so. I regret very much that disturbances have again taken place in Taranaki, which might and certainly will interfere with the expedition of German emigrants. It is published already in many of the local papers here, that war has broken out with the Natives of New Zealand, which had the effect, that two families who intended to emigrate to Nelson have since given up this their intention. I shall wait until I receive further instructions, which I should have done, under all circumstances, till I had received an answer to my letter above referred to, which I expect to receive in September next. Messrs. Godeffroy and Son are also of opinion, that the altered state of the country in Taranaki will injuriously interfere with the collection of men. Should, however, the emigration go on, we can get men who have served as soldiers, although we cannot contract with them here to serve as such. How long I shall stay here in Germany will in a great measure depend upon the instructions which I expect to receive from your Government. It is very likely that I shall be here till the end of the year, so that even should our emigration scheme come to nothing for the present, I could receive an answer to this letter with return of mail, which I should get in December.

I have, &c.,

F. KELLING.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland.

---

MR. KELLING TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hamburgh, 20th April, 1863.

SIR,—

You will have received a letter from me dated Galle, Ceylon, March 17th, 1863, in which I asked for instruction in case that I should, for some reason or other, not be able to arrange with Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, for the expedition of German emigrants to New Zealand.

I have now the honor to inform you that I arrived here on the 14th instant. Since that time I have informed myself in different ways about German emigration; but have principally negotiated with Messrs. Godeffroy and Son. It is with regret that I have to inform you that these gentlemen refuse to send out emigrants to Taranaki under the regulations furnished by your Government. After we had discussed the subject daily, and explanations were given on both sides, I received this morning the enclosed letter, in which you will see the reasons why these gentlemen refuse to act in accordance with the Government Regulations. These are principally, "good men are not to be had under them; the Government of Germany would not allow people to emigrate on such terms; and they (Messrs. Godeffroy and Son) will not send men out under such unfavourable conditions, for the sake of the emigrants, as well as their own interest and good repute." I herewith send also the terms and conditions on which these gentlemen are willing to send out emigrants, and you will see by them, that the principal points in the Government Regulations are either done away with altogether, or so much altered, that I have not the power to accede to them, without referring them back to you for your Government's approval. This is particularly lamentable, as much valuable time will be lost, knowing as I do that the Government is desirous of colonising the Province of Taranaki, with the least possible delay. But I feel that I have not the power, and cannot take the responsibility upon myself, to make such material alterations in the system of immigration into Taranaki as are proposed by Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, although it is more like the plan which was proposed by Sir George Grey. There are yet a few points of importance which I have discussed with Messrs. Godeffroy and Son, but which your Government will finally have to decide upon. One is, the number of emigrants to be sent out. These gentlemen recommend very strongly that the number of emigrants should be at least 3,000, and if possible even, during a term of years, 6,000 souls. There can be no doubt that the larger the number is, the better for the colonisation; but if you should agree to the scheme as now proposed, you would get with 500 families about 2500 souls, because each family, of which the parents are of a more advanced age, constitutes generally five members. Messrs. Godeffroy and Son also make it a condition, that the Government should engage some person who should advise and guide the immigrants when on their land, to avoid misunderstanding, dissatisfaction, and confusion. You will perhaps remember that I was of the same opinion, and recommended to you, when in Auckland, Mr. Augustus Weyergang, of Nelson, as a fit and able man to fill this office. With regard to the passage money, you see that Messrs. Godeffroy and Son claim the originally demanded sum of £18. The reason is, that I cannot or dare not engage the emigrants myself. The agents employed by this firm are all licensed by the respective German Governments, under which they act, and are bound by a high sum in the shape of security to act in accordance with the existing emigration laws, so that I as a stranger would not be allowed to act in the same capacity. This firm has also to employ an agent in the Colony, and if it is only to receive the payments for the passages in the shape of Government bonds; and this must be a trustworthy person, and must be paid for it. It might appear by this that my presence here is of little or no use; but I believe and I think Messrs. Godeffroy and Son would, if asked, bear me out in it, that if I or some one else had not been here to answer the many questions put by them, and to explain matters generally, that this firm at any rate would not have acceded to send emigrants to Taranaki. I must here mention that another shipping firm, Mr. Robert M. Sloman, made also application to me to send out the emigrants, and this gentleman would do it for less money than Messrs. Godeffroy and Son. But I ascertained that this gentleman, who was certainly very respectable, and possessed of many vessels, had hitherto sent only emigrants to America, and is not so much accustomed to look to the quality of the emigrants as to the quantity; and frequent complaints have been made by the latter of the treatment and food on board his ships. Now, as it is of the utmost importance to get such men as are required for the successful settlement in the Taranaki forest, I should have deemed it prudent to entrust Messrs. Godeffroy and Son with the selection of our emigrants, in preference to anybody else, if I could have otherwise done so. This firm, I have heard, is very careful in the selection of men, and I shall see next month two or three vessels with emigrants for Queensland, and will then be able to judge whether our people ought to be of the same stamp, or whether they should be different in one respect or another. The Government of Queensland had sent a Mr. Heussler, on exactly the same mission for that Colony, here, as I have been sent by your Government; but this gentleman found himself equally unable to select his emigrants, and entrusted Messrs. Godeffroy and Son with this business, in preference to any other firm. The Honorable Senator Godeffroy told me that the conditions as he has now proposed to send emigrants to Taranaki are still far more unfavourable than any other upon which he has sent emigrants to other Colonies. You will see that the Senator asks for power to act in my capacity as Colonial agent, in case your Government should agree to his proposed scheme of emigration; and in this event, I presume you will at once furnish him with this power, as I should in all probability, I might say certainly, not to be able to stay long enough here to complete the

business. I don't know that I have any further remarks to make now, but may have occasion to do so before the mail closes. With regret that the emigration scheme cannot be carried out so quick as anticipated,

I have, &c.,  
F. KELLING.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland.

---

Enclosure to No. 21.

MESSRS. GODEFFROY TO MR. KELLING.

SIR,—

We have the honor to enclose our proposals for the stipulations, between the New Zealand Government and ourselves and the emigrants for introducing German immigrants into the Colony of New Zealand.

As you will perceive they are in many respects different from the stipulations laid down by your Government, but which are quite ineligible for carrying through the scheme. We have had the pleasure of talking over matters with you so fully, that in all parts you are aware of the reasons that will not allow us to accept the present proposals; still we think it necessary to explain some main points.

First of all, we cannot procure emigrants to act as soldiers or militia and bind them here down to services of this kind; this would be considered as enlisting, which is altogether against the laws of our city and those of other German States.

It is further impossible to bind here the emigrants to do in New Zealand certain road and other work at a certain rate of wages.

Both points must altogether be done away with, as in the first place we would not be able to procure good people such as you want under these stipulations, and secondly, would not lend our name, nor would even our emigration agents do it, nor be allowed to do it.

The emigrants go as free people, only bound by contract to the fulfilment of such stipulations as set forth in our proposals. Everything besides would be considered here as selling emigrants or sending them into slavery. It is a duty we owe to our countrymen and our own name, that we do not enter, or lead the emigrants to enter, into any contract for which we cannot take the moral obligation towards these good and confiding people to the best of our conviction.

When the emigrants have arrived out, they will no doubt be willing to work for the Government at the current rate of wages, and also to enter into proper arrangements for defending their settlement, if necessary and required; but this they will be best convinced of through their own interest, which they will be able to judge of when resident there and acquainted with the peculiarities of your colony.

We cannot oblige us to send no other emigrants but trained soldiers. The mentioning of such condition alone would be sufficient to deter the respectable class of emigrants from enrolling. But we may mention, that you will mostly get Prussians, where for all men the military service is obligatory, which with some deviations is the same in most states of Germany.

That the people have been vaccinated or had the small pox is to be done away with as a stipulation. Vaccination is prescribed by law all over Germany and rigorously enforced. If an express stipulation is made, we must ask for the certificates of vaccination, which cannot always be procured, although the men have been properly vaccinated. Such a clause, without being of use, might in various cases, create unnecessary difficulties. We should much prefer, if the Government gave to a family 40 acres instead of 30, the latter quantity being rather insufficient for the maintenance of a family.

The general price of Government land in the Australian Colonies is one pound an acre, this being already much above the price of land in the United States of America: the price of land in New Zealand ought not to be at a higher rate.

It is also most desirable, that the Government should grant ten acres more for each son of eighteen years of a family, and increase the building allotment from a quarter of an acre to half an acre, providing the free title for this building lot at once.

These conditions are by no means more favorable than those granted by other Colonial Governments; to the contrary, many more favorable conditions are offered; the Queensland Government, for instance, does not require the refunding of the passage money, and leaves the emigrant at perfect liberty after arrival.

The ages of the parents ought to be stipulated as far as 58 years, the same as stipulated in the Cape of Good Hope immigration contract; this will enable us to send large families with grown up children, which is far better than such families with small children and infants, which would much be the case, if the age of the parents is fixed at 40 years.

The stipulation for the rations which are to be provided to the immigrants, if they desire it, must be sufficient for maintenance according to the usual Australian scale. The immigrant is not able to judge whether a certain sum of money will provide for his maintenance, as long as he is not able to provide for himself. A period of eighteen months is not too long in case of emergency, as a year is hardly sufficient to clear the ground and grow sufficient crops.

Besides the contract the emigrant signs before embarkation, we cannot advise the signature of another document. The former must be precise and binding.

The signed contracts are sent to the Government by the ship carrying the emigrants; they will only be made out in the German language; contracts in a language the emigrant does not understand, raises his suspicions.

Ten Thalers hand-money are paid by the emigrant to defray a part of selecting, enrolling, printing, and publishing expenses. Without this hand-money we could not reckon with anything like certainty upon the timely arrival of the emigrant for the fixed day. We distinctly state that the business cannot be effected without this hand-money, which has and is constantly paid with special consent of the respective Governments, by all the emigrants we have sent and are still sending to the Cape of Good Hope and Queensland.

The number of about 1,000 adults in all is decidedly too small to act upon, both here, but principally in New Zealand. Unless the Government makes up its mind considerably to increase this number, we predict a complete failure of the German colony; it is an essential point for the success and welfare of the people to be in sufficient numbers to assist each other, and to create by their own wants livelihoods for the greater part of them; they must live by the wants of each other.

Three thousand adults to be sent in two years ought to be a minimum, but it would be preferable if that number could be doubled and extended over four years.

In case of hostilities, five hundred men might fall victims to the natives; two thousand, the greater part trained soldiers, would be able effectually to defend the soil they hold.

The mode of payment we should propose that, after landing the passengers, the duly appointed Receiving Government Officer gives a receipt to the Captain for the number of emigrants disembarked, upon the presentation of which receipt at Auckland, the corresponding debentures, three-quarters of which £100, one quarter £500 pieces to bearer, redeemable at par in ten years, with six per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July, either at the Government's Bank in Auckland or London, at the option of the owner, are to be handed over to our agents.

The bonds must be framed in a perfectly legal form, and be secured by the resources of the Colony.

We propose that the Colonial Government should send a full power to our Senator G. Godeffroy for signing the contracts in the name of the Government. His Excellency Sir George Grey, when Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, invested Senator Godeffroy with his full power as above stated, some such full power is at all events quite essential after you leave.

These are the remarks which we think necessary to add, if your Government resolves to act upon our proposals, and to entrust us with their execution, we promise to do our best, and we do not doubt but that the choice of our agents, as well as our way of conducting business, will give satisfaction, which has hitherto invariably been the case. We may add that the Government emigration agent for Queensland, Mr. Heussler, has solely entrusted us with the entire German emigration to that promising Colony, to which we expect to despatch about three thousand adults in the present season.

We propose that you should return to Hamburg on the 10th or 12th May, to judge for yourself of the quality of emigrants we send to Queensland, as about one thousand will leave in our two magnificent ships "La Rochelle" and "Beausite," on the 15th and 23rd of May. An equal choice would be made for New Zealand, and we beg you to draw the attention of your Government to the point that it is this sober, quiet, enduring, persevering, and warlike race, that have peopled the West of the United States, who have so often defended their soil against the cruel Indians, and who are now foolish enough to fight the battles for the Northern States.

We are, &c.,

JOHN CESAR GODEFFROY AND SON.

Hamburg, 20th April, 1863.

J. F. A. Kelling, Esq.,

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF GERMAN IMMIGRANTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy and Son of Hamburg, agree with the Colonial Government of New Zealand, to introduce German Immigrants into New Zealand upon the following conditions:

1. A bounty of £18 in New Zealand bonds will be paid in the manner hereafter provided, for every adult landed in New Zealand, at the port of Taranaki, Province of New Plymouth.

2. In computing the number of adults, for which the said bounty is payable, two children of the age of one year, and under ten, shall be deemed equal to one adult. No bounty will be paid for children under one year.

3. The bonds (debentures) are to be redeemable within ten years after their date, to bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable for account of the Colonial Government, in half-yearly instalments, at the option of the owner, with the Government's Bank in London or Auckland. The redemption of the bonds, after expiration of the ten years, is likewise to be effected in London or Auckland in the same way.

4. Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy and Son are authorised to levy from the Emigrants the sum of Ten Thaler, Prussian currency, for each adult, and Five Thaler for each child from 1 to 10 years

as hand-money, for which they defray part of the expenses of agency, in procuring the people and other costs combined with it.

5. The Emigrants shall be sent from Hamburgh, and shall be of a respectable character, and chiefly composed of persons who have been engaged in agricultural pursuits, or mechanics who have mostly lived in the country.

6. They must be in good health, and free from all bodily and mental defects at the time of embarkation.

7. The age of married couples must not in the case of either the husband or wife exceed 58 years on embarkation. People of the higher ages, but never to exceed 58, will only be sent if accompanied by many or grown up children.

8. Bounty will not be paid for husbands who embark without being accompanied by their wives, nor for wives who embark without being accompanied by their husbands. An exception is only to be allowed when either the man or wife have died after their having been engaged to emigrate to New Zealand.

No single women nor men, no widowers nor widows, are taken on bounty.

9. The Emigrants of each emigrant ship shall be accompanied by a surgeon, for whom a cabin passage shall be provided, and for whom the Government will pay to Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy and Son the passage, at the rate of £45, payable in New Zealand 6 per cent. bonds (debentures), which sum the surgeon has not to repay.

10. The Shippers engage to victual the Emigrants if necessary or required, eight days after the ship's arrival at the port of Taranaki; but if detained on board beyond eight days, the Government has to pay two shillings per day for every adult, besides a fair demurrage for the ship.

The following rules relate to the Immigrants:

11. Parties immigrating under the above regulations, will receive from the Government of New Zealand, the following land grants and privileges, viz.:

Each married man, above 20 years, will have thirty acres of good country land assigned to him, within one month at the latest after his arrival, at the rate of one pound per acre, to be paid for within ten years after arrival. He will get ten acres more for each son of the age of 18 years or above. He will also get a free grant of one quarter of an acre, as a building lot in the village nearest laid out to the country land assigned to him. It is to be well understood that the Immigrant has not at any time to pay for this building lot, and that no charge is to be made for the survey of the land, or delivery of the title.

12. The Bounty money paid to Messrs. J. C. Godeffroy and Son is upon the principle of an advance made by the Government to provide a passage for the Emigrant, but which the Emigrant is bound to repay to the Government as hereinafter mentioned.

13. In order that the Emigrants should fully understand this condition, each head of a family will be required to sign a contract prior to his departure from Hamburgh.

The Government of New Zealand has to empower Gustavus Godeffroy, Esq., Senator of the free and Hanseatic City of Hamburgh, and partner of the firm of John Cesar Godeffroy and Son to sign this contract on behalf of the Government. The contracts are all to be alike and of the same tenor, and to be made in the German language only, and according to the stipulations of the regulations agreed on, as well binding the Government as the Emigrant to the fulfilment of their respective engagements. A translation in the English language of this contract will be furnished to the Government if required or desired.

14. The mode of the repayment for passages as well as the payment in respect of the land granted and the rations provided shall be as follows:—

One Fifth	at the end of the sixth year.
One fifth	” ” ” seventh year.
One fifth	” ” ” eighth year.
One fifth	” ” ” ninth year.
One fifth	” ” ” tenth year.

after arrival at the port of debarkation.

No interest, commission or extra charge is to be paid by the Immigrant for either repayment or payment above specified.

15. The full title to the land is in all events to be given to the Immigrants when both purchase and passage money, and money he is indebted for, for rations provided, have been refunded to Government. No charge whatever is to be made for the survey of land or delivery of title.

The Immigrant has the right of paying off the whole or any part of the debt at any earlier period than stipulated.

16. The Government will, at its own cost, provide conveyance for the Emigrants and their baggage and effects from the ship to the respective localities and land assigned to the Immigrants. The Government has also at its own cost to provide house, barrack or hut room, and rations to the Emigrants until their lands are assigned to them, and they have been conveyed there.

The Emigrants have not to repay either of these costs to the Government.

17. No customs duty will be charged on the personal baggage and effects of the Emigrants not intended for trade or merchandise.

18. Rations will be furnished by Government for at utmost eighteen months after arrival on the land assigned to Immigrants who desire it on the following scale:—

10lbs. of Flour. 10lbs. of Meat. 2lbs. of Sugar.  $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Tea.

for each adult and without difference as to sexes. Two children from 1 to 10 years to be considered as one adult, and according to the ages as set forth in the contract made in Hamburgh.

The Government is to charge for these rations only the cost prices, in no event more and above the average prices ruling in the market for each article during the time these rations have been provided.

These rations are to be paid for by the Immigrant before receiving the title to his land in the same proportions, and at the same intervals, as the repayment for passage money and purchase of land.

No interest to be charged by Government on the price of the rations.

19. Every Emigrant can at once be naturalized in the Colony, and take the Oath of allegiance to the British Sovereign.

JOHN CESAR GODEFFROY AND SON.

Hamburgh, 20th April, 1863:

---

## No. 22.

MESSRS. GODEFFROY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Hamburgh, 23rd April, 1863.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The December mail brought us a letter from the Honorable Colonial Secretary, Mr. Domett, advising the speedy arrival of Mr. Kelling, whom your Excellency had chosen to arrange with our firm the Immigration into New Zealand.

In thanking your Excellency for this new mark of confidence we beg to advise the safe arrival of Mr. Kelling, but at the same time we must express the sincere regret we felt in perceiving by the instructions of which Mr. Kelling was bearer, the utter impossibility of furthering the views of your Excellency regarding German Immigration into New Zealand upon the proposed basis.

We have fully explained to Mr. Kelling the alterations which are quite essential to be made in the conditions if we are to take charge of this difficult task.

We do not doubt that Mr. Kelling has referred all our objections to the decision of the Honorable the Secretary of State; nevertheless we cannot refrain also from making some observations to your Excellency.

The propositions held out to the Emigrants to New Zealand as proposed are much more unfavourable than those to many other Colonies; the Emigrants are to refund all favors received in passages, rations and land; the price for the latter is too high, they have not got the choice of it, but must take what is assigned to them. Utterly impossible it is to enrol Emigrants to serve as border-militia, or to perform road work at a salary fixed beforehand.

These distinctly worded proposals would be considered as enrolling troops on foreign service, which is strictly prohibited all over Germany; and as to the wish to get road work performed by the German Immigrants below the current rate of wages to other workmen in the Province of Taranaki, it resembles the Coolie importation into the West Indies.

All these conditions must be entirely done away with, if success is to attend the German Immigration into New Zealand, and if we are to take charge of it in Europe.

Your Excellency knows us sufficiently well to be convinced that only if we are sure that the Emigrants we induce to choose New Zealand as destination, will feel happy in their home, we can further this emigration. We must therefore in the first instance be perfectly and morally satisfied that the conditions offered to the emigrants will lead to their happiness, and in the second instance a proper person should be appointed by your Excellency to act as Government Immigration Superintendent to receive and instal the immigrants, to see to their rights, wishes and necessities, at least in the beginning, when these people are unacquainted with the country, its habits and its language.

Mr. Kelling, by his frank and loyal character, by his knowledge of the habits of his countrymen, and of all the customs of New Zealand seems to be the proper person for this office, and we beg to draw your Excellency's attention to his paramount fitness for this most necessary Government office.

It is with the highest respect that we sign—

Your Excellency's  
Most obedient and humble Servants,  
JOHN CESAR GODEFFROY & SON.

To His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B.,  
H.M. Governor of New Zealand,  
Auckland.

---

## No. 23.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, 15th July, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to recommend to your favorable consideration the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Blaschke, in reference to the German Immigrants being located on the land south of the Tataraimaka Block

I have, &amp;c.,

CHARLES BROWN,  
Superintendent.

The Honorable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Auckland.

## Enclosure to No. 23.

MR. BLASCHKE TO HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

St. Germain Square, 5th April, 1863.

SIR,—

Will your Honor do me the favor, after having read this, to hand this with your remarks to the Honorable A. Domett.

## PREPARATIONS FOR THE GERMAN SETTLERS.

As soon as a tract is made, there should be felled and hand-burnt a sufficient quantity of bush to make two grass paddocks, and a garden sufficiently large to grow all kinds of seeds for the year following; and that part of the work could be done partly by contract, and if the Government is desirous of employing Maoris, that is a job under proper supervision they are well able to do; and afterwards can be cleared the place for the village and common.

I think it would be best for the families, if there is peace, that they should at once go to the New Settlement; but should there be war, then the men had best go alone, leaving their wives and children in town, which will require careful management. Further observations I can make when I have the honor of speaking to you. As I have the assurance that you, Sir, are willing to do all in your power to make the scheme succeed, I think a great deal can be done, partly by proper economy, and by a judicious advance, to be repaid, in starting the men at the commencement.

After due consideration, always supposing that my other suggestions being approved, I should farther propose that a few 100 acres be set aside for firewood and timber, in the same proportion as the common, as such things are in accord with German Communal Rights, and will attach the men more to the place, and I think all these advantages, besides reserves for schools and churches being taken into consideration, His Honor the Superintendent will, I hope, concur that 20 acres per adult or family will do.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. BLASCHKE.

His Honor the Superintendent,  
New Plymouth.

## No. 24.

MR. BLASCHKE TO THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Taranaki, 15th July, 1863.

SIR,—

As you desired me to write when I had anything to propose, I now send these remarks through His Honor the Superintendent.

I think the time has now arrived that preparation should be made for the German Emigrants, and there ought therefore to be no delay in sending timber to build huts, to put them in on their

arrival. I had intended to propose that the redoubts between the Omata and Tataraimaka would have suited exceedingly well for the Germans; but I understand you intend to get men from Otago for that place.

I would therefore recommend you would place them in the redoubt at Tataraimaka, and have a new one built on the place which General Cameron took by escalade lately.

Politically it would have a great effect on the Natives, and I think would be popular in the whole Colony. I have no hesitation in undertaking to hold those two redoubts with 500 of my countrymen; there is also the advantage of water communication till the roads and bridges are made. I propose that the huts shall be of the size and shape as proposed in my sketch for the Bush Stockade, and if carpenters were set about them at once, they would be ready either to be used in town, or taken to pieces and carried by sea to Tataraimaka, or to any other destination.

Sir, I beg to assure you of my best service.

I have, &c.,

W. BLASCHKE.

To the Honorable Alfred Domett.

## No. 25.

MESSRS. GODEFFROY TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hamburgh, 22nd April, 1863.

SIR,—

We have had the honor of receiving your Despatch of 23rd December, and since of seeing with us Mr. Fedor Kelling, whom you have sent to Germany to arrange with us the introduction of German immigrants into New Zealand.

We have maturedly and repeatedly consulted with Mr. Kelling, but are sorry to say that the basis laid down in the instructions furnished to Mr. Kelling, are such as to render German immigration into New Zealand impossible.

We have fully explained to Mr. Kelling, both verbally and in writing, the serious and numerous objections we have to the proposed stipulations, and in distinctly stating our view how this German immigration into New Zealand could be successfully conducted, we have given to Mr. Kelling a basis upon which, but upon which alone, we would be willing to act.

Even these stipulations are by far not so favourable to the immigrants as those held out to them in other Colonies, but on the contrary, highly favourable to the New Zealand Government, which is gradually refunded for all its outlay in rations and passage money, at the same time selling its land at the Australian upset price, and colonising a district which cannot be compared with other colonies.

If the New Zealand Government harbours the wish to introduce immigrants, it must find a house in Germany which by its moral standing, and the name and reputation it enjoys, is able to induce emigrants of the respectable class to select New Zealand as destination. His Excellency Sir George Grey, when Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, honored us with his confidence; the Government agent for the Colony of Queensland has entrusted to our sole care the emigration to that Colony; and we believe also that Mr. Kelling has, during his short stay with us, convinced himself that we are the proper persons to carry out the proposed scheme.

We are willing to do so, if it can be done upon the terms Mr. Kelling has got in writing from us, and without intruding upon the communications which the said gentleman may make to you upon that matter, we must here touch upon one more point, which we would not consider proper to mention directly towards Mr. Kelling.

Emigration to Taranaki is not quite the same as emigration to less exposed and more civilised Colonies. If we offer to take charge of it, nevertheless we must have the moral certainty that the people we send will be able gradually to feel happy and satisfied.

To effect this, to overcome the difficulties of the beginning, which are the most serious, as our people do not understand the language of the country, it is quite essential that a proper person, German by birth, and fully acquainted with the habits of our people, should be appointed to act as Government officer, not only to instal the immigrants, but also to assist them with his advice; in a word, to act as their adviser, counsellor, and chief, whenever required. The appointing of such a person would be of the utmost importance for the Government to further its views, and in fact the only means to form a border militia out of the emigrants.

We have been much pleased with the frank, open, and loyal character of Mr. Kelling, and if we are to take charge of the difficult task, we must make it a point, that Mr. Kelling should be appointed this Government Immigration Superintendent, as with him we should feel sure that our emigrants would be properly taken care of.

We have, &c.,

JOHN CESAR GODEFFROY & SON.

To the Honorable Colonial Secretary,  
Auckland, New Zealand.



## No. 26.

THE HONORABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO MESSRS. GODEFFROY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 3rd October. 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd April last, and to state that I deferred answering it for some time, in the hope that the circumstances of Taranaki, as regards the Native population, might have improved, so as to admit of the proposed colonization from Germany being proceeded with.

I regret, however to say, that the present state of things is not such as to make it desirable to proceed with the scheme, even if your objections to the proposed plan were removed.

I am sorry to observe the opinion which you have formed as to the want of liberality in the plan proposed. In fact, it was formed chiefly on your own terms for the introduction of emigrants into Caffraria; and with all respect for your opinion, I must be allowed to state that I believe the New Zealand terms were, on the whole, and when all circumstances are taken into consideration, much the more liberal of the two.

You complain of it as a hardship, that the emigrants should have to repay the amount of passage money, also for rations supplied them, as well as to pay for the land they were to be located upon. You complain, further, that the amount of wages to be paid such emigrants for road-making was fixed beforehand, and to be less than the ordinary Colonial rate of wages. Also, that they were to be required to sign an engagement to serve as Militia.

I find from the printed terms (a copy of which I enclose) laid before the New Zealand Assembly, "on which German emigrants were introduced into Caffraria, and upon which your offer is made to introduce them into New Zealand," the following:—

"The emigrants to pay the passage money of themselves and families, and interest thereon, &c.

"Each emigrant to receive a one-acre village lot, and twenty acres of country land, and an additional acre of country land for every child.

"£2 per acre to be paid for such land, &c.

"Provincial Government to find rations for one year, cost of which is to be repaid."

Thus the rations, the passage money and the land, had to be paid for in Caffraria, as in New Zealand.

In Caffraria, under your terms, interest had to be paid, while none was chargeable in our scheme.

Moreover, instead of 20 acres of land, we proposed to give 40 acres for each head of a family, and the land was not to be paid for at all by emigrants who had served as actual soldiers.

It was proposed that there should be at least 200 out of the 500 men soldiers.

So that in 200 out of 500 cases, we proposed to give away the land, and to give double the quantity that in the African agreements was to be sold. While to all emigrants, we gave the opportunity of buying, at long credit, double the quantity of land to be sold in Caffraria.

As to the quality of the land, I believe there can be no doubt that the Taranaki land is very much more valuable than that in Caffraria.

With respect to the Military service, it is well known that the Caffrarian emigrants had to hold their lands on military tenure, as well as the New Zealand emigrants might have had. At the time the proposals were sent home, the Government hoped and believed that no war would have broken out again in Taranaki. Moreover, the Caffres are quite as bad enemies to deal with, to say the least of it, as the Maoris.

But the condition of military service was openly required in our proposals, for the very reason that the emigrants might be made fully aware of all that would be demanded of them, and that by no possibility might they be deceived, or any advantage taken of them.

The grievance with respect to the wages to be paid for road making is very easily explained. The road on which it was expressly agreed that they were to work was the road from their own settlement to the town of New Plymouth. This road, when made, would probably have given these settlers almost a monopoly of the market for firewood and other produce, because they would thus have been enabled to undersell the English inhabitants of the other country districts of the Province. It is very probable that Government would have had great complaints of favoritism from the other settlers on this very account. Their lands would have been worth several pounds an acre the moment the road was made. It was simply another mode of making them contribute labour for their own advantage, and that of their own community, as is often done by statute in several English Colonies, and known indeed familiarly by the term "Statute labour." It was really contributing out of public funds a portion of the cost of road making, on condition they should contribute also—a principle constantly adopted and clamored for by the English settlers of New Zealand, and which they often have a difficulty in getting favoured with from their Provincial Governments.

I had not overlooked from the first the necessity of having a fellow countryman placed over them, who knew their habits and tastes, and was also well acquainted with Taranaki. I had actually employed a settler—a Prussian and an officer—for some time in superintending the preparation of the settlement for these Germans. He was exceedingly zealous in the matter, and most considerate and anxious about the provision to be made for their reception and their future comfort. A bridle-road had been cleared, under my directions, to the proposed site of the settle-

ment—a healthful and commanding position in the forest. I visited the place myself when at Taranaki, and there in company with this Prussian Officer, gave him actual orders to execute the following work, to prepare the place for settlement.

He was immediately to get a space of from 80 to 100 acres of the rich forest land, in the best aspect, towards the North (the sunny quarter), perfectly cleared and stumped, for garden ground for the common use and benefit of the settlers. The cost of this, which the emigrants were never to be asked to repay, was to be no less than twenty pounds (£20) per acre.

He was further actually ordered to get 500 acres more land cleared generally for crops. The best trees, which are very valuable, either for furniture or firewood, the Rimu and Rata, to be left standing. For this the sum of four pounds (£4) per acre was to be paid, and not a farthing charged to the emigrants. To have made the settlement succeed, other expenses would have been gone into if found necessary.

I think now you will allow that my terms for the German emigrants were very much more liberal than those approved of by you for the Caffrarian emigrants. I can assure you that they were much more liberal than ever have been offered to English emigrants, who also have to give militia service when necessary, as thousands of them are doing at this very moment.

I have written this rather to vindicate the Government against the charge of illiberality than for any other purpose. We have made other arrangements, and are getting emigrants on terms not more liberal than those proposed. And with all the admiration and regard I have for the honesty and frankness, the manliness and persevering industry which may perhaps be said to have become habitual characteristics of the Germans, and though looking upon them as a race of kindred blood to the English, and therefore particularly qualified to amalgamate with us in forming a new nation, I do not think I ought to hold out to them more inducements than I should to my own countrymen.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED DOMETT.

Messrs. Godeffroy and Son,  
Hamburgh.

---