

We would endeavour to keep the standard as high as possible, and you may be sure would take none who would be likely to prove an encumbrance to us.

The remainder of the regulations I quite approve of, especially the stringent keeping of the settlers to their district, which I think will be better for themselves and the colony. The time of occupation for obtaining titles is also favorable.

I must beg to return to the question of our own particular settlement. If the New Zealand Government are so good as to grant us a block of land for our own purpose, we would ask them to concede to us the following conditions:—

That the organization, shipment, and procedure to the settlement be left entirely in our own hands, and that having arrived on the land, the allotments and sections be surveyed at the expense of the Colonial Government, but under our own directions (such not contravening the Government regulations), and that the distribution of the various allotments and sections be left entirely with ourselves.

That the civil officers of the settlement be chosen from amongst ourselves and by ourselves.

That our society be at liberty to purchase a certain limited extent of land in the block at the usual price of wild land, to be disposed of for the interests of the settlement as we shall deem expedient—the expense of making roads and such purposes.

We should like at least 40,000 acres to be set apart for us. The allotments might be invested in our society for a limited time, after which whatever part is not appropriated, such part to revert to the Colonial Governments.

Judging from the experience of others, our main body would not be able to leave England before the end of 1865 or early part of 1866, and one year more ought we think to be allowed us to complete our task. Say the land to be left at our disposal till March or April, 1867.

As I have said, if a block on the Thames could be guaranteed us we would much prefer it. Will you kindly use your influence in this respect? But if we cannot have one there we will take one in the Waikato, if offered. It should not if possible be higher up than the River Waipa. If possible a selection of more than one block might be offered us to be chosen by our pioneers when they arrive out. The principal thing we look at after all is the quality of the land, and we would rather have a superior block on the Waikato than an inferior one on the Thames.

I suppose a plot for a township will be granted us as for previous special settlements. In the above conditions, I do not think there is anything that will be found objectionable, as they are the basis of previous special settlements I may refer particularly to that of Mr. Brome. We think that whatever privileges or advantages were granted to previous settlements (not being contrary to the new regulations) ought to be accorded to us.

Trusting you will excuse this prolix letter, and that you will be able to get our desires granted,
I remain, &c.,

The New Zealand Emigration Board.

JOHN McELROY.

Enclosure 6 to No. 2.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to JOHN McELROY, Esq.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, E.C., 20th September, 1864.

SIR,—

The New Zealand Government Emigration Board is in receipt of your favor of 15th instant. I note the objection you have taken to the new regulations, but the Government will not at present at all events be induced to alter them. Although no grants are given to children under twelve years the quantity to adults has been increased to fifty acres, instead of forty acres under the Provincial regulations, and the quantity granted to children between twelve and eighteen years is twenty-five acres.

The minimum capital required to represent one-hundred-acre-grants say for a man and his wife, is £200; but if the Government acceded to your wish in setting apart a block of land, the regulation as to amount of capital might be modified.

The appointment of the Government officers of the contemplated settlement would not be surrendered. Your application will be forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, at Auckland, by this month's mail.

I am, &c.,

John McElroy, Esq.,

15, Alma-square, Moss Side, Manchester.

WM. S. GRAHAME,

For New Zealand Emigration Board.

No. 3.

The NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
London, E.C., 26th October, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to forward under another cover by this mail copies of correspondence with H.M. Emigration Commissioners with regard to furnishing Surgeons from their lists for the New Zealand Government Emigration Ships we from time to time despatch. We have up to this time appointed three of their nominated surgeons, and we find the Commissioners in this and other matters at all times ready to assist us.

We have also forwarded copy of letter from Mr. Jonas King, Surgeon-Superintendent of the emigrant ship "Matoaka," previous to that ship's final departure from the Channel on the pilot leaving her, and is the last communication we have had from the vessel. Upon the whole, it is satisfactory no farther cases of sickness had occurred, and we trust she will reach her destination without any farther casualty.

Since addressing you on the 26th ultimo, we have received the amount of the bond therein referred to—viz., £5800; and the money-payment of £3780 we are to receive from the Crown Agents next month. Beyond these amounts we have received no additional funds for the purposes of emigration. The £20,000 expected from the Bank of New Zealand has not been received, and at present there appears little prospect of it being paid.