

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF EMIGRANTS INTO NEW ZEALAND.

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

AUCKLAND:

1864.

PAPERS RELATING TO IMMIGRATION.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EMIGRANTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

No. 1.

Extract from a letter of His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., to the Hon. Reader Wood Colonial Treasurer, dated 4th January, 1864.

3. To organize a system of emigration to the Northern Island of the Colony, with a view to locating settlers under the New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863.

I have, &c.,
G. GREY,
Governor.

No. 2.

THE HON. MR. WHITAKER TO THE HON. MR. R. WOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th March, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose for your information and guidance a memorandum on the subject of emigration stating the views of the Government of New Zealand on that important subject.

It is the desire of the Government that I should earnestly impress on you the necessity of a careful selection of the emigrants, as fitness and good character are of the first importance, indeed are indispensable.

The Province of Auckland has an Emigration Agency in England, of which Messrs. Ridgway of Leicester Square, London, are the head, and it may possibly be made of assistance, at all events as far as the Auckland Province is concerned; as these gentlemen feel a great interest in that Province, and would take pains to render it a service. They have expressed their willingness to render any services if required.

As most of the military settlers from Australia, both to Auckland and Taranaki, are single men it is essential that a very large proportion of the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland should be of married men.

It is difficult at this distance to instruct you specially as to the agency by which you should endeavour to carry out the object of the New Zealand Government. This is therefore left very much to your discretion, and the Government rely that you will make satisfactory arrangements before you leave England.

The sum available for the present for emigration is fixed by the "Loan Appropriation Act, 1863."

Till further instructions, the emigrants should be sent to Auckland, as the other Provinces are not yet ready for their reception.

I have &c.,
FREDERICK WHITAKER.

The Hon. Reader G. Wood,
Care of J. Morrison, Esq., 3 Adelaide Place,
King William Street, London.

Enclosure in No. 2.

THE HON. MR. WHITAKER TO THE HON. MR. R. WOOD.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO EMIGRATION.

The object of the Government of New Zealand in introducing immigrants into the Northern Island of the colony, is of a peculiar and exceptional character. It is believed that a large and judicious addition to the present population located in particular districts will afford the best means of securing the peace of the colony, and the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants; it is not an addition to a particular class, either capitalists, mechanics, or laborers, that is required, but the establishment in certain districts of strong settlements embracing all the elements conducive to make them prosperous.

To carry into effect the object the Government have in view a large sum of money, and some of the most fertile and favourably situated land in the colony are available. The question is how are these means to be best utilised. There are four classes of persons who are required:—

1. Labourers,
2. Mechanics,
3. Small farmers,
4. Capitalists.

The two first classes may it is believed, be readily induced to emigrate from Great Britain and Ireland to the colony by a free passage and the prospect of plenty of work at good wages. But as the settling on a particular district is also a requirement, some additional inducement must be offered to secure that object: the grant of a few acres of land say five will probably do so, or what would possibly be a better arrangement, the emigrant might be required to pay one half of the passage money of himself and family, and in consideration of his so doing should receive a large grant of land, say 10 acres for himself, five acres for his wife, and five acres for each child above 12 years of age. This land should be given on condition of residence, and granted in fee simple after that condition has been fulfilled for three years. There will be no lack of employment, as public works on a considerable scale will be undertaken in the districts in which settlers are located, and until work is available in the ordinary course of country industrial occupations, the surplus labor of the districts will be employed on such works.

It is a question of importance whether written engagements should not be made with the emigrants of these classes, binding them in consideration of their passage money, and the grant of land to remain in the district allotted to them by the Government for a period of three years, or repay their passage money. This question can only be properly determined in England, but the Government feel that it should receive careful consideration there and the inclination of their opinion is in favor of such engagements.

In reference to class No. 3 it will probably be found that the system of immigration now in operation under the Auckland Land Regulations will secure emigrants of the description required, and that a grant of land of adequate size will be a sufficient inducement to them to defray the cost of their own passages, it is indispensable that they should be carefully selected and that they should possess some capital beyond that required to pay their passage money: every precaution must be taken to give effect to this, and if it should be found that this is not sufficient inducement, the payment of a portion of the passage money not exceeding one half might be added.

As regards the 4th class there is more difficulty,—it is possible that ample capital will find its way into the located districts as soon as settlement begins in earnest, and public works are pushed with vigour; at the same time it may be desirable that some inducement should be given to capitalists of New Zealand experience to expend their money in the opening up and improvement of the country, the knowledge possessed by them of the natives and of the soil and climate of the country would give confidence and in many ways be an example and support to newly arrived immigrants. With this object, a free grant of land might be offered to practical agriculturists in New Zealand to an extent commensurate with the amount of capital they have to invest, not exceeding in the whole 500 acres. Details as to this part of the plan need not now be entered upon, as it must be settled by the Government in New Zealand, and does not require the attention of an English agent.

It is to be understood that these views are subject to modification, and it is not wished by the Government to bind their agent in England to a strict adherence to them. They are put forth to indicate generally the object in view, and the measures to be used in attaining it; and it is understood that they must be modified so as best to effect their purpose, viz., the introduction of the classes of persons above referred to. The precise terms can only be properly settled in England, and in this the agent is intended to have a discretion subject to the indispensable condition, that the terms offered to immigrants must be calculated to effect the speedy and satisfactory location of settlers in the district in which the Government requires them.

There is no doubt that the Colonial Office and emigration companies will be able to afford much valuable advice and assistance, and to them application should be made before any other steps are taken.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

3rd March 1864.

The Hon. R. Wood.

No. 3.

THE HON. MR. WHITAKER TO THE HON. MR. WOOD.

New Zealand,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, March, 7, 1864.

SIR,

In addition to other communications made to you by this mail, I have now to inform you that it has appeared to the Government that Special Agents, who have a personal knowledge of the Colony, should be employed for the selection of the emigrants, and with a view of sending assistance in this capacity arrangements have been made with three gentlemen, who will proceed to England by a vessel which will sail this month, to inspect and approve Emigrants before they are accepted. If necessary and until the arrival of these gentlemen you will make the best arrangements you can for the same purpose.

The Government desire also that you should put yourself in communication with Mr. Archibald Clark, late of Auckland, and avail yourself of his services if practicable, for Scotland, and with Mr. Sherard who has recently left Auckland for London, who may be able to assist you in Ireland.

The Hon. Reader Wood.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. servant,
F. WHITAKER.

No. 4.

THE HON. MR. WHITAKER TO THE HON. MR. WOOD.

SIR,—

In referring you to my other communications by this Mail on the subject of emigration I have now the honor to state that it has appeared desirable to furnish you with a draft of what appears to be a suitable form of contract to be signed by the emigrants.

This draft is not intended to furnish the exact form, but is rather sent to indicate the views of the Government, and the mode of giving practical effect to them.

I have, &c.,
F. WHITAKER.

The Hon. Reader Wood.

Enclosure in No. 4.

This Agreement made the ————— day of ————— 186

Between The Honorable Reader Gilson Wood, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand of the one part, and A. B. of X. in the Kingdom of Great Britain (laborer) of the other part.—Witnesseth, that in consideration of the payment by the said R. G. Wood, for and on behalf of the Government of the colony of New Zealand, the sum of £——, for providing at the expense of A. B. a passage to the colony of New Zealand, for the said A. B. and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. and M. N. members of his family. He the said A. B. Doth hereby covenant and agree with the said R. G. Wood in manner following that is to say—

1. That the said A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. and M. N. shall forthwith proceed to the colony of New Zealand by such ship as said A. B. shall be instructed by the said R. G. W. or other the agents for the said colony.

2. That on arrival in New Zealand the said A. B. C. D. &c., shall proceed to such place in the said colony as they shall be instructed and shall there take up their residence on ————— acres of land to be provided and marked off for that purpose by the said Government, the said A. B. having subject to such regulations as the said Government may make, the choice of the particular piece of land on which he shall so settle.

3. That the said A. B. C. D. &c, shall for the period of three years continuously from the date of their landing in New Zealand, live and reside upon the said piece of land so provided as aforesaid.

4. That if the said A. B. C. D. &c, or any of them shall refuse, or fail to proceed to or to take up their residence upon such land as aforesaid or shall fail continuously to live and reside thereon as aforesaid. He the said A. B. his executors or administrators shall and will immediately on such default taking place, pay to the said R. G. W. his executors or administrators for, and on behalf of the said colony the aforesaid sum of £——or such portion thereof as shall represent the amount of the passage money of the individual so failing or refusing as aforesaid.—Provided always that this clause shall not be deemed to apply to default arising from the sickness or death of the person or persons apparently in default, nor to the default arising from overpowering force, or the instructions of the Colonial Government duly given to the said A. B. and that if any of the aforesaid persons shall desire to leave the said land, and shall provide a substitute approved by the Government, no default shall be held to have occurred.

And the said R. G. W. doth hereby on behalf of the Government of the said colony covenant and agree with the said A. B. that upon the said A. B. C. D. &c faithfully fulfilling the aforesaid stipulations of residence for three years as aforesaid, and pay all sums which may be then due by the

aforesaid A. B. to the Government of the said colony, but not otherwise; a grant of the aforesaid lands so occupied shall thereupon be made by the Crown to the aforesaid A. B. his heirs and assigns in fee simple for ever.

No. 5.

MR. MAY TO THE HON. MR. RUSSELL.

Mount St. John,
March 19th, 1864.

SIR,—

I called at your office to-day but could not see you, and as I shall be busy at my sale on Monday and on the Grand Jury on Tuesday, I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you the enclosed. An answer to the few queries will be useful to us, but of course you will make our instructions as full as possible.

The notice might be made more general, and the addresses forwarded to the agent of the respective country, the more of those we can get the better.

I have mentioned a few things we shall require, I expect to be asked a thousand questions, and I am desirous of being able to answer all *rational* ones.

I hope to be at your office on Wednesday next.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. T. Russell,
Auckland.

JOSEPH MAY.

Enclosure in No. 5.

LABOURERS.

Number required.

The ages under and above which applicants are to be ineligible.

Of course in families the ages will be various,—and if a fine family elderly parents should be accepted?

Will single unmarried persons be taken?

What pecuniary assistance is to be given before embarkation?

Will their allotments be ready on arrival?

Will any house accommodation be provided for them in the vicinity of their land?

Will the immigrant have a choice of locality and lot?

Will any employment be provided by Government?

If no employment in the vicinity of his land, will the immigrant be permitted to reside elsewhere in the province?

If a person refuse to proceed to the district pointed out to him, will he be liable to any penalty beyond the forfeiture of his land?

MECHANICS.

What trades are to be preferred, and the proportion of each?

SMALL FARMERS.

Is the provincial forty acre scheme to be adopted in its entirety?

Many of the queries on the first class will also be applicable to the two last.

No. 6.

MR. GISBORNE TO MESSRS. MARTIN AND MAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 1st April, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour, by the direction of Mr. Fox, in reference to Mr. May's letter of the 19th instant, to communicate to you the following instructions for your information and guidance in the action of emigrants for introduction into this Colony.

1. You will, on application to the Hon. Reader Wood, in London, at Mr. Morrison's, No. 3, Adelaide-place, King William-street, receive directions as to the number of emigrants required.
 2. No persons more than forty-five years old, unless they are part of a family, and none under sixteen years of age, unless under the same circumstances, are to be selected.
 3. No unmarried females, unless they form part of a family, are to be selected.
 4. In cases of actual necessity, assistance to a trifling extent can be given to the emigrants before embarkation.
 5. The allotments of land here on which the emigrants are to be placed will be ready for them on their arrival.
 6. House accommodation will be provided for the emigrants, but not necessarily in the vicinity of their land during (say) two months after their arrival.
 7. The emigrants will have a choice in the selection of their lots, but the locality will be determinable by the Government.
 8. The Government will find employment for them during at least six months.
 9. Should there be no employment for an immigrant in the vicinity of his land, he will be permitted to reside elsewhere in the Province within which his land is situated.
 10. If a person refuse to proceed to the district pointed out to him, he will be liable, in addition to the forfeiture of his land, to the re-payment of his passage-money.
 11. A reasonable proportion of mechanics is to be selected, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c.; but the principal class is to consist of mechanics used to agricultural pursuits.
- I enclose for your further information and guidance a copy of the instructions sent by the Government on this subject to the Hon. R. Wood.
- Mr. Morrison, the Colonial Agent in London, will be instructed to pay to each of you on your application, an allowance at the rate of a guinea per diem from the date of your arrival in England, to cover all travelling expenses, and a salary at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum from this date, until he receives further instructions.

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

Messrs. J. Martin and J. May.

No. 7.

MR. GISBORNE TO MR. MORRISON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor, by direction of Mr. Fox, to inform you that Messrs. Joseph May and John Martin have proceeded to England by the "Light Brigade," for the purpose of procuring emigrants for this Colony, and I have to request you to be good enough to pay each of them, until you receive further instructions, salary at the rate of three hundred pounds per annum from the 1st instant, and a guinea a day each for travelling expenses from the date of their landing in England.

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

John Morrison, Esq.,
3, Adelaide-place, King William-street, London.

No. 8.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE HON. MR. WOOD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th April, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward documents from which you will learn that the Government have entered into arrangements with John Martin, Esq., and Joseph May, Esq., of this Province, to proceed to England to act as Immigration Agents under your instructions, and to select emigrants for settlement in Waikato. The enclosed papers will give you all the information requisite in reference to their mission. Those gentlemen left in the "Light Brigade" on Monday last.

I have also to inform you that a letter has been received from Archibald Clark, Esq., late of this city, but now of Edinburgh, offering to undertake similar work in Scotland, you will, no doubt communicate with him, and enter into such arrangements with him as you may think best.

This Government has also instructed Messrs. Berg, of Cape Town, to send equal to one thousand (1,000) adults from that Colony, having learned that population is in excess. Messrs. Berg have transacted similar business for the Provincial Government, through whom our arrangements are made. This will lessen the number required from Great Britain by one thousand (1,000) adults.

The Government having now provided for the enlistment of immigrants from England, Scotland, and the Cape, does not propose action in any other quarter, believing that the required number can easily be obtained through the efficient Agencies employed, without resorting to other countries which might enhance the cost with only doubtful advantage.

Of course these arrangements will not interfere with any you may have made or may see fit to make for the same purpose in Great Britain or Ireland.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM FOX.

The Hon. Reader Wood,
Care of John Morrison, Esq.,
3, Adelaide-place, King William-street, London.

No. 9.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Westminster Palace Hotel,
London, March 22nd, 1864.

SIR,

With reference to the Governor's instructions directing me to "organise a system of emigration to the Northern Island of the Colony, with a view to locating settlers under the 'New Zealand Settlements Act,' 1863," I have thought it better, pending the receipt of the Memorandum on Emigration referred to in your letter of January 5th, 1864, to make as full enquiries as the time at my disposal would enable me to do, in order that there should be as little delay as possible in commencing operations upon the receipt of your full instructions by the next mail.

I have seen Mr. Murdoch, one of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, to whom I was referred by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, and he was good enough to enter upon the subject with me in full. It seems that the Emigration Commissioners have a complete organization throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland; they have eighty-two local agents in different parts of the kingdom for the purpose of making selections; they have the most complete arrangements with reference to shipping; and a thoroughly organised system, under responsible medical officers, for ensuring order, decency, and regularity during the voyage.

I entered fully into the views of the New Zealand Government with Mr. Murdoch, as to the class of persons we required, informing him that a great political object was to be gained in the present state of the Colony by the introduction of immigrants, and that the failure or success of our policy depended greatly upon the manner in which the emigration was conducted. He said that the Commissioners were in no way ambitious of undertaking the selection; that, however, they would do so if we wished, and would carefully follow whatever instructions were given as to the class and kind of persons to be sent out. He added, they had often been accused of carelessness in selecting, but that there was no foundation whatever in the complaint; that when employed as I was suggesting, they had no other interest than to serve the Colony employing them, and that I might rely upon their doing their best. With regard to the shipping, he said he was satisfied that it could be done more satisfactorily by the Commissioners than by private firms.

I find that the expense per head if the Commissioners were employed would be about £14. Private firms might be found to undertake it for £12 10s. But it appears to me that the saving of 20s. or 30s. per head in the passage money is nothing in comparison with the advantages which would be gained by the maintenance of that discipline and order on the passage which is secured under the system adopted by, and by the powers given to, Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

I informed Mr. Murdoch that the appointment of persons in New Zealand to be sent to England for the purpose of selecting had been mooted, and might possibly, to some extent at least, be carried out, and I asked whether, in his opinion, such appointments would be of advantage. He said he thought they would not; that in all probability the New Zealand agents would do nothing but go to the Commissioners' agents, who could act quite as well without them.

From all that I have been able to gather up to this time, I think that the best way of conducting the emigration to New Zealand, at least of that class of persons whose passages will be paid by the Colony, would be by the employment of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, both for the purpose of selecting and shipping. I think that in this way it could be managed both better and in the end as cheaply, that the comfort of the emigrants themselves would be more certainly secured, and that on arrival in the Colony they would be more likely to be satisfied and contented than by the adoption of any other plan.

I have, &c.,
READER WOOD.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary.

No. 10.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Westminster Palace Hotel,
London, May 19, 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 13th instant of your despatches Nos. 330, 331, and 332, of dates the 7th and 8th March, on the subject of emigration, and enclosing a Memo-

random of instructions for my guidance. On the day I received them I placed myself officially in communication with the Colonial Office, requesting permission to act in this matter, either wholly or in part, through the Emigration Commissioners. Up to this time I have not been favoured with a reply to my letter.

Permit me to assure you that no delay on my part will occur in organising a system of emigration to the Province of Auckland in accordance with the instructions I have received.

I have, &c.,

READER WOOD.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Westminster Palace Hotel,
London, June 17th, 1864.

SIR,

In my letter to you of the 19th ultimo on the subject of emigration, I informed you that I had applied to the Colonial Office for permission to act in this matter, either wholly or in part, through Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, and that up to the date of the departure of the mail by Southampton I had not been favoured with a reply.

On the evening of the 25th ultimo I was informed that the Commissioners had been instructed to furnish me with any information in their power towards facilitating the object which I had in view, but that the Secretary of State for the Colonies considered it at least premature for the Imperial Government to give the sanction which would be implied by placing the proposed emigration in the hands of that Board.

It became necessary for me therefore at once to organise a system on behalf of the Colony for the conduct of emigration to New Zealand. I immediately placed myself in communication with Mr. Archibald Clark and was fortunate in securing his services; I prepared a set of terms and conditions on which emigrants might go out to New Zealand, and I instructed Mr. Clark as fully as I thought necessary to enable him to carry out the business he undertook in accordance with the views of the New Zealand Government. Copies of these documents as set forth in the margin are enclosed herewith.

I have not adhered very strictly to the terms stated in your memorandum, but the modifications which I have made I thought necessary, to secure if possible the class of persons most desirable for the colony. The fact is that all the industrial classes of the community in the United Kingdom are in a state of great comfort and prosperity, and I thought that it required a somewhat greater inducement than a free passage and five acres of land to secure the emigration of steady and respectable people. Mr. Clark commenced operations as soon as he received my instructions and I hear from him that the applications have been very numerous.

As far as emigration from England and Ireland is concerned, I am happy to inform you that I have just concluded an arrangement with Mr. W. S. Grahame and Mr. Morrison, these gentlemen have consented to form an Emigration Board, of which I have constituted Mr. W. S. Grahame senior member, to take charge of all the emigration business connected with these two countries.

The terms and conditions will be precisely the same as those for Scotland and the instructions *mutatis mutandis* the same as those given to Mr. Clark. I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in having been able to secure the services of Mr. Grahame. They have been given at some personal inconvenience to himself, and only upon my earnest and repeated solicitations. Mr. Grahame's salary during the time he is occupied in this business will be at the rate of £500 a year. Mr. Morrison's remuneration in addition to his salary as agent will be the same as Mr. Clarke's.

I shall leave instructions for the two gentlemen whom you have sent from New Zealand by the 'Light Brigade' to act under the directions of Mr. Grahame and Mr. Morrison. In any communications you may have to make on this subject, or any alterations you may see fit to make in my arrangements, you had better address to Mr. Grahame or Mr. Clark, as I hope now that the emigration system is organised, and that the rest of the business with which I was charged is drawing to a close to be able to leave England by the Marseilles Mail of July.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th April enclosing copy of the letter dated 1st April to Messrs Martin and May.

I have, &c.,

READER WOOD.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO A. CLARK, ESQ.

Queen's Hotel, Glasgow,
June 2, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to request you to undertake the selection of Emigrants from Scotland to the Port of Auckland, New Zealand, under the terms and conditions which are enclosed for your guidance

You are no doubt aware that, by the plan of Emigration sanctioned by the Legislature of New Zealand, in the year 1863, a great political object is expected to be attained.

It is believed that a large and judiciously selected addition to the present population, located in particular districts, will afford the best means of securing the peace of the Colony and the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants. It is not an addition to any particular class, either Capitalists, Mechanics, or Labourers that is required, but the establishment in certain districts of strong settlements, embracing all the elements conducive to make them prosperous. To carry into effect the object which the Government of New Zealand has in view, a large sum of money, and some of the most fertile and favourably situated land in the Colony are available.

There are Three Classes of persons who are required :—

1. Mechanics, Labourers, &c.
2. Small Farmers.
3. Capitalists.

It is to the selection of Emigrants of the first two classes to which I am desirous you should give your attention.

In carrying out such a system of Emigration as this, you will see that the main element of success lies in the care taken in the selection of persons who are to occupy the land. If those persons are the mere refuse of this country, or if they are to consist of those who can do no good for themselves here; not only will the object of the Government not be attained, but a large influx of such persons will be positively mischievous. On the other hand, if people of good character, of active, industrious, and temperate habits go out, there can be no doubt that not only will the condition of the Emigrants be bettered, but by their means, to a large extent, will the future peace and prosperity of the colony be secured. I cannot, therefore, impress upon you too strongly the very great care it is necessary to take in the selection of the Emigrants, and I have every reason to believe that the liberality of the terms will secure you large numbers of applicants from which very good selections can be made.

The persons most desirable to send out, under the conditions marked A. your own Colonial experience will suggest. They should consist principally of Bricklayers, Carpenters, Miners, Masons, Wheelwrights, Blacksmiths—in fact, Mechanics and Artisans of all kinds, together with the best class of Agricultural and Railway Labourers. Persons who have been engaged in Manufactories, Shops, or Warehouses, or who have been accustomed to sedentary occupations, are not likely to be very useful in a Colony circumstanced as New Zealand is. I do not say that in no case should such persons be allowed to go, for you may meet with individuals among some classes of the Manufacturing population who might make useful colonists, but, as a rule, I think it advisable they should not be sent.

You will see from the conditions that I have not limited you to any particular age, nor have I specified about the average of which the families of the Emigrants should consist, but on sanitary grounds, during the passage, you ought not to accept families consisting of more than two children under 10 years of age. You are aware that, in New Zealand, the proportion of the sexes has been from the first unequal, and that inequality has been rendered greater by the introduction of 5000 settlers from Australia, the majority of whom are unmarried; it will, therefore, be advisable that you should endeavour so to select that at least the present inequality should not be increased.

I regard the shipping arrangements as a matter of the utmost importance. The comfort of the people on board ship should be carefully attended to, the scale of dietary should be liberal, a system of order and discipline for the voyage should be established, and the whole arrangements should be placed as much as possible under the control of an experienced Medical Man. No cabin passengers should be allowed to go in the same vessel with the Emigrants, and regulations should be made as regards space, luggage, treatment of passengers, &c., and be embodied in the Charter Party similar to those which are in operation under H.M. Emigration Commissioners.

It is of great importance to the success of the plan that the Emigrants should arrive in New Zealand satisfied that every care has been taken to secure their comfort and convenience during the voyage, whilst it would be much to be deplored if they had any good cause for dissatisfaction with the shipping arrangements, or had reason to think the Government had been careless and had neglected their interest.

I have purposely foreborne to state in the conditions a point which will be obviously one of the first on which an intending Emigrant will require information—namely, when he gets on his Land what will he do, for at first at any rate he cannot live upon it. Now, the Government does not want to undertake, as a condition of settlement, to employ the Emigrants at specified works for a definite period. Such a condition would be sure to produce a dependence on the Government on the part of the Emigrant which would not be likely to promote his future success, and for the Government the very minimum quantity of work.

In reply to inquiries made on this subject, you will be good enough to state that there will be no lack of employment, as public works on a considerable scale, road making especially, will be undertaken by the Government in districts where settlers are located, and until work is available in the ordinary course of country industrial occupations, the surplus labour of the districts will be employed on such works. In fact, the Government will render every assistance in their power to secure the success of the emigrant. Persons going out from the same place, or in the same ship, can, if they desire it, be located in the same district. In certain cases, where it seems to be needed, the Government will make advances to an amount not exceeding £15 in each case, for the erection of Dwelling Houses, the amount to be repaid by monthly instalments. Advances so made to be a charge upon the Land, for which no Crown Grant will be issued till they have been repaid.

It is, however, no part of the present plan to secure the services of a number of labourers exclusively for the Government. The object is, by combining capital and labour, to create self supporting settlements. The Public Works must not be looked upon as a constant resource; they may be fully relied on, in the first instance, to secure to the settlers a fair start, but they must not be trusted to as a means of permanent subsistence. For this the Emigrant must look to his own energy, to his Land, and to the employment which the ordinary business of the settlement will afford.

With reference to the second class, Small Farmers, to them the conditions marked B will apply. With the exception of the conditions of selection within three months, actual residence within the district, and the grant of a rather larger quantity of Land, they are much the same as those under the system of Emigration now in operation in accordance with the provisions of the Auckland Land Regulations. It is, however, indispensable that persons going out under these conditions should also be very carefully selected, and that they should possess some Capital beyond that which is required to pay their Passage Money. You must, therefore, adopt such measures as you think best to satisfy yourself on this point, before you grant a Land Order. You are hereby appointed Agent to issue Land Orders under the conditions referred to.

READER WOOD.

Archibald Clark, Esq.,
116, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Sub-enclosure 1 in No. 11.

Conditions A. applicable to Mechanics, Artisans, Miners, Labourers, &c.

1. Every applicant will be subject to an examination by an agent appointed by the New Zealand Government; and he must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness at such agent will require.
2. Each accepted applicant, with his family, will be provided, at the expense of the Government of New Zealand, with a free passage to Auckland, and from Auckland to the settlement where he may be located.
3. When any applicant has accepted a deposit of £1 for every male, and 10s. for every female, above the age of 15 years, will be required, and the value thereof will be expended in providing bedding for the voyage. In case the applicant does not present himself at the time and place of embarkation, due notice of which will be given, the deposit will be forfeited.
4. Settlements will be surveyed and marked out at the expense of the Government of New Zealand.
5. Each Settlement will comprise Town, Suburban, and Farm Sections.
6. Every settler, on his arrival at his destination, will be entitled to one Town Allotment, and to one 10-Acre Suburban Section; and if he should, within three years, repay to the Government one-half his own passage money and that of his family, he will be entitled, in addition to one 10-Acre Farm Section, to one 5-Acre Farm Section for each child above 12 years old.
7. Every settler will be required to be in possession of his land within three months of his arrival, and, after taking possession, no settler will be permitted during the first three years to absent himself from his district for more than one calendar month in any one year without the leave of the Governor of the Colony first obtained.
8. On the expiration of three years from his arrival in the Colony, each settler having fulfilled the conditions, but not otherwise, will be entitled to a Crown Grant for the land allotted to him.
9. Any Settler will be permitted to dispose of his Land to any person approved by the Government; and such person, undertaking to be subject to the same conditions, will be entitled to the same privileges as the Settler whose place he takes.
10. In the case of the death of any Settler before he shall have become entitled to his Crown Grant, the Land to which he is entitled will be granted to his wife or children, or to such other person as he shall by writing appoint, or it may be taken for the location of another Settler under these conditions, or for any other purpose; but the value thereof, in such latter case, will be determined by valuation, and the amount paid by the Government to the Settler's widow or children, or other person appointed as aforesaid.

Sub-enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Conditions B, applicable to Small Farmers.

1. Every applicant will be subject to examination by an agent appointed by the New Zealand Government, and he must produce such certificates of good character, health, and general fitness, as such agent shall require.
2. Every accepted applicant will receive from the agent a Land Order, granted according to the following scale:—For any person eighteen years of age and upwards, fifty acres. For any person upwards of twelve years, and under eighteen years of age, twenty-five acres. Provided always that in any case in which a child under eighteen years of age shall accompany a parent, the Land Order shall be granted to the parent, and not to the child; and in any case in which a servant shall be brought into the Province of Auckland, at the sole expense of a master, the allowance shall be made to the master and not to the servant.
3. No such Land Order shall be transferable, but in the event of the death before the expiration of the three years, as hereinafter mentioned, of any person to whom any Land Order shall have been granted in respect of his own emigration, all his right and interest under such order shall vest in his appointee constituted in writing, or, in default of his appointee, in his legal representative, who shall be at once entitled to a grant of the land, if all the terms and conditions to which such deceased person was subject have been fulfilled up to the time of his death.

4. In the event of the death before the expiration of the period of three years, as hereinafter mentioned, of any child or servant in respect of whom any Land Order shall have been granted to any parent or master, such parent or master shall, if all the terms and conditions in respect of such deceased child or servant shall have been fulfilled up to the time of his death, be entitled at once to a Crown grant of the land in respect of such Order he may have selected or be entitled to select.

5. Every such Order shall be null and void unless the person in respect of whom the same shall have been granted, shall present the same at the General Government Land Office, Auckland, within six months from the date of the order being granted.

6. Every such Land Order, when so presented, and not before, shall authorise the person entitled to the same, or his agent constituted in writing, to select the number of acres mentioned therein, out of any Farm Sections which may be at the time available for selection, at the General Government Land Office; provided always that the land selected by any one person shall either be one allotment or contiguous allotments.

7. Every such Land Order, when presented, as aforesaid, shall be in force for three months from the day of the arrival in the Province of Auckland of the person holding the same, and if no selection be made within that time, such Land Order shall be null and void.

8. When any person in respect of whom any such Land Order shall have been granted shall, within the said three years, have been absent from the district in which his land is situate more than two calendar months in any one year, without the leave of the Government first obtained, such Land Order shall be null and void, and all right to Land selected under the same shall cease and determine.

9. At the expiration of three years from the date of selection, the person entitled to any Land selected under any such Order shall be entitled to a Crown grant thereof: Provided these conditions have been complied with, and not otherwise.

Sub-enclosure 3 in No. 11.

NOTICE ISSUED BY MR. CLARK.

116 West Regent Street,
Glasgow, 3rd June, 1864.

With reference to the foregoing, the undersigned intimates that he has opened an Office as above, and will generally be found there on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week, between the hours of Ten and Four.

On Monday and Tuesday of each week it is his intention to visit in succession a number of Towns in the surrounding Country Districts, for communicating information about New Zealand and the Colonial Government Scheme of Emigration. In the mean time, and in order that the necessary arrangements may be made, he will be glad to correspond with parties who may wish him to visit their districts.

ARCH. CLARK.

No. 12.

THE HON. MR R. WOOD TO MR. CLARK.

Queens' Hotel, Glasgow,
June 2nd 1864.

SIR,—

In carrying out the plan of Emigration from Scotland to New Zealand in accordance with the conditions and instructions I have forwarded to you this day, I should be glad if you would place yourself in communication with H. M. Emigration Commissioners who will give you much assistance and information as regards the details of shipping and selection. I have already spoken to Mr. Murdock one of H. M. Commissioners generally upon the subject, and I am sure that you will find him quite ready to aid you in every way he can. I believe you will find no difficulty in obtaining on application to him, some of the medical men who are employed by the Commissioners to take charge of your vessels on the voyage. These medical men have many of them had great experience in taking out emigrants, and I am sure you would do well to employ them exclusively if possible.

Until further instructions the number of emigrants to be sent by you in any one month should not exceed 350, and in every case you should advise the Government at Auckland by Mail of the date of departure of each ship, and of the number and description of the emigrants on board, in order that proper arrangements may be made there for their reception.

The amount set apart for emigration purposes for the period ending 31st March 1865, is £200,000, of which about £15,000 has probably been spent in introducing military settlers from Australia and other provinces in New Zealand, the balance I propose to devote as follows,—

Emigration from England	£95,000.
“ “ Scotland	£45,000.
“ “ Ireland	£45,000.

I have at present set apart a sum of £10,000 on account of the amount to be expended on emigration from Scotland, which will be at once at your disposal at the Bank of New Zealand, Old Broad Street, London.

With regard to your own remuneration and expenses, I will fix them as follows,—

For office expenses in Glasgow £1 per week, all railway expenses and hire of vehicles for travelling to be charged to the Government, together with expenses of advertising, stationary, clerical assistance, pay of selectors, &c.

The sum of 15s. per diem will be allowed for your personal expenses while travelling on the business with which you are charged; and in addition the sum of £1 per diem as your own remuneration during the time you are engaged in conducting emigration from Scotland to New Zealand, commencing on the 1st June instant.

I have, &c.,

READER WOOD.

Archibald Clark, Esq.,
116, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

No. 13.

MR. GISBORNE TO MR. MORRISON.

Colonial Secretary's Office
Auckland, 6th September 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by the direction of Mr. Fox, to convey to you the approval on the part of the Government, of the arrangements made with you by the Hon. Mr Wood, in reference to emigration to this Colony from Home.

I am at the same time to call your attention to the fact that the total portion of the Immigration Loan available for the Auckland Province is only £150,000, and that only two-thirds of this are appropriated for the year ending March 1865. Mr. Wood in his letter of instructions to you having seemingly made an error in stating that £200,000 is available for Auckland instead of for the whole North Island.

I have &c.

John Morrison Esq.
3, Adelaide Place, London.

W GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

N.B.—Similar letters to the other Agents.

No. 14.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Treasury, Auckland,
26th September 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward for your information copies of correspondence set forth in the margin between Messrs Julyan and Sargeaunt, the New Zealand Emigration Board, Mr. A. Clark, and myself, from which you will see that from the failure of the negotiation of the Loan, I have restricted the operations of the Board, and Mr. Clark to a limit of £50,000 in all, until they are instructed further from New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

READER WOOD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO MESSRS. GRAHAME AND MORRISON.

London, 21st July, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

As the New Zealand Loan which was lately put upon the market has not sold, it will be necessary for you to confine your operations in the matter of emigration within narrower limits than those to which you have now authority to extend them.

You will be pleased, therefore, not to incur engagements beyond the sum of thirty thousand pounds until you are further instructed from New Zealand: this amount will be at your disposal at the Bank of New Zealand.

I have &c.,

Messrs. Grahame and Morrison,
London.

READER WOOD.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO MR. CLARK.

London, 21st July, 1864.

SIR,—

As the New Zealand Loan which was put upon the market has not sold, it will be necessary for you to confine your operations in the matter of emigration within narrower limits than those to which you have authority to extend them.

You will be pleased, therefore, not to incur engagements beyond the sum of twenty thousand pounds (£20,000,) until you are further instructed from New Zealand: this amount will be at your disposal at the Bank of New Zealand.

I have &c.,

READER WOOD.

A. Clark, Esq., 116, West Regent Street,
Glasgow.

Enclosure 3 in No. 14.

THE HON. MR. WOOD TO MESSRS. JULYAN AND SARJEANT.

London, 21st July, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

Messrs. Grahame and Morrison have been appointed by me an Emigration Board, to carry on a system of emigration recently established from this country to New Zealand. The failure of the loan has greatly crippled their operations, but they tell me that it is possible to make arrangements with shippers to accept three per cent. debentures at 90 or even 95 as cash. An arrangement of this kind would amount, as far as the Colony is concerned, to precisely the same thing as selling these debentures at these prices. I have therefore to authorise you, upon the application of Messrs. Grahame and Morrison, to issue debentures to them to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of £10,000, and to treat such issues in your account with the Colony as sales, and their receipts as cash.

I have, &c.,

READER WOOD.

Messrs. Julyan and Sargeant.

Enclosure 4 in No. 14.

MR. SARJEANT TO THE HON. MR. WOOD.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Spring Gardens, London, S.W., July 23, 1864.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, authorising the Crown Agents to issue for emigration purposes to Messrs. Grahame and Morrison New Zealand Government Debentures to an amount not exceeding £10,000; and in reply I have to acquaint you that your instructions shall be complied with, unless the Crown Agents may be enabled to make more profitable arrangements for the Colony.

Under any circumstances you may rest assured that the Crown Agents will take care not to embarrass the New Zealand Emigration Board.

I have, &c.,

W. C. SARJEANT.

The Hon. Reader G. Wood.

No. 15.

MR. MORRISON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the New Zealand Government Agency,
3, Adelaide Place, King William Street,
London, 1st July, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 360, of April last, informing me that Messrs. Jos. May and John Martin have proceeded to England by the 'Light Brigade,' for the purpose of procuring Emigrants and directing me to pay them, until I receive further instructions, salary at the rate of Three hundred pounds per annum from the 1st instant, and a Guinea a-day each, for travelling expences from the date of their landing in England.

In reply, I beg to observe, the instructions shall be attended to until further instructions are received from you.

Regarding the payments for travelling expenses, I trust I am correct in assuming your instructions mean that a Guinea a-day should be paid to each of these gentlemen, whether or not engaged in travelling.

Should this view be contrary to the intention of Government, I beg that I may be informed of it at your earliest convenience, as in the meanwhile I shall adopt the literal interpretation of your instructions.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MORRISON.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

No. 16.

MR. GISBORNE TO MR. MORRISON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th September, 1864.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Fox to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 370, dated the 1st July last, on the subject of payment of travelling expenses to Messrs. Joseph May and John Martin in the performance of their duties as Emigration Agents of the General Government.

The arrangements made with those gentlemen was for Twenty-one shillings per diem, from the date of their arrival in England. This arrangement must be adhered to, but of course they may be fairly called upon to certify that they have been travelling on the Public Service referred to, during the period for which they are to be paid, and if, under the circumstances attending the negotiation of the New Zealand Loan, no travelling is necessary, Mr. Fox presumes that these gentlemen will not expect to receive travelling allowance.

Copies of this correspondence will be sent to the Gentlemen in question.

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

John Morrison, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 17.

MR. GISBORNE TO MESSRS. MAY AND MARTIN.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 30th September, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor, by the direction of Mr. Fox, to transmit to you for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Morrison, and of its reply on the subject of the payments to be made to you on account of travelling expenses.

See ante.

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

Messrs. J. May and J. Martin,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 18.

MR. MORRISON TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
London, 25th August, 1864.

SIR,—

As instructed by the Hon. Reader Wood, previous to his departure for Auckland last month, we have now the honor to report the progress we have made in inaugurating the New Zealand Government Emigration scheme, which we were instructed to carry out, in the meantime, only to a limited extent.

We have advertised the terms and conditions in the London and the principal Provincial newspapers, and we may assume that the matter is now fairly before the public; in the agricultural counties the advertisements have been more numerous inserted, and we are decidedly of opinion that this emigration is popular, and has been well received. The terms offered are sufficiently tempting to secure good people, although up to this time the desired proportion of agricultural labourers, in consequence of general harvest operations, have not been obtained—but these will be obtained shortly to the full extent we may require.

Messrs. Martin and May, since their arrival in England last month, per 'Light Brigade,' have been principally engaged in Cornwall, but without much success hitherto. They report, however, that after harvest operations are over there will be plenty of applications from the right description of country labourers. In the meantime we propose to despatch the first ship with Emigrants on the 15th September,—conveying about 350 or 380 adults; these will consist principally of general labourers and mechanics, but the proportion of farm and country emigrants will be adjusted by the following ship, which will consist principally of these.

The number of English applications up to this date in round numbers is 700, besides applications from Ireland to the extent of 270. These latter have not been solicited by us (at all events by public advertisement), as up to this time we have not concluded our arrangements for direct Irish Emigration. It was the intention of a Member of the Board, to have visited Belfast and Londonderry about this time, but the state of excitement from the late riots has prevented this: such a visit would have been wholly unproductive of any good. When a more favourable time arrives, we purpose to arrange for a ship direct from Belfast, or failing this, a ship from Liverpool with wholly Irish Emigrants.

Before Mr. Wood's departure, we had concluded our arrangements for despatching the first two ships with Emigrants, say one in August, and the other in September, but with our present financial prospects, we have delayed the first ship to 15th September as already noticed; the second ship will sail in October. The Emigrants by the above ships are to be conveyed to Auckland at the rate of £13 10s. per statute adult—with a capitation fee of 5s. per head upon all accepted Emigrants to the Brokers' Agents who collect the applicants for the approval and selection of the Board, or their representative. We have not been able to continue the arrangement for the conveyance of future Emigrants on the same favourable terms as the first two ships, but have been obliged to advance the rate for the third and fourth ships, intended to sail in November and December, to £14 per adult,—reserving to ourselves the power of paying the amount of charter for these third and fourth ships in bonds at £90 for every £100 bonds, the minimum at which the loan was offered to the public.

No further engagements will be entered into at present, nor until we more clearly see our way to obtain the necessary funds. In the event however of the bonds being sold, we understood from Mr. Wood that we were at liberty to prosecute the emigration business more and more extensively.

We have the honor to request your further instructions as to our future operations.

A member of the Board proceeded to Glasgow on the 23rd instant, to assist Mr. Clarke in chartering a vessel to convey his selected Emigrants from Scotland next month. This has been satisfactorily completed, but as ships from the Clyde receive little or no benefit from freight for cargo, a higher rate of passage money has had to be submitted to. The 'Helenslie,' a first class ship, has been accepted, and the rate fixed is £16 per adult. She is to sail, as arranged by Mr. Clark, on the 10th September, and will carry 280 adults.

We have applied to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners to nominate experienced surgeons for the 'Helenslie' and 'Matoaka,' and from personal interviews we have had with the Board, we believe that our request will be acceded to.

We have, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME, and JOHN MORRISON.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

No. 19.

UNDER SECRETARY TO MESSRS. MORRISON AND CO.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 31st October, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by Mr. Fox to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 7, of the 25th August last, reporting the progress you had made in conducting the New Zealand Government Emigration; and in reply, to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the course you have adopted in this matter.

Owing, however, to the difficulty which has been hitherto felt in negotiating the loan, and to the further difficulty existing here with reference to providing land for the location of Emigrants on their arrival, in consequence of the New Zealand Settlements Act not having yet been brought into operation, I am to instruct you to be good enough to suspend all further operations.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,
Under-Secretary.

Messrs. John Morrison and W. S. Grahame,
3, Adelaide Place, King William Street, E.C., London.

No. 20.

UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. CLARK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5th November, 1864

SIR,—

Owing to the difficulty which has been hitherto felt in negotiating the Loan, and to the further difficulty existing here with reference to providing land for the location of Emigrants on their arrival,

in consequence of the New Zealand Settlements Act not being yet brought into operation, I am directed by Mr. Fox to instruct you to be good enough to suspend all further operations in reference to New Zealand Government Emigration.

I am to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the services you have rendered in this matter.

I have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Archibald Clark, Esq.,
116, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EMIGRANTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

No. 1.

MR. BERG TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND.

Cape Town, 9th December, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Despatch No. 126 dated 6th Feb., No. 600, dated 4th July, in which you express your approval of the emigrants forwarded by the 'Susanne.'

Want of a suitable vessel has prevented me from forwarding a further number, while I have constant applications for passage: by this opportunity a number of emigrants are leaving, but none have applied for Land Orders.

In August last by the Hamburg barque 'Steinwarder' *via* Adelaide, the following three passengers left for your port, viz,—

Arthur Webb, English, 26 years,
Mary Ann Webb, Irish, 22 years,
John Standen, Irish, 26 years,

to whom I granted land orders, of which I enclose counter files; by a mistake of the captain my letter was left behind for which I beg to apologize.

From the newspapers I have learned that your Province, in consequence of the war, is in want of volunteers. If His Excellency Sir George Grey will give me instructions to offer free passages, and even less favorable conditions than those offered to Australia, I feel certain that in a very short time I could despatch a large number of select men which would give every satisfaction.

Since the Railway was finished, in addition to the depressed state of business, a great number of serviceable labourers are out of employ, and anxious to leave the Colony.

Your instructions *via* Adelaide and Mauritius will always reach me quicker than *via* England.

I have, &c.,

W. BERG.

Robert Graham, Esq.,
Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

No. 2.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 2nd April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of instructions issued to the Hon. R. Wood containing the conditions on which the Immigration of settlers in the Northern Island of New Zealand is invited, and to request Your Honor to be good enough to undertake through your agent at the Cape of Good Hope, the introduction from that Colony into this Province of a number of persons equal to one thousand statute adult Immigrants on the same terms.

The General Government will be responsible for the cost of introducing these Immigrants and all expenses contingent thereto, the whole matter being in fact, an operation of the General Government.

I have &c.

His Hon. the Superintendent, Auckland.

WILLIAM FOX

No. 3.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 15th April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd instant (No. 71), requesting me to undertake through the Emigration agent for this Province, at the Cape of Good Hope, to introduce from that colony at the cost of the General Government, a number of persons equal to one

No. 71.

No. 489.

thousand statute adults; and to state that I have, agreeably to your request, forwarded the necessary authority to Mr. Berg, of Cape Town, with copy of instructions in conformity with Mr. Whitaker's minute of 7th March ult.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH NEWMAN,
In the absence of the Superintendent.

No. 4.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND, TO MR. BERG.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, New Zealand, April 6th, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to convey authority to you to select Emigrants for this Province to the number of one thousand statute adults, agreeably to the memorandum forwarded herewith.

You will have no difficulty in understanding the kind of emigrants that are suitable, and I doubt not will take care that only such are sent. You will arrange for their passages on the best terms taking care, however, that the safety and comfort of the emigrants are secured. The passage money not to exceed £10 (ten pounds) per statute adult, will be paid when they arrive here on your certificate and that of the Immigration Agent this of port. You will of course understand that the Provincial Government of Auckland has no desire to persuade colonists at the Cape, who are satisfied with their prospects there to emigrate to New Zealand, but understanding from your letters and from other sources that there are many persons in your colony desirous, for different reasons to remove from it, they believe they are offering to such, a boon worthy of their acceptance.

You will receive herewith full instructions, to which I doubt not you will give your best attention. A very large extent of some of the finest land in New Zealand is now ready for acceptance.

You will understand that the law under which you have hitherto issued land orders, is still in full force and that you will be at liberty to issue land orders for general country land as formerly, should intending emigrants prefer to settle in the district to the North of Auckland, rather than in the Waikato and southern district to which alone the war has been confined.

I have &c.,
ROBERT GRAHAM, Superintendent.

P. S. A few copies of rates of wages at present paid here are sent, and I annex a form of land order such as may be used for persons paying their own passages, and desiring to have land in the Waikato District. A similar certificate *with the necessary alterations* should be given to those whose passages are to be paid wholly or partially by the Government, mentioning the number of acres to be given in each case. At the bottom of each let there be printed, "This document must be presented to and endorsed by the Immigration Agent or some other officer authorized for that purpose on arrival at Auckland."

William Berg Esq, Cape Town.

R. B. Lusk,
Immigration Agent

Enclosure to No. 4.

No. ———— LAND ORDER.

I hereby certify that ———— being about to emigrate from ———— to New Zealand at his own cost, will upon his arrival in the province of Auckland be entitled to select 40 acres of general country land, in such district in the said province as the Government of New Zealand may direct, he being 18 years of age or upwards.

Emigration Agent for the Province of Auckland.

This document must be presented to and endorsed by the Immigration Agent for the province of Auckland, or some other officer authorised for that purpose on arrival at Auckland.

INSTRUCTIONS for W. BERG, Esq., Emigration Agent, Cape Town.

The object of the Government in introducing Immigrants on the present plan, is of a peculiar character. It is believed that a large and judicious addition to the present population located in particular districts, will afford the best means of securing the peace of the colony, and the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants. It is not an addition to a particular class, either capitalists, mechanics, or labourers, that is required, but the establishment in certain districts of strong settlements, embracing all the elements conducive to make them prosperous. For this purpose a large sum of money and some of the most fertile and favourably situated land in the colony are available. There are four classes of persons who are required.

- 1 Labourers,
- 2 Mechanics,
- 3 Small Farmers,
- 4 Capitalists.

The inducements for the first two classes to emigrate to this colony are a free passage and a grant of 5 acres of land, or if the emigrant pay, or becomes bound to repay one half of the passage money of himself and family, then the grant of land will be ten acres for himself, five for his wife, and five for each child above 12 years of age. This land is to be given on condition of residence and granted in fee simple, after that condition has been fulfilled for three years. There will be no lack of employment, as public works will be undertaken in the districts in which settlers are located; and until work is available in the ordinary course of country industrial occupations, the surplus labour of the districts will be employed on such works.

The agent will require to make written engagements with emigrants of the two first classes, binding them in consideration of their passage money and the grant of land, to remain in the district allotted to them by the Government for a period of three years, or to repay the cost of their passages. These engagements should of course be forwarded to the Superintendent, so as to be here at the time the emigrants arrive.

In reference to Class No. 3, it will probably be found that the system of immigration now in operation, under the Auckland Waste Lands Regulations, with which you are familiar will secure emigrants of the description required, and that a grant of land of adequate size in such a country as they are intended to occupy, will be a sufficient inducement to them to defray the cost of their own passages. It is indispensable that they should be carefully selected, should be persons of good character, such as from their previous habits are likely to prove successful colonists, and that they possess some considerable amount of capital beyond that required to pay their passage money. If therefore you find persons of this class desirous of emigrating under this system, you will grant land orders to such as you consider eligible in the same manner as under the Auckland Waste Lands Act, only a different land order will have to be used, limiting the selection to such districts as the Government of New Zealand will direct.

I however presume from the tenor of your last letter that the persons desirous of emigrating from the Cape Colony, will be found chiefly to belong to the first and second classes. To what class applicants may belong, you will take all possible care to ascertain that in point of character, &c., they are likely to prove good colonists, and that these 40 acres land orders are only granted to persons having such capital as will enable them to settle on their land.

It is supposed that you will be able to remunerate yourself for your trouble in this matter, by charging a fee not exceeding ten shillings for each emigrant sent, to be paid to you by the emigrant before embarkation; any expense you may incur in advertising or in otherwise making the matter public to an amount not exceeding £50 (fifty pounds,) will be remitted to you on receipt of your account.

It is not considered necessary at present to say anything in reference to the class of large capitalists, as it is not likely that persons of that class are desirous of emigrating from the Cape Colony.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 21st April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the number and date quoted in the margin, as to introducing emigrants from the Cape of Good Hope, to this colony, through the agents of the Auckland Provincial Government, and to thank your Honor for that communication.

His Honor the Superintendent, Auckland.▪

I have &c.,
WILLIAM FOX.

No. 51.
15th April, 1864.
No. 1458.

No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, AUCKLAND, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 15th October, 1864.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter No. 71, of date 2nd April ult., I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a letter received from Mr. Berg, the Emigration Agent for this Province at the Cape of Good Hope, advising the action he has taken in forwarding emigrants sent for on your behalf. The original enclosures received with Mr. Berg's letter are also forwarded to you. I have to request that you will make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling to these immigrants as they arrive the terms offered through me.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

No. 1458

Enclosure in No. 6.

Cape Town,
17th August, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 7th March, and 6th of April, the latter with full instructions to select emigrants for your province to the extent of one thousand statute adults, passage money not to exceed say £10 (ten pounds sterling) per statute adult, payable by you on my certificate and that of the Emigration Agent of your port.

These instructions could not have arrived at a better time, trade being very dull here, excepting the Breakwater no public works going on, and in consequence a great number of good skilful mechanics and labourers out of employ. On one single advertisement I had more than one thousand applications, and so great was the rush that the windows in my store were broken, and I was obliged to send for the police to disperse the crowd.

Of the applications made, I have at present selected about eight hundred, and I feel satisfied that you will in every respect approve of my selections, they consist of single men and families, all mechanics and tradesmen of every description, and having experience of Colonial life, will be far superior settlers to those you may receive from England, and other places. Every applicant had to produce a satisfactory certificate of health as well as of character previous to embarkation.

I have now the pleasure to enclose charter party of the Hamburg barque "Steinwarder" Captain M. Errichsen, chartered by me for the conveyance of immigrants at the rate of ten pounds sterling per statute adult embarked. The vessel has been comfortably fitted under the inspection of the colonial immigration agent and myself, and though entitled to carry 170 statute adults, the vessel will take 159 statute adults and therefore be entitled to £1590 0s. Od. passage money.

According to the enclosed passenger list there are on board :—

48 married males, equal to statute adults	48.
48 " females " " "	48.
31 single men, " " "	31.
3 " females, " " "	
with relatives on board	3.
38 male children from 1 to 12 years,	22.
20 female, " " "	12.
7 male infants under year,	0.
5 female " " "	0.
<hr/>	
200 souls, Total equal to statute adults,	159.
<hr/>	

Enclosed you will find 76 agreements entered into with these emigrants, the document has been drawn up by my attorney, and will, I have no doubt be found satisfactory though I have to regret you did not send me a form ; you will find that in these contracts I have stipulated the passage money at the rate of twelve pounds ten shillings per statute adult, I consider the difference between this rate and the contract rate reasonable to make up for eventualities, if not approved of, you can always make the allowance.

Besides there are on board nine steerage passengers who have paid their passage, and to them I have granted nine land orders of forty acres of general country land, each according to the enclosed counterfoils.

In about a month the Hamburg barque "Alfred," Captain Decker, will be dispatched with 250 statute adults, to be followed in 6 or 8 weeks by the Hamburg brig "Reiterstieg" with 120, and the Hamburg ship "Ceasar Goddefroy" 300 adults, by that time I hope to receive another vessel, for the "Alfred" several passengers having been booked who pay their own passage

The limit for passage money is so low, that captains decline the voyage, at the same time I certainly prefer the vessels mentioned, as I am acquainted with their superior class, the captains being acquainted with the treatment of passengers, and as for them, I purchase all the stores myself, I have full control, and know that they are sufficient and of the best quality.

In accordance with your instructions I have charged to each emigrant a fee of ten shillings and half that amount for children from one to twelve years.

With thanks, I remark that you will allow me a sum not exceeding fifty pounds for advertisements, &c. ; after dispatch of the last vessel, I shall take the liberty to wait on you with an account accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

I receive daily applications from the country from desirous emigrants, these I am at present obliged to reject as the number already booked is more than sufficient to complete your limit of one thousand adults ; at receipt of this I have no doubt that you will find it advisable to send me renewed authority for further engagements, your province will receive better immigrants and at a lower cost from here than from England ; at the same time good will be done to this colony by relieving it from dissatisfied people who in most cases cannot find employment here.

I have, &c.,

His Hon. the Superintendent,
Auckland.

W. BERG.

No. 7.

SUPERINTENDENT AUCKLAND TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 17th November, 1864.

SIR,—

Referring to your Letter, No. 71, of date 2nd April ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of a Letter, received from Mr. Berg, the Emigration Agent for this Province at the Cape of Good Hope, advising the action he has taken in forwarding Emigrants sent for on behalf of His Excellency's Government. The original Enclosures received with Mr. Berg's Letter are also forwarded to you.

I have to request that His Excellency's Government will make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling, without delay, to these Emigrants, on arrival, the terms offered through me.

I regret to learn that, in the case of the party which arrived on the 15th of last month, this has not been done, but that they are being maintained in idleness in the immediate vicinity of a public house at the North Shore, which has resulted in the necessity of special action on the part of the police.

Feeling, as I do, in a measure morally responsible to these poor Immigrants, I trust His Excellency the Governor and his Advisers will take means for making good the inducements which have been held out through me.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

Enclosure to No. 7.

MR. BERG TO THE SUPERINTENDENT AUCKLAND.

Per Hamburg Barque "Alfred."
Cape Town, 27th September, 1864.

SIR,—

On the 17th August I had the honor to write to you, of which letter I beg to enclose copy, and beg now to forward Charter Party of the Hamburg barque "Alfred," Captain H. Decker, chartered by me for the conveyance of Emigrants hence to Auckland, in accordance with your instructions of 6th April last, at Ten Pounds sterling per Statute Adult.

Though the vessel is 476 tons register, the Emigration Officer would only allow 147 Statute Adults to be embarked, besides six cabin passengers.

Of the 197 Statute Adults, twenty-five have paid their passage. The passage of the remaining 172 Statute Adults at the rate of £10 sterling, say £1,720, is therefore due by you to the vessel, according to my certificate granted to the master of the vessel.

According to the enclosed passenger list there are on board:—

48 Married Males, equal to Statute Adults	-	-	-	48
48 " Females, "	-	-	-	48
35 Single Men	-	-	-	35
14 " Females (with relatives on board)	-	-	-	14
28 Male Children, from 1 to 12 years	-	-	-	14
26 Female " " 1 " 12 "	-	-	-	13
10 Male Infants, under 1 year.				
8 Female " " 1 "				

271 Souls, equal to Statute Adults	-	-	-	172
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Of these I enclose 79 agreements, duly signed by them; in these agreements the passage money has also been calculated, at the rate of twelve pounds and a half for each adult.

The six cabin passengers are equal to six adults. The 28 steerage passengers, proceeding at their own cost (£25), to them I granted 25 land orders for forty acres each, and one land order for twenty acres.

In the above number of passengers is also included Thomas Mitchie, the proprietor of land order No. 117, the counterpart of which was forwarded by the "Steinwarder," who, however, only proceeded by the present opportunity.

On board the "Alfred" every possible care has been taken for the comfort of the Emigrants. The provisions are ample, and of the very best quality.

To the captains of the vessels I held out the hopes of the customary gratuity for the satisfactory delivery of the passengers.

As to the Emigrants under contract, I feel satisfied that they will meet with your entire approval, and have no doubt that they will be good settlers. I have been very careful to select only healthy people of good character.

In about three weeks I hope to despatch the Hamburg brig "Reihersteg," with about 120 adults. I am also in treaty for the charter of the English ship "Maori," Captain Ashby, to take 270 adults. With the latter vessel the difficulty is, that the captain wants an advance on the passage money, which I see no possibility of granting.

PAPERS RELATING

The "Caesar Godeffroy" will not come, and I am looking out for further vessels.

I have daily application for passages. There will be no difficulty in despatching the 1000 adults and any further number you may instruct me to send. Should your other Provinces require Emigrants I would feel obliged if you would kindly recommend my services as Emigration Agent.

I have, &c.,

WM. BERG.

His Honor the Superintendent, Auckland.

No. 8.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT AUCKLAND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 18th November, 1864.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your honor's letter, No. 1,638, 1864, of the 17th instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Berg, the Emigration Agent at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Province of Auckland, reporting the steps he has taken in forwarding Emigrants, on behalf of the General Government of New Zealand.

Your Honor requests that the General Government will make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling, without delay, the terms offered to these Immigrants through yourself, and you conclude by expressing your compassion for the the "poor Immigrants" who arrived on the 15th of last month, and who, you state, are being "maintained in idleness in the immediate vicinity of a public house on the North Shore," and for whom you feel that you are in a measure morally responsible.

I am glad to be able to relieve your Honor's mind of the painful pressure of this moral responsibility, by assuring you that your compassion in the case of these "poor Immigrants" is quite misplaced. They are well fed and well lodged, and no complaint has been, as far as I am aware, made by any of them. They have every opportunity given to them to come to Auckland, in order to obtain employment, and several of them have so obtained employment, while the services of others have been used, at full wages, by the Government, in work on their Immigration Barracks. As for their being in the "immediate vicinity of a public house," I am at a loss to imagine how an Immigration Depot can be placed at or near Auckland, or in any settled district in this Province, where such would not be the case.

The General Government could not find any other means of temporarily accommodating these persons, unless it resorted to the very improper plan of placing them in tents, on an open square in the city of Auckland, in the vicinity of not one, but of fifty public houses, and exposed to temptations of a worse description.

The land on which it is proposed to place these Immigrants is now being surveyed, and your Honor may rest assured that the General Government will do everything in its power to fulfil the terms on which they emigrated to Auckland.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

His Honor the Superintendent, Auckland.

No. 9.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Auckland, 21st November, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 365, of date 18th November, instant, on the question as to whether the engagements made with the Emigrants from the Cape of Good Hope are being literally fulfilled.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,
ROBERT GRAHAM,
Superintendent.

No. 10.

MR. W. GISBORNE TO MR. R. B. LUSK.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th November, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by the direction of Mr. Fox, to convey to you his thanks for the arrangements made by the Provincial Government, through Messrs. Berg, at Cape Town, for sending out Immigrants to this Colony.

I am, at the same time, to request you to be good enough to express to Messrs. Berg the thanks of the General Government for the satisfactory manner in which, so far, their instructions have been carried out in selecting and forwarding the Immigrants.

I have, &c.,

R. B. Lusk, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

No. 11.

UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. EATON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland 12th November 1864.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Fox to sanction the temporary employment of yourself, for the purpose of assisting this department in the necessary arrangements in connection with the emigrants who have arrived in Auckland, and are shortly expected to arrive, at the instance of the General Government.

The remuneration which you are authorised to receive, will be at the rate of twelve shillings per diem with rations commencing from the day on which you entered upon these duties. It must however, be distinctly understood, that your employment is quite of a temporary nature, and that it will cease immediately on notice being given to you to that effect.

You will be good enough to take care not to incur any expenses without obtaining previously a written authority from the Colonial Secretary for such expenses, and this instruction will equally apply to expenses which are defrayed out of sums advanced to you as to those payable out of other funds.

It is also essential that tenders should be publicly called at once, for supplying rations to the emigrants and for any other services, on account of which, any considerable expense is being incurred. You will be good enough to furnish me as soon as possible with a draft of notice calling for such tenders.

I have &c.,

F. G. Eaton Esq.,
North Shore.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

No 12.

UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. EATON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 10th November, 1864.

SIR,

As it is considered advisable that you should enter into security for the faithful discharge of your duties, I am directed by Mr. Fox to request that you will be good enough to nominate two sureties for that purpose. The amount of the bond will be yourself in the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds and your two sureties each in the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

I have, &c.,

F. G. Eaton, Engineer,
North Shore.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

No. 13.

UNDER SECRETARY TO MR. MYERS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 8th November, 1864.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. Fox to inform you that you are temporarily appointed to assist Mr. Eaton in fulfilling the duties which devolve on him in connection with the emigrants who have arrived and are expected to arrive in Auckland at the instance of the General Government.

Your pay will be at the rate of ten shillings per diem with rations, but it must be distinctly understood that your employment will cease at once on notice being given to that effect.

I have, &c.,

Mr. F. W. Myers, North Shore.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

No. 14.

MR. EATON TO THE UNDER SECRETARY.

Immigration Barracks,

North Shore, 16th November, 1864.

SIR,—

In answer to your letter dated the 10th instant, requesting me to name two sureties for the faithful discharge of my duties.

I have the honor to submit the names of the following gentlemen for that purpose.

A. Robertson, Merchant, Queen Street,
D. Nathan, Merchant, Shortland Street.

I have &c.,

The Under Secretary &c, &c, &c.
Auckland.

FRED J. EATON.

MEMORANDUM, — Sureties approved of and Bond executed 17th November, 1864.

No. 15.

MR. EATON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

North Shore, Auckland, November, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the location of the Immigrants from the Cape of Good Hope, on the North Shore, under my charge.

Having received a verbal notification of my appointment, and the documents connected therewith, I went on board the 'Steinwarder,' the vessel in which the Immigrants arrived, and ascertained that their numbers and ages were correct, saw them landed with all convenient despatch, and housed in the iron building on the North Shore, which was formerly erected for the Maori Prisoners.

This building required great alteration in order to render it suitable for the accommodation of so many persons. Mr. King suggested various improvements, which were approved 18th October, 1864. These are now being carried out as rapidly as possible by the Immigrants, who receive an equivalent for their labor.

The wash-house is nearly completed; the cook-house is finished; two water-closets are in course of erection; and the difficulty in procuring an adequate supply of water for the building is now overcome. Nine tanks have been placed at appropriate spots round the building, and a well has also been sunk, which will yield an abundant supply for all purposes.

The daily inconvenience of landing stores upon the beach, and the expense of having them carried up to the store room, have suggested the necessity for a small jetty being run out; the work is commenced, and will, I apprehend, be finished in a few days.

The great difficulty in getting stores and materials across from Auckland has been the chief cause of delay in rendering the premises suitable for the present occupants.

With regard to the Immigrants themselves, I consider them, as a body, a most orderly and well-behaved community, and one that will prove invaluable to this Colony. Most of them have had from three to five years' experience of colonial life in the Cape of Good Hope, or other parts of Her Majesty's colonies.

They appear to desire unanimously to get upon their land, and judging from the multifarious trades amongst them, I should say that a settlement composed of such men could not fail to benefit both the Government and the Immigrants themselves, provided means of existing were furnished them, as some arrived here penniless, and to these land would be utterly useless, unless pecuniary assistance were added.

I might here remark that the 'Steinwarder' experienced a more lengthy passage than ordinary, in consequence of an accident happening to her foremast; and that, as the consecutive ship was appointed to sail about four weeks after the 'Steinwarder's' departure, she may daily be expected to arrive; it is therefore expedient to secure and prepare a building adequate to the probable requirements of this next vessel.

I have, &c.,

FRED. R. G. EATON.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EMI- GRANTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF TARANAKI.

No. 1.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth,
2nd April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state that several persons are anxious to send to England for their friends, through the agency of the Provincial Government, and are willing to undertake the liability of repaying the amount of passage money, if they can be assured that the persons so coming out, will be allowed by the General Government the same remission or other advantages that they would be entitled to if coming out as Immigrants under the arrangements of the General Government; that is, that Provincial Immigrants be placed on the same footing. There are several reasons which I hope will be deemed sufficient; in the first place, the bulk of the population here has been some years in the place; in its habits, it is orderly, intelligent, and industrious, the introduction of any friends or relatives of these Settlers, is likely to afford persons of the same stamp of character, and who, having ties here, will most probably become permanent settlers; and secondly, the Provincial Government Agency for this purpose has been some years organised, and although latterly in disuse to some extent, affords the most readily available machinery for bringing out these parties with the least delay.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 6th April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the number and date quoted in the margin, and in reply to inform your Honor that that letter has been referred to the Hon. Mr. Gillies who will shortly visit Taranaki.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

His Honor the Superintendent,
New Plymouth.

No. 3.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the number and date, quoted in the margin, and, in reply, to inform your Honor that instructions will be given to the Agents in England, to give a preference in all cases to Immigrants having friends already in New Zealand, and if Your Honor will furnish Lists of persons desired to be sent for, they will be transmitted to the Agents in England, who will be instructed to send them out on the same terms, and subject to the same terms, and subject to the same engagements as other Emigrants of the General Government.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

His Honor the Superintendent,
New Plymouth.

No. 4.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 23rd May, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, No. 96, and to inquire what the Government scheme of Emigration to this Province is, as without this knowledge, parties here are diffident of naming friends or relatives to come out.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.
Auckland.

No. 5.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th May, 1864.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Honor's letter of the number and date quoted in the margin, and in reply to inform you that the Government scheme of Emigration has not been definitely settled, as it was found desirable that a certain latitude of modification should be given to the Agents so as to ensure that there should not be a failure on the ground of some objectionable but perhaps unimportant stipulation. Parties who wish their friends to be brought out under the Government Regulations should instruct them to apply to the Emigration Commissioners in England, who will be in possession of all the information. The Government here if desired, will instruct that preference should be given such friends.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. WHITAKER,
In the absence of Mr. Fox.His Honor the Superintendent,
New Plymouth.

PAPERS RELATING

No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 11th June, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inquire what are the intentions of the General Government as regards the housing of the Immigrants from Great Britain that the Government purposes to introduce into this Province.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

No. 7.

THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TARANAKI.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 6th August, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the number and date quoted in the margin, and to inform Your Honor that on receiving advice of the Shipping of Emigrants, from England for Taranaki, the Government will provide such accommodation as may be necessary.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS B. GILLIES,
For the Colonial Secretary.

His Honor the Superintendent,
New Plymouth.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EMI-GRANTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF HAWKE'S BAY.

No. 1.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT, HAWKE'S BAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 6th September, 1864.

SIR,—

I have to transmit for your Honor's information the enclosed copy of the instructions issued by the Honorable Mr. Wood to the Agents in Great Britain in reference to emigration to Auckland, and to request information on the following points, viz. :—

1. Whether your Honor has any proposal to make for conducting similar emigration to Hawke's Bay ?
2. Whether you desire to manage it, either in Great Britain or in the Province of Hawke's Bay ?
3. Whether there is any, and what, Crown land suitable in that Province for the emigrants ?
4. Whether you think the arrangements made by Mr. Wood suitable for the Province of Hawke's Bay ?

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Napier.

No. 2.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, HAWKE'S BAY, TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, August 30, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit the enclosed Resolution of the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay respecting the proportion of the Three Million Loan appropriated by an Act of the General Assembly to this Province.

The Resolution gives an exposition of the view of the Council in reference to the class of immigrants to be introduced, the public works upon which they should be employed, and suggests the mode in which it desires that the amount allocated to this Province should be administered.

The views entertained by the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay are practically the same as those set forth by the Superintendent of Wellington in his last opening address to his Provincial Council.

The immigrants which it is desired to introduce would be principally of the agricultural classes, judiciously selected from various rural districts in the United Kingdom. A well-chosen body of such immigrants would be found not only invaluable in constructing the main trunk lines of road, but also in furthering such other improvements as might be from time to time projected, while the presence of a steady agricultural population, who would eventually become proprietors of small farms, would greatly diminish any danger to be apprehended from Native outrage or rebellion.

Should the General Government be disposed to make the same delegation, in this respect, to the Provincial authorities of Hawke's Bay, as has been already done at Wellington, it would clearly be the duty and interest of the Provincial Government to use the greatest care and discrimination in selecting the class of persons best suited to the requirements of the Province.

The formation and construction of the main trunk line of road connecting the Provinces of Wellington, Auckland, and Hawke's Bay, is of such obvious importance, both in a military, political, and commercial point of view, that it may appear almost superfluous to urge upon the General Government the desirability of early action being taken to promote an undertaking, the necessity of which is already so fully recognised.

The objects contemplated by the Resolution of the Provincial Council are so much in accordance with the views expressed by Ministers, when I had the honor of an interview with them on the subject, during the late session of the General Assembly, that I have every reason to hope that the request therein contained will be complied with, more especially as there is now every prospect that a sufficient extent of land upon which the immigrants can be settled will soon be acquired. I am at present engaged in negotiating the purchase of lands in the localities which were represented to Ministers as eligible for this purpose.

The late indication of an intention on the part of the Imperial Government to remove the Troops from this Island, points out more than ever the urgent necessity of steps being taken for the safety and defence of the Province by the opening up of roads and the location of a large European population.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McLEAN,
Superintendent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 2.

RESOLUTION of the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, in respect of the Allocation of their Share of the £3,000,000 Loan.

The Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, in responding to the desire expressed by the Superintendent in the speech with which he opened the business of this session—that their co-operation and assistance should be given in pressing upon the consideration of the General Government the importance of taking immediate steps to secure to the Province, and to the Northern Island generally, the very great advantages that would accrue from the expenditure of that part of the Three Million Loan which has been allocated by the General Assembly for purposes of colonization and settlement in Hawke's Bay—beg to assure His Honor of their desire to afford him the most earnest support in their power, and with this view the following Memorandum or Resolution is agreed to as a statement of its opinions upon this question, and the Superintendent is hereby requested to urge upon the General Government the desirability of attending to the views contained therein.

The Council, before proceeding to shew the interests that will be promoted by the carrying out the scheme of colonization and settlement in Hawke's Bay, desire to refer to statements contained in the speech of the Superintendent of Wellington (Dr. Featherston). That gentleman therein informs the Provincial Council of that Province, that he had proposed to the General Government a plan under which the share of the Loan allocated to Wellington should be expended under the administration of the Provincial Authorities. That he had received authority, in place of carrying out the scheme of colonization by military settlements, as proposed in the Government scheme, that Immigrants should be introduced from the Home Country who should obtain grants of land in districts indicated by him, which should be paid for at a future time, and that these Immigrants should be employed in forming Main Trunk lines of Roads connecting different districts and provinces with each other. He especially pointed out the importance of connecting the Districts of Wairarapa and Manawatu in the Wellington Province with the District of Ruataniwha in the Province of Hawke's Bay; and shewed that with the exception of some 50 miles, lines of road had already been made by the respective Provinces, and that the formation of a road of about 50 miles in length, chiefly through forest land, would complete a connected Trunk line of Road of some 200 miles in length, through the interior of that part of the Island leading from the chief town of the one Province to that of the other.

His Honor also informed the Council that the General Government had replied to the proposal made by him, and had expressed their willingness to allow the scheme of colonization he had proposed to be carried out under the direction of the Provincial Authorities, and had authorized him to commence the various important public works he had proposed to them.

The Council have drawn at such length from the statements made by the Superintendent of Wellington, as they embody to a very great extent their own opinions, and they have the satisfaction of knowing that, as assent has been given by the General Government to the proposals therein mentioned in the case of the Wellington Province, they are not likely to be refused to Hawke's Bay.

The Council will now point out the different public works in the Province of Hawke's Bay which are in its opinion fair charges upon the £90,000 which is allocated to the Province for purposes of

settlement. The Council believe that the object of the Assembly in devoting such large sums to this purpose in the various provinces in the Northern Island was to open up the country by means of military roads, as well as for, or rather in connection with, the settlement of the country by a European population.

The two great works of this nature which are called for in this Province are the construction of the great Trunk line of Road connecting Hawke's Bay with the Taupo District, and thence by the Waikato Military Settlement to Auckland, and the completion of the Main Trunk line South by the formation of our share of the 50 miles of road through the forest known as the Tamaki Bush, and which has been already referred to in the quotation from the speech of the Superintendent of Wellington. The importance of the works indicated, the Council feel need not be dwelt upon. Ministers must be thoroughly alive to the immense military advantages which would be derived from them, and the necessity which exists for their construction before any successful efforts can be made for the civilization of the natives in the interior, and the making them amenable to the law.

Before leaving this subject, the Council would desire to point out that the Province has already from Provincial funds during past years, done a great deal towards forming those parts of the Trunk lines indicated which lie within the Province. That a good road exists for a distance of 60 miles on the great South Trunk line, and that the great Northern Road has had large sums spent upon it, and is for a distance of 41 miles a good summer road for drays, and at all times open for horse traffic. The completion of that portion of the South Road which lies between the Wairarapa open country and the Ruataniwha Plains, would form a continuous line of road of 200 miles in length, fit for any kind of traffic, and connecting the ports of Wellington and Napier with each other.

The extension of the Great Northern Road would open up for settlement the large districts in the centre of the island, and enable the stockowners of Hawke's Bay to supply the Military Settlements on the Waikato, and the Province of Auckland, with live stock, to the material benefit of both.

The Council, having indicated the Public Works which they recommend should be constructed in the Province with the funds allocated by the Parliament of New Zealand for that purpose, will now proceed to express their views as to the most beneficial mode of appropriating the sum of £30,000 devoted to purposes of colonization. The Council desire to express their strong opinion that little permanent benefit would accrue to the Colony or the Province by the introduction of a large body of what are termed Military Settlers. In place thereof they would suggest that the real object the Colony has in view would be more successfully met by introducing from the home country a class of settlers accustomed to agricultural pursuits, who, bringing with them their wives and families, would become permanent settlers, and, by peopling the country, would effect the result aimed at in a more certain and prosperous manner.

The Council would therefore suggest that the immigration for this purpose should be conducted under the charge of an officer, who might be nominated by the Province and approved by His Excellency's Government, and who, by judicious selection in the United Kingdom, might send out and people the Province with a class of valuable settlers. The Council think that it would not be requisite to offer a free grant of land to intending immigrants, and agree with the Superintendent of Wellington in thinking that a good class of men could be found eager to avail themselves of the chance of settlement in the Colony afforded by a free passage being found them, and that it would be better to give them their land subject to the payment of a certain price for it at a future period. As this course has been approved in the case of the Province of Wellington, the Council hope a similar deviation may be permitted in the General Government scheme in the case of their own Province.

It is unnecessary perhaps to state that the Council concludes that the public works which they have recommended should be carried out, would be formed by the Immigrants, who should in their opinion be located in the districts in which those works are to be prosecuted, and in all cases that allow of it upon the actual lines of road. The men should, in the opinion of the Council, be allowed to work upon the roads at the usual daily rate of pay current in the Province on such days as they may desire and be able to spare from the occupations necessarily attendant upon their settlement in a new country. The pay they would receive for the time they could devote to road making would, it is believed, be sufficient to keep them and their families during the period that must necessarily elapse before their settlement can become self-supporting.

The Council have expressed their opinion upon the very important interests that appear to them connected with the outlay of the large sum allocated to the Province of Hawke's Bay by the General Assembly for purposes of colonization and settlement; and although they have freely offered their advice as to the manner in which the scheme should be conducted, they have done so in the hope of assisting rather than of obstructing the plans of the General Government.

The Council has only, in addition, to add that they feel assured the Superintendent will place their views before the Government in such manner as will prove most conducive to the attainment of the ends they have proposed, and which they believe to be of incalculable advantage to the future interests and progress of the Province.

No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO SUPERINTENDENT HAWKE'S BAY.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Auckland, 29th September, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, on the subject of Immigration to the Province of Hawke's Bay.

In reply, I have to inform your Honor that the One Million Loan was put upon the market by Messrs. Julian and Seargeant on the 12th July last, and that only a small portion of that amount was placed at a minimum of 90.

Messrs. Julyan and Seargeant were instructed by the Colonial Treasurer before he left England to receive offers at that rate, but by the latest advices, although sales were being constantly made, they were only for small sums, and the sales so made would not justify the Government (taking into consideration their other liabilities) in making the arrangements at present which your Honor desires.

I have, &c.,

His Honor the Superintendent,
Napier.

WILLIAM FOX.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF EMIGRANTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

No. 1.

THE HON. MR. GILLIES TO THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 25th December, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Memorandum dated the 24th instant, from the Hon. the Minister for Colonial Defence, on the subject of the proposed introduction under the "Loan Appropriation Act, 1863," of Settlers into such part of the Province of Wellington as lies south of Wanganui, and of the erection of Public Works in the same locality.

No. 460.

In accordance with the latter part of this Memorandum I have to invite your Honor to state the conditions upon which you consider Immigrants can be procured for location in these proposed Military Settlements,—the land which your Honor would set apart for them,—the Public Works which you propose to execute, and generally the means which you would adopt to carry out the object in view.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS B. GILLIES,
For the Colonial Secretary.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Wellington.

Enclosure in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Under the "Loan Appropriation Act, 1863," the sum of £45,000 is appropriated for the introduction of Settlers to such part of the Province of Wellington as lies south of Wanganui, and the sum of £135,000 for public works in the same locality.

At an interview which the Representatives of the Province of Wellington—including His Honor the Superintendent—had with the Ministry, the Wellington Members expressed a wish that the Immigration to the Province of Wellington, and the Public Works to be executed in that Province, in accordance with the before mentioned Act, should be carried out through the agency of the Provincial Government, and the Government promised a reply as soon as possible.

The Government now desire to state that they wish to consider arrangements by which they will be able to avail themselves of the agency and establishments of the Provincial Government for the carrying out of the scheme of Immigration, and the necessary public works in connexion with it, in the Province of Wellington, as sanctioned by the General Assembly, and they now invite the Superintendent of Wellington to state the conditions upon which he considers Immigrants can be procured for location in the Military Settlements to be established in his Province; the land which he intends to set apart for them; the public works which he proposes to execute; and, generally, the means he would propose to adopt in reference to these measures.

T. RUSSELL.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 24th December, 1863.

No. 2.

THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, 27th Feb., 1864.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a memorandum for the consideration of His Excellency's Government on the subject of the proposed introduction, under the Loan Appropriation Act, 1863, of Settlers into this Province, and of the construction of Public Works within the same.

No. 81-64.

I have, &c.,

E. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary
Auckland.

Enclosure in No. 2.

MEMORANDUM for the Honorable THE MINISTER OF COLONIAL DEFENCE.

There are two trunk lines of road which, in the opinion of the Provincial Government of Wellington, it would be very desirable both for the interests of the North Island generally and of the Province of Wellington in particular to have opened up immediately.

The one extends from the point of termination of the existing North Western Trunk line, North of Wanganui, up to the northern boundary of the Waitotara block; and would pass through the Kai Iwi and Waitotara Blocks—the former of which there is every reason to believe, will be presently acquired with the concurrence of the Natives, and the latter has already been acquired though not yet laid out for settlement.

The length of this line would be about 25 miles, and having recently examined it I can state that it presents no engineering difficulties. It is not proposed to continue this line at present to the Patea River, the Northern boundary of the Province and distant from the Waitotara about 24 miles, as the country between is occupied almost exclusively by rebel natives.

The overland communication with Wellington would then be completed along the West Coast, from the Northern boundary of the Waitotara block to the Port of Wellington, in the following manner, viz.—by an inland road about 55 miles in length from Waitotara to Rangitikei, by a sandy beach from Rangitikei to Wainui, and thence by an inland road to Wellington.

The other line may be designated the North Eastern trunk line and may be described as leading from the Township of Masterton in the Wairarapa to the boundary line of the Province of Wellington, situated in the Forty Mile Bush opposite the Manawatu gorge; and would be continuous with a main line of road to be taken through the Napier portion of the same bush on to the Ruataniwha Plains. Were this line of road from the Wairarapa to the Ruataniwha Plains opened up a distance of about 50 miles through the bush (which is nearly equally divided between the Provinces of Wellington and Hawkes Bay) the entire inland communication would then be established between the towns of Wellington and Napier—a distance of nearly 200 miles, the roads being already open for traffic from Wellington to Masterton, a distance of about 64 miles, and from Napier to Ruataniwha respectively.

In other words the formation of about 50 miles of road would enable the Colony to avail itself of an internal communication nearly 200 miles in length; the detached ends of which are at present only serviceable in a Provincial sense.

A third trunk line would commence at a point on the Rangitikei River, indicated on the accompanying map, at which the present North Western Trunk line diverges towards the Coast.

From this point the line should be carried to that part of the Tararua Range where it thins out and affords an easy passage to the Forty Mile Bush, where it would intersect the Wellington-Napier trunk line. The length of this line would be about 40 miles.

Although this line may be regarded of great importance as a connecting inland route between the West and East Coasts yet its formation would obviously be subsequent in point of time, although not inferior, perhaps, in ultimate importance to that of the North and South lines which it would connect.

In reference to these proposed trunk lines it is submitted,

1. That when the general purport and direction of the lines, as indicated, should have received the approval of the General Government, the Superintendent should be immediately empowered to have the requisite preliminary Engineering surveys undertaken and that the necessary expenditure thus incurred should be afterwards re-imbursed out of the proceeds of that portion of the Three Million Loan allocated to the Province of Wellington.

2. That on the completion of such preliminary surveys a report on the several proposed lines with the estimated cost of each, should be submitted by the Superintendent for the final sanction of the General Government.

It would of course be inopportune to proffer any statement in anticipation of such reports, further than to remark, that the instructions of the Provincial Government to their Engineer would be to lay off all trunk lines with the view to the formation of Railroads.

3. That when the final sanction of the General Government should have been granted, the Superintendent should be entrusted with the entire future management of the proposed works, and be provided from time to time with the necessary funds for carrying them on, out of the special proceeds of the Loan above referred to.

In support of the above proposals it is urged that the 5th section of the Loan Appropriation Act, which imposes the ultimate liquidation of the debts incurred in the execution of any permanent undertakings on each particular Province, thereby fairly entitles any Provincial Government to ask for and obtain the management of such undertakings, subject before commencement to the special sanction of the Colonial Government, and renders it unnecessary to advert to the incidental advantages of having a staff of officers acquainted with the control of such works.

But if this concession with respect to the formation of certain trunk lines be deemed a reasonable and economical arrangement; the management of immigration and the location of settlers may be regarded as more peculiarly belonging to the functions of the Provincial Government. Nor does it indeed appear feasible that those functions could be conducted harmoniously and successfully within the limits of a Province except through such agency.

The Provincial Government proposes that these trunk lines should be constructed by the immigrants, under the same system as was successfully adopted in the Wairarapa. Ample reserves divided into sections of a reasonable size would be made in each district through which a road was being made. On each section a labourer would be located with the option of purchasing it at the upset price either at any time during the progress of the road or when it was completed. The immigrants would be permitted to work as many days as they thought fit on their allotments and would be encouraged to take small contracts. The advantages of such a plan are sufficiently obvious. By having Government employment given to them almost at their very doors the immigrants gain by a few days' work in each week on

the public works, the means of subsistence and are enabled to devote the remainder of their time to bringing their farms under cultivation. The first difficulties of settlement are thus in a great measure obviated, and the temporary labourer by the acquisition of a freehold is ultimately converted into a permanent settler.

Reserves of the kind just mentioned might at once be laid off in the Waitotara Block and on that portion of the Forty Mile Bush over which the native title has already been extinguished; and in contiguity to the North Eastern trunk line, and long before the North Western and North Eastern lines were completed, there is every reason to believe that the Provincial Government would be in a position to lay off similar reserves within the Manawatu Block on each side of the Mauawatu River.

In reference to the style and number of immigrants to be introduced for location at these special points of settlement, and for strengthening the other existing inland Townships in the Province, the aim should be to introduce young married couples with not more than one or two children. And it is submitted that the selection of these should be entirely confided to the Provincial Government, whose duty it would be to appoint some duly qualified person or persons well acquainted with the Province, its advantages and drawbacks, and of a character such as would be a guarantee that those highly colored pictures which mere Immigration Agents have too frequently circulated through the Mother Country would not be resorted to.

With regard to terms, the Provincial Government have reason to believe that a sufficient number of the class of immigrants required might be obtained by the Government paying one half of the passage money, the immigrants themselves paying the other moiety before embarkation and the Government guaranteeing that the passage per adult should not exceed £14. Under these terms the £45,000 appropriated to the introduction of settlers into such part of this province as lies south of Wanganui would suffice for an immigration equal to 6000 adults. But as at this distance from the Mother Country and in the face of the large immigration going on to America and the increased comfort of the labouring class at home, it is impossible positively to assert that these terms would be found sufficiently liberal to secure the required number of immigrants. The Provincial Government would in the event of their not proving sufficient for the object in view recommend that the Government, paying absolutely one half, should advance whatever portion of the second moiety of the passage might in each case be necessary, taking a promissory note, payable within a reasonable time, for the amount so advanced.

J. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, 27th February, 1864.

No. 3.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 6th April, 1864.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter, No. 81, of the 27th February last, transmitting a Memorandum from yourself on the subject of the proposed introduction, under the "Loan Appropriation Act, 1863," of settlers into the Province of Wellington, and of the construction of public works within the same.

No. 81.

In reply, I have to inform your Honor that the Government concurs generally in your views, as expressed in that Memorandum, but with reference to the second paragraph of the third proposal, in which you ask for the Provincial Government the right to execute on their own responsibility, after receiving the antecedent approval of the General Government, the contemplated works, the Ministers cannot altogether concur. The General Assembly will, no doubt, regard the Ministry as responsible for the actual expenditure of the Loan of £3,000,000, in accordance with the plans proposed last session, and the General Government can hardly relieve itself from such responsibility by handing over the expenditure of a portion of the Loan to a Provincial Government. It seems necessary that in doing so, the General Government should not only approve antecedently of the plan on which the Provincial Government propose to proceed, but should also retain in its own hands a certain amount of control, so that if the Provincial Government should fail in the execution of the plan the General Government might interfere so as to prevent a departure from, or, what is more probable, an imperfect execution of the sanctioned plan.

The General Government does not, in this case, contemplate any such result, but is bound in principle to assert its position. The amount or description of the control which it might be necessary to retain may be considered hereafter.

I have, &c.,

His Honor the Superintendent,
Wellington

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 4.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 7th May, 1864.

SIR,—

I am sorry to learn from a private note that my official reply to your Honor's letter of the number and date quoted in the margin did not sufficiently convey to you the intention of Government. On referring to your Honor's letter I beg to make the following further statement which I hope will enable you to take action in the matter.

No. 107.

81-64.

27th Feb., 1864.

1. The Government entirely approves the lines of roads suggested by your Honor and you are at liberty at once to execute such preliminary surveys as you suggest, for which purpose the Government will on your requisition provide the necessary funds from time to time, from the share of the Loan appropriated to Wellington.

2. The Government will be glad to receive such report as suggested in paragraph 2 when ready. The instructions proposed to be given to the Provincial Engineer meet the approbation of the Government.

3. As regards the rest of your Honor's letter no further reply seems necessary than that contained in my previous letter. The character of the practical control which the Government proposes to retain can scarcely now be determined, and it is probable that it will not amount to very much. But it feels bound by its responsibility to the Assembly not to abandon its right to exercise some control, should circumstances, which are not anticipated, seem to require it.

If there is any other point on which your Honor wishes for information Government will be most happy to give it.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 5.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 23rd June, 1864.

SIR,—

No. 163.

I have to transmit for your Honor's information the enclosed copy of instructions to the Honorable Reader Wood in reference to selecting and sending out Emigrants from England to this Colony.

I have, &c.,

His Honor the Superintendent,
Wellington.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, 8th September, 1864.

SIR,—

No. 389-64.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 4th and 23rd June, in the former of which, after stating with reference to our conversation on the subject of Immigration to the Province of Wellington in conformity with the provisions of the Loan Appropriation Act, 1863, that "I am at liberty at once to make arrangements for the introduction of Immigrants into Wellington, with the view of their being located in those parts of the Province where their occupation may tend to the security of the country in case of any further Native rebellion," you leave to my discretion the terms of introduction and inducement, the only condition being "that in the arrangements made" I "will not include any which might conflict with those adopted for Waikato in such a manner as to appear to compete with the Immigration to that district"—the regulations in reference to Waikato being enclosed in your letter of the 23rd June.

In reply I do myself the honor to inform you that by the homeward mail of 14th July, I transmitted to Mr. John Morrison, the agent of the Province, and to Mr. C. R. Carter, M.H.R., at present on a visit to England, the instructions of which I enclose copies, and shall be obliged by your directing the necessary funds to be placed to the credit of the Province as therein indicated as soon as the Loan is raised.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

Enclosure 1 in No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON TO MR. MORRISON.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, July 13th, 1864.

SIR,—

No. 332-64.

I transmit for your information the instructions of Ministers to Mr. Reader Wood in reference to selecting and sending out Emigrants; also a copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter to myself authorising me to at once make arrangements for the introduction of Immigrants into this Province without any other stipulation than that my arrangements "shall not conflict with those adopted for Waikato in such a manner as to appear to compete with the Immigration to that district."

The conditions specified or suggested in the instructions to Mr. Wood are inapplicable to this Province, and I have therefore to request that you will as far as practicable adopt and carry out the following terms and conditions.

1. The Immigrants are to be young married couples and single men.
2. No person more than 45 years of age or under sixteen to be accepted.
3. No unmarried females (unless in charge of a near relative) to be sent out. The Single Female Immigration (for which the Council have voted £2000) will be under the superintendence of Miss Rye.
4. The great majority must be men accustomed to the spade, the pick and axe, agricultural laborers and navvies. The remainder may be shepherds and mechanics, but care must be taken not to send out any great number of mechanics.
5. The passage money per adult will it is hoped not exceed £14.
6. The Government, will, if necessary, pay the whole amount of the passage money, the emigrant giving a promissory note for the whole amount on the understanding that if the Immigrant pays one moiety within twelve months after arrival and remains two years in the Province, the other moiety will be remitted, but in the event of the Immigrant attempting to leave the Province before the expiration of two years, payment of the whole passage money will be enforced.
7. If an Immigrant pays one-half the passage money before embarkation you will take a promissory note for the other, on the understanding that the note will be cancelled on his remaining in the Province two years, but otherwise payment will be required.
8. The indebtedness of the Immigrant to the Government must in no case exceed £28. They should in all cases be required to pay for the passage of their children.
9. Preference must be given to those who contribute towards their passage.
10. It is extremely desirable that the greatest possible care should be taken in the selection of the surgeon, none but regularly qualified practitioners being accepted.
11. Employment in public works will be given to those who may require it for some considerable time after their arrival; but the Government does not bind itself to defray the expense of sending them from Wellington to other parts of the Province.
12. Barrack accommodation will be provided for two weeks, if necessary. Rations issued for one week.
13. It is desirable that a ship should be despatched once a month with from 200 to 300 Immigrants.
14. You are authorised to commence this stream of Immigration as soon as ever the Three Million Loan (out of which this expenditure is to be defrayed) is negotiated.

I presume that Mr. Wood will, before this reaches you, have raised the loan and placed at your disposal the funds required for Immigration purposes; the amount allotted to this Province you will ascertain by reference to the Loan Appropriation Act.

I purpose availing myself of Mr. C. R. Carter's services in hunting-up and selecting Emigrants on the same terms as the General Government are paying to the Agents of the Auckland Province.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

John Morrison, Esq.,
Agent for the Province of Wellington,
London.

Enclosure 2 to No. 6.

THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON TO MR. CARTER.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington, 13th July, 1864.

SIR,—

I have sent by this mail to Mr. Morrison a copy of the General Government instructions to Mr. Reader Wood relative to Emigration to Auckland, also a copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter authorising me to make arrangements for introducing population into this Province in conformity with the provisions of the Loan Appropriation Act, 1863; and I have requested Mr. Morrison to organise a stream of Immigration to this Province as soon as ever the Three Million Loan (out of which the expense of Immigration is to be defrayed) is negotiated. Mr. Morrison will submit all the correspondence on the subject to you.

I am anxious however to avail myself of your services in selecting the Emigrants and in explaining the advantages of this Province as a field of Emigration, and I therefore now request that you will accept the appointment of Special Agent for the Province for Immigration purposes.

I propose that your remuneration should be the same as that given to the Agents of the Auckland Province, viz.: "An allowance at the rate of a guinea per diem to cover all travelling expenses and a salary at the rate of Three hundred pounds per annum, to commence from the day you commence your duties."

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

C. R. Carter, Esq.,
care John Morrison, Esq.,
London.

No. 7.

THE HON. MR. WHITAKER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT WELLINGTON.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th September, 1864.

No. 288.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 389,64 of the 8th instant, on the subject of Immigration to the Province of Wellington.

In reply, I have to inform your Honor that the One Million Loan was put upon the market by Messrs Julyan and Seargeaunt on the 12th July last, and that only a small portion of that amount was placed at a minimum of 90.

Messrs. Julyan and Seargeaunt were instructed by the Colonial Treasurer before he left England to receive offers at that rate, but by the last advices although sales were being constantly made, they were only for small sums, and the sales so made would not justify the Government (taking into consideration their other liabilities) in making the arrangements by the outgoing mail which your Honor desires. The Government hope however for more favorable intelligence by the October mail, and will on its receipt communicate with your Honor further on the subject.

His Honor the Superintendent,
Wellington.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. WHITAKER,
(in the absence of Mr. Fox.)
