

The Nelson Examiner,

AND

NEW ZEALAND CHRONICLE.

Vol. I.]

NELSON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

[No. 42.]

FOR HOBART TOWN, direct.—The fine fast-sailing schooner **ADELAIDE**, Harburg, master, will sail on **TUESDAY** next.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, or to Messrs. Nathan and Joseph.
Nelson, Dec 23.

MR. J. D. MACFARLANE has received instructions to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, on **MONDAY**, December 26th, at the Stockyard of Messrs. Patchett and Graham, Auckland Point, a mixed herd of Sixty head of **CATTLE**, selected from the well-known stock of Dr. Imlay, of Twofold Bay.
The cows and steers are well selected, and the young stock got by highly-bred imported bulls.
The cattle may remain on the station where they have been lately feeding on easy terms, in care of a gentleman residing there.
The sale will commence at twelve o'clock precisely, and the cattle may be viewed on the morning of the same day.

SUBURBAN and COUNTRY LAND, in small or large allotments.—To be Sold, at one uniform price of £2 10s. per acre; to be Let, with power of purchase, at 5s. per acre. If sold, all or any portion of the purchase money to remain on mortgage.
Also, a **TOWN ACRE**, in Hardy Street, to be Let, with power of purchase.
Inquire of H. A. Thompson, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor, Trafalgar Square.

TO be LET, on liberal terms, in whole or in part, for terms of fourteen years, the following **TOWN ACRES**:—
Nos. 781, Toi Toi Street, 44, Russell Street, 726, Vanguard Street North, 666, Wellington Street, 109, Russell Street, 553, Brook Street, 850, corner of Murphy and Emanu Streets, 603, Manuka Street, and 886, Tipahi Street.
Town Acre, No. 925, Murphy Street, to be Sold, or Let with a purchasing clause.
Also, the following **SUBURBAN SECTIONS** to be Let:—No. 11, Matai Valley, chosen for No. 1 choice; 12, Waimea East, 147, Waimea West, and 43, Waimea West.
Apply to Mr. G. R. Richardson, Solicitor and Land Agent, 109, Bridge Street.

TOWN and COUNTRY LAND for **SALE**.—Several Town and Suburban Sections already chosen, and Suburban and Rural Sections with the right of early choice, to be Sold.
For particulars apply to W. B. Patchett and Co., Auckland Point.

TOWN and COUNTRY LAND to be **LET**.—Sections, and portions of sections, in all parts of the Town of Nelson, also Suburban Sections in the Waimea, Motuaka, and other districts. Long leases of the Country Land will be granted on liberal terms.
For particulars apply to W. B. Patchett and Co., Auckland Point.

TO be SOLD or LET, the whole or part of an eligible and commodious **RESIDENCE**.
Apply to Mr. Howard, at the Haven.

TO be SOLD or LET, excellent **Frontages** for Buildings in Trafalgar Street, adjoining the Literary and Scientific Institution, on Acre No. 445. Also **ACRE** No. 880, in Tapea Street. Terms moderate.
Trafalgar Square. A. G. JENKINS.

TO LET, **TOWN ACRES**, No. 23, on Wakefield Quay; 735, in St. Vincent Street; and 915, in Waimea Road.
For particulars apply to Mr. Greaves, solicitor, Trafalgar Street.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.
Preliminary Lands in the Settlement of Nelson.
Governor.—JOSEPH SOMES, Esq.
Deputy-Governor.—HON. FRANCIS BARING.
DIRECTORS.

VISCOUNT INGERSBY, M. P.
LORD PETERB.
HENRY A. AUSTIN, Esq., M. P.
JOHN ELLERKER BOULCOCK, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM, Esq.
WILLIAM TAYLOR COPELAND, Esq., ALD. M. P.
RUSSELL ELLICH, Esq.
JAMES ROBERT GOWEN, Esq.
JOHN HINE, Esq.
WILLIAM HUNT, Esq., M. P.
STEWART MACCORMACK, Esq., M. P.
ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES, Esq., M. P.
SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, BART.
ALEXANDER NAIENS, Esq.
JOHN PIRIE, Esq., ALDERMAN.
SIR GEORGE SINCLAIR, BART.
JOHN ABEL SMITH, Esq., M. P.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., ALDERMAN, M. P.
HON. FREDERICK JAS. TOLLMACHE, M. P.
EDWARD G. WAKEFIELD, Esq.
ARTHUR WILLIS, Esq.
GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq.

1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice that a limited number of allotments of preliminary lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz., one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for sale in their second settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is £300.
2. These allotments were unsold when the general ballot for priority of choice was held on the 30th of August last; nevertheless, the numbers which represent them in the original registry of applications were placed in the wheel with all the other numbers, and the unsold numbers were drawn promiscuously with those which had been already disposed of; consequently to each of the unsold numbers definite rights of priority of choice (distinct in respect to each of the sections above described) have been attached by the ballot.
3. Until further notice, any party, or his agent, attending at the New Zealand House on any Thursday at three o'clock, P. M., and producing the receipt of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, for £300, will be entitled to draw, in the presence of the Court of Directors, from a wheel in which the registry numbers of all unsold allotments have been deposited, with special precautions for their security and for the fairness of the proceeding. The register of the original ballot will then show to the party drawing the number, and to what rights of priority of choice he is entitled.
4. Applicants therefore will obtain preliminary allotments, on precisely the same terms, with respect to price and the chances of priority of choice, as original purchasers.
5. A list of the registry numbers, with the rights of choice which were attached to each by the original ballot, may be seen at the New Zealand House, on application to the Secretary.
6. Present purchasers will be entitled to the same privileges, in respect to an allowance for cabin passages (not exceeding 25 per cent. on the purchase money), as those who bought allotments before the general ballot.
7. Purchasers not proceeding to New Zealand will be entitled to delegate their rights of choice to any agent whom they may nominate; or, if they should prefer it, such choice will be exercised on their behalf by the officers of the Company.

ON SALE, at the store of W. B. PATCHETT and Co., Auckland Point—
Fine pickles
French vinegar in bottles
French capers
Curry powder
Mustard
Anchovies
Sauces
Salad oil
Lime juice.
Also a general assortment of excellent stores, provisions, &c.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!—Fine Flour can be had of the undersigned, at 23s. per 100 lbs. for cash.
Nelson, Nov. 18. NATHAN & JOSEPH.

EX GEORGE FYFE—
500 bags Chilian Flour
20 barrels best Irish Pork
36 Water Casks.
MORRISON & SCLANDERS, Auckland Point.
Dec. 16.

FLOUR in bags, first quality
Prime Irish Pork
Fine Black Tea
Brown Sugar.
F. OTTERSON, Auckland Point.

EX SISTERS—
Van Diemen's Land Shingles.
ALFRED FELL and Co.

ON SALE, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Port, Sherry, Champagne, Bottled Ale and Porter, Cider, Haberdashery, Ironmongery, Groceries, &c.
No. 173, Bridge Street, BROWN, THOMPSON, & Co.
November 23.

OTTERELL and BURT'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Haven Road.
Large solar, standard, and back lamps, lamp chimneys and globes.
Ironmongery of all descriptions.
A large assortment of boots and shoes.
Drawing, tracing, and writing paper, writing ink.
Flour, in 100 and 200 lb bags.
Sugar, sago, and general grocery.
Pickles, sauces, mustard, and preserves.
Garden seeds, raised last season in the Valley of the Hutt, from seeds sent out by the Highland Society
A few cwt. of Massacre Bay lime.
Nelson, November 11.

FOR SALE, one ton of **LIME**, from Massacre Bay. Apply to Mr. J. Howard, at the Haven.

HIGHLY ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.
TO be DISPOSED OF by **PRIVATE BARGAIN**, the whole **STOCK, PREMISES, and GOODWILL** of one of the longest established and most lucrative Businesses in Nelson.
The Premises are situated in the most central and commanding situation, and are of the most convenient description, having out-houses and a large back yard and garden attached; and the Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the colony; the whole presenting an opportunity to newly-arrived immigrants, and others desirous of entering into an established and profitable business, rarely to be met with.
For further particulars, apply to A. PERRY.

ALEXANDER PERRY begs leave to intimate to the inhabitants of Nelson that he still continues to keep on hand a select stock of **PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, &c.**, which he is selling equally low as any other house in the trade, and hopes to be favoured with a share of public support.
Subjoined are the prices of a few of the principal articles, viz., Tea 3s 6d to 6s per lb., moist sugar 3d to 5d, refined sugar 1s, butter 1s 4d to 2s 6d, soap 4d to 8d per lb, and others equally cheap.
A large stock of case gin, rum, whisky, brandy, and wine, and of tea, sugar, coffee, snuff, cigars, leather, paneled doors, cast iron windows, glazed, &c., to be disposed of wholesale.

NEW TESTAMENTS in the Native Language have been just received from London, and may be had at the office of this paper.
HYMN BOOK in the Native Language also on sale.

STATIONERY just received—
Superfine letter paper, gilt edged
Post Office paper, 2 sheets under half an ounce
Both post, yellow and blue wove
Bank post, folio, do.
Footsac, common and superfine
Note paper
Brief paper
Strong brown for packing, large and small
Whitened brown, various sizes
Tissue paper, pink, blue, and white
Demy and double crown
Ledgers, cash books, and journals, in variety
Account books of all kinds
Oblong clasped memorandum books
Surveyors' field books
Bill books
Pocket and memorandum books of all kinds
Copy books and copy slips
Mosley and Gillot's steel pens
Quills, common and very superior
Improved patent wafers
Wafers in 2-ounce boxes
Drawing and other pencils
Drawing paper of all sizes
Sketch Books
Mordor's ever-pointed German silver pencils
Parchments for deeds
Fountain and other ink stands
Blue, red, and black ink
Ivory folders and rulers
Office, pen, and other knives
Slates and slate pencils
Tinted and embossed address cards
Playing cards, coloured and gold backs
Blotting cases
Lucifer matches
Music, a selection of overtures, quadrilles, &c. &c.
Examiner Office, Oct. 15.

PRINTED FORMS of the following descriptions are always on sale at the office of this paper:—
Blank forms for auctioneers
Forms of entry for passing the Customs
Seamen's articles of agreement
Seamen's advance notes
Bills of exchange.

PLAN OF NELSON.—Just published, at the Examiner office, a Lithographed Plan of the Town of Nelson, price 3s. 6d.

BRICKS delivered at £2 10s. per thousand. Apply to W. Figgis, Brickfield, Hardy Street.

RENWICK, M. D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh (late surgeon of the Thomas Harrison), begs to inform the inhabitants of Nelson that he intends to practise his profession in the colony, and having had considerable experience both in Europe and India, particularly in the treatment of diseases incidental to the climate of the latter country, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
N.B. Dr. R. has brought a good assortment of medicines from England, and is residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. Byng, near Messrs. Emspon and Co.'s store.

MR. G. F. BUSH, Surgeon and Accoucheur, Trafalgar Square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, late House Surgeon to the Bath Hospital, Surgeon to the Bath Friendly Society, Surgeon to the Second District of the Bath Union, &c. &c.
At home until half-past Ten in the morning, and after Five in the evening.
Drugs of the best quality may be procured retail.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL & BILLIARD ROOM, Bridge Street, Nelson.—**J. K. WARBURTON** begs to acquaint the public of Nelson, and visitors from the neighbouring settlements, that the above extensive premises are now open, where families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging on moderate terms.
A large stock of superior wines and spirits always on sale.
December 16.

BRICKS of superior quality at £2 10 0 per Thousand. Carted on very reasonable terms.
Orders received by W. Jones, at the Brickfield, Hardy Street.

A FINE ENGLISH BOAR, imported in the Bolt, at Mr. Drummond's Stockyard.
Nelson, Dec. 7.

MONEY!—A Loan Society is now established by the Independent Order of Rechabites.
Persons wishing to borrow must apply to the Secretary, Mr. J. Magarry, corner of Tasman and Nile Street East, where the regulations may be seen, and all particulars obtained.

WANTED, by a **YOUNG MAN** practically acquainted with Agriculture in all its branches, who had the entire management of a large farm for six years before leaving England, a **SITUATION**, either as superintendent to any gentleman about to engage in farming, or to take a share with any one about to commence farming.
Unexceptionable references can be given, and security if required.
Address (by letter), A. J., Examiner office.

ISHMAEL CLARKE, WELL-SINKER, Hammond's Brickyard, Nile Street East, begs to acquaint the inhabitants of Nelson that he will undertake the sinking of wells at 2s. per foot in depth. References can be given to several gentlemen for whom wells have been sunk, and who are now plentifully supplied with water.

T. HICKTON, Shakspeare Walk, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has commenced business as **BAKER**, and will be happy to supply them with **GENUINE HOME-MADE BREAD**, which he will warrant to be made from **FLOUR ONLY**.
Families supplied on the most reasonable terms for ready money. Loaves exchanged when not approved of.

ROBERT PALMER, BRICKLAYER and **PLASTERER**, Nile Street East, near Trafalgar Square, returns thanks to the inhabitants of Nelson for the support he has already received, and begs to assure them that all orders with which he may be entrusted shall be executed in a workman-like manner, and on reasonable terms.

JOHN THOMPSON BRAMWELL, LAND SURVEYOR (late Assistant-Surveyor to the New Zealand Company), and General Land and Commission Agent.
Bridge Street, Nelson, Dec. 16.

J. D. MACFARLANE, Licensed Auctioneer and Land Agent.
Nelson Haven, August 26.

T. B. TITCHENER, AGENT for the **SALE and LETTING of LAND**.
Trafalgar Square, Sept. 1.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—In compliance with a very general request, C. ELLIOTT informs the inhabitants of Nelson that his select assortment of Books are now lent out to read on the following terms:—
Single volumes, in which a novel or other work is complete 20 0 0
Other volumes 0 0 0
Quarter's subscription 1 0 0
Annual subscription 3 3 0
C. E. begs to say that, should he receive sufficient encouragement, he will make immediate arrangements to enlarge his Library both from Sydney and London.
A catalogue may be seen at the Examiner office.

GRAMMAR of the NEW ZEALAND LANGUAGE.
Now published, price 2s. 6d. each. Parts 1, 2, and 3 of a New Zealand Grammar, by the Rev. R. MAUNSELL, A.B., T.C.D. Each Part to contain forty-eight octavo pages stitched in a wrapper, and will be issued monthly until the work is completed.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.
JUST received, at the Office of this Paper, a quantity of the following justly celebrated Medicines:—
DIGESTIVE or DINNER PILLS, for assisting digestion, correcting acidity, preventing and removing flatulency, oppression of the chest, heartburn, nausea, giddiness, head-aches, disorders of the stomach, and bilious affections. In boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.
ALTERATIVE TONIC POWDERS and PILLS, a certain specific for the removal of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, scorbutic and glandular affections, pains in the bones, ulcerated sores throats, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. In boxes, 3s. each.
BALSAMIC PILLS, a safe and effectual remedy for local debility, affections of the kidneys, lumbago, &c. In boxes, 4s. 6d. and 7s. each.
AROMATIC SPICE PLASTERS, strongly recommended for all affections of the chest. 2s. and 3s. each.

THE DISTRIBUTION of 50-ACRE SECTIONS is unavoidably **POSTPONED** from the 20th to the 28th of December. The selection to commence at Ten o'clock, a.m.
The recent discovery of an easy line of communication inland to the valley of the Wauroo seems to render an extension of the Accommodation Lands (50-acre sections) in that direction desirable, notwithstanding its distance from the town. It is therefore determined to survey the valley of the Waititi for six or seven miles further south; each section to have its frontage on the river, chiefly on the eastern bank. Thirty sections will probably be obtained, which, it is believed, will embrace all land suitable for these sections at present unsurveyed; and these, if not ready for examination by the 28th, must be offered for selection at some future day. The number of new sections will be absolutely declared on the 28th.
FREDERICK TUCKETT, Chief Surveyor.
Survey Office, Nelson, Dec. 16.

PROPRIETORS, and Agents of Proprietors of lands in the Settlement of Nelson, are informed that it is proposed to offer for selection on the 25th of December, the remainder of the Sections of 50 Acres.
Of which, in district Suburban North, there are eight. Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 37, 38, and 39.
In district Suburban South, nineteen. Nos. 62 to 80 inclusive.
In district Waimea South, one hundred and forty Sections, recently surveyed by Mr. Cotterell.
In the Motuaka district, the number of Sections since the former distribution will have been extended to upwards of two hundred. The plan may be inspected at the station there, on application to Mr. Stephens.
The remainder of the Sections will be situated in the Valley of the Moutere. Of this district, Messrs. Barnicot and Thompson are the Surveyors. At their station the plan may be inspected.
But a small proportion of this proposed survey is at present completed, yet, relying on the zeal and assiduity of the contractors, I confidently anticipate its entire completion in time to afford ample facility for examination prior to the announced day of selection.
The following Sections of 150 Acres each are also ready for distribution:—
In district Suburban North, ten Sections.
In district Suburban South, twelve Sections.
In district Waimea South, five Sections.
In district Waimea West, eight Sections.
At the Taitha, having three surveyors, with junior assistants, and twenty men, I anticipate the completion, within the time already mentioned, of at least seventy Sections.
And arrangements are being made for extending the surveys of the Waimea and Motuaka districts southwards into the interior, by which, probably, sixty other Sections may be obtained in time for examination.
FREDERICK TUCKETT, Chief Surveyor.
Survey Office, Nov. 4.

NOTICE to EMIGRANTS and Others.
—The Immigration Office and Company's Dispensary are open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 till 4 o'clock.
A. MACSHEANE, Immigration Agent, and Company's Medical Officer.
August 26.

Patented by Her Majesty's Honourable Board of Ordnance the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the New Zealand Company, and the principal Officers and Settlers in the Australian Colonies.

MANNING'S COLONIAL COTTAGES.
Manufactory, 251, High Holborn, London.
Through the advantages which H. M. possesses of shipping free of duty, he has reduced the prices of his Colonial Cottages. Emigrants will find their interest in taking the framed Skeleton Cottages, which are constructed so as to remain permanent for many years. Doors, windows, partitions, and every description of work prepared ready for fixing in colonial built houses, by purchasing which in England much loss of time and expense will be saved. Furniture suited for colonial use; Iron and Brass Bedsteads of every description; Hurdles, Fences, Gates, Ploughs, Harrows, and every description of iron work, manufactured on his premises.
H. M., from twenty years' experience in furnishing supplied for emigrants to the various colonies, from an extensive correspondence with colonists, and from having land and stock of his own in Australia, has no diffidence in stating that he is fully competent to advise any emigrant, and supply him with the necessaries he may require.

PALMER and COMPANY, Sutton-street, London, Patent Lamp and Candle-makers, have constantly on hand for sale their **CANDLE LAMPS**, at the price (in London) of from 2s. to 100s. each, and Candles to burn in them, varying in light from that of a rushlight to that of an argand oil lamp, none of which want snuffing; of Hard Tallow for warm climates, at 1s. 1d. per pound; or Imitation Wax, at 1s. 6d.
Also the **PATENT SOLAR LAMPS**, which burn common oil. They are free from smell and give a beautiful light.
Drawings of the above, with a few specimens, may be seen at the Nelson Examiner office.
Every sort of oil lamp is made on the solar principle. Orders, by description or by the number, accompanied with a remittance, or an order on a London house, will be attended to.

JOSEPH FENN, 105, Newgate-street, London, has succeeded in making a superior quality of **AXE**, after the **AMERICAN and CANADIAN PATTERNS**, so highly celebrated for facilitating and shortening the work of Wood Cutting; also a good particular-shaped **BILLHOOK**, serviceable for clearing small and brushwood; and every description of **TOOLS, CUTLERY, and OTHER IMPLEMENTS**, for persons about to emigrate to New Zealand &c. with every attention to quality, which has for the last century marked this Establishment.

W and J. BARTON, 26, Bishopsgate-street, London, manufacturer of Candles and Soap, properly packed for New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Halifax, and the West Indies.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. COLONIAL TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS.
MARTIN and CO. have always on hand
Warranted Agricultural Implements, Carps, Ploughs, Plantation Hoes, Bills, Cast Steel American Wedge Axes, Hatchets, Spades, Shovels, Coopers', Carpenters', Curriers', and other Tools of every description; Warranted Steel Mills for grinding Coffee, Wheat, Indian Corn, Malt, Beans, Peas, Oats, Pepper, Rice, &c.
N. B.—Improved Cooking Apparatus, Wheat Mills, Flour Dressing Machines, and Sieves, are almost indispensable for **EMIGRANTS to NEW SOUTH WALES, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, and NEW ZEALAND**. Orders for any of the following articles executed at the Birmingham and Sheffield factories prices and discounts.—Piled Wagons, Cutlery, Brass Foundry, Steel Bars, Japan and Brimstone, Mould Wares, Lamps, Scales, Writing Machines, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Buttons, Millinery, Jewellery and Ornaments, Jewellery, Needles, Fish Hooks, Harpoons, Gunny Brushes, Turnery, Guns, Pistols, Percussion Caps, Candles, Shot, Swords, Cutlasses, Whips, Saddlery, Ovens, Stoves, Grates, Feeders, Fire Irons, Ironmongery, &c., &c., Glass, church-street, London.

STANDARD WORKS.—C. ELLIOTT

begs to call the attention of the inhabitants of Nelson to his stock of BOOKS lately received. The whole have been selected with great care, and are the latest and best editions, many of which are beautifully illustrated and elegantly bound.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED. December 21st, schooner Erin, 20, Sheriden, from Massacre Bay; coal and lime. 22d, barque Prince of Wales, 582, Alexander, from London, out 110 days; 33 passengers, and 170 emigrants.

Table with columns: DAY, THERMOMETER, WINDS, WEATHER. Rows for days of the week (Sun to Sat) and weather conditions like 'Very fine', 'Cloudy', 'Rainy'.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER. London..... M. J. CHAPPELL, 84, Lombard-st. Port Nicholson..... Mr. S. REYNS, Gazette Office.

LATEST DATES OF NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED. London..... Sept. 1 Hobart Town..... Oct. 28 Sydney..... Nov. 19 Port Nicholson..... Dec. 6 Melbourne..... Nov. 2 Auckland..... Nov. 29 Geelong..... Oct. 31 Portland..... Sept. 24

THE NELSON EXAMINER. NELSON, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

Les journaux deviennent plus nécessaires à mesure que les hommes sont plus égaux, et l'individualisme plus à craindre. Ce serait diminuer leur importance que de croire qu'ils ne servent qu'à garantir la liberté: ils maintiennent la civilisation.

Our contemporary, the Auckland Times, he of the mangle, has "thought it incumbent" upon him, "now, while Colonel Wakefield honours Auckland by his presence," to reply to some remarks of the Colonist on the "Wakefield theory."

proceeds through a lengthy Q.E.D. clause, showing how this Wakefield theory, or the Whig view and treatment of it (it does not clearly appear which), caused land to be sold at Auckland "by auction only," in small quantities at a time, getting the utmost for every inch, and made the Government, instead of following

"The good old system of lending a helping hand to its child, till it could go alone, call upon it to wear expensive swaddling clothes, which prevent its going at all, and for fear this should not be sufficient impediment, they bring a host of interested nurses and doctors, in the shape of speculators and land-sharks, to aggravate their own mal-treatment an hundred fold."

And then, after quoting some New South Wales authorities and four lines from Byron's death-life of Greece, to illustrate the species of "Obstruction" which "the system" must be to them, the writer gives the concluding stamp of ignorance thus:—

"By some unaccountable demerit, the authorities here linger over land auctions and high prices, like the fool in the fable over the dead goose, that used to lay golden eggs for her greedy and ungrateful owner. It is of no use. They must return to the legitimate courses dictated by experience, and throw Wakefield's theories to the wind."

Truly, good friend, you have mangled the whole affair most terribly. In your own perfect innocence of all and every the principles and working of the "Wakefield theory," we beg you to take our word for it. Our readers generally are, we presume, sufficiently well acquainted with the Wakefield system to render it unnecessary for us to point out the various strange hallucinations under which the writer in the Times has shown himself to labour; but they will perhaps excuse us if, for his especial use and behoof, we mention a few of the leading points which constitute the system.

"Mr. Wakefield's is not a self-supporting system—it never professed to be so. It interferes not in the slightest degree with the pecuniary relations of the colony and the mother country. It proposes such a superintendence of the sale of land as shall tend to ensure its cultivation, by rendering acquisition sufficiently difficult to prevent individuals from acquiring the rights of ownership who are not in a situation to fulfil its duties, and thus to exert the productive powers of capital and labour in a field exactly proportioned to the amount of each."

To ensure the emigration of labour to balance that of capital—to give land a value by exporting labour, which it is the very foundation of the system to presuppose it has not without that labour—to prevent land-jobbing, by throwing sufficient land into the market to render all attempts at jobbing futile—to prevent, as far as possible, the old evil of large tracts of land lying idle and uncultivated by two means, first, by making the price of land too high to make it a profitable investment to purchase largely as a speculation without intention to cultivate, and also too high to allow of the labour market being emptied by making every labourer a landowner without capital, and every capitalist a landowner without labour, and so utterly annihilating the possibility of applying the important principle of division of employments; the high price at the same time ensuring the immigration to the colony of a certain amount of capital for every acre of land sold, whether to actual settlers or absentees, in the shape of funds for public works or other purposes.

works, would tend greatly to facilitate the well working of the system: but of this at another time; the principles are the same. In either case experience will point out amendments in the mode of their application.

There is much news in the English papers by the Prince of Wales immediately interesting to ourselves. News of our arrival, and up to six weeks afterwards, had been received, and the feeling in favour of the settlement is decidedly strong. For the moment, however, we leave other subjects to speak of one to which the attention of our readers will have been unquestionably attracted. We refer to the formation of a third settlement under the Company's auspices.

It is not our intention, however, now to discuss the merits or otherwise of his plan, but rather to give some information as to what are the probabilities of a third settlement being formed at all at present—what is the spirit in which the directors appear to have received the proposition—and, if possible, to suggest something as to the light in which it is to be looked upon by the inhabitants of the earlier settlements; above all things, we are anxious to guard against the misapprehensions likely to be entertained and misstatements likely to be made on the subject.

In the first place, the establishment of another and another settlement is, rightly looked upon, a thing to be desired by us. That such future settlements should be formed under the auspices of those who will have equally our as their interests at heart, is of incalculable importance to us. That the locality of such settlements should be in the neighbourhood of our own is equally so. That the prosperity of the Company is all but, if not actually, essential to our early prosperity, is self-evident.

Thus much being granted—and we see not well how any one of the propositions can be denied—we will trust that there is no feeling of childish jealousy existing with regard to a future settlement, and will proceed at once to the probabilities of the when and how of its establishment.

Mr. Rennie, after setting forth his plan, signs himself as on behalf of persons who contemplate the formation, on that plan, under the auspices of the Company, of a settlement, to be situated on the eastern coast of the Middle Island. The reply of the directors, through Mr. Ward, after serious consideration, is that they look upon the Company as a national instrument of colonization, bound to further the views of persons desirous of emigrating, especially during the present distress. They profess themselves willing to entertain generally his proposal, with the consent of Government to terms of reasonable remuneration, and supposing no insuperable difficulties. They see no objection to the plan in outline, but reserve final judgment as to details; announce their intention to found a succession of distinct settlements at proper opportunities, and allow publicity to be given to their readiness to take his plan into consideration, and to enter into further communications, with a view to practical application, when the approbation of Government is obtained.

There is a portion of Mr. Rennie's plan which the Company neither would nor could adopt—the reduction of price. The Colonial Gazette most properly puts the objection of injustice to purchasers in the first settlements.

CHART OF NEW ZEALAND, with separate Charts of Port Mankaro, Hokiangs River, Southern Port, Dusky Bay, Port Nicholson, Pelorus River, and Plans of Towns. One large sheet, 10s. 6d. A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT NICHOLSON, from Drawings in possession of the New Zealand Company. Finely lithographed. Price 7s.

Our contemporary, the Auckland Times, he of the mangle, has "thought it incumbent" upon him, "now, while Colonel Wakefield honours Auckland by his presence," to reply to some remarks of the Colonist on the "Wakefield theory."

There can be little fear that the Company would throw the unsold lands in these settlements out of the market, by selling land in a future one, founded with the improvements gathered from the experience of the former, at a reduced price. The injustice

would be too apparent to be committed by whose interest did not back his honesty. We have the double security. Moreover, Mr. Rennie's proposal, if adopted, must incur considerable addition to the original expense, as well as cause a much longer period to elapse between the outlay and the return.

The probability is that, when another settlement is formed, there will be, among other alterations, this one of a considerable increase in price, were it only that at earlier periods the Company have been selling land almost as a raw material, but for the future will be disposing of what has had considerable time, labour, and capital expended on its improvement.

On the whole, looking on Mr. Rennie's plan, having read the directors' reply, seeing how intimately their interests and ours are connected, feeling how important it is to us that the colonization of New Zealand should be carried on energetically, and that settlements founded by the Company should be as numerous as possible,—we hail this indistinct germ of a sister community with unfeigned pleasure; and, judging only from the sources which are open to all—the English newspapers—but without any private information upon which to form our judgment, we should say that, probably, in about eighteen months or two years from this time, a preliminary expedition of surveyors, &c., will arrive from England, or be formed in the colony, for the purpose of fixing upon and preparing the site of a new settlement; the arrival of the body of settlers being almost to a certainty, whether from the adoption of Mr. Rennie's plan, or from experience derived from Port Nicholson, Taranaki, and Nelson, delayed for at least twelve months after the commencement of the surveys.

The barque Prince of Wales, 560 tons, anchored in the Bolton Roads on Thursday morning. She has had a quick passage, 110 days from Gravesend, having sailed on the 2d of September. There are 27 cabin passengers, some for Wellington and some for this place, a number of intermediate passengers for Nelson, and 170 steerage. One of the gentlemen, an intending settler here, has brought with him a saw-mill, which it is to be expected will shortly be erected and set to work in one of our wooded districts. Of the news she has brought our limited space will only allow us this week to give hints. The Essex, with emigrants, for Wellington and Taranaki, had sailed the day before her. The Indus was to sail on the 1st of October; and two vessels, with emigrants and cabin passengers, were to sail for this place, one early in November, and the other in the beginning of this month.

The Prince of Wales spoke the Ferret sloop of war in Bass's Straits, bound for Sydney, with despatches from China; and a day or two afterwards she fell in with the schooner Annetta, with a cargo for Wellington from Manila. The schooner had been in company with the sloop rounding Cape Leeuwin, and had learnt from her that the war with China had been concluded on terms advantageous to British commerce and honour. The Emperor had been at length frightened into granting the demands of the barbarians. A large sum for compensation and expenses, and such freedom of commercial intercourse as is usual between civilized nations. We have been unable, however, to obtain any particulars, and are not fully informed as to whether any were given by the original informants in the sloop.

In the report of the Agricultural Society, in the India papers, is the account of the failure of the cotton experiment at Surat, where it will be remembered it was commenced under the three American planters whom the Court of Directors procured, at so heavy an expense, in order to improve the cotton cultivation of India. The ill success attending the experiment seems to have arisen from the bad management of the general superintendent, the chief collector of the district, who appears to have been a person but little adapted for the overlooking of an experiment so important in its character, connected as it is with the manufactures of the mother country.

ASSAM TEA.—The tea plantations at Assam, it appears from the report of the company, will soon grow tea enough to supply the demands of all nations. By the end of 1845, they will produce 850,000 lbs. of tea; the annual value of these will be £32,000; the charge of the cultivation £23,100; leaving a balance of £8,900 profit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NELSON EXAMINER.

SIR—A number of lads have recently arrived at Auckland, sent out at the expense of the Home Government, and selected from an institution in which children, whose lot from infancy had been exposure to destitution and depravity, receive the elements of an education moral, intellectual, and industrial, well calculated to render them, under favourable circumstances in future life, useful members of society.

An article appears in the *Auckland Chronicle*, the writer of which, disclaiming its palpable purport of injuring the position of these youths, proceeds to reprobate strongly their introduction to the colony as a moral pestilence, and warns the voluntary colonists of the lasting prejudice which, as a consequence of their introduction, may become rooted in the minds of the British public towards that settlement as a *locale* of moral contamination, appealing to their knowledge of the state of society in a penal settlement, and the known aversion to a residence in such, founded on the prevalence of vice amongst a community where, suffering punishment at the hands of their fellow men, hardened criminals remain insensible to the divinely-appointed sufferings of repentance.

Most immaculate colonists of Auckland!—How many of you have been convicted of crime—not criminally convicted? How many more of you might have been convicted, had not the indulgence of your friends, or the forbearance of those whom you had injured, allowed you to escape the exposure of your misdeeds by a sort of voluntary exile? How many of you lived dissolutely and depraved at home, and drink here the dregs of the cup of crime and degradation, your lives useless to others, a burden to yourselves, from the sense of which you only momentarily escape in the miserable excitement of inebriation?

If the heads of reputable families in Britain have not more cause to dread the effects of your swindling knavery, your St. Simonian infamy, your social freedom from all the restraints and obligations of religion, the practice of which (was there no revelation of the will of God, as you may affect to believe—nor any future existence for man, as you may well hope), as a mere school of self-deception, would be necessary by the very constitution of the human mind, in order to attain any degree of strength of character, in order to escape that slough of inevitable imbecility and impotence into which so many have sunk—if it be otherwise with you, you present a happy exception to the prevailing condition of colonial society.

The writer, to make sure work, enlists the potent aid of selfishness, and suggests to the labourers that thus is the bread to be taken from their children.

It is foreign to my purpose to analyze the grounds of the prejudice which may be fostered in a penal settlement between the children of the bondmen and the free. Suffice it here to remark that, whilst a genuine abhorrence of crime will always be proportionate to individual virtue, its fruit is invariably love and compassion for the convicted, because all are criminal, and of themselves unjustified and unanctified.

The only real evil which is likely to arise from the introduction of these boys into the community is that which is last suggested by the writer, arising from the difficulty of obtaining suitable situations in an infant colony for so large a number of lads, at an age which disqualifies them for any station except that of apprentices. I venture to suggest a course by which this evil may be obviated.

We have all heard much of the exhaustless source of profitable employment which the preparation of flax from the *phormium tenax* offers to every man, woman, and child. I am weary of hearing of it; for although it has been, from the commencement of the colonization of New Zealand to this day, the theme of every penny-a-liner, of every bookmaker, and landed proprietor, the fact that it yet remains unavailed of would seem to give almost the lie to the reiterated assertions of an unshaken confidence in the truth of their allegations.

Look at our sister settlement, with its polluted beach, waning into decrepitude, through the indolence and viciousness of young men and young women, who, had they really been rational creatures, might in all probability ere this have achieved an honourable mode of subsistence, or failing their potent and persevering efforts, they would at least have been able effectually to serve their fellow creatures, by saving them from expectations on which are based (the whale fishery excepted) all the promise of New Zealand as an eligible field for colonization, even by its most sanguine advocates; for, if the pursuit of agriculture cannot be rendered subsidiary to the obtaining some product for continued exportation, then already has been introduced to these islands, the climate of which is so favourable to longevity and the increase of the species, enough stock of the Saxon race to occupy in a century all the available land.

The wealthiest or the most genteel might be proud to have competed in a race of which the goal was almost the founding a nation; the stake, insignificance and poverty, or eminence and prosperity.

Let them at Auckland direct the dexterity of hand and precocity of wit of these young proteges exclusively to the culture and preparation of this plant. The preparation of flax has, in Europe, derived so little aid from machinery, that they cannot fail of success, unless the quality of the article is inherently defective in its nature. They will then easily earn their own subsistence, attended with the cheering, elevating consideration that their successful industry provides bread for the children whom it was predicted they would injure, and for generations unborn.

Colonists of Nelson, you who occupy land, cultivate this plant, if it is only a score of plants in a garden, where the soil is suitable. Are there specified varieties—obtain seeds of each. If the plant appears to mature leaves in the first year, try the fibre of this growth; if in the second year or later, try it then; try it in winter, in summer, in spring and in autumn; before the plant has flowered, whilst in flower, and afterwards, and you will then become acquainted with its habits and its qualities.

But you can obtain it without the trouble of cultivation, and it is therefore that you do not value it; you may try experiments any day, it is therefore that you never will try any: you will probably never appreciate it whilst the bounty of nature lavishes it with prodigality.

You, your wives and children, are not so fully occupied in useful and necessary labour, but that you might find leisure for frequent essays.

What could you have done had you been persuaded to emigrate to Norway? You would starve there, and have lived without clothing, or you would have attained that diligence and skill which they exhibit, and which your great great grandfathers and grandmothers possessed—the power, by a judicious direction of the industry of each member of a family, of fully supplying its wants.

Inhabiting a poor, mountainous country, with a winter of seven months' duration, the Norwegians are better fed, better clothed, more independent and reputable than you are: but they have no butchers, bakers, grocers, woollen-draperies, linen-draperies, shoemakers, tailors, or milliners' bills to pay.—I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Nelson, Dec. 19.

Y. Z.

[Agreeing in much with our valued correspondent, we cannot in justice to ourselves refrain from announcing our utter want of sympathy with what he will excuse our calling the indiscreet, half-defiant, half-contemptuous tone in which he has written, and which appears to us to have been wholly uncalled for. Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NELSON EXAMINER.

SIR—We ought really to feel exceedingly obliged to the neighbouring settlements for their sympathy expressed—and felt, doubtless—for our most unhappy state. Nevertheless, we may exclaim, as so many others have done before us, "Preserve us from our friends!"—they are literally killing us with kindness.

I do not profess to be ignorant—I believe that I am as fully aware as any can be—of much that is wanted here, as elsewhere, to ensure prosperity; but this pitying of our condition is rather too much. On first arrival, the settlers were somewhat green, and paid about a hundred per cent., sometimes two or three hundred, more for what they bought than there was any need to do. They will now do so no longer—they know better; and therefore, "Poor things, they are in a shocking state, everything going wrong, not a farthing of money to be had in the place," &c., &c., &c.

A vessel brings here a mixed colonial cargo, which cannot be sold—that is, at the price; gets good offers to purchase, but will not accept them—could not think of dealing on such terms: accordingly takes her cargo away again, gets to Auckland, and immediately poor; Nelson is there sympathized with, no money in the place, &c. However, the same vessel, her goods unsold, is obliged to return after all to the much-pitied settlement of paupers, hoping, it is supposed, that some money has come in since.

So elsewhere merchants, captains, supercargoes, find that they can no longer obtain the same exorbitant prices. Perchance we have found a cheaper and more direct market; perchance our own market is full of the very goods they bring: no matter what the cause, the result is the same to them; they can no longer get the exorbitant prices they once did. This is making one pay for the reputation of being wealthy with a vengeance. I hope, however, that the Nelson settlers will have sense still to keep their money in their pockets, and not be gulled into buying the shadow at the expense of the reality.

A NELSON SETTLER.

CHANTREY'S FIRST WORK WHEN A BOY.—Chantry, when a boy, was observed by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Sheffield very intently engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife; and, excited by curiosity, he asked the lad what he was doing, when, with great simplicity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this the gentleman asked to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with sixpence; and this may perhaps be reckoned the first money Chantry ever received for a production of his art. What effect the incident may have had on his future destiny, let the philosopher or learned in such matters decide.—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

A PRIMITIVE PARISH.—The account of the parish of Johnstone, Dumfriesshire, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, is thus concluded: "Finally, in this very populous rural parish we have neither public house, nor meeting-house, nor resident surgeon, nor village, nor post-office, nor priest, nor lawyer, nor beggar"—specialties, we humbly conceive, not to be found united in any parish of similar dimensions in Britain.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Bartholomew Fair approaches its final catastrophe. The market committee have resolved that it shall hereafter be proclaimed without state ceremony on the morning of the commencement, and last only three days. All sorts of booths for public performances, wild beasts, conjurers, &c., are to be interdicted. The pavement is not to be disturbed for roundabouts or other erections, and in fact the fair is to be merely one of a mercantile character. Thus stripped of its great attractions, it must die a natural death.

LATEST ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Lords has given a final decision in the case of Lady Hewley's Charity, by confirming the decision of the lower courts to the exclusion of the Unitarians.

The Rev. S. Aldhouse has been committed at the Wandsworth Police Office to take his trial for bigamy.

The French consul at Alexandria has protested against the transport of goods across the Isthmus of Suez being committed to an English company.

Parliament was prorogued on the 12th of August by the Queen in person.

Lord Hill has retired from the command of the army, and is succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, who has consented to act for a short time. Sir George Murray, it is said, will have the appointment.

The West Indian steamer Teviot took fire at Havannah, the day previous to her intended sailing. The vessel sustained some injury, but the machinery was unhurt.

Lord Ashburton has settled the boundary question with America; and those relating to the right of search, the Creole, and the Caroline, were in a fair way of adjustment.

A serious riot has taken place at Philadelphia between societies of coloured people (reinforced by White Abolitionists) and the Anti-Abolitionists. It originated in celebrating the Negro emancipation in the West Indies, which gave offence to those who disapproved of that measure. Several lives were lost on both sides.

An attempt having been made at Stayley-bridge by three firms in the cotton trade to reduce the wages of their workmen, a turnout took place, which extended to Manchester and all the surrounding towns. Several large meetings were held, at which the operatives expressed their determination not to work for lower wages than was paid in 1840. They afterwards committed many outrages, in endeavouring to destroy factories, sacking bakers' shops and provision warehouses, and obstructing the mails on the railways. Large bodies of troops were sent from London and Ireland, which restored something like order, but only with the sacrifice of some lives.

The strike of the colliers is general and prolonged in most parts of England and Scotland, and several riots have taken place.

The Chartists have held large meetings in London, but, although orderly in their conduct, it was deemed expedient that the police should prevent their recurrence in the then excited state of the public mind.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, set out on a trip to Scotland on the 29th of August.

Five colonial bishops have been ordained, viz., for Barbadoes, Gibraltar, Van Diemen's Land, Antigua, and Guiana.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was dangerously indisposed, having been seized with an attack of spasmodic cholera.

Longman, the eminent bookseller, died on the 29th of August. His death was caused by his horse falling with him a few days previously.

Lords Rosmore and Vivian are also deceased.

Bean, the wretch who fired at the Queen, has been tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months.

Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, who was charged with robbing his master to a very large amount, has been acquitted.

Rubini has taken a farewell of the stage.

The supply of cattle at Smithfield market is much greater than it was for some time previous to the passing of the Tariff. There were 60 head of cattle imported in one week from Rotterdam and Hamburg. They resemble very much the Lincolnshire breed, but are far inferior to our own as regards fatness, and met with a very dull sale. The importation of foreign cattle offers but a poor profit, as our markets are so plentifully supplied from Scotland and Ireland with a much superior quality.

The Lancashire mob sent word to Leeds that they meant to sleep on the following Wednesday in the parish church. It is said the vicar sent an answer to the effect that, if they did come, he should be in the pulpit and should preach to them all night.

A large aerolite, or meteoric stone, lately fell at Harrowgate, Belfast. It hissed through the air during the storm, and was seen to fall like a dark object. It was warm to the touch when taken up, and weighs about half a ton. Dr. Magill, who examined it, says it is composed of basalt, with small particles of flint and album Græcum.

We have been for some days aware of the reports so prevalent of the discovery of an extensive system of fraud in the Customs department. A morning paper having noticed the fact, we can have no delicacy in stating that well authenticated rumour involves seven or eight officers of the department, called land waiters, in the charge. We may further add, that the failure of silk merchants in the city led to the discovery; certain entries in the books of the bankrupts having come under the notice of the assignees, were immediately communicated to the proper authorities. We shall, for the present, forbear saying more than that the whole subject is under the consideration of the Commissioners of Customs, and that our confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the body of gentlemen who compose that board may be safely taken by the public as a guarantee that strict justice will be done in the matter.—*Observer*.

A magnificent piece of plate is about to be sent to Berlin, as a present from her Majesty. It consists of a splendid group of figures in frosted silver. The elevation upwards of three feet. The whole represents an equestrian figure of St. George attacking the dragon, &c., all of a proportionate height, on a base, also of silver, richly sculptured, and bearing shields; the first representing the imperial arms of Prussia; the next those of the Queen and Prince Albert; the Prince of Wales; the fourth is the inscription, "To commemorate the occasion of the visit of his Majesty to this country, the 23d of January, 1842."

Mr. Joseph Burton, the vestry clerk of St. Luke's, Middlesex, has committed forgeries on the parish trustees, to the amount of above £3,000. Having received permission of the board to visit Ramsgate for a month, he went off it is supposed to America, as it was not until the expiration of the time allowed him to be absent, that the discovery was made. His salary was £320 per annum, and his securities will have to pay £3,000.

