

CORRESPONDENCE

OF THE

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD,

RELATIVE TO THE

DESPATCH OF EMIGRANTS TO NEW ZEALAND.

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

WELLINGTON.

—
1865.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO THE

DESPATCH OF EMIGRANTS TO NEW ZEALAND.

No. 1.

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 September, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the authority received from the Hon. Reader Wood before leaving England, we have applied to the Crown Agents for the Colonies for the sum of £10,000 in bonds on account of Emigration Expenditure; and we beg to enclose herewith copies of Mr. Sargeant's letters to us on the subject, dated 19th and 26th inst., from which you will observe that only £5800 in debentures have been retained for emigration purposes, which the Crown Agents are prepared to deliver to us on application, and for the balance they are prepared to pay us in cash, say £3780, about the latter end of November.

We have not received the additional sum of £20,000 from the Bank of New Zealand, and no positive assurance is held out to us by the Bank that they will be in a position at any future time to comply with Mr. Wood's request to pay us over the amount, notwithstanding the sale of the first million of bonds.

We have therefore the honor to request that you will make such financial arrangements as are required for the vigorous prosecution of the Emigration Scheme, if it is the wish of the Government that it should be carried on.

We purpose despatching a vessel from Ireland about end of next month, and another from England about the middle of November. Mr. Clark will also have a second ship from Scotland in November.

We have, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

Enclosure 1 to No. 1.

W. C. SARGEANT, Esq., to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
September 19th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have to acquaint you that the Crown Agents for the Colonies have been authorised by Mr. Reader Wood, Finance Minister of New Zealand, to issue to you, upon application, New Zealand Government Debentures to an amount not exceeding £10,000, to enable you to carry out a system of emigration to that Colony, and has informed them that you have made arrangements with shippers to accept such debentures at from 90 to 95 per cent.

In furtherance of this arrangement, I have further to acquaint you that the Crown Agents hold at your immediate disposal debentures representing £5800, and they hope to be in a position to pay you the balance (£4200) in cash the latter end of November.

I am, &c.,

W. C. SARGEANT.

Messrs. Grahame and Morrison, Adelaide-place,
London Bridge, E.C.

Enclosure 2 to No. 1.

W. C. SARGEANT, Esq., to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
Spring Gardens, S.W., 21st September, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to acquaint you that the Crown Agents for the Colonies will be prepared to deliver to you, on application, the New Zealand Government Debentures representing £5800, and exchange cheques with you for the sum of £5220, being the price of the above debentures reckoned at 90 per cent., the price at which the New Zealand Government Emigration Board has arranged to place them.

The cash balance payable to you will be £3780, and not £4200, as inadvertently stated in my letter of the 19th instant.

I am, &c.,

W. C. SARGEANT.

Messrs. Grahame and Morrison,
3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO DESPATCH

No. 2.

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 September, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to enclose you herewith copy of correspondence we have had with Mr. McElroy, of Manchester, on the subject of a special settlement in the Province of Auckland. A block of land set apart in the Waikato district, would, we imagine, be accepted.

We beg you will give the proposal favorable consideration; and if acceded to under certain conditions, please instruct us on the subject.

We have, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,

JOHN MORRISON,

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

Enclosure 1 to No. 2.

JOHN McELROY, Esq., to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

15, Alma-square, Moss Side,

Manchester, September 3rd, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have been asked to make enquiries of you respecting a special settlement in New Zealand.

A number of intending emigrants to that colony (myself among them) desire to know if a block of land could be granted them for the purpose of establishing a settlement. The party consists at present of a small number of respectable men with small capital. But as we have amongst us several persons possessed of considerable local influence, we think that if an eligible block were put at our disposal, we would be able to bring together a considerable number of suitable emigrants to form a settlement.

We understand that the Colonial Government have several good blocks of land at their disposal on the River Thames. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, a block of land on that river was offered to the Nonconformist and the Church of England Special Settlement parties, but was not accepted on account of the disturbances in the neighbourhood. Well, if such a block be offered to us—a fair extent of dry ground, not too much encumbered with wood nor swampy, we will be glad to accept it, and will try hard to make the settlement a success.

We would like it not to be too far up the river, and to have a place in it available as a port for at least second-rate vessels. If a block on the Thames, be not disposable we will be glad to accept one in any other locality in the Province of Auckland, preferring a district whose access from sea is from the leeward or eastern coast of the island.

Of course we will conform in every respect to the new regulations of the colony.

A special settlement holds out so many advantages to settlers over promiscuous settling, that my friends for every reason would prefer to go out with one. They are not, however, inclined to join the special settlement parties now going out, because they would not like to be trammelled by a connexion to a party formed to carry out sectarian views. And at the same time, as we believe that a great number of intending emigrants have similar feelings on the subject to ourselves, we are convinced that we would be able to get up a strong party, throwing out the necessity of sectarian objects, and only taking into view the mutual interest of the settlement.

We hope to have a favorable answer from you with regard to our application, the matter of which is intimately connected with our future interests. At the same time, we beg to urge that it is manifestly to the interest of the Government of Auckland to grant our request, because a strong settlement—one especially in the valley of the Thames, will be of great importance towards the protection of the Province and capital, and also as a nucleus of respectable settlers round which the whole district might be settled.

As we understand that you are now the authority at home with respect to emigration to New Zealand, we have addressed this application to you, but if we should have applied elsewhere perhaps you will be kind enough to direct us to the proper channel.

I am, &c.,

JOHN McELROY.

The New Zealand Emigration Committee,
London.

Enclosure 2 to No. 2.

The NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to JOHN McELROY, Esq.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide-place, E.C., 6th September, 1864.

SIR,—

The New Zealand Government Emigration Board are duly in receipt of your letter of 3rd inst., enquiring if a block of land in New Zealand could be set apart and granted for the purpose of establishing a special settlement. In reply, I beg to inform you that the regulations under which emigration is conducted by the Board on behalf of the General Government of New Zealand does not admit of any special block of land being set apart in this country for establishing any particular settlement; but the Board have pleasure in enclosing you a copy of the small farmers' schedule, setting forth the regulations under which land orders of fifty acres can be granted to every eligible settler who can pay their own passages, and take out with them a certain capital to improve the land so granted. They are also entitled to fifty acres on account of their wives, and twenty-five acres on behalf of each child above twelve and under eighteen years of age; and for all above eighteen years fifty acres. They would also be entitled to receive fifty acres for every approved agricultural laborer, mechanic, or domestic servant they conveyed to the colony at their sole expense.

The conditions under which the land is granted are occupation and permanent residence for three years, and although no special block of land can be set apart in the country there would be no difficulty in any number of eligible people going together, and going out as a body, in being located in one spot or district, and receiving their farms in contiguous blocks. The Board would not hesitate to pledge themselves that this arrangement would be carried out by the Government.

The district proposed to be settled is along the banks and inland from the Waikato River, an entirely new district which has never been open before for European settlement; indeed it has only lately become Crown lands, having been forfeited by the natives in rebellion, and is perhaps the finest in the whole of the North Island.

I will also enclose you a circular containing the conditions under which the Board is prepared to grant free passages and ten acres of land to agricultural people who would be likely to succeed in settling upon the land. Married people are preferred. Wives and children would also get free passages, but no family can be taken with more than two children under ten years of age.

If you and the party acting with you should entertain the idea of emigrating under the fifty-acre grant regulations of the General Government of New Zealand, the Board will be glad if you will call upon them at their office any day after the 16th instant by making a previous appointment, when further information can be communicated.

I have, &c.,
WM. S. GRAHAME,
For the New Zealand Emigration Board.

John McElroy, Esq.,
15, Alma-square, Moss Side, Manchester.

Enclosure 3 to No. 2.

JOHN MCELROY, Esq., to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

15, Alma-square, Moss Side,
Manchester, September 9th, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have duly received your letter of the 6th instant, and have communicated with my friends respecting its contents.

Whilst thanking you for the information you give us, the proposition as you put it will scarcely give what we have desired.

It is our intention certainly to emigrate to some part of New Zealand, but what part it will be will depend on the balance of advantage we see before us. In our desire for a special settlement we are altogether actuated by the great advantages we would gather from it: our lands would have an immediate increase in value; the farmers, handicraftsmen, and traders would be mutually benefited by their immediate proximity to each other; and our numbers and contiguity would give security and strength to the settlement.

On the other hand, if we emigrate in the usual way, we would either have as neighbours settlers brought probably from Australia or other colonies, in whom we would not have the confidence we could place in people selected in this country: or perhaps we would have few or no neighbours, which would not be desirable in a district lately held by a tribe notoriously hostile to the rule of the Government. I fully appreciate what you say as to the quality of the land in the Waikato valley, which quite answers to what I have previously heard of it. The disadvantages, however, are on the whole so great that it would be better for us to go to Canterbury, where we would be more certain of a steady progress and where there is no native difficulty to contend with.

I must therefore beg your permission to return once more to my original proposition as to a special settlement. I gather indeed from your letter that there can be really no difficulty in getting a block set apart for us, for if such an arrangement can be made for ten or fifty why cannot it be made for five hundred? There is now an immense quantity of land in the hands of the Government on the Waikato, as well as on the Thames and elsewhere, and 30,000 or 40,000 acres might easily be spared for the purpose as we have requested.

One of the main points to be considered would be I presume the necessity of your supervision as to emigrants selected, but this might I should say be easily arranged without impeding the freedom of our exertions, which of course would be necessary to success.

The question then remains—as you say special blocks cannot be granted in this country—will you be good enough to apply with regard to this matter to the New Zealand Government, and as we have set our heart on this matter, will you kindly use your influence to get our request granted.

With respect to locality, we will accept one on the Waikato, but if we could get one on the Thames we would prefer it, because the easiness of water carriage to Auckland is so much in favor of the latter, and the well-known difficulty of access to ports on the westward side of New Zealand, will always be an obstacle to the Waikato becoming a port of importance.

There are one or two points in the new regulations which I think will act very prejudicially with respect to the emigration from this country of the better class of settlers, but I will not trouble you with my opinions about them at present.

We are quite willing to accept however the conditions which are indispensable, on the understanding that we will be at the least in as favorable a position as other parties.

Trusting your reply will be favorable,

I remain, &c.,
JOHN MCELROY.

The New Zealand Emigration Board, London.

Enclosure 4 to No. 2.

THE NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD TO JOHN MCELROY, Esq.

Office of the New Zealand Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide-place, E.C., 13th September, 1864.

SIR,—

The Board is in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and can quite understand the advan-

tages of the special settlement you contemplate. At the same time the Board is of opinion that all the advantages might be secured under the small farmers' grants of fifty acres each in the Waikato District, one place being set apart for the whole number—say 500, and the grants given to be contiguous. This plan would certainly exclude objectionable neighbours in your own block, supposing such to be set apart say to the extent of 25,000 acres. At the same time you would not altogether want neighbours in the district, as on Saturday last a ship was despatched from Scotland with 235 souls on board, and another will be despatched from London during the present week, with about 500 souls on board. All these, as well as those to be despatched in vessels to follow monthly, will be located in the Waikato District. The Native difficulty, so far as Waikato is concerned, may be considered nearly at an end.

As to the selection of the emigrants intended to form your settlement, I do not imagine there could arise any insurmountable difficulty. You would not of course wish to include any but those who would be most likely to succeed in the colony.

The Board will have much pleasure in placing before the Government of New Zealand your wishes, and will also recommend them to their favorable consideration.

A railway for twenty-two miles from Auckland towards the Waikato has been commenced, and funds provided for its completion, and in a very short time it will be extended to the banks of the Waikato River.

I note in your remarks that there are one or two points in the new regulations which, in your opinion, you think will act prejudicially with respect to the emigration from this country of the better class of settlers. May I request you will be good enough to favor the Board with your opinion on the points referred to.

With reference to Canterbury as a field for emigration, no doubt it has advantages for certain emigrants, but no free grants of land are given in that Province; and as to the Native difficulty at Auckland, I believe it will soon pass away.

I am, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,

John McElroy, Esq.

For New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

15, Alma Square, Moss Side, Manchester.

Enclosure 5 to No. 2.

JOHN McELROY, Esq., to NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

15, Alma-square, Moss Side,

Manchester, 15th September, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have duly received your letter of the 13th instant, and thank you for the kind way in which you accede to our wishes as to an application to the New Zealand Government requesting a block of land to be set apart for us as a special settlement.

With regard to points in the new regulations which I think would act prejudicially respecting the emigration from this country of the better class of people (by whom I mean those who will pay their passage in contradistinction to those whom you are taking free), the points in question are two: Touching the first point, I presume in the first place that the grants of land are given to emigrants as an equivalent for the expense of their passage; and secondly, that the recent alteration in the amount of acreage is to hold out greater inducements than before to emigrants that the district may be more speedily colonised. Now I have seen with a little surprise that the half-grants which before were given to emigrants' children between the ages of three and eighteen are now limited to between twelve and eighteen. This, despite the increase of the full grants from forty to fifty acres, at once diminishes the advantage to the bulk of married emigrants instead of increasing it. Men do not get married generally before the age of twenty-five, and therefore if the same limit of age (forty) is kept as before at least ninety per cent. of the children will be under the age of twelve, and at least seventy per cent. between the ages of three and twelve. And I imagine that the parents will consider it rather hard that whilst they have to pay a considerable sum for the children's passage, they can have no return for it in the shape of land, although in course of time the children will make better colonists than the parents. I do not suppose that the New Zealand Government has made this new regulation without well considering its effect. In fact, it carries its object in its face, which is to colonise the Province with people able to defend it. But I cannot help thinking it will prove a considerable hindrance to the emigration of the class I have indicated. It may be (I do not see the point mentioned in your statement of conditions) that the limit of age is increased to a point above forty years of age, but that class is not so eligible as the other, and it would be well if the New Zealand Government could be induced to grant say quarter grants, or 12½ acres, to children between the ages of three and twelve of emigrants under forty years of age. You will know if this is possible or not.

The other point I notice is that referring to the amount of available capital required for the emigrants to be possessed of. You say £2 to £3 per acre: this for a man and his wife would be £200 to £300. I grant at once that if you can get a sufficient number of such men they would be excellent for the colony. There are no doubt many with a considerable amount of capital who will go out; but I am strongly of opinion that the bulk of people who will be desirous of going out will hardly have so much money. In fact, I hardly think it would be strictly necessary for them to have so much; at all events, in the way our society would be organized so much would not be needed. The rule in Canada is I believe that each emigrant is to prove himself to have sufficient means to provide himself with implements and keep himself till a crop is raised, and we ought not to insist on very much more than that. If the United States and Canada did so, and insisted on a capital as high as you state it, it would soon prove an effectual bar in arresting the progress of emigration to those places. Small farmers with so much money can nearly always find a farm in this country on which they can live in tolerable comfort. I have lived many years in the country near Manchester, and am acquainted with many small farmers, some my own relatives, and know from experience that it is extremely difficult to get them to think of emigration.

I have so strong an opinion on this matter that I should ask you to leave that point in the selection of our fellow emigrants entirely with ourselves.

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.

The ship "Ganges" will be despatched from Cork with about 400 Irish emigrants on the 2nd November, and we purpose despatching the "Bombay" from this port with English emigrants on 22nd November; and Mr. Clark has engaged the ship "Viola" to sail from the Clyde about same time. The Bombay will carry about 340 emigrants.

To equalise as far as possible the sexes, we forward a considerable number of unmarried females, per "Ganges." The great majority of these intend remaining in Auckland, and it is with this understanding that we give them free passages. We have no difficulty whatever in getting any number of young men, unmarried; and probably we shall in future have to send a greater number of these in every ship. It is almost impossible in taking families to confine the children under ten years to a reasonable number; in almost all cases they exceed the limit of two in each family under that age.

We take the liberty of suggesting that some previous arrangement should be made for facilitating the unmarried females per "Ganges" in obtaining situations as soon as possible after arriving at Auckland. There are seventy in number going by that vessel, and if a committee of Auckland ladies would interest themselves in this matter it would be of very great importance.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

We have, &c.,

W. M. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Enclosure 1 to No. 3.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD TO HER MAJESTY'S EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

London, 25th August, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

We have the honor to request that in accordance with the understanding existing between Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners and the Hon. Reader Wood, Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand, you will have the goodness to nominate a Surgeon-Superintendent to each of the two following ships, chartered by us for the conveyance of emigrants to Auckland, New Zealand,—viz., the "Helenslee," 796 tons, Brown, master, to carry about 280 adults; under engagement to sail from the Clyde, Scotland, on 10th September next. And the "Matoaka," 1323 tons, Barnett, master, to carry about 350 adults; under engagement to sail from London on the 15th September next.

We are anxious to obtain the services of experienced surgeons who have at least made one or two successful voyages with emigrants despatched by your Board, and we are prepared to adopt the same scale of remuneration for services as those acted upon by you.

The surgeon will require to join the ship "Helenslee" at Glasgow, on the 8th September, and the gentleman appointed for the "Matoaka" will require to join that ship on the 13th September.

The conditions of our charter for these ships are in some respects different from those adopted by H. M. Emigration Commissioners; and when the surgeons are nominated, they had better be referred to this office, that they may be made acquainted with our conditions before the appointment is finally confirmed.

In every instance the surgeons of the ships despatched by us must be borne upon the articles. In the case of the "Matoaka," as she will carry a large number of emigrants, a proposal may be made by us that a gross sum be accepted for the surgeon's remuneration, and not at a rate per head.

It is also proposed that instead of the allowance of wine, &c., for the surgeon of the "Helenslee," an equivalent in money, say £10, shall be made.

We have, &c.,

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

W. M. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Enclosure 2 to No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS TO NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster,
26th August, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th instant, requesting us to nominate one of the surgeons who have acquired experience in our service to be Surgeon-Superintendent to each of the two ships "Helenslee" and "Matoaka," which you purpose to despatch with emigrants to Auckland in the course of next month. You add that you are prepared to adopt the same scale of remuneration for the surgeons that we act on, and to pay in addition to the surgeon of the "Helenslee" the sum of £10 in lieu of the allowance of wine, spirits, and malt liquors provided in our ships for the surgeon.

I annex a scale of our remuneration to surgeons in order that there may be no misapprehension on the point. This scale you will perceive commences at 10s. for each emigrant landed alive, and rises by an increment of 2s. for every second voyage, until the maximum of 20s. a-head is reached. In addition, we make to the surgeon an allowance of £60 for his passage back to this country, provided he returns and claims it within nine months after the landing of the emigrants in the colony. The payment of the whole of these allowances is however contingent on the duties of the surgeon having been discharged to the satisfaction of the Colonial Government. These are the terms, therefore, which will be offered to such of our surgeons as may be inclined to accept appointments in your vessels, although of course it will be open to you to make any other arrangement that may be mutually agreed upon in any particular case.

On looking through the list of our surgeons at present in England, we find only one out of the nine disengaged that has made fewer than eight voyages. I have however written to eight of them to ascertain if they are willing to proceed in either of the two vessels you are about to despatch. It is

probable that some of them may be indisposed to go, either on the ground of their recent return to England or of being required to be borne on the articles of the ship. But should any accept the offer I will lose no time in referring them to you, in order that they may be made acquainted with the conditions of your service before their appointment takes place.

I may add that if on a future occasion you could conveniently favor us with a longer notice it would give a better chance of forwarding your views.

The New Zealand Emigration Board.

I have, &c.,

S. WALCOTT.

Enclosure 3 to No. 3.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to the SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

London, E.C., 30th August, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th instant, and have to thank you for your prompt attention to our wishes; and we shall be glad to be favoured with the result of your application to the several Surgeons on your list, to whom you have made known our proposals.

We perfectly understand the scale of remuneration you have fixed in your office, and we are prepared to adopt the same in reference to the Surgeons we have applied for, for the "Helenslee" and "Matoaka;" for future emigrant ships, however, we wish if possible to confine our terms of remuneration to those Surgeons who would come under the rates fixed for the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th voyages.

We understand that the payment of these allowances is contingent on the discharge of the duties of the Surgeon to the satisfaction of the New Zealand Government. It was our intention in regard to the "Matoaka," as she would carry a large number of emigrants, to propose a lump sum to the Surgeon as a remuneration in lieu of the rate per head, which we can submit to whoever you may nominate to that ship for his consideration and approval.

We presume it is imperative in the Surgeons we appoint being borne on the articles of the ship.

On future occasions we will not fail to give you longer notice on applying for any of your Surgeons. For the case of the "Helenslee," as well as the "Matoaka," we had a difficulty in fixing the exact date of their departure.

We have, &c.,

S. Walcott, Esq.,

Secretary H. M. Emigration Commissioners,
8, Park Street, Westminster.

WM. S. GRAHAME,

JOHN MORRISON,

New Zealand Government Emigration Board

Enclosure 4 to No. 3.

THE SECRETARY TO HER MAJESTY'S EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS TO NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster,

31st August, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th instant, on the subject of the appointment of our Surgeons to your emigrant ships, and intimating your wish that the remuneration to the Medical Officer should, if possible, not exceed the rates fixed in our scale for the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th voyages, namely, 10s. and 12s. respectively for each emigrant landed alive.

I have now to acquaint you that on the same day that we received your last letter, namely, on the 26th instant, I wrote to all the disengaged Surgeons on our list—eight in number—offering them an appointment in the "Helenslee" and "Matoaka" on the terms authorized in your letter. Of the eight thus applied to, six have for various reasons declined the appointment, and two, Messrs. Jolly and Ireland, have expressed their willingness to accept an appointment in the "Matoaka," as you will perceive by the enclosed copy of Mr. Jolly's letter, and an abstract from that of Mr. Ireland.

It occurs to me that as the time is growing short, that the best plan now will be for you to communicate direct to those gentlemen, with the view to arranging for an appointment of one of them to the "Matoaka," and for ascertaining whether the other would be disposed to take the "Helenslee."

Mr. Jolly having made fourteen voyages in our service, would, if appointed to one of our ships, be entitled to 20s. per head, and Mr. Ireland having made nine voyages, would be entitled to 18s. per head.

Should you fail to come to terms with these gentlemen and have difficulty in finding Medical Officers for your two vessels, I shall be most happy to give you any assistance in my power in making a selection from among the candidates for employment on our list who may not have yet had experience in our vessels.

W. S. Grahame, Esq.,
John Morrison, Esq.

I have, &c.,

J. WALCOTT.

Enclosure 5 to No. 3.

REPORT from SURGEON-SUPERINTENDENT of Ship "Matoaka."

GENTLEMEN,—

Ship "Matoaka," September 23rd, 1864.

I have to report with much regret the occurrence of a case of fever on board this ship, in the person of Mary Coop, a married woman, who was ailing when the ship left Gravesend, September 17th. She complained at that time of general catarrhal symptoms, but manifested no signs which might be strictly referrible to fever; still, as she complained of some soreness of the throat, I considered it my duty pointedly to draw the attention of the Government Medical Officer to her case, fearing it might possibly prove to be scarlatina, and after twice examining her, he came to the conclusion, which I could see no reason to gainsay, that it was merely a cold, caught, as the woman said, in travelling to join the ship. He consequently, after much hesitation, suffered her to proceed on the voyage, thinking with myself, that a few days would restore her to health. However, as night came on, febrile symptoms manifested themselves, and rapidly increased, and she became delirious, and the following day she was

removed to the hospital but she became so rapidly worse that I felt it my duty, on the 19th, to represent to the Captain in writing, the ship then lying in the Downs, the urgent necessity of having the woman removed from the ship, as a measure of security for the rest of the passengers; and the next day, after receipt of telegram from your Hon. Board to that effect, wrote him that the ship could not proceed to sea while the woman was on board, upon which she was at once removed to the shore, together with her husband and two children, four souls in all, equal to three statute adults.

Towards evening of the same day, ship was visited by an Officer of your Board, together with Dr. Sparks, Government Medical Officer, who approved of what had been done.

The same day, Mrs. Grundy, a married emigrant, was delivered by me, with the aid of instruments, at 1:30 p.m., having been in labour since the previous evening at 8 p.m. The case presented very great difficulties, and the child was born dead; but the mother has done and continues to progress remarkably well, although I have not yet dared to put her into the hospital, notwithstanding it has been well cleaned, ventilated, and washed with disinfecting fluid.

I am happy to say that, speaking generally, the emigrants are in good health, although the great majority are suffering from sea sickness.

I have, &c.,

JONAS KING,
Surgeon-Superintendent.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

No. 4.

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.,
19th November, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to enclose you herewith copy of correspondence we have had with Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co., shipbrokers, of the City, who have been very jealous of the present contractors for the conveyance of emigrants to Auckland.

We need make no comment on this correspondence, further than merely state, that we were not disposed to give our reasons to the above firm for extending our contract with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co.

We are, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

Enclosure 1 to No. 4.

HOULDER Brothers & Co. to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

DEAR SIRS.—

146, Leadenhall Street, London, 24th October, 1864.

About the end of June last, having heard that you would shortly be taking steps to encourage an extensive emigration to Auckland by offering free passages to eligible persons, we had the pleasure of communicating with you, and expressed our desire of placing some of our ships at your disposal for the purpose of conveying a portion of the emigrants from London to Auckland; when we were informed by you, that in due time, when the arrangements were more complete, we should be communicated with on the subject, in order that we might have an opportunity of tendering for the service.

Not hearing from you as promised, on the arrival of the "Light Brigade" we waited upon you, and to our surprise were informed that you had arranged with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co., for two ships, which would supply your present wants; and when we reminded you of your expressed intention of communicating with us before engaging any ships, and repeated to you that, as brokers of longer standing and greater experience, as well as being owners of several large vessels specially adapted for the passenger trade, we could do the business at least as well as any other house in London, you admitted that our anticipations were well founded; that you had intended to take one ship of us, and one of Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co., as the two brokers engaged in the Auckland trade, but, on considering the matter, had decided to take the first two ships from one firm, and had selected them accordingly.

We then stated that we could not pretend to dictate to you the course you should pursue, but presumed that, as Agents of the New Zealand Government, you did not desire to give to one firm in the trade an advantage over another, but that, acting in a public capacity, you would give to each a fair distribution of the business, or at all events an opportunity, as before suggested, of tendering for the service, as it must be evident, upon the slightest reflection, that if the business were solely intrusted to one house—and that, too, without any opportunity being afforded to any other to share in it—it would virtually, as far as the New Zealand Government is concerned, create a monopoly in the Auckland carrying trade by destroying the wholesome checks of competition, greatly prejudice the interests of those engaged in making shipments to that port, and thus and in many other ways, seriously affect the welfare of the Colony.

After a farther conversation on this matter, you assured us you would communicate with us before making arrangements for any more ships, and we were therefore not prepared, on waiting on you again a few days ago, in consequence of having heard nothing from you on the subject, to be informed that you had made a contract with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co., for such ships as you might require to the end of the year.

After again expressing our surprise and regret that we should have had no opportunity afforded us of tendering for the business, notwithstanding the assurances (again not denied at this interview) that it should be given us: and feeling that while if it had been a private undertaking we should not have been at liberty to trouble you further, nevertheless, as it was a public undertaking, disbursed by public funds, we might with reason urge the matter upon you, and were therefore glad to receive at

last a fresh promise from you, that at the expiration of the contract, if more ships were needed, you would communicate with us before engaging others.

Regretting with some disappointment the result of our interview, we cannot help thinking it has arisen through misunderstanding, and have therefore thought it desirable to remind you of these facts in writing, in the hope that it may lead to a better understanding in future. We do not desire that any privilege or favor should be extended to us; we only ask that, in public matters, no undue favors be shown to other firms.

We might mention that, by our being thus excluded from a participation in this business, the Colony is not only losing very many eligible free emigrants who are offering through our agents, but many of their friends who would accompany them, and pay their own passage-money, in part or in full.

We shall be glad to receive your acknowledgment of this letter,—and remain, &c.,

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.

W. S. Grahame, Esq., and John Morrison, Esq.,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Enclosure 2 to No. 4.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD TO MESSRS. HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
25th October, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

We take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday, recounting the various communications we have had with a member of your firm relative to the conveyance of emigrants to Auckland, New Zealand.

In reference to our first interview, we distinctly stated to you that our arrangements were not sufficiently matured to indicate what would be done about tonnage at the time you called, but that it was our intention to communicate with you when ships were required; which simply meant, that if tenders were to be invited you would have intimation.

For reasons which we think we explained to your Mr. Houlder at the second interview (but which it is not necessary to repeat here), we had engaged two ships from Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co., instead of the one experimental ship we first intended, considering that the one ship could not give us the data we wished to arrive at for our future guidance.

We have no wish to create a monopoly in the Auckland carrying trade, or to destroy the wholesome checks of competition, or otherwise prejudice the interests of those engaged in making shipments to that port, or to do anything that would in any way injuriously affect the welfare of the Colony. Indeed we cannot think you seriously believe that we contemplated doing anything of the sort.

Now, with reference to the extension of our contract with Messrs. Shaw, Savill, & Co., for all ships required up to 31st December next, some explanation may be due to you, in not carrying out our original intention of applying to you for tonnage. Suffice it to say, that we considered the interests of the Government and the Colony generally justified us in adopting the course we did; and as we are responsible to the New Zealand Government alone for the conduct of their Emigration Scheme under our charge, we respectfully decline to be taken to task by you for the manner in which it has been conducted, and decline to state here the peculiar circumstances under which the Board was placed, and which induced us to depart from the intention referred to, of applying to your firm.

No misunderstanding has arisen on our part, but circumstances have altered the position of affairs, and any conditional promise made by us must be understood to be dependent on what may take place in the interim, and the interests of the New Zealand Government are paramount. And we take this opportunity of reminding you, that a similar state of affairs occurring again in January next may again prevent us applying to you. All that we undertake is this, that if more ships are required after 31st December, and if the interests of the service require it, we will apply to you for tenders of any ships you may wish to place at our disposal. We have no special favors to bestow, either upon your firm or others, and undue favors we repudiate. The arrangements we make are simply matters of business.

We pay particular attention to the concluding paragraph of your letter now under review, in which you state that, by your being thus excluded from a participation in this business, the Colony is not only losing very many eligible emigrants who are offering through your agents, "but many of their friends who would accompany them, and pay their own passage-money in part or in full." If this is so it is to be regretted, but only, of course, where a sufficient number of the proper people cannot be obtained through other channels.

This particular paragraph brings again to our recollection the injury the Government Emigration Scheme has sustained through the issue of a circular from your office to the agents above referred to. Of this injury a member of the Board has recently had direct proof; and we regret to add, that although we were led to believe that these circulars were to be withdrawn or corrected, it appears that in one case, at all events, the evil complained of still exists.

We are, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON.

Messrs. Houlder Brothers & Co.

Enclosure 3 to No. 4.

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co. to the NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD.

DEAR SIRS,—

146, Leadenhall Street, London, 25th October, 1864.

We thank you for your prompt reply to our letter of yesterday, fully confirming the tenor of our remarks, that you had promised to communicate with us when ships were required for the conveyance of emigrants to Auckland, New Zealand.

We are however at a loss to know how that promise to communicate with us could, as your letter states, simply mean, that if tenders were to be invited we "would have intimation." We think the misunderstanding upon this point can hardly be ours.

We think, too, you have misunderstood our paragraph about establishing a monopoly in the Auckland carrying trade; we did not state you had a wish to create such, but suggested "that if the business were intrusted to one house,—and that, too, without any opportunity being afforded to any other to share in it,—it would virtually, as far as the New Zealand Government is concerned, create a monopoly," &c.; and we feel assured your own knowledge and experience will fully confirm this remark. In fact, so strongly do the opinions of the English Government coincide with ours on such matters, that all business of this sort is invariably offered by them for public tender.

The circular of ours you referred to was, as already explained to you verbally by our Mr. Houlder, a private one for the guidance of our agents. It was written to counteract the general impression in the country that the Government Auckland emigrants were destined for military settlers; its tendency was therefore to benefit the Government; and any injury your scheme suffered probably arose from the injudicious way in which reference to military settlers was made in the Colonial papers and elsewhere.

We are glad to observe you pay particular attention to the concluding paragraph of our letter, as, in continuation and illustration of the same, we may point to the fact that our ship the "Ernestina" is now about sailing to Auckland with nearly 300 emigrants, who pay their passage here in part or in full, as it must be a great desideratum to the Colony to get as large a number of emigrants sent there at the smallest possible cost; and we hope, if more ships are required after the 31st December, that you will consider it in the interests of the service to apply to us for tenders for the same; and we have only to assure you the same care and attention shall be given to the interests and welfare of the passengers, and all concerned, which have gained for our lines their well-known reputation.

We are, &c.,

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.

W. S. Grahame, Esq., and John Morrison, Esq.,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Enclosure 4 to No. 4.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD TO MESSRS. HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
26th October, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 25th instant, and we deem it unnecessary at present to continue the correspondence on the subject of chartering ships for the conveyance of the New Zealand Government emigrants to Auckland. Suffice it to say, that you may depend upon it, if we consider it to be in the interest of the service we are conducting to apply to you for tenders of ships, this will be done; and we have to thank you for the assurance, that when so applied to, you will give it your best care and attention.

We beg to make only one additional remark on your paragraph in reference to your circular. You state it was a "private one" for the guidance of your agents. On this account we consider it the more dangerous. In protecting the assisted or Provincial Government emigrants it was unnecessary to insinuate that the General Government free emigrants from England, or rather Great Britain, were for military settlers, or to serve as soldiers. Any reference to the military settlers made in the Colonial newspapers has not, so far as we are aware, damaged or in any way interfered with the General Government emigration; but of your circular we cannot say as much.

We are, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Messrs. Houlder Brothers and Co.

No. 5.

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

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
London, E. C., November 19th 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to report that the Government emigrant ship "Ganges" was despatched from Cork with Irish emigrants on the 4th instant. She conveyed three hundred and eighty-six and a half statute adults, to which has to be added the schoolmaster and matron, making in all three hundred and eighty-eight and a half adults; but it is only upon the former number that the moiety of passage money is payable by the Board. Under charge of the commander of the "Ganges," Captain Funnell, we forwarded a parcel containing the contracts or schedules of the emigrants; the schedule of James Latimer, sent forward under a separate cover—he had been substituted for another who was short-shipped, and had been overlooked; he is a single man.

In same parcel were forwarded the testimonials of the Surgeon-superintendent, Mr. Young; the testimonials of Mr. Costello, the schoolmaster; and the testimonials of Mrs. Rusk, the matron, to be delivered to them respectively on arrival at Auckland.

We had no time to address you by the vessel on leaving Cork without running the risk of delaying her final departure, which we were most anxious to avoid.

The number of souls on board the "Ganges" was 474.

We think they are suitable people for the Waikato district, a large proportion of them being of the agricultural class and accustomed to country work, and we hope will succeed. Considerable difficulty is experienced in limiting the number of children, and in several cases we have had to relax our regulations in favor of desirable people; we also made considerable exertion to equalise as near as possible the sexes. In future, however, we will send fewer unmarried females, and increase the number of young men, as the Agent of the Provincial Government informs us he will be able to supply

a sufficient number of the former so as to equalise any additional number of single men we may send. The unmarried females are intended of course principally to remain in Auckland; and if the Board continue to send seventy or eighty per month, and the Provincial Agent sending a similar number, we are afraid that Auckland will not be able to absorb them, and that suitable situations will not be readily found.

We would be glad of your views and instructions on this point for our future guidance. We also enclose you additional certificates of Mr. Young's medical examination, and of his private character: these are not to be delivered to him. The return passage money in Mr. Young's case is saved, as he remains to settle in the Auckland Province, and the gratuity payable to him is the sum of £100. The schoolmaster receives a gratuity of £5, the matron £5, and the baker £3, if they have properly discharged their respective duties during the voyage.

Enclosed is list of promissory notes of emigrants who received advances from the Board to enable them to pay their expenses to port of embarkation, to be repaid to the Government as soon as they are in a position to do so after their arrival in the Colony; the total amount is £25 2s.

The promissory notes of the schoolmaster and matron, for £20 each, are also enclosed; but these are taken as a guarantee that they will fulfil their contracts with the Board, which if faithfully performed the notes are to be cancelled and returned to them, otherwise they are to be put in force.

The "Ganges" was intended as the October ship, and about the 26th instant, the "Bombay" will sail with English emigrants, being the November ship.

We purpose sending another ship from Ireland, in December, and another from England, in January next.

The whole of the emigrants per "Ganges" were Irish; with the exception of two families, five adults, who were English.

We have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

W. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

Enclosure to No. 5.

LIST of PROMISSORY NOTES for advances to sundry Emigrants, per "Ganges."

	£	s.		£	s.
William Moore	6	10	James Alexander	0	10
Michael Fitzpatrick	2	0	Robert Hampton	0	10
William H. Reynolds	10	0	Thomas Elliott	0	10
George McQuay	2	10	Thomas Collins	0	10
James Hicks	0	10	John Hart	0	10
Margaret Mullen	0	5			
Mary Mulhern	0	5			<u>£25 2</u>
William Clarke	0	12			

Also forwarded notes from Alexander Costello, for £20, and Mary Rusk, £20, both of which are to be returned on their engagements being completed.

No. 6.

W. S. GRAHAME, Esq., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

SIR,—

3, Adelaide Place, London, 21st November, 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Under-Secretary's letter of 6th September, No. 484, informing me of your approval on the part of the Government, of the arrangements made by the Hon. Reader Wood in reference to emigration to the Colony from the Mother Country.

And further informing me that only £150,000 of the Emigration Loan was available for the Auckland Province, and not £175,000, as Mr. Wood stated in his letter of 20th June, addressed to the Emigration Board; and that of the former account, only two-thirds are appropriated for Emigration purposes for the year ending March, 1865.

The only funds the Board has actually received for Emigration are £10,000 from the Bank of New Zealand, and £5800 in New Zealand Government Bonds from the Crown Agents, to be negotiated by the Board at the minimum of £90 per cent., and a further sum of £3780 is to be paid in cash this month by the Crown Agents.

The additional sum of £20,000, arranged for by Mr. Wood, to be placed at the disposal of the Board by the Bank of New Zealand, has not been received, and there is no prospect of this arrangement being carried out.

Mr. Wood limited the operations of the Board (before his departure from England) to engagements not exceeding £30,000, until receiving further instructions from your office; but as the Board will address you specially on the subject of finance by the present Mail, it is unnecessary for me to add anything further here.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

W. S. GRAHAME.

No. 7.

A. CLARK, Esq., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

SIR,—

116, West Regent Street, Glasgow, 25th November, 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Under-Secretary, date 6th September, 1864, approving of the arrangements made with me by the Hon. Mr. Wood, and correcting an error made by that gentleman in regard to the amount available for emigration to the Province of Auckland.

I have now to inform you that the ship "Viola," chartered by me, and owned by Messrs. P. Henderson & Co., is loading at Glasgow and will embark her passengers on the 6th December instant. These will be in number three hundred statute adults.

I will send a copy of the charter-party by the ship. In the meantime I may say that the terms are precisely the same as by the "Helenslee." A nominal list of the passengers will be forwarded by next mail.

I have chartered another ship to succeed the "Viola," from the same owners and on the same terms. I hope to be able to select three hundred statute adults for her also, and to despatch in February, 1865.

Before the Hon. Mr. Wood left England, he placed in the Bank of New Zealand, London, a sum of £10,000 to my credit, and on the eve of his departure advised me that a further sum of the same amount, would in a short time be in like manner at my disposal for emigration purposes.

I wrote to the Bank on the 3rd November, enquiring if this second sum of £10,000 had been so placed, and was informed that it had not. As by this time I had made certain arrangements for the despatch of a third ship from the Clyde, on the faith that this money was available, I sent a strong representation to the Bank, and have since been advised that a sum of £5500 has been placed at my disposal in addition to the sum of £10,000 first named, making a total of £15,500.

This sum will enable me to meet all the immediate requirements connected with these three ships, to defray current expenses, and to retain what will suffice to discharge the liabilities which will be due on the satisfactory performance of the respective services of these three vessels.

Before the third ship is despatched, I hope the Bank will see its way to put me in funds to continue the service, otherwise I must bring it to a close as my means will be exhausted.

In all these matters of importance I advise with the Board in London, who have manifested perfect willingness to give me all the help they can.

Should this service be in operation after May, 1865, I hope in some way or other to be relieved at that time. Before engaging in this work I had accomplished all the purposes which brought me home, and I agreed to undertake these duties for one year only. I am desirous to return to New Zealand next summer.

The Hon. Mr. Fox, Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

ARCHIBALD CLARK.

No. 8.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

Office of the New Zealand Government Agency,

3, Adelaide Place, King William Street,

London, E.C., 25th November, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 482, of 6th September last, conveying to me the approval of the Government of the arrangement made with myself by the Hon. Mr. Wood in reference to the emigration service to the Colony.

I duly note 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, and not £200,000 as stated by Mr. Wood in his letter of instructions, which is the sum available for the whole North Island.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MORRISON.

No. 9.

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

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,

3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

London, 26th November, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to call your attention to the present position of the Board in reference to funds for the purposes of emigration. We are aware, from the contents of letter from your office, dated 6th September last, addressed to us individually, that the sum of £100,000 has been appropriated for this service for the period ending March, 1865, but up to the present time the only amount we have received is the sum of £10,000 from Bank of New Zealand, and New Zealand Government Bonds for £5,800, representing cash £5,220, valuing the bonds at £90 per cent., the limit at which we are to dispose of them. It was understood that the Crown Agents were to deliver us £10,000 in bonds, but it appears that the above £5,800 were all they had at their disposal; the balance however of £4,200 bonds at £90 per cent—£3,780—will be paid us in cash in a few days, including this latter amount; therefore the sum available in our hands is £19,000, from which has been disbursed the following, viz.:

	£	s.	d.
Moiety of passage money per "Matoaka," paid here	2,478	8	9
In addition to which the contractors claim the moiety of passage money on Coop and family, landed on our authority on account of sickness, after the vessel had finally cleared out and taken her departure from Gravesend—equal to three adults @ £6 17s. 6d., which sum we presume the Board will have to allow (taking into consideration the large number of short shipments by that vessel)		20	12 6
Moiety of passage money per "Ganges" £1,700 bonds	£1,530	0	0
Cash	1,127	3	9
		2,657	3 9
Estimated moiety of "Bombay" account not yet rendered		2,248	2 8

Estimated expense of office, salaries, advertising, and advances made to emigrants, &c., &c., up to 31st December, say	£7,404	7	6
	2,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£9,404	7	6
To which has to be added our liability for moiety of passage money due on return of certificate that the contract has been satisfactorily performed, viz. :—			
“Matoaka”	£2,478	8	9
“Ganges”	2,657	3	9
“Bombay,” say	2,248	2	8
	<hr/>		
	7,383	15	2
	<hr/>		
	£16,788	2	8
There is also our prospective liability for the Irish ship next month, say	£5,000	0	0
And January English ship, say	5,000	0	0
With additional office expenses up to 31st March	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	11,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£27,788	2	8

Total about £28,000.

And if the service is to be carried on another ship should be despatched from Ireland in February, another from England early in March, and a sum of £10,000 should be provided for these.

We have therefore earnestly to request you will give this matter early consideration, and make the necessary provision for the requirements of this service.

The £20,000 which was to have been placed to our credit by the Bank of New Zealand has not been received, and there is no immediate prospect of receiving it.

Mr. Clark, of Glasgow, will also be addressing you on this subject, and will acquaint you with his requirements.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

We have, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON.

No. 10.

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

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,

3, Adelaide Place, E. C., London, 26th November, 1864.

SIR,—

Referring to our letter of 19th instant by this mail, advising the departure of the emigration ship “Ganges,” from Cork, on the 4th instant, we have the honor to enclose an article cut out of the *Cork Herald* newspaper of 3rd instant, referring to the departure of said vessel, and remarking upon the appearance of the emigrants as contrasting favourably with those of the same class from the southern counties; this is so far satisfactory, as it justifies the selection we have made from the northern counties.

The emigrants per “Ganges” were principally composed of agriculturalists, viz.: 100 farmers or farm laborers, of whom 56 were married, 44 were single men; 44 ordinary laborers accustomed to our outdoor work, of whom 27 were married, and 17 were single men; the remainder consist of 5 carpenters; 5 blacksmiths; 3 gardeners; 3 miners; 1 railway overseer; 1 sawyer; 1 butcher; and 62 single women—domestic and farm servants.

The number of children under 10 years of age was 125, of these 48 were males, and 77 females. Copy classified list of emigrants per “Ganges” is forwarded per this mail’s book post, *via* Marseilles.

We have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON.

Enclosure to No. 10.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

THE embarkation of passengers for Auckland, New Zealand, by the ship “Ganges,” at Queenstown, commenced yesterday. The aspect of emigration in this instance differs much from that under which we are mostly accustomed to regard it. The Colony of New Zealand possesses advantages as a field for the industry and enterprise of the immigrant in most respects not to be surpassed, and in a few not to be equalled by any other country. Its singularly beautiful climate and its fertile soil are, of course, its peculiar characteristics, and should, in themselves, be powerful inducements to the immigrant to make it his home; but in addition to these, it also affords vast resources undeveloped, which would yield him an abundant return. Contrasted with America, which has long been and is still the great absorbent of our surplus population, its position is strikingly superior, and it is probable that when the present facilities of reaching it are better known, and its advantages more carefully considered, much of the present and future stream of emigration will be diverted towards it. The passengers now embarking are provided with assisted passages by the Colonial Government, free grants of land being allowed to each, and three years given them after arrival in the Colony to refund the portion of the fare which they do not pay at present. The opportunity has been largely and eagerly availed of in the northern counties of this country, from which almost exclusively the passengers for the “Ganges” have come. As an eminently practical and intelligent people they are peculiarly fitted for what may be called a new country; and even in external appearance they present a marked contrast to the equally intelligent though less energetic and persevering people of the South, whom we are accustomed to see passing in weekly hundreds from our shores to the American Continent. They almost exclusively

belong to the working classes, are healthy, active, well-clad, and amply provided with necessaries for the voyage. The present batch numbers 393 adults, of whom about 240 are married couples, mostly accompanied by children in arms; about 80 are single males, and the remainder single females. The "Ganges" has been chartered by Shaw, Saville & Co., London, (under contract with the New Zealand Government Emigration Board), from Edmund Thompson & Co., of Liverpool, and is one of the Mersey line of packets. She is eight years built, and has previously been employed in the Auckland passenger trade, for which she is peculiarly well adapted. Her registered tonnage is 1,211; she is 200 feet long, and 36½ feet beam. Externally she possesses all the essentials for a safe, fast, and comfortable passenger ship, while the excellence of her exterior is, if possible, surpassed by the internal arrangements. The 'tweendecks space is airy, lofty (9½ feet) and comparatively well lighted. The berths, too, are roomy, and judiciously arranged. Two transverse bulkheads divide the passenger space into three compartments—that nearest the stem of the vessel being appropriated to single males, the intermediate to the married passengers, and the after compartment to single females. The utmost cleanliness and regularity pervades the ship in every part, sanitary precautions and provisions against accident being well attended to. A portion of the deckhouse or saloon has been partitioned off as an hospital, and, on account of its position on the upper deck, distinct from the passenger space, is far preferable to the similar institution we usually see between decks. The ship is supplied with a patent distilling apparatus capable of converting 500 gallons of salt water, per day, into a pure and wholesome liquid for consumption by the passengers; and in addition to this a large stock of fresh water has been laid in for the voyage. Commanded by Captain Thomas Furnell—a gentleman of large experience in the management of passenger ships, a skilful seaman, and one in whom we doubt not the passengers will have a kind and humane friend—the "Ganges" is well officered, and has a crew of 45 hands. An experienced physician accompanies the vessel. Yesterday she was inspected by Captain Kerr, R.N., Government Emigration Agent at this port; and Dr. Scott, the Inspecting Physician. The embarkation commenced at 2 o'clock yesterday, and was conducted in an orderly business-like manner, under the direction of Captain Scott (who acts on behalf of the charterers), and Messrs. N. G. Seymour & Co., the local agents. Captain Clarke represented the owners of the ship. The remainder of the passengers will be placed on board to-day, the final inspection will take place to-morrow, and the "Ganges" will probably proceed on her voyage by Saturday morning.

No. 11.

A. CLARK, Esq., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

SIR,—

Glasgow, 23rd Dec., 1864. •

By this mail Mr. C. M. Hepburn has, by my directions, transmitted, *via* Southampton, the relative Schedules, and a nominal list of the emigrants who sailed from the Clyde on the 7th December, in the ship "Viola." The pilot left her on the following day off the North of Ireland, when she had a fair wind.

Regarding this ship and her passengers I have nothing to add, beyond what may be found in my letter to you of the 19th September, relative to the passengers per ship "Helenslee."

I have chartered another ship from P. Henderson & Co. I do not think that at this season of the year I will be able to despatch her before the first of March.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
ARCH. CLARK.

No. 12.

JOHN MORRISON, Esq., to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

Office of the New Zealand Government Agency,
3, Adelaide Place, King William Street,

SIR,—

London, E.C., 24th December, 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th September ultimo, referring to the payment to Messrs. Joseph May and John Martin, for travelling expenses. The instructions that certificates of the nature indicated are to be taken from these gentlemen shall be acted upon. At the same time I remark that it is the opinion of Mr. Fox that they will not expect to receive travelling allowance if no travelling is necessary.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
JOHN MORRISON.

No. 13.

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

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

SIR,—

London E.C., 24th December, 1864.

We have the honor to report that the ship "Dauntless" chartered by us for the conveyance of New Zealand Government Emigrants, will sail from Kingstown on 29th current, with about 340 statute adults.

We also beg to acquaint you that we have chartered the "Canterbury," of 1296 tons register, to succeed the "Dauntless," and sail from hence with probably upwards of 400 English emigrants, on 7th February next.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

We have, &c.,
WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

No. 14.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
London, E.C., 24th December, 1864.

SIR,—

We have the honor to enclose herewith copy of certificate by the master and surgeon of the "Bombay," showing that William Jones and wife, two of the emigrants who were not forthcoming and deducted from the list, had been put on board that vessel when in the Downs. In a separate cover by this mail we enclose his schedule, and we have paid Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Co., the first moiety of passage money for them in common with the others.

In the same parcel we forward copy of Classified List of Emigrants who proceed per "Bombay," also duplicate promissory notes of those who obtained advances and sailed per "Ganges," the originals of these having been sent last mail.

We have, &c.,

The Hon. Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON,
New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

North Foreland, 1st December, 1864.

We hereby certify that the under-mentioned passengers have embarked on board the "Bombay," now in the Downs:—

William Jones = 1.
Amelia Jones = 1.G. SELLERS, Master.
G. F. BLOXSOME, Surgeon.

No. 15.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board,
3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,
London, E.C., 24th January, 1865.

SIR,—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the Under Secretary's letter of 31st October last, No. 524, signifying the approval of the Government of the progress we had made in conducting the New Zealand Government Emigration, and instructing us to suspend all further operations—owing to the difficulty which had been hitherto felt in the negotiation of the Loan, and to the further difficulty existing in the Auckland Province with reference to providing land for the location of emigrants on their arrival, in consequence of the New Zealand Settlements Act not having been brought into operation.

We have therefore the honor to inform you that as soon as we despatch the "Lancashire Witch," all further operations will be suspended.

Prior to the receipt of the above instructions, our engagements for the despatch of the "Lancashire Witch" were entered into, and we were bound to carry them out—the ship was not only chartered, but a large portion of the emigrants were also engaged.

We trust the difficulty referred to, of obtaining land for the settlement of these emigrants, will be overcome long before they arrive at Auckland.

We have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.WM. S. GRAHAME,
JOHN MORRISON.

No. 16.

ARCHIBALD CLARK, Esq., Glasgow, to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Auckland.

SIR,—

116, West Regent Street, Glasgow, 24th January, 1865.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 5th November, 1865, in which I am instructed to suspend all farther operations in reference to New Zealand Government emigration.

I have not interpreted these instructions to mean, that I am abruptly to terminate all proceedings from the day of receipt, and that in the face of existing agreements. I am, on behalf of the Government, under contract with Messrs. P. Henderson & Co. for the ship "Resolute," to be despatched about 1st March, and have also made arrangements with a number of people to sail with that vessel.

I have concluded that I am within the line of duty in despatching that ship, and you may therefore expect her arrival at Auckland in due time, with about 250 emigrants of a similar class to those sent by the "Helenslee" and "Viola."

Calculating that I would be engaged in this service till the end of May, I made my arrangements accordingly; but now that it will soon be brought to a close, I will probably hasten my return to New Zealand. Before I leave, it is my intention to pay into the hands of the London Board (Messrs. Grahame & Morrison) the balance of money unexpended, including the deferred liabilities on account of these ships, which (some of them at least) will not be due till after my departure.

I am, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland, New Zealand.

ARCH. CLARK.

No. 17.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Wellington.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board, 3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge.

SIR,—

London E.C., 18th March, 1865.

We have the honor to enclose you herewith a complete list of the Emigrants forwarded by us to Auckland from England and Ireland: the total number of souls 2127, equal to 1780 adults. Of these there were—

Agricultural laborers - - - -	359	Other trades - - - -	54
Common " - - - -	226	Female domestic servants - - - -	174
Miners - - - -	31	Married couples - - - -	472
Bricklayers - - - -	11	Single men - - - -	399
Carpenters - - - -	43	" women - - - -	258
Blacksmiths - - - -	23	Children under 10 years—Males, 242 } 520	
Wheelwrights - - - -	6	" " Females, 278 }	
Masons - - - -	15		

A similar Return will be transmitted to his Honor the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland.

We have, &c.,

WM. S. GRAHAME,

JOHN MORRISON,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Wellington, New Zealand.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

LIST of EMIGRANTS selected and approved by the NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD, per Ships, as under, from England and Ireland, to Auckland, New Zealand.

<i>"Matoaka," sailed 17th September, 1864:</i>			
Agricultural laborers - - - -	58	Female domestic servants - - - -	30
Common " - - - -	38	Married couples - - - -	104
Miners - - - -	8	Single males - - - -	64
Bricklayers - - - -	5	" females - - - -	51
Carpenters - - - -	16	Children under 10 years—Males - - - -	49
Blacksmiths - - - -	5	" " Females - - - -	66
Wheelwrights - - - -	4		
Masons - - - -	5	Number of Adults - - - -	364
Other trades - - - -	15	Number of Souls - - - -	458
<i>"Ganges," sailed 4th November, 1864:</i>			
Agricultural laborers - - - -	100	Single males - - - -	91
Common " - - - -	44	" females - - - -	72
Carpenters - - - -	5	Children under 10 years—Males - - - -	48
Blacksmiths - - - -	5	" " Females - - - -	77
Masons - - - -	3		
Other trades - - - -	6	Number of Adults - - - -	386½
Female domestic servants - - - -	62	Number of Souls - - - -	474
Married couples - - - -	90		

No. 18.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Wellington.

Office of the New Zealand Emigration Board, 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

London, E.C., 25th March, 1865.

SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Under Secretary's letter, No. 5, dated Auckland, 6th January, informing us that the administration of the arrangement and location of the emigrants introduced into the Colony had been handed over to the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, and that his Honor would reply to the letters received from this office.

We now beg to inform you that we purpose closing this office on 31st inst., and will by next mail forward you closed accounts of the emigration expenditure to that date. This account will be final with the exception of the second moiety of passage money on the remaining four emigrant ships.

We have received certificate, signed by the Superintendent of Auckland, that the agreement made in reference to the emigration ship "Matoaka" had been duly fulfilled and observed, and that 361½ statute adults had actually arrived per that vessel: on the production of which we have paid the second moiety of charter, amounting to two thousand four hundred and eighty-five pounds six shillings and threepence sterling, to Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Co.

We have, &c.,

W. S. GRAHAME,

JOHN MORRISON,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Wellington.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.

No. 19.

NEW ZEALAND EMIGRATION BOARD to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Wellington.

Office of the New Zealand Government Emigration Board, 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge,

London, E.C., 25th March, 1865.

SIR,—

We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Under Secretary's letter, No. 10, dated Auckland, 7th January, informing us that the certificate of Mr. Robert Graham, the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, will be sufficient authority for us to pay the balances due in England on account of charter-parties and other expenses of emigration. Which instructions will have our attention.

We have, &c.,

W. S. GRAHAME,

JOHN MORRISON,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Wellington.

New Zealand Government Emigration Board.