

NEW ZEALAND.

IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

LETTERS FROM THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency.

SCHEDULE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

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Erratum.

Page 36, No. 35, fifth line.—*For* “Regret instructions not to send. Emigrants June, July, August was withdrawn sooner,” *read* “Regret instructions not to send emigrants June, July, and August, was not withdrawn sooner.”

1873.

NEW ZEALAND.

IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND.

LETTERS FROM THE AGENT-GENERAL.

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 389.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

9th August, 1872.

I have the honor to report that the ship "Palmerston" sailed on the 29th ult. from Hamburg for Dunedin, under the contract made with Messrs. Louis Knorr and Co., having on board Government immigrants to the number of 228 statute adults, made up as per enclosed certified list, viz. :—

Married couples ...	...	...	...	100	statute adults
And children	...	...	...	43	" "
Single women ...	...	...	...	51	" "
Single men ...	...	...	...	34	" "
				228	" "

Being myself unable to attend the inspection of the vessel and emigrants, I deputed Mr. C. R. Carter to this duty, and I beg herewith to forward you copy of his report. It gives full details of the inspection; and you will learn from it that the ship with its fittings, stores, berthing arrangements, &c., were in every way satisfactory, and that everything had been done which was likely to conduce to the health and comfort of the emigrants during the voyage.

An advance of £15 has been made to the surgeon, Dr. Bohrdt; this sum will be deducted from the amount payable to him on the arrival of the vessel at Dunedin.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Mr. C. R. CARTER to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

Hamburg, 29th July, 1872.

I have the honor to report that, in conformity with your written instructions (dated 18th July, 1872), I proceeded to Hamburg for the purpose of ascertaining that all the conditions of the contract made between yourself and Messieurs Louis Knorr, and relating to the ship "Palmerston," and the emigrants to be embarked in her, had been complied with.

I arrived at Hamburg on the 20th instant. At that date none of the emigrants had arrived. Next day a few of them arrived, and on the following day they all came to hand from various parts of Germany, Denmark, and Norway.

The ship "Palmerston" is a four-masted iron ship, of 950 tons register. She was built by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, in 1853, as a steamer called the "La Cubana," and about six years ago was converted into a sailing ship. She left the dry dock, with her berths for emigrants completed, on the 18th instant.

After several inspections, I find her capabilities for carrying emigrants to be very desirable. She is lofty 'tween decks, and is also spacious and well ventilated. She measures 7 feet 3 inches from deck to deck. She has sufficient scuttles in her sides, eight gang or hatch ways, four large iron pipe ventilators, and two windsails to her main deck, to afford light and ventilation below. Four of the ventilating shafts—two to married people's compartment, one to single women's, and one to single men's compartments—are carried right down to the lower deck floor, and there they are secured to the floor; four holes, 10 inches square, are cut in the four sides of the shaft. By this means the fresh air is introduced to the lowest part of the 'tween decks, where it takes the place of the vitiated air, which being the lighter body, naturally ascends, and escapes by the hatchways. This is an improvement on the English shaft ventilation.

The berths for the emigrants are fixed longitudinally,—fore and aft,—which, in addition to being more comfortable for the emigrants when the ship rolls heavily at sea, gives the great advantage of four:—First, more in width, the whole length of the space between the two views of berths, which are fixed two in height and two in width on each side of the ship.

By the contract, 15 superficial feet is to be allotted to each statute adult. After carefully measuring the deck space, I found that the actual quantity to each adult was nearly 22 feet superficial: the women's hospital, 12 feet × 11 feet 6 inches; men's hospital, 12 feet × 6; a cabin for the dispensary and a bathroom, 12 feet × 12 feet (with two baths, one night commode, a seat, and draining floor,) not being included. Had there been more freight and passengers for the "Palmerston," it is probable that the emigrants now on board would not have been so fortunately situated as regards extra space. A book cupboard, whose shelves are amply filled with German and a few Danish books, forms a little circulating library for the use of the emigrants.

At an expense of £2 13s., I ordered a quantity of school books and writing materials for the use of such of the 77 children on board as may attend the school, to which I have appointed a German schoolmaster, with a Danish assistant.

I was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. P. Bohrdt, M.D., as surgeon for the "Palmerston." He is a German gentleman holding high testimonials, and has served with the German army in the late war as staff-surgeon. He has also been surgeon to two emigrant ships. He has, with myself, examined the medicine chest, and is satisfied. The medical comforts are in excess of the requirements under the contract. Two lifeboats and two other boats in good condition are provided; also a new fire-engine, with proper hose. The water-closets are supplied with water from a cistern fixed at a proper height above the centre of the main deck. The shipment of the locomotives and cylinders was completed on the 27th. The provisions and stores were examined by myself and the Emigration Officer on behalf of the German Government, and were found to accord with contract, and the requirements of the German law. The emigrants were mustered on deck, and I may say I found them to be a farm labouring class of people, of a very good kind. About seventy of them are from a farming district called Marienwerder, near to the Baltic, in Prussia.

The following is a classification of the emigrants who embarked in the "Palmerston" on the 28th instant, and sailed on the 29th, for Dunedin, Otago:—

Married couples, with their children	...	...	...	...	147	adults
Single women	...	...	...	...	49	"
Single men	...	...	...	...	32	"
Total (including six adults and two children paying their own passages)					228	"

Nationalities.

From Denmark	...	...	...	...	70	adults
From Norway	...	...	...	...	50	"
From Germany	...	...	...	...	108	"
Total					228	"

The contractors permitted me to make several alterations that I deemed necessary for the comfort of the emigrants, in accordance with the contract; and I have the pleasure of testifying to the readiness of the contractors, aided by Mr. Sloman, to carry out in their integrity the various stipulations in the contract.

The Agent-General of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
C. R. CARTER.

No. 2.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 419.)
SIR,— 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
22nd August, 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the Hon. Mr. Reeves' suggestion in Memorandum No. 72, of 12th June last, I shall despatch a vessel direct to the Bluff in the end of September or beginning of October.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 3.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 422.)
SIR,— 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
22nd August, 1872.

In further reference to your Memorandum No. 58, dated 13th May, I have the honor to send, enclosed, a Memorandum by Mr. Ottywell, in reply to some of the observations of the Immigration Commissioners at Christchurch, contained in their report upon the inspection of the emigrant ship "Dover Castle."

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 3.

MEMORANDUM: IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' REPORT on Inspection of Ship "Dover Castle."

THE Commissioners reporting on the above vessel state that no sickness occurred during the voyage; that the emigrants arrived in good health and spirits; that the provisions were of good quality, and had been served out with regularity; that the immigrants spoke most favourably of the treatment they had received; that the various compartments were creditably clean; and they conclude their report by remarking that they have pleasure in recommending the payment of all gratuities. The Immigration Officer, in his report upon the immigrants, remarks that they were a good class, and readily found employment. The entire results of the voyage were therefore wholly satisfactory; the condition of the vessel, the conduct of the officers, and the character of the immigrants, were all approved.

But the Commissioners express their dissatisfaction with several of the arrangements on board. I proceed to notice the objections in the order in which they appear in the report:—

"The compartment allotted to the single women was especially devoid of sufficient light; the plumber's work in connection with the bathroom and closet was so defective that the latter could not be used the whole passage. The usual hospital accommodation was omitted altogether."

The number of women who were berthed in this compartment was twenty-two only; they were all placed near the after hatch, which was reserved for their exclusive use. Several scuttles were cut in the sides of the ship, and an iron ventilating funnel was (if I mistake not) fixed in the booby hatch after the ship left the dock. I did not remark that there was insufficient light, and I venture to think that the Commissioners may have been mistaken on this point.

The plumbers' work was, to all appearance, completed satisfactorily while the vessel remained in dock, and no complaints of the ill-working either of the bathroom or closet were made up to the time when the inspection of the vessel was completed at Gravesend. It is unfortunate that the engineer employed to work the condenser was unable to perform the repairs which were required.

Under the existing contract, the contractors are required to provide two hospitals only. It is however within my knowledge that the area of the two hospitals was largely in excess of that required by the Passengers Act.

2. "The matron was unable to sleep in her cabin owing to leakage, and berthed with the single women."

No complaint on this head was made to me by the matron, who must have occupied her cabin two nights, at least, before the final inspection at Gravesend; and as, in the interval, the decks must have been washed more than once, it is fair to conclude that the leakage did not occur until after the commencement of the voyage. It ought not to have been a matter of difficulty to caulk the deck at the spot at which the leakage occurred.

3. "The hospital for married people was dark and ill ventilated."

This hospital was constructed and ventilated on precisely the same plan as that adopted in the Canterbury ships under former contracts; and I do not remember that Dr. Rickards (the surgeon-superintendent) or Dr. Humphries (the inspecting surgeon) considered it necessary to provide any additional means of ventilation. Additional light might have been admitted by means of a "deck-light" let into one of the main-deck planks. The ship's carpenter would be quite equal to this work.

4. "The medicine chest supplied for the use of the emigrants was not furnished by the Apothecaries' Hall, and was by no means so complete as heretofore."

Under the present contract, the purchase of medicines by the contractors is not restricted to any particular house. In this instance, Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co. obtained the drugs from Mr. Moore, of St. Mary Axe, who has for some years furnished the medicine chests for the Queensland ships. The attention of the contractors has been called to the alleged deficiency, in order to prevent a recurrence of any complaint on this head. It would have aided in this object if the Commissioners had requested Dr. Rickards to state in what respects the supply of medicines to his ship was deficient.

ALBERT B. OTTYWELL,

Emigration Officer for the Agent-General.

7, Westminster Chambers, London, 22nd August, 1872.

No. 4.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 448.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
16th September, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 86, of 6th July, in which you state that "The age fixed for married men should be extended in cases where the intending emigrant is the father of a suitable family accompanying him to the Colony." I am glad to be able to inform the Government that the practice recommended is one which is frequently adopted in dealing with the applications of large families.

I have not thought it advisable to make any alteration in the letter of the regulation, as printed in the prospectus, in order that I may continue, as at present, to restrict the concession to specially eligible families.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 5.

(No. 462.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
 1st October, 1872.

SIR,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 70, of 7th June. I am glad to learn that the advices in my letters acknowledged in your Memorandum were satisfactory to the Government.

You remark, with regard to the projected despatch of two vessels for Napier, that "Wherever possible, at least a fortnight's interval should be allowed to elapse between the dates of departure for any one port." I find, on reference to the ships' books of the vessels alluded to, that the interval between the sailings was fifteen days. The "Hovding" left Christiania on the 31st May, and the "Ballarat" sailed from Gravesend on the 15th June.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
 I. E. FEATHERSTON,
 Agent-General.

No. 6.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 460.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
 2nd October, 1872.

SIR,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memorandum No. 63-72, of 5th June, covering copy of a letter from Messrs. Cousins and Atkins, in which those gentlemen report that a moderate demand exists for mechanics suitable for some of the branches of coach-building.

I have no doubt that I shall be able, from time to time, to send as many workmen of the occupations named as will be likely to find remunerative employment.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
 I. E. FEATHERSTON,
 Agent-General.

No. 7.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 461.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
 3rd October, 1872.

SIR,— In the Memorandum of the Hon. the Resident Minister (No. 65-72), dated 5th June, you inform me that "the question of gratuities to ships' officers has again been taken into consideration, and it has been decided to adopt those hitherto in force in Canterbury, &c."

Mr. Ottywell states that it has always been the practice of the Canterbury Government to pay to the captain of each ship in which emigrants have been carried a gratuity of £25—not £15, as mentioned in the Memorandum under acknowledgment. After full consideration of all the circumstances, I have decided, subject to the approval of the Government, to promise the smaller sum, viz. £15, in all cases in which the total number of Government emigrants carried does not exceed 100 statute adults; the larger gratuity, viz. £25, to be paid for each complement exceeding 100 statute adults. The other gratuities referred to will be at the rates sanctioned by the Government, viz., to chief officers, £10 each; the officers who serve out the provisions, £5 each. The payment of the gratuity is, in every instance, dependent upon the certificate of the Inspecting Officers that the duties of the officers to whom it is to be paid have been satisfactorily performed.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
 I. E. FEATHERSTON,
 Agent-General.

No. 8.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 462.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
 4th October, 1872.

SIR,— I have the honor to enclose, for your information, the following papers connected with the emigration department of this office:—

1. List of New Zealand Emigration Agents appointed in Great Britain and Ireland.
2. List of newspapers in which the New Zealand emigration advertisements appear.
3. Two books of emigration papers. A more detailed list of Agents, indicating their position and occupations, will be forwarded to you as soon as the necessary information is collected and collated.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
 I. E. FEATHERSTON,
 Agent-General.

London.

Times,
Standard,
Telegraph,
Lloyd's News,
Weekly Times,

Despatch,
Christian World,
Australian and New Zealand Gazette,
New Zealand Examiner,
Daily News.

Recapitulation.

England	...	...	...	...	...	65 Newspapers.
Wales	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	28 "
London	...	...	...	...	...	10 "
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	15 "
				Total	...	126 "

No. 9.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 476.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

4th October, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Memoranda of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works Nos. 102 and 103, 1872, both dated 5th August, and of the documents stated to be enclosed therein.

I have already written to the Government on the subjects to which these Memoranda relate (letters Nos. 269, of 15th May, and 449, of 17th September, to which I beg to refer).

With regard to the returns asked for by Mr. O'Neill and Captain Kenny respectively, most of the information required can be obtained from the ship's books of the emigrant vessels. I find that the whole of the ships' books which were in arrear at the date of your Memoranda were forwarded from this office on the 26th June. (See my letters No. 336, of 25th June, and Nos. 337 and 338, of 26th June.) I shall be glad to learn that the Government has been able to obtain from these returns the details which are required. Particulars of the local agents who have been appointed in connection with this office are furnished in a separate letter. As explained in one of my earlier letters (already referred to in this letter), complete lists of all nominated applications which have been cancelled were forwarded to the Government by last mail *via* San Francisco. Similar returns shall be prepared month by month for transmission *via* San Francisco.

It is difficult to keep the Government informed of the movements or intentions of all the persons nominated in the various Provinces, as in many instances no replies are returned to the notices forwarded from this office. Your instruction to furnish as much information as possible on this subject, from time to time, shall however be carefully complied with. In all outstanding cases—including those advised by last mail—passages shall be offered by the vessels which are now on the berth.

With reference to the case of David Gedye, of Oamaru, by whom relations were nominated (No. 18 in Dunedin list, No. 1), I find that on the 2nd January last, Mr. Auld (the Home agent for Otago) undertook to communicate with the whole of the persons nominated in list No. 1, dated 29th September, 1871. I have therefore been under the impression that Samuel Gedye had received the offer of a passage, and had neglected to reply to the invitation. Gedye shall be written to at once, with a view to his proceeding in the "Euterpe," for Dunedin, on the 29th instant.

The whole of the notices to nominated persons, as well for Otago as for other Provinces, are now issued from this office. I enclose a copy of the form of notice, which is accompanied in every instance by a prospectus giving full particulars of the ship's regulations, &c.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 9.

Offices of the Agent-General for New Zealand,
7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.,

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I have received information from the Government of New Zealand that your friends in the Province of _____ have _____ the sum of £ : : towards the cost of your passage thither.

If it is your wish to make application for _____ passage you must be good enough to fill in the required particulars on the enclosed forms, and return them to the office as soon as possible.

The first ship in which passages can be obtained is the _____, to receive passengers in _____ on the _____ day of _____ next.

I am, _____, your obedient Servant,

Agent-General.

No. 10.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Telegram, Vic. 303.)

Melbourne Station, 24th November, 1872.

EIGHTEEN hundred sixty-six souls left since 19th September; seven ships. Regulations working admirably; relaxed whenever necessary. Sent to Otago 1,720, Canterbury 1,690, Marlborough 140, Auckland 750, Napier direct 850, Wellington and adjacent Provinces 1,450—total 6,516; English 3,750, Irish 850, Scotch 570, Foreigners 1,340. Scotch agency never interfered with; Auld will send Otago emigrants from Clyde. Impossible to guarantee 200 each ship, as required by Henderson (see letter 7th March.) Irish emigrants flowing freely. Farnall established office at Belfast since June, with sub-agencies. Promissory notes not at present required from single female emigrants. Carmichael sends modified proposal. Telegraph arrival ships important. Salmon ova will be sent 20th December. Have ponds ready.

Waterhouse, Premier.

FEATHERSTON.

No. 11.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 573.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

10th December, 1872.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter No. 102, in which you enclose copy of the Immigration Commissioner's report upon the ship "Friedeburgh," I have the honor to state that the suggestions of the Commissioners relating to the dietary, and to other arrangements on board, shall receive careful attention in the event of any future ship sailing with immigrants from Hamburg.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 12.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 586.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

12th December, 1872.

SIR,—

As some misapprehension seems to exist as to the terms of the emigration tender sent in by Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co., of Glasgow, in January, 1872, I deem it expedient to forward you a copy of it.

You will perceive that Messrs. Henderson and Co. stipulated that I should guarantee by each ship to Otago 200 statute adults, and to other ports in New Zealand 300. You will find by reference to my letter of 7th March (No. 175), which referred to all the tenders then sent in, that I wrote as follows:—

"The same objection applied to all these tenders—namely, the condition that the Government should guarantee a certain minimum number of passengers to each ship. It would be easy to comply with this condition if all the emigrants were to be sent to the same port, as is the case in the Australian Colonies, but utterly impossible to comply with it, except at a ruinous expense to the Government, when the emigrants are to be distributed at some six or seven different ports in New Zealand.

All the tenders were rejected, not on account of the price, but on account of the stipulated guarantee; and this, I respectfully submit, was so explicitly stated in my letter that there ought not to have been any misapprehension on the subject; and that a complete answer to the misrepresentations so freely made as to my rejection of Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co.'s tender was in the hands of the Government.

You of course understand that if the Government guarantees a certain number—say the number required by Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co. for each ship bound for Otago, namely, 200 statute adults—the Government is bound to pay the moiety of the passage money for each adult short of the guaranteed number. For instance, suppose I had accepted Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co.'s tender for emigration to Otago, and that I had shipped, instead of 200 statute adults, only 100, the passage money being £14 5s. per adult, the 100 adult emigrants shipped would have cost the Government £21 7s. 6d. a head; whereas the emigration as hitherto conducted has not, I believe, cost the Government for passage money more than £12 10s. per adult. But upon this and other points I purpose addressing the Government at the end of the year.

In order to show the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of conducting emigration from the Clyde on the terms proposed by Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co., I append a summary of emigration (conducted under Messrs. Auld and Andrews) to the Province of Otago during the period commencing on the 1st of September, 1870, and ending on the 6th of December, 1871.

From this return it will be seen—

- (1.) That the total number of souls sent out during the above-mentioned period was 1,068 (= 931 statute adults).
- (2.) That this number was sent out in 24 vessels.
- (3.) That of these 24 ships, 13 sailed from London and 11 from Glasgow.
- (4.) That the average number to each ship was $44\frac{1}{2}$, and that the greatest number in any one vessel was 123.
- (5.) That the passage money amounted to £14 16s. 6d. per statute adult.

I submit that these results are not only most unsatisfactory, but that they prove the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of guaranteeing such a number of emigrants as Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co. required even for Otago; that any such emigration from the Clyde could not have been con-

ducted except at an enormous and useless expense; and that therefore I was fully justified in refusing to accede to the terms proposed by Messrs. Patrick Henderson and Co.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Agent-General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 12.

Mr. J. GALBRAITH to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

8, Austin Friars, London, E.C., 18th January, 1872.

After going very carefully into the cost of the conditions of contract for emigration to New Zealand from Glasgow as finally arranged between us, I beg to make tender at the rate of £14 5s. (say fourteen pounds five shillings) per statute adult for Otago, and £14 15s. (say fourteen pounds fifteen shillings) for other safe ports in New Zealand; this, on the assumption that you are disposed to enter into a private contract with me. If you decide on putting the service up to public tender, I will be glad to make an offer, but not at the same rates, as I feel assured that no responsible party will offer to you at such a figure, at all events for Otago, to oppose us in our established line. The number guaranteed by each ship to be for Otago 200 statute adults, and to other ports in New Zealand 300. The difference in cost between your conditions and those upon which we have conducted the emigration to Otago for about twenty years, without a single complaint from the Provincial authorities, is *not less* than 15s. per adult. If you feel disposed to continue the emigration to that port on the same principles and conditions in all respects, I will accept £13 10s (say thirteen pounds ten shillings) per statute adult, being (in consideration of the guarantee of a minimum number by each ship) 20s. per adult under the rate we have had for some years.

The necessity for an increased rate and increased number to other ports, arises from the circumstance that to any other port than Otago very little cargo goes from Scotland, and we should have to depend almost solely on the Government passengers.

My understanding is, that in respect to fitness of the several ships for the service, the survey and approval of the Emigration Officers at Glasgow shall be held as satisfactory.

Our arrangements for the ships in our Glasgow and Otago line this year are, that from March till November inclusive, a vessel will be despatched about every six weeks; and this, I hope, would suit your arrangements. For the other ports in New Zealand, six weeks' notice of your want of a ship would be required.

I have, &c.,

I. E. Featherston, Esq.,

Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

JAS. GALBRAITH.

Enclosure 2 in No. 12.

Mr. J. GALBRAITH to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

8, Austin Friars, London, 18th January, 1872.

In connection with the tender for emigrants to New Zealand of this date, I will be glad to take any freight you may have to ship at following rates:—Locomotives complete same as those now constructing in Glasgow for Otago, you giving the use of sufficient tackling for discharging in New Zealand, £250 (say two hundred and fifty pounds sterling).

Rails same rate as already paid, say 25s. (twenty-five shillings) per ton. Other general freight 35s. (say thirty-five shillings) per ton weight of 20 cwt., or measurement of 40 cubic feet, in our option. All net, if freight paid here, or with 10 per cent. primage if paid in New Zealand, in your option.

I. E. Featherston, Esq.,

Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

JAS. GALBRAITH.

Enclosure 3 in No. 12.

Mr. J. GALBRAITH to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

15, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, 29th April, 1872.

I am obliged by your prompt reply to my note of 26th instant, my troubling you with which had no object towards your chartering the "James Nicol Fleming," but merely for my guidance in regard to arrangements for this vessel's outward loading, and these I will now be enabled definitely to make.

I have already stated to you the reasons why passengers to New Zealand can be conveyed from London more cheaply than from Clyde. I have had a good deal of experience in this way, and I would much prefer £13 per head with the whole trade from London to New Zealand in my hands, than £13 10s. with the very limited trade from Clyde. It is unfair to contrast Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.'s two years' contract rate of £13, with £14 5s. paid per "William Davie" inasmuch as they made a concession of 10s. for the whole passage money being paid in this country, a concession I offered to follow, and which would have reduced the rate per "William Davie" to £13 15s. Moreover, with a similar contract to Shaw, Saville, and Co., you could have had the passengers by this ship at £13 10s.; so in judging as to the relative cost of sending Scotch passengers for Otago direct from Clyde or *via* London, there is only an amount of 10s. in gross passage, to be put against the former.

I am sorry that our long connection with Otago immigration should be so interrupted, but we can conduct this business only in one way—by having the best of everything, ships, outfit, provisions, captains, and officers; and for this, and keeping in view all the risks attending the conveyance of passengers, £13 10s. per head is a poor remuneration.

I believe you have already sufficiently tested that no respectable and responsible firm will do it even for that figure.

Dr. Featherston, Agent-General for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

JAS. GALBRAITH.

Enclosure 4 in No 12.
PROVINCE OF OTAGO.

SUMMARY OF EMIGRATION FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1870, TO 6TH DECEMBER, 1871.

1. Financial Details.

NAME OF SHIP.	Port of Em- barkation.	Contract Rate per Adult.	Number of		Date of Sailing.	Total Cost of Passengers.		Sums payable by Emigrants.				Present Cost to the Govern- ment.		Ultimate Cost to the Government.						
			Souls	Adults		In Cash.	In Bills of Ex- change.	Prepayment by Friends in Pro- vinces.	In Bills by Friends in Pro- vinces.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1. "Robert Henderson"	Glasgow	14 10	77	68½	1870.	998	5	0	£	s.	d.	119	5	0	19	10	0	504	10	0
2. "Otago"	London	15 0	96	79	9 Sept.	1,185	0	0	224	0	0	74	0	0	11	15	0	623	5	0
3. "Christian McAusland"	Glasgow	14 10	83	73	15 Sept.	1,058	10	0	340	10	0	24	0	0	...	...	...	546	10	0
4. "City of Dunedin"	London	15 0	15	13	25 Oct.	195	0	0	311	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	0	0
5. "Warrior Queen"	London	15 0	17	12	20 Oct.	180	0	0	52	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	0	0
6. "Agnes Muir"	Glasgow	14 10	54	48	25 Nov.	696	0	0	48	10	0	24	0	0	...	...	...	364	0	0
7. "Jessie Readman"	London	15 0	81	68	2 Dec.	1,020	0	0	182	0	0	39	0	0	...	...	...	547	0	0
					30 Dec.				274	10	0									
					1871.															
8. "Helenslee"	Glasgow	14 10	23	18½	24 Jan.	268	5	0	...	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	144	5	0
9. "Roslin Castle"	London	15 0	13	11½	23 Feb.	172	10	0	6	0	0	66	0	0	...	...	...	100	10	0
10. "Wild Deer"	Glasgow	14 10	94	83	22 Mar.	1,203	10	0	228	10	0	143	0	0	18	0	0	696	10	0
11. "Carrick Castle"	London	15 0	30	24	30 Mar.	360	0	0	97	0	0	15	0	0	...	...	...	214	0	0
12. "Shun Lee"	London	15 0	13	12½	15 May	187	10	0	29	0	0	45	0	0	...	...	...	110	10	0
13. "William Davie"	Glasgow	14 10	123	108	24 May	1,566	0	0	380	0	0	71	0	0	18	0	0	908	10	0
14. "Otago"	London	15 0	39	31	20 June	465	0	0	94	0	0	21	0	0	...	...	...	279	0	0
15. "James Nicol Fleming"	Glasgow	14 10	66	61	7 July	884	10	0	216	0	0	39	0	0	...	...	...	518	10	0
16. "Peter Denny"	London	15 0	18	15½	20 July	232	10	0	53	0	0	27	0	0	...	...	...	136	10	0
17. "Edward P. Bouverie"	Glasgow	14 10	39	37	16 Aug.	536	10	0	119	0	0	55	10	0	...	...	...	313	0	0
18. "May Queen"	London	15 0	18	16½	24 Aug.	247	10	0	14	0	0	69	0	0	...	...	...	148	10	0
19. "City of Dunedin"	London	15 0	11	10	25 Sept.	150	0	0	39	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	90	0	0
20. "Christian McAusland"	Glasgow	14 10	40	34½	27 Sept.	500	5	0	90	0	0	57	0	0	...	...	...	293	5	0
21. "Warrior Queen"	London	15 0	3	3	20 Oct.	45	0	0	18	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	0
22. "Agnes Muir"	Glasgow	14 10	62	55	1 Nov.	797	10	0	190	0	0	60	0	0	...	...	...	473	10	0
23. "Jessie Readman"	London	15 0	19	17½	30 Nov.	495	0	0	61	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	392	0	0
24. "Margaret Galbraith"	Glasgow	14 10	34	31	6 Dec.	362	10	0	70	0	0	72	0	0	6	0	0	194	10	0
Totals		...	1068931		...	13,801	15	0	3,140	5	0	1,045	15	0	76	5	0	7,820	5	0
									1,719	5	0							9,615	15	0

No. 13.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 17.)
SIR,— 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
8th January, 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to Dublin on the 14th December, where, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's telegram, I at once opened a Central Immigration Office, appointing as Chief Emigration Agent Mr. W. Mason, a merchant of considerable standing, and highly recommended to me as one who would devote himself with zeal and energy to the work allotted to him. I gave him full authority to select trustworthy local agents in all the counties in the southern half of Ireland, and fixed his remuneration (including expenses of office) at the rate of £400 a year. The arrangement to be determinable by either party at the end of six months.

At Belfast I met Mr. Farnall, and requested him to lose no time in increasing the number of local agents in all the northern counties, and at the same time instructed him personally to visit all local agencies as often as possible, with the view of ascertaining whether the agents were really discharging the duties expected of them.

From Dublin I proceeded to Liverpool to confer with Messrs. Gibbs, Bright Brothers, and Co., on a proposal I had made to them to send out the "Great Britain" in March, with emigrants, direct to New Zealand. This really was a counter-proposal to the one they had submitted to me—namely, to take out emigrants to New Zealand *via* Melbourne, transshipping them thence to New Zealand. But to this there were manifest and insuperable objections. They requested me to make them a definite offer on my return from Ireland, promising in the meantime to give the whole matter their most careful consideration, and expressing a great desire to try the experiment, if they could see their way against incurring a serious loss.

I offered to pay them £15 per statute adult; the emigrants to be embarked at Liverpool and landed at Otago (they had previously told me that Otago was the only port to which they could command cargo), and to guarantee a minimum number of 450 adults. The vessel to sail on or about the 20th March.

Messrs. Bright at once intimated that they had since our last interview very carefully gone into the necessary calculations, and were very reluctantly obliged to decline the offer. Instead of having, as they usually had to Melbourne, some seventy saloon passengers, they could not calculate upon more than twenty to New Zealand; the cargo would be inconsiderable; the vessel could carry only a small quantity of railway plant, and was wholly unsuited for the conveyance of locomotives; so that even with 500 emigrants guaranteed to them, they were satisfied that to send the vessel to New Zealand would entail upon them a very heavy loss.

I confess I was disappointed; for had the experiment been tried, and been moderately successful, I have little doubt that a line of auxiliary-screw steamers would have been laid on between Liverpool and Dunedin.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 14.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 20.)
SIR,— 9th January, 1873.

In reference to the Hon. Mr. Sewell's letter of the 30th September last (No. 112), I have the honor to inform you that, for reasons which I will explain in a future communication, I had refrained from taking any action whatever in regard to Mr. Ormond's proposed scheme for the settlement of the confiscated lands on the East and West Coasts of the North Island.

I will only now venture to express a hope that the scheme will never be resuscitated; at any rate, not brought before the public of England.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 15.

Dr. FEATHERSTON, to the Hon. JOHN HALL, Wellington.

SIR,— 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
24th January, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum No. 19, of 23rd November, 1872, to which I shall reply fully by a subsequent mail, though my reply may have already to some extent been anticipated by telegrams.

The Hon. John Hall, Wellington, N.Z.

I have &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 16.

Dr. FEATHERSTON to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 43.)

7 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

24th January, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Memoranda of the Minister of Immigration No. 11, 1872, of 31st October, and No. 14, 1872, without date, with the enclosures referred to in the latter.

1. I observe from the papers forwarded that a very urgent demand exists in many parts of the Colony for female domestic servants. The Government is probably aware that this class is very much in request in this country—the demand being greatly in excess of the supply. The emigration proposals of the Government are advertised very extensively by means of hand and posting bills, and by advertisements in a great number of local papers circulating in agricultural districts, as well as in the principal towns. No effort likely to lead to successful results shall be spared in order to increase the number of female emigrants suited for domestic service. The “Edwin Fox”—to sail early next week—will take about fifty single women.

2. I thank you for the information given respecting Nelson application No. 15, in favour of Peter Sommars. The name as stated in the list which accompanied Memorandum No. 34, is Lomars. The nominee has been communicated with, and will probably proceed by an early vessel.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 17.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 70.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

5th February, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 119, of 16th October, with reference to John Dewey, an emigrant by the ship “Charlotte Gladstone,” to Canterbury, in 1871. The Government has, I fear, been misinformed in this matter, as I gather from your letter that you were under the impression that Dewey is so seriously maimed as to be unable to maintain himself and his family. I have referred to the papers in the case, and I find that the ordinary medical certificate is properly signed, and that the surgeon, Mr. P. J. Cullen, of Dublin, added to his certificate the following note:—

“I think it right to observe that John Dewey has lost three fingers of left hand from a gunshot wound; but as he has wonderful power of arm and remaining finger and thumb, I am of opinion it does not incapacitate him from physical labour.”

I enclose also copy of a letter from Dewey’s employer. You will observe that Dewey has been “in charge of nine horses and vans,” and that he is described by his employer as “a good agricultural labourer,” and “a most deserving person to receive assistance from the Government.” I trust this explanation will be satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Mr. B. FAWCETT to the AGENT-GENERAL.

SIR,—

18, 19, and 20, Henry Street, Dublin, 18th September, 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that John Dewey has been employed by me for the last three months, in charge of nine horses and vans, which occupation he thoroughly understands. I consider him also a good agricultural labourer, and a strictly honest sober man, and regret very much his leaving my employment. He is now anxious to join some relations in New Zealand, and I believe him to be a most deserving person to receive assistance from the Emigration Commissioners; and he and his family have my best wishes in their intended journey.

BENJ. FAWCETT.

No. 18.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 85.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

6th January, 1873.

I have the honor earnestly to request that I may be kept advised by telegram of the arrival of the emigrant vessels.

Long before a vessel can possibly have arrived at its destination, numerous inquiries are addressed to this office from relatives and friends of the emigrants, many of whom intimate their intention to follow them as soon as they hear of their safe arrival.

American emigration agents have been in the habit during the past year of circulating, especially in Scotland, reports accompanied by the most circumstantial details of the wreck of vessels bound for New Zealand with the loss of all on board. These rumours spread like wildfire, and are only too readily believed. It is impossible to exaggerate the deterring influence they exercise upon emigration, if they are allowed to remain uncontradicted for any length of time.

I brought this matter under your notice in my telegram of the 24th ult., but from no notice having been taken of my request, I apprehend that it has either been overlooked or its importance not recognized.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 19.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 151.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

18th March, 1873.

SIR,—

In the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of 23rd November last (No. 19,) 1872, I am requested to furnish the Government with "the names of all officers employed in my Department, the terms of their engagement, their salaries or other remuneration for services rendered."

I therefore do myself the honor to submit, for your information, the following statement of particulars; and in order to afford the Government the most complete information on the subject, and to show to what extent I am responsible for the present arrangements, and for the expenditure of the Agent-General's Department, I beg to submit the following Schedules, viz. :—

SCHEDULE A—Showing the names of all Officers in the Service of the General or Provincial Governments at the time of my arrival, and of the Officers subsequently appointed by myself, with the amount of Salary in each case.

John Morrison, Colonial Agent, £600.

James Johnstone, Clerk, £200.

Thomas Shortt, Clerk, £150.

Mr. Auld, Mr. Andrew, and Clerks, Otago Home Agency, moiety of expense of agency, about £400.

C. R. Carter, £300, and 20s. per diem when travelling.

W. G. McKellar, Accountant, £400.

A. O. Ottywell, Agent for Canterbury, £400.

Wm. Johnson, Clerk, £80.

Ed. R. Lison, Clerk, £50.

Message Boy, £20.

It will at once be seen that all the officers above enumerated, with the exception of Mr. Carter and Mr. McKellar, the junior clerk and message boy, were in the service either of the General or Provincial Governments on my assumption of the office of Agent-General; and it will be in the recollection of the Government that I was instructed by the Colonial Secretary's letter of 8th June, 1871, No. 2, to take over the existing staffs, in doing which I made such alterations in the salaries as appeared to me necessary under the altered circumstances.

Mr. Morrison having declined the alternative offer of the Government to accept the post of Shipping Agent, I paid him the sum of £600, in accordance with my instructions, as compensation for the abolition of his office. It appeared to me, however, expedient to retain Mr. Morrison's services for some time longer, as a temporary arrangement, and in the adoption of this course I have already been informed of the approval of the Government. (See Hon. Mr. Gisborne's letter, No. 4, of 18th January, 1872.)

Mr. Morrison having intimated to me that, in accordance with his repeatedly expressed desire, he will retire from the service of the Government at the end of the present month, the charge under this head will wholly cease at that date.

As regards the Otago Home Agency, I have simply to remark, that shortly after my arrival I agreed, at the suggestion of Mr. Auld, to pay whatever proportion of expenses of that Agency he might consider fairly due from the General Government, and that, in pursuance of this agreement, I have paid the amount claimed by Mr. Auld up to the present date.

Mr. Ottywell, as the Government is aware, had been for some time Agent for the Province of Canterbury, and was strongly recommended to me by the present Superintendent of that Province; and I must say that in doing so he has placed at my disposal the services of a very valuable officer.

With respect to Mr. Carter, I may explain that the duties of this officer have been to assist Mr. Ottywell in the general conduct of emigration, especially in the despatching of ships; to visit the districts in which strikes have taken place, with a view of promoting emigration; to inspect and pass all emigrants proposed by the agent of the Messrs. Brogden; to give lectures, and afford information to intending emigrants in all the places he visits; and to attend to the printing work of my Department.

In the next place I have the honor to submit—

SCHEDULE B—Showing the names of all Officers appointed by or in pursuance of instructions from the General Government, with the rate of remuneration in each case.

Mr. B. E. Friberg, 18s. per diem, and capitation allowance of 10s. per adult emigrant, with passage to and from New Zealand. (£120.)

Rev. Peter Barclay (appointed on the recommendation of Hon. J. D. Ormond), £250 per annum, and travelling allowance at the rate of 20s. per diem.

Mr. W. L. Buller, £400 per annum.

Mr. Thomas Birch, £350 salary, with £350 travelling allowance.

Mr. James Seaton, £350 salary, with £350 travelling allowance.

Mr. H. W. Farnall, £350 salary, with £350 travelling allowance.

Mr. Mason, £400.

As you will find from the correspondence, Mr. Friberg was sent home for the express purpose of acting as Emigration Agent in Scandinavia. But the laws of Norway and Sweden prohibited him from acting in that capacity without his giving security to a large amount (see my letter No. 188, of 22nd March, 1872); and the object of his mission having thus been frustrated, Mr. Friberg returned to New Zealand on the 31st May, 1872, in charge of the emigrants on board the ship "Hovding," from Christiania.

On the occasion of my assuming office as Agent-General, the Government appointed Mr. Walter Buller (who had obtained eighteen months' leave of absence to visit England) as my Acting-Secretary

with a salary of £400 a year (in addition to his half-pay as Resident Magistrate), and commissioned him to collect information on various branches of Colonial Industry, and report through my office. As the Government is aware, the term of Mr. Buller's engagement ceased on the 31st December last, although he has obtained an extension of his leave of absence for the express purpose of enabling him to complete his work on Ornithology.

With regard to the remuneration given to Messrs. Birch and Seaton, I have the honor to state that it was only in consequence of their distinct and repeated assurances that they had been promised by the Government a salary of at least £350 a year, and a travelling allowance of 20s. per diem for every day in the year, that I very reluctantly agreed to pay them the salary named above, and travelling allowance of £350 a year in addition. Mr. Farnall having been sent home under the same instructions, I had no alternative but to concede to him the same terms as regard salary and allowances.

It will be seen from the above Schedules and remarks that the total amount of expenses of the Agent-General's Department, as enumerated in Schedules A and B, is £6,300, and that of this amount a sum of £3,700 has been incurred by the General Government without any reference to myself by the creation of offices in which I had no voice, and which in my judgment were, in the majority of cases, wholly unnecessary. But after receiving the reports of some of these officers which have already been forwarded to the Colony, the Government will be in a position to decide whether the expenditure under this head should be continued.

The Rev. Mr. Barclay, whose appointment (on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Ormond) I fully approved of, has rendered me very essential aid by writing a pamphlet (Notes on New Zealand) containing the most recent information about the Colony in a readable form, for the use of intending emigrants. This pamphlet has already been translated into Gaelic, and is now being translated into German, for extensive distribution on the occasion of the forthcoming Vienna Exhibition.

Considering the present extent of the ordinary financial business of the Department (amounting to little short of half a million per annum), and its probable increase in the future, I have found it necessary to appoint an Accountant (Mr. McKellar), at a salary of £400 a year, to take special charge of that work.

In compliance with the instructions of the Government, I have appointed a Shipping Agent, Mr. Smith, at a salary of £300 per annum. I may mention that Mr. Smith has been some nineteen years in the service of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, and brings the highest possible credentials from them.

I beg now to submit for the information of the Government—

SCHEDULE C—Showing the number of Officers required for the proper conduct of my Department, with their respective Salaries.

Agent-General's Office and Public Works Department.

	£	s.	d.
Private and Confidential Secretary	400	0	0
Accountant	400	0	0
Two Clerks	{ 200	0	0
	{ 150	0	0

Emigration Department.

Mr. Ottywell	400	0	0
Mr. Carter	*300	0	0
Mr. Smith, Shipping Agent	*300	0	0
Mr. Johnston	200	0	0
Mr. Shortt	150	0	0
Mr. Johnson	80	0	0
Mr. Lison	50	0	0
Messenger	50	0	0

Total 2,680 0 0

I have only to add, that if the business in the Political, Public Works, and Emigration branches of my Department continues to increase as it has done ever since my arrival in England, the staff now recommended, will be in a short time wholly inadequate to the efficient discharge of my duties.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 20.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 149.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SIR,—

19th March, 1873.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum No. 19, of 23rd November last, in which he reminds me "that no return has yet been received of the names, locality, and status of the 120 local agents mentioned in my letter of the 4th April, 1872," I have the honor to express my regret at the delay in supplying the information required.

You will find that in a return furnished to you on the 4th October, 1872, the names and localities of the 120 local agents were given; and I now have the honor to forward to you a return

* And 20s. per diem when travelling.

of the names, localities, and ordinary occupations of the whole of the local emigration agents at present employed in the service of the Government.

I take this opportunity of saying that from the extensive correspondence which I receive every day from the local agents, I am satisfied that they are men not only of superior education but entirely trustworthy. During the whole period of their employment I have never had any reason to complain of the class of emigrants selected by them, nor, so far as I am aware, has a complaint of any kind been preferred against them by a single emigrant.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 20.

LOCAL AGENTS appointed by the AGENT-GENERAL.

England and Wales.

- Archer, W. R., Emigration Agent, Clothier and Outfitter, 69, Regent Street, Leamington, Warwickshire.
 Axford, John, Insurance Agent, 10, Alpha Road, Slough.
 Brockelbank, J., Ship Broker and Insurance Agent, 207, Borage Road, Plumstead, Kent.
 Brown, J. R., Station Master, Railway Station, Burslem, Staffordshire.
 Brame, S., Manufacturing Goldsmith and Emigration Agent, 18, Northampton Street, Birmingham.
 Botterell, T., Grocer, Fore Street, Liskeard, Cornwall.
 Best, E. H., Shipping and Insurance Agent, Bridport, Dorsetshire.
 Chittenden, John, Auctioneer, Shipping and Insurance Agent, 82, High Street, Ashford, Kent.
 Cheal, John, Appraiser, Estate, Insurance, Shipping and Emigration Agent, Reigate, Surrey.
 Cook, Robert H., Linkinhorne, Callington, Cornwall.
 Davis, H. H., Passage Broker, Emigration Agent, and Schoolmaster, Trurovean Terrace, Truro, Cornwall.
 Dixon, Lionel, Shipping Agent, 52, King William Street, City.
 Day, B. G., Importer and Commission Merchant, St. Nicholas Street, Worcester, Worcestershire.
 Dalton, William, Bookseller and Shipping Agent, 98, Walmgate, York.
 Dorant, A., Auctioneer, St. Albans, Hertfordshire.
 Day and Son, W., Auctioneer and Estate Agents, 23, High Street, Maidstone, Kent.
 Edwards, E., Steam Shipping Agent and Grocer, Rolfe Street, Smethwich, Staffordshire.
 Evans, J. L., Auctioneer, Valuer, and General Agent, Sutherland Road, Longton, Preston, Lancashire.
 Evans, D., Caersws, Montgomeryshire.
 Edwards and Co., William, General Emigration Agent, 52, Norfolk Street, Sheffield.
 Flaxman, J. L., Chairman Labourers' Eastern Counties Union, Bath House, Fakenham, Norfolk.
 Forge, R. W., Auctioneer and Estate Agent, Teddington, S.W.
 Gardener, G., Printer and Emigration Agent, 66, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 Hayward, W. H., Emigration and Passenger Agent, 18, Union Passage, Birmingham, Warwickshire.
 Hellard, R., Ironmonger and Emigration Agent, 24, North Street, Taunton, Somersetshire.
 Hetherington, R. W., Stationer, Agent, and Newspaper Proprietor, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
 Jackson, G. R., Stationer and Publisher of the *Driffeld Times*, Driffeld.
 Knight, E. C., Manager of a Plumbing Business and Insurance Agent, Tring, Hertfordshire.
 Morris, Wm., Proprietor of the *Advertiser*, Advertiser Office, Swindon, Wiltshire.
 Mullett, Samuel, retired Farmer, Chevallier Street, Ipswich.
 Newton, Henry, Printer, Stationer and Shipping Agent, 23, Park Lane, Leeds, Yorkshire.
 Nicholson, W. W., Accountant and Emigration Agent, Colesford, Gloucestershire.
 Potts, James, Passage Broker and Emigration Agent, Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 Paul, Alexander, 3, Church Street, Oldham, Manchester.
 Pascoe, Edward, Seed, Potato, and Manure Merchant, Savings Bank Buildings, Penzance, Cornwall.
 Phillips, R., Book-keeper and Emigration Agent, Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorkshire.
 Pritchard, C. E., 35, Queen's Road, Brighton.
 Presswell, William J., Agent for *Western Mail* and Emigration Agent, 1, Castle Street, Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales.
 Partridge, E. J., Bookseller, 58, Broad Street, Ludlow, Salop.
 Randell, J. H., General Accountant and Insurance Agent, 8, Lansdowne, Stroud, Gloucestershire.
 Raistrick, John, Steamship Agent, 4, Tangier Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland.
 Spencer, G. S. Clergyman, Stamp Office, Wotton-under-Edge.
 Southcott, Edward, Emigration and Insurance Agent and Accountant, 30, Magdalen Street, Exeter, Devonshire.
 Stonier, George, Manchester.
 Steele, Thomas, Shipping Broker, Accountant, and Estate Agent, Church Gate, Low Pavement, Nottingham.
 Snape, W. C., 3, Market Street, Torquay, Devon.
 Turner, E. M., Steamship Agent, Dartmouth.
 Tonkin, J. S., Emigration and General Agent, Lanner, Redruth, Cornwall.
 Vickers, John, Emigration Agent, 27, Newlands, Northampton.
 Vicary, A. B., Insurance, Newspaper, and Passenger Agent, 2, Wollaston Villas, Dorchester.
 Wood, J., Printer and Publisher, Wimborne, Dorsetshire.
 Westall, George, Accountant, Greyfriars Road, Reading.
 Youngman, Harold, Post Office, Norwich.

NOTE.—Where no occupation is given, the Local Agents have been specially written to, but have not yet furnished the required information.

Scotland.

Alexander, T., Ironmonger, and Emigration Agent for New Zealand, Kirkintilloch.
 Brown, Quinten, Callander.
 Brown, P. Stuart, Bathgate.
 Buchanan, John, Inverary.
 Brown, A., Oban.
 Brims, William, Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent, Wick.
 Batchelor and Maconnachie, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Montrose.
 Brown and Murray, Writers, Stonehaven.
 Bisset, John, Bank Accountant, Inch, Aberdeenshire.
 Consland, Wm., and Son, Merchants, Denny.
 Crawford, John T., Bookseller, &c., 39, King Street, Stirling.
 Connel, Henry, High Street, Kirkcaldy.
 Crawford, John, Ironmonger, Alloa.
 Currie, Daniel, Agent for the West Highland Steam Packet Company, Ardrishaig.
 Cook, John, Ship Insurance Broker, and General Agent, 48, Marischal Street, Aberdeen.
 Dunlop, Patrick, Agent, Kilmarnock.
 Easton, A. and W., Booksellers and Publishers, 8, High Street, Jedburgh.
 Fenton, John, Merchant, Auchterarder.
 Fleming, P., General Shipping and Emigration Agent, 41, Reform Street, Dundee.
 Forbes, John Gilbert, Merchant, 47, Waterloo Street, Glasgow.
 Gray, George, jun., 2, Charlotte Street, Perth.
 Grant and Co., Coach Proprietors and Shipping Passenger Brokers, 17, Union Street, Inverness.
 Grant, James, Ballifurd, Grantown.
 Gordon, Alexander, Auctioneer, Nairn.
 Hay, David, Grocer, Thornhill.
 Hutton, William, jun., Hotel Keeper, Railway Hotel, Falkirk.
 Herald, John, Agricultural and General Agent, also House Factor, High Street, Arbroath.
 Henderson, James C., Chemist, Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire.
 Hay, William, junr., Chemist, Alford, Aberdeenshire.
 Johnston, John, Solicitor, Kirkeudbright.
 Kerr, Samuel, Ironmonger, Beith.
 Kerr, John, Manager of a Shipping Company, Anstruther.
 Kelman, James, Keith.
 Lloyd, William, Commission Agent, 32, Whitesands, Dumfries, Biggar.
 Lochart, David, Biggar.
 Marshall, James, Sheriff Officer and House Factor, Church Street, Dumbarton.
 Manson, John, Town Clerk, and Clerk to the Commissioners of Peace, Lerwick, Bracefield, Lerwick.
 Martin, William, Cross, Forfar.
 McDougal, F., Agent, Plockton, Lochalsh.
 Macrae, Jun., Post Office, nominated by the Right Hon. Sir John Stuart, Loch Carron, Ross-shire.
 Macdonald, Alexander, Banker and Solicitor, Portree, Isle of Skye.
 Munro, James, Factor for Sir James Mathieson, Bart., also Agent for Lloyds, Ullapool, Ross-shire.
 Miller, Dr., M.D., nominated by Sir James Mathieson, Bart., Stornoway.
 Macrae, Dr., M.D., nominated by Sir James Mathieson, Bart., Stornoway.
 Morrison, Alexander, Grain Merchant, Airdrie.
 Minnie, Adam, Inspector of Poor, Golspie.
 Moffat, J. L., Kingussie.
 Michie, Shipping Agent, Grain, Manure, and Commission Merchant, Turriff.
 McKenna, John, Post Office, Girvan.
 McGeachem, Wm., jun., Ironmonger, Old Cumnock.
 Mackie, James, 5, Holmes Street, Kilmarnock, Hamilton.
 McCartney, Painter, Stranraer.
 McDougal, M., Grocer and Wine Merchant, Lockerbie.
 McCulloch, George, Bookseller and Stationer, Crieff.
 McKenzie, John, Auctioneer, Elgin.
 McDonald, James, Steam Packet Office, Tobermory.
 McCalman, A., Agent for the Union Bank of Scotland, Tarbert.
 McNaughton, Alexander, Banker, Pitlochrie.
 Marshall, James, Stewart Street, Carlisle.
 Munro, James, Chemist, Invercrurie, Aberdeenshire.
 Peace, Printer and Publisher, Kirkwall.
 Ronce, R. M., Chemist, Druggist, and Insurance Agent, Langholm.
 Ritchie, Robert, Ironmonger and General Merchant, Cupar Angus.
 Roxburgh, Robert, Kinross.
 Robertson, George, Blairgowrie.
 Robertson, Charles, M.D., formerly Medical Officer, now a Farmer, nominated by Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., Auchtercairn, Gairloch, Dingwall.
 Steele, Thomas, South Quay, Ayr.
 Swan, John, Merchant, Annan.
 Steedman, John, Chief Clerk in Post Office, Dunfermline.
 Stewart, W. and C., Storekeepers, Dingwall.
 Shiras, John, Taine.
 Scot, John, Bridge Street, Dunkeld.
 Taylor, William, Seedsman, Cupar-Fife.

Wilson, John, St. Andrews.
 Watson, Jas., Factor to A. Matheson, Esq., Lochalsh.
 Watt, Thomas, Chemist, Post Office, Kintore, N.B.
 Young, John, High Street, Moffat.
 Yellowlees, Alexander, General Ironmonger, Grocer, and Shipping Agent, Galashiels.

NOTE.—Where no occupation is given the Local Agents have been specially written to, but have not yet furnished the required information.

Ireland.

Armstrong, W. S., Draper and Emigration Agent, Ballybofey, County Donegal.
 Allen, David, Moneymore, County Tyrone.
 Beattie, Rev. R., Clergyman, The Manse, Convoys, County Donegal.
 Brownlee, Thomas, Postmaster, Science Teacher, and Organist, Killylea, County Armagh.
 Berry, Ambrose, Newtown, Limavady, County Derry.
 Cochran, James, General Grocer, Provision Merchant, and Postmaster, Derrygonnelly, County Fermanagh.
 Davidson, James, Derwock, Ballymoney, County Antrim.
 Dillon, P., Stamp Distributor and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, Castlerea, County Roscommon.
 Fynn, James, Grocer and General Emigration Agent, 2, Victoria Place and William Street, Galway.
 Foye, George, Agent to Staffordshire Fire Office and Sub-editor to newspaper, Lurgan, County Down.
 Graham, Samuel, Provision Merchant and Passenger Broker, Lisburne, County Antrim.
 Grey, George, jun., Ship Broker, Emigration Agent and Ship Chandler, 45, Merchant Quay, Newry.
 Hinton, John, Auctioneer, Wexford.
 Irwin, Joseph, Hotel Keeper and Proprietor, also General Emigration and Insurance Agent, Kilrea, Londonderry.
 Kane, W. L., Schoolmaster and Emigration Agent, Cookstown, County Tyrone.
 King, John Mc., Grocer and Provision Merchant Main Street, Keady.
 Kean, John, Saddler and Shipping Agent, Newtown, Hamilton, County Armagh.
 Lytle, J., Hall Street, Maghera, County Londonderry.
 Leslie, H. Ship and Passenger Agent, 32, Eden Quay, Dublin.
 Lee, James, Shipping Agent, Soran, Ballinallee, County Longford.
 Little and McCulloch, Ballina.
 McCulloch, Patrick, Grocer, Anne Street, Dungannon, County Tyrone.
 McGenity, B., Post Office, Castle Blaney, Monaghan.
 Morrison, Wm., Grocer, Magherafelt, County Derry.
 McManus and Son, Connor, Contractors and Emigration Agents, Carlingford, County Louth.
 Macaulay, William, Main Street, Hillsboro', County Down.
 McCarthy, Guana Merchant and extensive Farmer, Castletown, Conyers, County Limerick.
 Munro, William, Shipping Agent, 21, South Street, New Ross.
 O'Brien, J., Tea and Spirit Merchant, Parsonstown.
 Patten, Joseph, Alder, N.S. Straid, Ballynure, County Antrim.
 Parkinson, F. C., Insurance Agent, Enniskillen, Ireland.
 Russell, John, Builder, Contractor and Agent, Newcastle, County Down.
 Riok, Robert, Station Master, Maguire's Bridge, County Fermanagh.
 Sinnamon, D'Arcy, Esq., Private Gentleman and acting as Colonial Government Emigration Agent, Wentworth House, Portadown.
 Stewart, —, Secretary to Harbour Board, &c., &c., Londonderry, County Londonderry.
 Simpson, Thos., Shipping and Insurance Agent, Ballymena, County Antrim.
 Sloan, John, Merchant and Commission Agent, Aughnacloy, County Tyrone.
 Storey, John, Land Agent and Secretary to the Poor Law Board and Gas Company, Letterkenny, County Donegal.
 Stewart, George Vesey, Esq., J.P., Estate Agent and Fire and Life Assurance Agent, Lisbeg, Ballygawley, County Tyrone.
 Turbit, R. T., General Agent, also Insurance and Emigration Agent, Main Street, Strabane.
 Thompson, Joseph, China and Provision Merchant and General Emigration Agent, Derrylin, County Fermanagh.
 Williams, J., General Grocer, Sub-Postmaster and Emigration Agent, Newtown, Cunningham, Derry.
 Weir, H., Shipping Agent, St. John's Place, Larne, County Antrim.
 Weir, David, Grocer, Hardware Merchant, and Insurance Agent, 2, Castle Street, Antrim.
 Walters and Son, G., Auctioneers and Valuers, Mart, Richmond Street, Londonderry.
 Walker, James, Clerk to Mr. H. W. Farnall, 2½, Corporation Street, Belfast.

NOTE.—Where no occupation is given the Local Agents have been specially written to, but have not yet furnished the required information.

TOWNS IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, IN WHICH AGENTS HAVE BEEN APPOINTED.

England and Wales.

Ashford, Birmingham (2), Bridport, Brighton (2), Burslem, Caersws, Colesford, Callington, Dartmouth, Dorchester, Driffild, Exeter, Fakenham, Hull, Ipswich, Leamington, Leeds, Liskeard, London, Longton, Ludlow, Maidstone, Manchester, Merthyr Tydfil, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northampton, Nottingham, Norwich, Oldham, Penzance, Plumstead, Reading, Redruth, Reigate, Slough, Smethwick, St. Albans, Stroud, Swindon, Sheffield, Taunton, Teddington, Tring, Truro, Torquay, Uxbridge, Whitehaven, Wimborne, Wotton-under-Edge, Worcester, York.

Scotland.

Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alford, Alloa, Annan, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ardrishaig, Auchtercairn, Auchterarder, Ayr, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Beith, Callander, Carluke, Crieff, Cross, Cupar-Angus, Cupar-Fife, Denny, Dingwall, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Dundee, Elgin, Falkirk, Galashiels, Girvan, Golspie, Glasgow, Granton, Hamilton, Inch, Inverary, Invercurie, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kilmarnock, Kinross, Kintore, Kingussie, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcudbright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Keith, Langholm, Loch Alsh, Loch Carron, Lockerbie, Lerwick, Moffat, Montrose, Nairn, Oban, Old Cumnock, Old Meldrum, Portree, Perth, Pitlochrie, Plockton, St. Andrews, Stirling, Stonehaven (2), Stornoway, Stranraer, Tain, Tobermory, Tarbert, Thornhill, Turriff, Ullapool, Wick.

Ireland.

Antrim, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinalree, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Belfast, Ballybofey, Carlingford, Castle Blaney, Castlereagh, Castletown, Convoy, Cookstown, Derrygonnelly, Derrylin, Dublin, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Galway, Hillsboro', Keady, Killylea; Kilrea, Larne; Letterkenny, Lisbeg (Ballygawley), Lisburne, Londonderry (2), Lurgan, Larne, Maghera, Maguire's Bridge, Moneymore, Newcastle, Newry, Newtown (Limavady), Newtown (Hamilton), New Ross, New Town, Parsonstown, Portadown, Strabane, Straid, Magherafelt, Wexford.

SUMMARY.

					Number of Agents.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	53
Scotland	...	...	...	...	78
Ireland	...	...	...	...	46
Total	...	...	...	...	177

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR BY ORDER OF THE AGENT-GENERAL.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

England and Wales.

Times, London; Standard, London; Telegraph, London; Daily News, London; Australian and New Zealand Gazette, London; Christian World, London; Dispatch, London; Lloyd's News, London; New Zealand Examiner, London; Railway Service Gazette, London; Weekly Times, London; Gwladgarwr, Aberdare; West Sussex Gazette, Arundel; Reporter, Ashton; Bucks Advertiser, Aylesbury; Bucks Herald, Aylesbury; North Wales Chronicle, Bangor; Express, Bath; Gazette, Bath; Mercury, Bedford; Times, Bedford; Journal, Belper; Advertiser, Berwick; Morning News, Birmingham; Telegraph, Bradford; County Times, Brecon; News, Bridport; Mercury, Bristol; Times and Mirror, Bristol; Advertiser, Buckingham; Free Press, Bury St. Edmund's; Times, Bury (Lancashire); Times, Cardiff; South Wales Daily News, Cardiff; Western Weekly Mail, Cardiff; Western Daily Mail, Cardiff; Journal, Carlisle; Patriot, Carlisle; Journal, Carmarthen; Herald, Carnarvon; Herald Cymraeg, Carnarvon; Essex Herald, Chelmsford; Labourers' Union Chronicle, Cheltenham; Cheshire Observer, Chester; Labourers' Standard, Colchester; Forester, Coleford; Times, Croydon; Mercury, Derby; Reporter, Derby; Gazette, Devizes; Wilts Independent, Devizes; Gazette, Doncaster; Dorset County Chronicle, Dorchester; Telegram, Dorchester; Times, Driffield; Devon Weekly Times, Exeter; Western Times, Exeter; Packet, Falmouth; Chronicle, Gloucester; Journal, Gloucester; Journal, Grantham; Times, Hereford; Mercury, Hertford; Guardian, Hertford; Eastern Morning News, Hull; Journal, Ipswich; Suffolk Chronicle, Ipswich; Gazette, Lancaster; Chronicle, Leamington; Mercury, Leeds; Express, Leeds; Chronicle, Leicester; Journal, Leicester; Chronicle, Lincoln; Journal, Lincoln; Telegraph, Llanidloes; Advertiser, Lynn; Journal, Newcastle; Herald, Northampton; Norfolk Chronicle, Norwich; People's Journal, Norwich; Gazette, Newport Pagnel; Journal, Oxford; Western Daily Mercury, Plymouth; Western Morning News, Plymouth; Hampshire Telegraph, Portsmouth; Berkshire Chronicle, Reading; Mercury, Reading; Times, Redruth; Y. Dywysogaeth, Rhyl; Journal, Salisbury; Wilts County Mirror, Salisbury; Hampshire Independent, Southampton; Hampshire Advertiser, Southampton; Lincoln and Stamford Mercury, Stamford; North Bucks Advertiser, Stony Stratford; North Wilts Herald, Swindon; Advertiser, Swindon; Somerset County Gazette, Taunton; Advertiser, Trowbridge; Marvel, Uxbridge; Journal, Wimborne; Express, Windsor; Yorkshire Gazette, York; Herald, York.

Scotland.

Free Press, Aberdeen; People's Journal, Aberdeen; Journal, Aberdeen; Observer, Annan; East of Fife Record, Anstruther; Guide, Arbroath; Advertiser, Ayr; Journal, Banff; Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser, Castle Douglas; Saturday Press, Dunfermline; Courier, Dumfries; Advertiser, Dundee; People's Journal, Dundee; Scotsman, Edinburgh; Daily Review, Edinburgh; North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh; Courant, Elgin; North British Daily Mail, Glasgow; Weekly Mail, Glasgow; Herald, Glasgow; Penny Post, Glasgow; Times, Invergordon; Advertiser, Inverness; Courier, Inverness; Courier, Kelso; Orkney Herald, Kirkwall; Zetland Times, Lerwick; Review, Montrose; Courier, Perth; Advertiser, Perth; Journal, Stirling; Caithness Courier, Thurso.

Ireland.

Guardian, Armagh; Observer, Ballymena; Newsletter, Belfast; Northern Whig, Belfast; Evening Telegraph, Belfast; Weekly News, Belfast; Ulster Examiner, Belfast; Chronicle, Coleraine;

Express, Galway; Vindicator, Galway; Journal, Londonderry; Standard, Londonderry; Sentinel, Londonderry; Independent, Newtownards; Tyrone Constitution, Omagh; Tyrone Independent, Omagh; King's County Chronicle, Parsonstown.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

England and Wales.

Standard, London; Telegraph, London; Echo, London; Christian World, London; Lloyd's News, London; Weekly Times, London; Gwladgarwr, Aberdare; Bucks Advertiser, Aylesbury; Bucks Herald, Aylesbury; Express, Bath; Gazette, Bath; News, Bridport; Mercury, Bristol; Times and Mirror, Bristol; Advertiser, Buckingham; Times, Cardiff; Western Weekly Mail, Cardiff; Western Daily Mail, Cardiff; South Wales Daily News, Cardiff; Forester, Coleford; Gazette, Devizes; Wilts Independent, Devizes; Dorset County Chronicle, Dorchester; Telegram, Dorchester; Chronicle, Gloucester; Journal, Gloucester; Gazette, Newport Pagnel; Mercury, Reading; Berkshire Chronicle, Reading; Journal, Salisbury; Wilts County Mirror, Salisbury; North Bucks Advertiser, Stony Stratford; North Wilts Herald, Swindon; Advertiser, Swindon; Advertiser, Trowbridge; Marvel, Uxbridge; Journal, Wimborne.

Scotland.

Free Press, Aberdeen; People's Journal, Aberdeen; Journal, Aberdeen; North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh; Scotsman, Edinburgh; Daily Review, Edinburgh; North British Daily Mail, Glasgow; Weekly Mail, Glasgow; Herald, Glasgow; Penny Post, Glasgow.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

Free and Assisted Emigration to New Zealand.

Free and Assisted Passages are granted by the Government of New Zealand as under: To Married Agricultural Labourers, Navvies, Ploughmen, Shepherds, and a few Country Mechanics, on their giving a Promissory Note for £10, payable in the Colony by instalments; or by paying £5 in cash.

Free Passages are given to Single Female Domestic Servants.

Daughters and Sons of twelve years of age and upwards, and going out with their Parents, are taken, the former free of charge, and the latter on payment of £4 in cash, or on giving a promissory note for £6.

Single Men are taken on payment (before Sailing) of the sum of £8; or on payment of £4 in cash, and giving a promissory note for £8.

For terms and conditions apply personally, or by letter, to the Agent-General for New Zealand, 7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

London, March 17, 1873.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

New Zealand.

The Government of New Zealand grant Free Passages to Dairywomen and Domestic Servants. The Emigrants are placed, during the passage, in charge of Matrons, and, on arrival, they are maintained at the Emigration Barracks until they meet with engagements.

Competent Servants can obtain comfortable situations at good wages.

Apply personally or by letter to
January 29th, 1873.

THE AGENT-GENERAL FOR NEW ZEALAND,
7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

SUMMARY.

						No. of Papers.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	105
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	32
Ireland...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Total	...	...	...	...	...	151

The special advertisements appear in 47 newspapers.

No. 21.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 150.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

19th March, 1873.

I have the honor to send, enclosed, copies of the understated printed papers, which are now in course of circulation among the local Emigration Agents and others concerned in the introduction of emigrants to this office, namely:—

1. Papers issued to applicants, &c.,—
 - (1.) Prospectus, with form of application.
 - (2.) Hand-bill.
 - (3.) Posting-bill.

You will observe, on perusing these papers, that the latest instructions of the Government, with reference to the conditions on which applicants for passages are to be accepted have been embodied in the regulations. [See sections 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10.]

Clause 3, offering free passages to single women, was contained in the emigration regulations previously issued; and the Government will have observed that no promissory notes have been lately taken from persons belonging to this class.

I have thought it inexpedient to state in the prospectus that the sums required for ship outfit [See clause 15] will be advanced by the Government, for the following reasons:—

- (1.) Many applicants are able to pay these sums in cash.
- (2.) The experience of the last twelve months has shown that where no money has been deposited, where the applicants have nothing at stake in the proposals made by them, their appearance at the ship on the day of embarkation cannot be depended upon.

To prevent, therefore, loss to the Government arising from change of intention, from caprice or otherwise, on the part of applicants with whom engagements have been made, I have decided to adopt the course indicated. The Government will, however, understand that in the case of eligible applicants who could not otherwise proceed, the cost of ship necessaries will in every such instance be advanced to the emigrant, and will be added to his promissory notes.

2. Emigration Charter Party—

- (1.) Conditions of Contract.
- (2.) Form of Tender of Ship.
- (3.) Advertisement inviting Tenders.

You will notice, after an examination of these documents, that the dietary, the medical comforts, and the space for emigrant's luggage, have all been increased; that the medicines, &c., will be obtained in all cases, from Apothecaries' Company; that additional powers have been given to the Despatching Officer acting for the Government; and that other alterations and additions have been made in pursuance of the instructions of the Government.

With reference to the question of "lay days for disembarkation of emigrants," I find, upon inquiry at the Government Emigration Office, that in the early period of Government emigration fourteen days were allowed for this purpose, but that the Commissioners considered it advisable to reduce the number to seven; and I have accordingly adopted that number in the draft contract forwarded herewith.

The first vessel will embark emigrants in London for Wellington, on the 15th April. The second ship will proceed to Canterbury on the 22nd April, embarking her passengers at Plymouth—arrangements having been made with the owner of the Emigration Depot there for the accommodation of our emigrants by that and subsequent vessels.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure 1 in No. 21.

EMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND, UNDER THE CONDUCT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

APPLICATIONS for Assisted Passages should be addressed to the Agent-General, at 7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., from whom Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained.

FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGES are granted by the Government of New Zealand, until further notice, upon the following conditions:—

I. ASSISTED PASSAGES are granted to Married Agricultural Labourers, Navvies, Shepherds, and Country Mechanics, on their giving Promissory Notes for £10 per adult, payable by instalments in the Colony; or by paying £5 per adult, in cash, before sailing. They must be sober, industrious, of good moral character, of sound mind, free from bodily deformity, in good health, and must be going to the Colony with the intention to work for wages.

II. The Government will not give passages to more than two children between one and twelve years of age in each family; but parents may pay full passage money, viz. £7, for each child in excess of that number. Every person above the age of twelve years is reckoned as an adult; children between one and twelve are reckoned as half an adult; and infants under one year are taken free of charge.

III. SINGLE WOMEN.—FREE PASSAGES are given to Cooks, Housemaids, General Servants, Dairy-maids, &c., who are not under 15 nor over 35 years of age: when accepted they will be required to pay the charge for the ship's outfit—see Clause XV.

IV. DAUGHTERS OF MARRIED COUPLES, of twelve years of age and upwards, receive FREE PASSAGES; and Boys of similar ages, accompanying their parents, will be taken on payment, before sailing, of £4 each in cash, or on giving a promissory note for £6.

V. SINGLE MEN.—As respects single men, the sum to be paid in cash for the full passage will be £8 for each adult. If the applicant cannot give that sum, he may pay £4 in advance, and sign a promissory note for £8.

VI. In filling up the "Form of Application" the Applicant must be careful to furnish all the required particulars. If his application be entertained, he will receive a form containing certain "Certificates," and unless he can obtain proper signatures to these Certificates, he will not be accepted.

VII. No person will be allowed an assisted or free passage unless he (or she) shall have been approved of by the Agent-General. No single man above the age of forty years, and no married man above the age of forty-five will be allowed any assistance. But any person so ineligible on account of age, and going with a family eligible for assistance, may receive a passage on payment of the entire expense incurred in providing it.

VIII. As soon as the intending emigrant shall receive notice that he has been approved of, he must pay the sum he may have undertaken to pay. He will then forthwith receive a "Contract Ticket," naming the ship in which he is to sail, and the time and place at which he is to embark.

IX. The filling up the accompanying "Form of Application" does not, nor does even the signature of the "Certificates," entitle the Applicant to a passage; and he is warned against leaving his employment, or making any preparation for emigrating, before he has received his "Contract Ticket." Replies are not sent when applicants are ineligible.

X. The emigrants are expected to pay their own expenses to the port, and up to the period of embarkation, including Dock dues upon luggage; but in special cases, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Agent-General that the emigrant is an Agricultural Labourer and unable to pay the whole of these expenses, an advance in aid will be made; for the sum so advanced the emigrant will be required to sign a promissory note.

XI. If any false statement or false signature shall be found in the Form of Application, or the Certificates, or if the Applicant shall fail to embark at the time and place required; or if, upon appearing at the place of embarkation, any emigrant shall be found to have any infectious disorder, or any bodily or mental defect, contrary to the statement in the application, such emigrant will not be allowed to embark, and will forfeit any deposit which may have been made on account of his passage money.

XII. The emigrant should state the name of the Province to which he desires to proceed. On receiving this information, the Agent-General will acquaint him with the date of sailing of the next vessel.

SHIP'S REGULATIONS.

XIII. PROVISIONS, &c.—Provisions, medical attendance, cooking, and cooking utensils, are supplied on board without charge to emigrants.

The following is the Dietary Scale for each adult per week. Women receive same rations as men; children between one and twelve years of age, one-half:—

	Beef.	Pork.	Preserved Meat.	Suet.	Butter.	Biscuit.	Flour.	Rice or Oatmeal.	Peas.	Preserved Vegetables.		Onions.	Cheese.	Raisins.	Tea.	Coffee, roasted.	Sugar, raw.	Molasses (W. India).	Water.	
										atoes.										
										Fresh or	Preserv'd									
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	lb.	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Sunday ...	...	...	8	2	...	6	8	4	...	1	½	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	3
Monday ...	8	...	...	...	2	6	8	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	3
Tuesday ...	...	8	...	...	...	6	8	4	½	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3
Wednesday ...	...	...	8	2	...	6	8	4	...	...	...	4	2	4	...	...	4	...	4	3
Thursday ...	8	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3
Friday ...	...	8	...	...	...	6	8	4	½	1	½	4	...	2	...	...	4	...	4	3
Saturday ...	8	...	...	2	2	6	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	3
Weekly Totals ...	24	16	16	6	6	42	56	24	½	2	½	8	8	6	8	1½	2	16	8	21

Mixed Pickles ...	...	...	¼ pint.	Salt ...	...	...	2 oz.
Mustard ...	...	...	½ oz.	Pepper ...	...	...	½ oz.
Lime Juice while in the tropics	6 oz.						

Children between one and four years of age to receive preserved meat instead of salt meat every day, and in addition to the articles to which they are entitled by the above written scale, a quarter of a pint of preserved milk daily, and every alternate day one egg, and 8 oz. of arrowroot or sago weekly. Children under one year 3 pints of water daily; and if above four months old, half a pint of preserved milk daily, and every alternate day one egg; also, 3 oz. preserved soup, 12 oz. biscuit, 4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. sago or arrowroot, 8 oz. flour, 4 oz. rice, and 10 oz. sugar weekly.

XIV. No one will be allowed to embark with a less quantity of clothing for each person than—

<i>For Males.</i>	<i>For Females.</i>	<i>For Children.</i>
6 shirts,	6 chemises,	7 shirts or chemises,
6 pair stockings,	2 warm and strong flannel petti-	4 warm flannel waistcoats,
2 warm flannel or guernsey shirts,	coats,	1 warm cloak or outside coat,
2 pair new shoes,	6 pair of stockings,	6 pair stockings,
2 complete suits strong exterior	2 pair strong shoes,	2 pair strong shoes,
clothing.	2 strong gowns, one of which	2 complete suits of exterior
	must be warm.	clothing.

The clothing need not be new, but it must be serviceable.

XV. OUTFIT, &c.—The requisite mattresses, bedclothes, soap, and utensils, will be provided by the Government at the following rates, which sums must be paid by the emigrants before they can receive their contract ticket, viz.:—

For Single women ...	...	...	Twenty shillings each.
„ Single men ...	...	...	Ditto.
„ Married couples and children ...	...	...	Twenty shillings each adult.

Emigrants must find their own towels.

XVI. The emigrants will be divided into three classes, and berthed in three separate compartments in the ship: 1st, Single men, that is, all unmarried males above twelve years; 2nd, Married couples, with children under twelve years; 3rd, Single women, that is, all unmarried females above twelve years.

The single women will be placed under the superintendence of a Matron.

XVII. LUGGAGE, &c.—All luggage should be distinctly marked in paint with the name of the passenger and the ship; and boxes containing articles which will be required on the voyage should have the word "Wanted" written conspicuously upon them. The whole quantity of luggage for each adult, allowed free of charge, is 15 cubic feet measurement, and this may be either brought on board by the emigrant on the day of embarkation, or forwarded to the Docks previously. Luggage in excess of this quantity will be chargeable with freight at a rate not exceeding 1s. per cubic foot. Notice of the number and sizes of the packages containing such extra luggage, should be sent to the Shipping Agents at least five days before the day of embarkation. Emigrants must present themselves at the ship on the day named for embarkation on the contract ticket. As all boxes are put into the hold of the ship, and those marked "Wanted" can be got at about once a month during the voyage, the emigrant should keep a supply of linen for immediate use in a canvas bag, which he can keep in his berth.

7, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.,
17th March, 1873.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General for New Zealand.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application, nor will any answer be returned to any inquiries until the "Form of Application" is returned to this Office properly filled up and signed.

This "Form of Application" must be torn off from the first Sheet, properly filled in and signed, so as to leave the Printed Address outside, and returned to this Office without delay.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the AGENT-GENERAL for NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

I hereby apply for an assisted [*or a free*] passage to the Province of _____, New Zealand, for myself and the other persons named below; and I hereby declare that the statements contained in this paper are true; that I am of good character, and that I go to the Colony intending to work for wages in my calling; and I hereby pledge myself to conform to the regulations for the voyage, and not to leave the ship until she arrives in _____. [And in consideration of receiving such a passage, I hereby agree to pay the sum of £ _____ in cash, and to sign promissory notes to the amount of £ _____, payable to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.]

I am, Sir,

(Signature.)
(Residence.)
(Date.)

Persons for whom this Application is made.

The Christian and surnames, in full, of the persons on whose behalf this application is made, must be entered here, together with all the other particulars required.

Christian and Surname in full.	Relationship.	Whether Married or Single.	Age.	County where born, and where living lately.	Occupation.	Name, Address, and Occupation of present Employer, and how long employed by him.

If this application be approved, some certificates of character will be forwarded, which must be duly signed before the approval will be finally confirmed.

[The other Enclosures being unimportant are not printed.]

No. 22.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 73.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SIR,—

21st March, 1873.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum No. 32, of 5th December, 1872, I observe that in the case of nominated emigrants who are unable to defray the cost of ship outfit or the expenses incurred in joining the ship, the Government authorize me to dispense with these charges if the circumstances should seem to render that course desirable.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 23.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 259.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SIR,—

21st March, 1873.

Referring to Lands and Immigration Memorandum No. 30, of 5th December, 1872, respecting the frequency with which advertisements appear in the newspapers, under what arrange-

ments as regards cost, how they are inserted, and the cost of advertising for the year 1872, I have the honour to state—

(1.) That I enclose a printed list of newspapers, in the margin of which the number of insertions is given.

(2.) The whole of the advertising is executed by Mr Street, of 32, Cornhill, and the prices, are based on an estimate submitted by that gentleman to me prior to his receiving any orders for the same.

(3.) The cost of advertising for the year 1872 has been as under :—

	£	s.	d.
From January to March
„ April to June
„ July to September
„ October to December
Total...

(4.) At the end of the accompanying list are copies of the ordinary and special advertisements which now appear in the various newspapers herein enumerated.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN WHICH ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR BY ORDER OF THE AGENT-GENERAL,
SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INSERTIONS.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

England and Wales.

Times, London, weekly; Standard, London, twice a week; Telegraph, London, twice a week; Daily News, London, twice a week; Australian and New Zealand Gazette, London, weekly; Christian World, London, weekly; Dispatch, London, weekly; Lloyd's News, London, weekly; New Zealand Examiner, London, weekly; Railway Service Gazette, London, weekly; Weekly Times, London, weekly; Gwladgarwr, Aberdare, weekly; West Sussex Gazette, Arundel, weekly; Reporter, Ashton, weekly; Bucks Advertiser, Aylesbury, weekly; Bucks Herald, Aylesbury, weekly; North Wales Chronicle, Bangor, weekly; Express, Bath, weekly; Gazette, Bath, weekly; Mercury, Bedford, fortnightly; Times, Bedford, fortnightly; Journal, Belper, fortnightly; Advertiser, Berwick, weekly; Morning News, Birmingham, weekly; Telegraph, Bradford, weekly; County Times, Brecon, weekly; News, Bridport, weekly; Mercury, Bristol, fortnightly; Times and Mirror, Bristol, fortnightly; Advertiser, Buckingham, fortnightly; Free Press, Bury St. Edmunds, weekly; Times, Bury (Lancashire), weekly; Times, Cardiff, weekly; South Wales Daily News, Cardiff, weekly; Western Weekly Mail, Cardiff, weekly; Western Daily Mail, Cardiff, weekly; Journal, Carlisle, fortnightly; Patriot, Carlisle, fortnightly; Journal, Carmarthen, weekly; Herald, Carnarvon, weekly; Herald Cymraeg, Carnarvon, weekly; Essex Herald, Chelmsford, weekly; Labourers' Union Chronicle, Cheltenham, weekly; Cheshire Observer, Chester, weekly; Labourers' Standard, Colchester, weekly; Forester, Coleford, weekly; Times, Croydon, weekly; Mercury, Derby, fortnightly; Reporter, Derby, fortnightly; Gazette, Devizes, weekly; Wilts Independent, Devizes, weekly; Gazette, Doncaster, weekly; Dorset County Chronicle, Dorchester, weekly; Telegram, Dorchester, weekly; Times, Driffield, weekly; Devon Weekly Times, Exeter, weekly; Western Times, Exeter, weekly; Packet, Falmouth, weekly; Chronicle, Gloucester, fortnightly; Journal, Gloucester, fortnightly; Journal, Grantham, weekly; Times, Hereford, weekly; Mercury, Hertford, weekly; Guardian, Hertford, weekly; Eastern Morning News, Hull, weekly; Journal, Ipswich, weekly; Suffolk Chronicle, Ipswich, weekly; Gazette, Lancaster, weekly; Chronicle, Leamington, weekly; Mercury, Leeds, weekly; Express, Leeds, weekly; Chronicle, Leicester, fortnightly; Journal, Leicester, fortnightly; Chronicle, Lincoln, weekly; Journal, Lincoln, weekly; Telegraph, Llanidloes, weekly; Advertiser, Lynn, weekly; Journal, Newcastle, weekly; Herald, Northampton, weekly; Norfolk Chronicle, Norwich, weekly; People's Journal, Norwich, weekly; Gazette, Newport Pagnel, weekly; Journal, Oxford, weekly; Western Daily Mercury, Plymouth, weekly; Western Morning News, Plymouth, weekly; Hampshire Telegraph, Portsmouth, fortnightly; Berkshire Chronicle, Reading, fortnightly; Mercury, Reading, fortnightly; Times, Redruth, weekly; Y. Dywysogaeth, Rhyl; Journal, Salisbury, weekly; Wilts County Mirror, Salisbury, weekly; Hampshire Independent, Southampton, fortnightly; Hampshire Advertiser, Southampton, fortnightly; Lincoln and Stamford Mercury, Stamford, weekly; North Bucks Advertiser, Stony Stratford, weekly; North Wilts Herald, Swindon, weekly; Advertiser, Swindon, weekly; Somerset County Gazette, Taunton, weekly; Advertiser, Trowbridge, weekly; Marvel, Uxbridge, weekly; Journal, Wimborne, weekly; Express, Windsor, weekly; Yorkshire Gazette, York, weekly; Herald, York, weekly.

Scotland.

Free Press, Aberdeen, weekly; People's Journal, Aberdeen, weekly; Journal, Aberdeen, weekly; Observer, Annan, weekly; East of Fife Record, Anstruther, weekly; Guide, Arbroath, weekly; Advertiser, Ayr, weekly; Journal, Banff, weekly; Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser, Castle Douglas, weekly; Saturday Press, Dumfermline, weekly; Courier, Dumfries, weekly; Advertiser, Dundee, weekly; People's Journal, Dundee, weekly; Scotsman, Edinburgh, weekly; Daily Review, Edinburgh, weekly; North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh, weekly; Courier, Elgin, weekly; North British Daily Mail, Glasgow, weekly; Weekly Mail, Glasgow, weekly; Herald, Glasgow, weekly; Penny Post, Glasgow, weekly; Times, Invergordon, weekly; Advertiser, Inverness, weekly; Courier, Inverness, weekly; Courier, Kelso, weekly; Orkney Herald, Kirkwall, weekly; Zetland Times, Lerwick, weekly; Review, Montrose, weekly; Courier, Perth, weekly; Advertiser, Perth, weekly; Journal, Stirling, weekly; Caithness Courier, Thurso, weekly.

Ireland.

Guardian, Armagh, weekly; Observer, Ballymena, weekly; Newsletter, Belfast, thrice a week; Northern Whig, Belfast, twice a week; Evening Telegraph, Belfast, daily; Weekly News, Belfast, weekly; Ulster Examiner, Belfast, weekly; Chronicle, Coleraine, weekly; Express, Galway, weekly; Vindicator, Galway, weekly; Journal, Londonderry, weekly; Standard, Londonderry, weekly; Sentinel, Londonderry, weekly; Independent, Newtownards, weekly; Tyrone Constitution, Omagh, weekly; Tyrone Independent, Omagh, weekly; King's County Chronicle, Parsonstown, weekly.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

England and Wales.

Standard, London, twice a week; Telegraph, London, twice a week; Echo, London, twice a week; Christian World, London, weekly; Lloyd's News, London, weekly; Weekly Times, London, weekly; Gwladgarwr, Aberdare, weekly; Bucks Advertiser, Aylesbury, weekly; Bucks Herald, Aylesbury, weekly; Express, Bath, weekly; Gazette, Bath, weekly; News, Bridport, weekly; Mercury, Bristol, weekly; Times and Mirror, Bristol, weekly; Advertiser, Buckingham, weekly; Times, Cardiff, weekly; Western Weekly Mail, Cardiff, weekly; Western Daily Mail, Cardiff, weekly; South Wales Daily News, Cardiff, weekly; Forester, Coleford, weekly; Gazette, Devizes, weekly; Wilts Independent, Devizes, weekly; Dorset County Chronicle, Dorchester, weekly; Telegram, Dorchester, weekly; Chronicle, Gloucester, weekly; Journal, Gloucester, weekly; Gazette, Newport Pagnel, weekly; Mercury, Reading, weekly; Berkshire Chronicle, Reading, weekly; Journal, Salisbury, weekly; Wilts County Mirror, Salisbury, weekly; North Bucks Advertiser, Stony Stratford, weekly; North Wilts Herald, Swindon, weekly; Advertiser, Swindon, weekly; Advertiser, Trowbridge, weekly; Marvel, Uxbridge, weekly; Journal, Wimborne, weekly.

Scotland.

Free Press, Aberdeen, weekly; People's Journal, Aberdeen, weekly; Journal, Aberdeen, weekly; North British Agriculturist, Edinburgh, weekly; Scotsman, Edinburgh, weekly; Daily Review, Edinburgh, weekly; North British Daily Mail, Glasgow, weekly; Weekly Mail, Glasgow, weekly; Herald, Glasgow, weekly; Penny Post, Glasgow, weekly.

No. 24.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 163.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

SIR,—

2st March, 1873.

Referring to my letter of 9th January, 1873, in which I promised to state my reasons for not having taken any action towards giving effect to the Hon. Mr. Ormond's instructions to bring before the English public the scheme of forming settlements on the confiscated lands on the East and West Coasts of the North Island, I have now the honor to state briefly some of the reasons which prevented my adopting that course:—

1. The memorandum of instructions was not accompanied by any maps, plans, or tracings of the proposed settlements.

2. In the absence of some definite information as to the position and quality of the land to be offered, it appeared to me quite hopeless to find purchasers for it in England.

3. The first question an intending emigrant would naturally ask would be, whether the Colonial Government was prepared to place him on the conquered land, and to maintain him in the quiet and undisturbed possession of it—an assurance which I, with my knowledge of the Native character, and of the peculiar circumstances of the Colony, was certainly not prepared to give.

4. It was within my personal knowledge that certain members of Mr. Fox's Ministry were inclined to restore a considerable portion of the confiscated land on the West Coast to the rebel Natives, while other members of the Cabinet were opposed to such a course. And I was further aware that the very suspicion of such an intention on the part of the Government had caused great excitement among the settlers in the West Coast districts, who made no secret of their determination to resist, by force of arms if necessary, the return of the rebel Natives to that part of the country.

5. In order to have sold the lands, I must have delegated my powers in that behalf to local agents in various parts of the United Kingdom, who would in all probability have committed the Government to all manner of impracticable engagements.

6. I could not conceal from myself that the proposal to form settlements on the confiscated lands in question would inevitably have been viewed with disfavour by statesmen and others interested in the progress of the Colony, and that they would have regarded it as likely to prove fatal to the Native policy which they had so cordially approved, and the success of which they had watched with so much interest.

7. I feel equally certain that the influential journals of this country would have condemned the project, and would have raised the old cries, however unjust, of the settlers' greed for land, &c., and the result of the very announcement of the scheme would, I feel persuaded, be almost fatal to the prospects of New Zealand emigration.

Feeling thus strongly on the subject, I was very glad to receive a telegram and despatch from the Hon. Mr. Sewell, requesting me to suspend all action under those instructions; and I base the expression (in my letter of 9th January) of my hope that the scheme would not be resuscitated, partly upon the announcement of the Hon. Mr. Stafford when Premier, "that a very large extent of the confiscated land had been given back, either through the action of the Compensation Court or by special Executive action on the part of the Government," and that "the Government could give no specific answer as to their intentions with regard to the remaining portion of the lands until they knew what claims there were and what promises had been made:" and further, that "he had

encountered the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the position of the confiscated lands, as he found that no one Department knew the whole of the arrangements with respect to them. The Confiscated Lands Department knew something about the lands between Waitotara and Waingongoro, but almost nothing about the lands north of the Waingongoro; while in the Crown Lands Department there were some few records, and in the Native Office a great many minutes and records, respecting the action taken and proposed to be taken by the late Government" (*Hansard*, 1872, page 431); and partly also upon the declaration made by the Hon. Mr. Hall, in the debate on the Rangitikei-Manawatu Crown Grants Bill, that even in the case of lands adjudicated by the Native Lands Court as having been fairly purchased, and over which the Native title had been declared extinguished, "it was not a duty on the part of the Colony to place every purchaser in possession, and if necessary 'in forcible possession' of his land;" that, in fact, "it had been hitherto held, where Natives had sold to Europeans who had got the Native Lands Court to adjudicate upon the title, that the Europeans had this warning from the Colony, 'We do not undertake to place you in possession of land by force of arms.' To do this might not involve the employment of very large armed forces, and the Colony could not undertake to do it." (*Hansard*, 1872, page 920.)

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

No. 25.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 188.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
31st March, 1873.

SIR,—

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum, No. 27, of 27th November, 1872, in which he states that he omitted to inform me that "it is desired that the number [of emigrants during the current year] for each Province should be as follows:—

" Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
" Hawke's Bay	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
" Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
" Marlborough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Canterbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,250
" Otago	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,250
Total statute adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,000"

In reply I have the honor to state that every possible effort will be made to comply with the wishes of the Government. At the same time I beg to point out that the Government is apparently not aware that I do and can exercise little or no control over the distribution of emigration. Applicants for passages invariably specify the Province to which they intend to emigrate. The number of applications in which a particular Province is not mentioned is exceedingly few, and emigrants, having once specified the Province, will go to no other.

I may further state that every now and then there appears to be a run on a particular Province for a time, when another Province suddenly comes to the front, to give place in its turn to some other. On the whole, however, it may be safely asserted that Canterbury has for some years been the first favourite, owing mainly, no doubt, to its having been kept prominently before the public by means of its continuous stream of emigration.

How, then, is the suggestion made by the Government to be carried out? Suppose that 3,250 people apply for passages to Canterbury, and only 2,250 for passages to Otago, what is to be done with the number of applicants for Canterbury in excess of the number ordered by the Government? Are the 1,000 applicants in excess of the number ordered for Canterbury to be told that they can only have passages on condition of their going to Otago or some other Province; or are they to be rejected *in toto*? Suppose, again, that 2,000 eligible emigrants, complying with all the regulations, apply for passages to Auckland and Hawke's Bay respectively; are they to be told by the Agent-General that the Government has only authorized the introduction of 800 to Auckland and 600 to Hawke's Bay? Of course, such is not the intention of the Government.

And, after all, with the present power of absorbing labour possessed by each Province, it appears to me, comparatively speaking, immaterial at what port the immigrants are landed; for labour, like any other marketable commodity, will be sure to find its way to the best market; and Government can no more prevent a migration of immigrants from one Province to another which presents greater attractions, than it can prevent a sudden rush to a newly-discovered and promising gold field.

During the last year I was enabled to relieve the inequalities in the distribution of emigration as between the North and South Islands, by sending the ships "Friedeborg" and "Palmerston" with Germans and Scandinavians to Canterbury and Otago. But I feel certain that in future the Germans and Scandinavians will themselves select the particular Province in which their friends are already located. I scarcely would have alluded to this point, had it not been that the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse, in a telegram received on 12th November, referring to a suggestion made to the same effect by the Hon. Mr. Gisborne, in his Memorandum No. 115, of 4th September, 1872, intimated to me that this suggestion must now be regarded as an absolute instruction.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 26.

The AGTNT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 207.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
7th April, 1873.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Government, a copy of my correspondence relative to the emigrant ship "Edwin Fox," which was towed into Brest in a disabled condition, and put under repair in the Government Dockyard.

I need hardly express a hope that the Government will, with the least possible delay, convey their thanks in due form to the Imperial Government to the French Government, and to Her Majesty's Consul at Brest, for the valuable services rendered to the Colony on this occasion.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon the Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 26.

TELEGRAM received by SHAW, SAVILLE, and Co., from Brest.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON, of the "Edwin Fox," arrived here this morning in tow of steamer "Copernicus." Main-deck swept, cabin gutted, lost four boats, pumps, main-deck house, sails. Doctor and one seaman killed, others injured. Wire instructions from Liverpool. Strong head winds; made for Falmouth; hawsers parted.

The ship and emigrants are at Brest.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Captain.

Enclosure 2 in No. 26.

Dr. FEATHERSTON to Mr. HERBERT.

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W., 10th February, 1873.

SIR,—

One of our emigrant ships has come to grief in the Bay of Biscay, and has been towed into Brest. I am sending Mr. Smith over, formerly one of the officers of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, to take charge of the emigrants. Will you kindly move the Foreign Office to telegraph to the British Consul to render him any assistance in his power? The matter is urgent.

Yours faithfully,

I. E. FEATHERSTON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 26.

Dr. FEATHERSTON to Dr. M. M. H. WELBY.

10th February, 1873.

SIR,—

Mr. E. A. Smith, the holder of this letter, has been appointed to superintend the arrangements of the passengers engaged to proceed on the ship "Edwin Fox," which vessel is now lying in Brest Harbour, and I have to request that you will place yourself under his directions.

I have, &c.,

Dr. Montagu M. H. Welby,
Surgeon Superintendent, ship "Edwin Fox."I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

Enclosure 4 in No. 26.

10th February, 1873.

I HEREBY authorize Mr. E. A. Smith to act on my behalf in all matters connected with the emigrants and ship "Edwin Fox," now lying in Brest.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General for New Zealand.

Enclosure 5 in No. 26.

Mr. HERBERT to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

Colonial Office, 10th February, 1873.

SIR,—

I will send at once to the Foreign Office to request by telegraph that the Consul at Brest may be desired to render any assistance he can to the officer whom you are sending to look after your disabled emigrant ship.

Dr. Featherston.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. N. HERBERT.

Enclosure 6 in No. 26.

Mr. HOLLAND to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

Downing Street, 11th February, 1873.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a letter has been received from the Foreign Office, stating that H.M. Consul at Brest

was yesterday instructed by telegram to afford Mr. Smith every proper assistance in making arrangements for the emigrants on board the vessel bound to New Zealand, which has been towed into Brest disabled.

The Agent-General for New Zealand.

I am, &c.,
H. J. HOLLAND

Enclosure 7 in No. 26.

Lord LYONS to Earl GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—

Paris, February 15th, 1873.

I have the honor to forward herewith to your Lordship two Despatches which have been addressed to you by Mr. Rainals, H.M. Consul at Brest, respecting the damaged emigrant ship "Edwin Fox," and which have come to me to-day under Flying Seal.

I should be glad to be enabled to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, not only to the Préfet Maritime at Brest, but also the Departments of Foreign Affairs and of the Marine at Paris. Great promptitude and good-will have been shown by both these Departments in the case.

The Earl Granville, K.G.

I have, &c.,
LYONS.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure 7 in No. 26.

Consul RAINALS to Earl GRANVILLE.

(No. 3.)

MY LORD,—

British Consulate, Brest, 13th February, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of the 10th instant, thus worded:—

"Monday.—Afford Mr. B. Smith every proper assistance for the emigrants (on) board the vessel bound to New Zealand, with (which) has been towed into Brest disabled."

This gentleman arrived here to-day as the representative of the Agent-General of New Zealand; and, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I shall not fail to render him every proper assistance in my power.

The Earl Granville, K.G.

I have, &c.,
H. RAINALS.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure 7 in No. 26.

Consul RAINALS to Earl GRANVILLE.

(No. 4.)

MY LORD,—

British Consulate, Brest, 13th February, 1873.

I have the honor to transmit herewith to your Lordship, under flying seal, a Despatch for the Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade, relative to the emigrant ship "Edwin Fox," now here, undergoing repairs.

And I have the honor to report to your Lordship that, on the arrival of this vessel, considering it impossible to have her repaired by the ship-builders here, I applied to the Préfet Maritime for permission for her to enter the Government Arsenal, for the purpose of repairs. He at once caused a survey to be taken on board, and telegraphed to the French Admiralty for authority to comply with my request. The reply, however, was to the effect that she could only be temporarily repaired, in order to enable her to proceed to some other port to complete such repairs.

I represented to the Préfet Maritime that it was out of the power of the commercial ship-builders here to repair the "Edwin Fox," as the harbour was too full of ships in distress,—amongst them, five British vessels; and that the builders were unable to comply with the requirements of these vessels; adding, that if the "Edwin Fox" was only temporarily repaired at Brest, she would in all probability be ordered to a British port to complete her repairs, and thus French commercial interests would rather suffer than otherwise.

Baron Didelôt, the Préfet Maritime, entirely agreeing with me, I proposed to communicate with Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris on the subject, which he encouraged me to do. Since then I have been in frequent communication, by telegraph and by despatches, with His Excellency Lord Lyons, and the Préfet Maritime has had in similar correspondence with the French Admiralty, Paris, until yesterday, when I received a letter from Baron Didelôt, informing me that the repairs of the "Edwin Fox" would now be completed, so as to enable her to proceed on her voyage to New Zealand.

I consider that the owners of this vessel, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, Sewell, and Co., of London, and all interested in her, are deeply indebted to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and to Baron Didelôt, the Préfet Maritime, for without their prompt and energetic interference, I am afraid the permission to repair the "Edwin Fox" so as to enable her to proceed to New Zealand would not have been granted, or that at least considerable delay would have been incurred.

I have already personally thanked Baron Didelôt, but it would be gratifying to me if your Lordship would authorize me to offer the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Préfet Maritime for the courtesy and consideration shown by him in this matter; the more so, as though Her Majesty's Government are probably not directly interested in the voyage of the "Edwin Fox," yet, from a statement made to me to-day by Mr. Smith, now the representative here of the Agent-General of New Zealand, it appears that the Government of that Colony is so.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

I have, &c.,
H. RAINALS.

Enclosure 8 in No. 26.

Consul RAINALS to Earl GRANVILLE.

(No. 5.)

MY LORD,—

British Consulate, Brest, 22nd February, 1873.

By request of Dr. Featherston, Agent-General for New Zealand, I have jointly with his representative here, Mr. E. A. Smith, held an inquiry at the Consulate, and at the hospital of this town, relative to certain complaints and charges lodged by some of the emigrants on board the ship "Edwin Fox," against the master and matron of that ship.

This inquiry, and taking the depositions of eighteen witnesses, has occupied four days, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., besides the time employed in having depositions of witnesses copied.

By the table of Consular fees I can find no charge stipulated for holding such an inquiry, and I have therefore the honor to request that your Lordship will be good enough to cause me to be informed whether any fees are due to Her Majesty's Government beyond those charged for annexing Consular seal and signature to each paper of depositions of a witness, and copies thereof.

And I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, with reference to this inquiry, that Mr. Smith and I, after full and due consideration of all the evidence brought before us, have drawn up and signed a report to Dr. Featherston, expressing it as our opinion that the complaints and charges were unfounded, but we have recommended that one of the emigrant passengers, P. Moore, should not be allowed to proceed in the ship, he having been actuated by personal malice in bringing forward certain charges without the least foundation against the matron.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

I have, &c.,
H. RAINALS.

Enclosure 9 in No. 26.

Consul RAINALS to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

British Consulate, Brest, 10th March, 1873.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, authorizing me to defray the expenses of the emigrants who were found destitute at St. Brienc.

Enclosed herewith I beg also to transmit vouchers, so far as obtainable, for these expenses, and at foot you will find particulars. The amount due to me I request you will be good enough to pay to my credit to my bankers, Messrs. Drummond, London.

I. E. Featherston, Esq.,
Agent-General for New Zealand, London.I have, &c.,
HENRY RAINALS,
H.M. Consul.

EXPENSES incurred on behalf of the following Emigrants ex "Edwin Fox," viz. :—Martin Hyland, Bridget Hyland, Nora Hyland, and Jas. Lee.

Telegram from St. Brienc	...	...	...	...	fr. 4.90
"	"	"	"	"	2.10
Expenses at St. Brienc voucher	...	...	...	...	13.50
Railway fare from, ditto to, St. Malo voucher	...	...	...	...	32.20
Fare per steamer from St. Malo to Southampton voucher	...	...	...	...	74.35
Postages	...	...	...	...	1.40
					frs. 128.45
					£5 2 10

P.S.—Since closing the above I have received your letter of the 8th instant. With regard to the emigrants in question, I did not authorize their being sent further than Southampton.

Enclosure 10 in No. 26.

Mr. E. A. SMITH to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

London, 14th March, 1873.

I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your instructions, I proceeded on the 11th of February to Brest, to superintend the refit of the "Edwin Fox," which had put into that port, after having been struck by a heavy sea, which carried away the whole of her starboard bulwarks, from the after part of the topgallant forecastle to the fore part of the poop, as also six stanchions on the port side, a large portion of the poop accommodation, part of the house on deck, booby hatches, emigrants' water closets, the two quarter boats, and two other boats which were stowed on the after skids. These latter in their fall broke the pumps, killed the surgeon-superintendent and an able seaman named Strawbridge, besides inflicting minor injuries on several of the seamen and emigrants, the boatswain having his leg so badly fractured as to prevent his going to sea again in the ship.

On arrival at Brest, I found that the emigrants had been landed and were provided with board and lodging in five different houses, there being no building available where they could all have been accommodated together.

A survey had been held on the ship by two competent English shipmasters. She had been towed into the Government arsenal, and was there undergoing the necessary repairs by the Government artificers.

I carefully examined the ship myself, and found that, although a very large quantity of water had been shipped, the vessel had sustained no damage necessitating her being placed in dry dock, or her

cargo being discharged; the water had not touched any of the cargo except the trace and two balls which were in the square of the main hatchway; there was no symptom of strain in any part; and the accident, no doubt, occurred from her having fallen off into the trough of the sea after her maintopsail had been blown out of the bolt ropes, and before sufficient after sail could be got on the ship to keep her to the wind. The ship was making no water: this I verified by sounding the well daily; and she could not be pumped out between the time of my doing so from day to day, there being no pumps (not even the fire engine) available for this purpose. The bulk of the emigrants' provisions was stowed in a store room built in the between decks, just abaft the after hatchway. This storeroom was cleared out, and but a very small portion of the provisions was found to have received any damage. Nearly the whole of the bedding was damaged by salt water, and was landed at the Government Dockyard, thoroughly cleansed, dried, and made up again, the deficiency being replaced by new from the Government stores.

While proceeding with the refit of the ship, I received a telegram from you, directing me, in conjunction with Her Majesty's Consul, to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the captain and matron, who had been charged by some of the emigrants, the captain with immoral conduct, the matron, with connivance therein. This inquiry was immediately held at the Consulate, and occupied us during the whole of four days. A full account thereof, with certified copies of the evidence taken, was forwarded to you in a report, dated 21st February, signed by the Consul and myself.

I also had occasion, by telegram and letter of 19th February, to report to you that Dr. Wellby, the surgeon-superintendent, had been several times drunk; and, as I did not consider him fit to have charge of the emigrants, requested that another surgeon might be sent for the ship. In the meantime, I requested the Consul to appoint a French medical man, in whom he had confidence, to visit the emigrants daily; and this he continued to do until the arrival of Dr. Walshé, whom you sent over to take charge as surgeon-superintendent. Dr. Wellby was sent to England, *via* St. Malo, by the Consul, as he was entirely without funds, and the expenses attending thereon will be defrayed by the owners of the ship, who will render you accounts for the same.

The refit of the ship having been completed, I, in company with the same shipmasters who had made the original survey, examined the whole of the repairs, saw that the boats, sails, cordage, stores, and such provisions as were necessary had been shipped, and having found that everything was most satisfactorily done, the emigrants (with the exception of those who refused to proceed in the ship, a list of whom is attached hereto) were re-embarked on Wednesday, the 26th February, and the ship was towed into the roads.

After the ship was in the roads, I instructed Miss Colebrook, the sub-matron, to purchase such articles of clothing and necessaries to make good deficiencies in the outfit of the emigrants which had not been supplied by the representative of Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co. (Captain Scott) before he left Brest; and I made good, as far as was practicable, the deficiency in mess utensils, such as knives, forks, spoons, plates, &c. Accounts for all, which I have the honor to forward herewith, and to inform you that I drew on account on you, at seven days' date, in favour of Mr. Edward Le Nourmelac, for £71 2s. 1d.

Having seen everything completed, I called the emigrants together on the quarter-deck, and addressed them; after which they expressed their satisfaction with all that had been done for them, and especially desired me respectfully to convey the strongest expression of gratitude to you for having sent me to Brest to see that they were properly cared for, and that the ship was put in a proper condition before proceeding again on her voyage. The ship was detained in the roads from stress of weather and contrary winds, during which time I arranged that fresh meat and bread should be supplied daily to the emigrants, and that the ship should take two days' supply when she was able to proceed to sea; and there being nothing further requiring my supervision, and thinking it undesirable to incur additional expense by remaining longer in Brest than was absolutely necessary, I returned to London, and reported myself at your office on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

I cannot close this report without bringing to your notice the zeal and energy shown by all the Government officials at Brest to effect the refit of the ship thoroughly well and in so expeditious a manner; and I have reason to believe that some expression of your opinion on this subject through the Foreign Office would be very gratifying to all concerned.

The untiring assiduity of Mr. Rainals, H.M. Consul, in doing everything to further the refit of the ship, and his kindness to the emigrants, are beyond my praise; and I feel confident that to his great personal influence with the Préfet and all the principal officials at Brest, it is owing that such ready and cordial assistance was given to the ship.

I may add that both Captain Dale, on behalf of the owners of the "Edwin Fox," and Captain Scott, on behalf of Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., were most ready in carrying out any suggestions of mine for effecting the perfect efficiency of the ship before she left Brest.

I have, &c.,

EDWD. A. SMITH, R.N.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 10 in No. 26.

London, 14th March, 1873.

LIST of EMIGRANTS who did not re-embark in the ship "Edwin Fox," at Brest.

Martin Hyland and family	3 souls	=	2½	statute adults.
Daniel Rogers and wife	2 "	=	2	"
Aaron Chinery and family	4 "	=	2½	"
John Parslow	1 "	=	1	"
Jas. G. Donaldson	1 "	=	1	"
Charles Fletcher	1 "	=	1	"
James Lee	1 "	=	1	"
Thomas Ryan	1 "	=	1	"

John McPhie	...	...	...	1 soul	=	1 statute adult
Andrew Kerr	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
James Quin	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Wm. J. Browne	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Connor Berrigan	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Ellen Berrigan	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Bridget Berrigan	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Maria Berrigan	...	...	...	1 "	=	1 "
Ellen Berrigan	...	...	...	1 "	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Total	...	...	...	23 souls	=	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ statute adults.

EDWD. A. SMITH, R.N.

Enclosure 11 in No. 26.

Mr. McKELLAR to Consul RAINALS.

SIR,—

14th March, 1873.

I am directed by the Agent-General to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, with its enclosures, and to tender you his thanks for the services you have so kindly afforded him in connection with the emigrants by the "Edwin Fox."

The amount, £5 2s. 10d., disbursed by you, has, in accordance with your request, been paid to your credit with Messrs Drummonds.

Harry Rainals, Esq., British Consulate, Brest.

I have, &c.,
W. G. MCKELLAR.

Enclosure 12 in No. 26.

Mr. HOLLAND to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th March, 1873.

With reference to your letter of the 10th ultimo, and to the answer from this office of the 11th respecting the emigrant ship "Edwin Fox," I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you for your information, copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at Brest, and from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, which have been communicated to this Department by desire of Earl Granville.

Lord Lyon will be instructed to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Departments of the French Government mentioned in his Despatch.

Dr. Featherston, Agent-General for New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
N. T. HOLLAND.

Enclosure 13 in No. 26.

Dr. FEATHERSTON to Mr. HOLLAND.

SIR,—

5th April, 1872.

Referring to your letter of 11th February last, I have the honor to request that Lord Kimberley will be pleased to convey to Earl Granville my thanks for the readiness with which his Lordship acceded to the application made on behalf of the New Zealand Government, that Her Majesty's Consul at Brest should be requested to render all the aid in his power, in the case of the ship "Edwin Fox," which was lately towed into Brest in a disabled condition.

I take this opportunity, on the part of the New Zealand Government, of bearing testimony to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Consul Rainals, all the more so on account of his duties having been more laborious than I had anticipated, in consequence of its being necessary to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the captain, against whom certain charges had been brought by the emigrants; on the occasion of which inquiry the Consul, at my request, consented very readily to preside.

I have already brought the important services rendered by the Consul under the notice of the New Zealand Government.

I would further beg that Lord Granville will be pleased to convey my thanks, on behalf of the New Zealand Government, to the French Government, for allowing the vessel to be taken into dock, and to have the necessary repairs effected there.

H. J. Holland, Esq., Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

Enclosure 14 in No. 26.

Dr. FEATHERSTON to Consul RAINALS.

SIR,—

7th April, 1873.

I have the honor, on the part of the New Zealand Government, to convey to you their thanks for the readiness with which you acquiesced in my request that you would render all the assistance in your power to the disabled emigrant ship "Edwin Fox," which was towed into your port for repairs before proceeding on her voyage to New Zealand.

I have not only to acknowledge the kindness and attention paid to the emigrants on board that ship, but also to your having exerted your influence with the French Government to allow the vessel to be repaired in the Government dockyard, and also to your having consented to act as President of a Court of Inquiry into certain charges preferred against the captain of the ship by some of the emigrants.

I have already brought the important services rendered by you on this occasion under the notice of the Foreign Office, and of the Government of New Zealand, and I have little doubt that your services will be recognised by those Governments as fully as they are by me.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General for New Zealand.

M. Rainals, H. M. Consul, Brest.

Enclosure 15 in No. 26.

Consul RAINALS to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

British Consulate, Brest, 15th April, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th instant, conveying to me, on the part of the Government of New Zealand, their thanks for the services which you are good enough to give me credit for having rendered to the emigrants by the ship "Edwin Fox."

It has been gratifying to me to find that my endeavours to be of some service in this matter have been so handsomely recognized by you, as the representative of the New Zealand Government; but I should take too much credit to myself were I to fail to call your attention to the fact that, in endeavouring to carry out your wishes and to perform my duties as Her Majesty's Consul, I was very materially and practically seconded by your Agent, Mr. E. A. Smith, to whom great credit is due for the manner in which all matters relative to these emigrants were finally settled.

I avail myself of this occasion to tender you my thanks for having called the attention of the Foreign Office and the Government of New Zealand to the services you give me credit for having rendered.

I am, &c.,

The Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

HARRY RAINALS.

No. 27.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the HON. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 193.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.,
8th April, 1873.

SIR,—

Referring to the first paragraph of the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of 23rd November, last (No. 19), in which he states that "The emigration question is a subject of grave consideration by the Government, and that the failure or success of the policy to which the Colony is pledged in no slight degree depends upon the introduction of immigrants on a scale numerically proportionate to the increased demand for labour, and to the necessity of developing the country which is induced by the heavy drain on our resources for payment of interest upon loans,"—I have simply to appeal to the members of the Hon. Mr. Fox's Ministry (of which I was myself a member), whether I did not most urgently, on my return from England, in December, 1870, press upon them that the whole success of the public works policy depended upon their throwing into the Colony, at the earliest possible period, the largest population that could by any means be procured; and I would further appeal to the Hon. Mr. Vogel whether I did not at New York urge upon him the same views.

I need not, therefore, say that I cordially concur in every word of the paragraph which I have just quoted from the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum. But in the implied censures which the Government have thrown upon me in their recent Despatches, Ministers appear to have entirely ignored the following facts:—

1. That the earliest specific instructions I received in regard to emigration were contained in Mr. Gisborne's Despatch, dated 26th November, 1871 (received by me 1st February, 1872), requesting me to introduce during the ensuing year 8,000 statute adults.
2. That on my arrival I found the regulations of the different Provinces so conflicting that it was absolutely necessary to institute a uniform system of regulations; and that this was framed and agreed upon at a conference held at my office on the 1st day of December, 1871, at which were present Mr. Auld, Mr. Otywell, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Carter, and the Rev. P. Barclay.
3. That emigration to the Colony having for some years entirely ceased, except in dribbles to Canterbury and Otago, it necessarily took some time to organize a staff, and to revive a stream of emigration.
4. That I was instructed not to land emigrants at Otago and Napier during the months of June, July, and August.
5. That emigration is always slack in the months of December, January, and February: for emigrants, clinging to home during the Christmas and New Year's festivities, and dreading the gales prevalent at that season of the year, are naturally reluctant to leave in those months.
6. That, therefore, owing to instructions issued by the Government against landing emigrants in the months of June, July, and August, and to the reluctance on the part of the emigrants themselves to leave home during the months of December, January, and February, the emigration season was thus limited, in point of fact, to seven months of the year—namely, from May to November.
7. That while I intimated in various Despatches that I should succeed in inaugurating a stream of emigration in April, which would gradually assume larger and larger dimensions, I never held out to

the Government the expectation that an order for any specific number of emigrants, within a given time, could be executed.

8. That while it is equally easy to give an order for 10,000 emigrants as to give an order for 10,000 tons of railway plant, it is not quite so easy to execute the first as the latter.

Taking into consideration the above enumerated facts, and further bearing in mind that no other Australasian Colony has ever attempted emigration on such a scale as the present; that since my arrival in England up to the 31st December last 6,878 emigrants have been despatched to New Zealand; and that whereas the applications from intending emigrants on my first arrival numbered from 20 to 30 per diem, they now amount to from 120 to 150 per diem,—I respectfully submit that the expectations which I held out to the Government have been more than realized, and that the system of emigration inaugurated by me has, on the whole, been attended with satisfactory results, and promises better results in the future.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 28.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 194.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

8th April, 1873.

SIR,—

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum No. 19, of 23rd November, 1872, in which he states that "the absence of a proportionate supply of Irish in the Government immigration has been unfavourably commented upon in the Colony," and adds, "You are therefore requested to take the necessary steps to secure that the emigration from that part of the United Kingdom shall be proportionate to the population of Ireland as compared with that of Great Britain;" and further, "You have already been instructed by telegram to open a central agency in Dublin. I trust that this has been done, and that henceforth a fair supply of Irish immigrants will be secured."

I have the honor to furnish you with a return showing the relative proportion of Irish, Scotch, and English amongst the emigrants forwarded to the Colony up to the 31st December last, as compared with the population of those countries respectively. The census for the year 1871 gives the following totals of population:—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	22,704,108
Scotland	...	...	...	...	3,358,613
Ireland	...	...	...	...	5,402,759

The number of emigrants sent out between July, 1871, and December, 1872, was as follows:—

English and Welsh	...	...	...	...	3,924
Scotch	...	...	...	...	627
Irish	...	...	...	...	921

According to the population of those countries as stated above, the relative numbers should have been,—

English and Welsh	...	...	...	...	3,924
Scotch	...	...	...	...	581
Irish	...	...	...	...	934

On a comparison of these figures, it will be seen that in the case of the Scotch there was an excess of 46 on the proportionate number, while in the case of the Irish there was a deficiency of 13. It will therefore, I trust, be sufficiently apparent to the Government that the complaint referred to by the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse is entirely without foundation.

At the same time, I beg to state, that although, as it happens, the relative numbers are exactly what they should have been, the idea of maintaining a fixed proportion has never for a moment been entertained by me,—my chief desire having been to establish throughout every part of the United Kingdom a steady flow of emigration to New Zealand. With this object in view, I continued all the local agencies I found established on my arrival in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and have availed myself of every favourable opportunity of adding to their number from time to time.

With regard to the various Agents sent home by the Government, I may state that, being aware that Messrs. Birch and Seaton were appointed on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Otago, I naturally employed them among the Scotch; and although Mr. Farnall was sent home with the view of promoting emigration from Germany, where, as the Government is now aware, the stringent nature of the laws prevented his acting in that capacity, I sent him on at once to Belfast, for the special purpose of encouraging emigration among the Irish. I simply mention this to show that I have not in any way neglected that part of the United Kingdom in the steps already taken to promote emigration to New Zealand.

With regard to the Dublin Agency, I have already informed you by telegram, and more in detail in my Despatch of the 8th January last (No. 17-73), that immediately on receiving your instructions I proceeded to Ireland and established the Agency.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 29.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 213.) 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

11th April, 1873.

SIR,—

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of December 18th (No. 45, 1872), complaining of the alleged absence of scuttles in the ships "Christian McAusland" and "Palmerston," I beg to submit the following observations:—

5—D. 2.

Immediately on the arrival of the "Palmerston" and "Christian McAusland" at Otago, with sickness reported on board, the Government telegraphed to the Immigration Commissioners, asking whether these vessels had scuttles, and received from the Commissioners the following telegram:—

"Dunedin, December 7, 1872.—Under Secretary of Lands and Immigration.—Ships have not side ports or scuttles on lower deck."

On receipt of this answer, Mr. Waterhouse addressed to me his Memorandum of 18th December, (No. 45, 1872), in which he attributed the mortality on board the two vessels to the absence of scuttles. A few days afterwards Mr. Waterhouse addressed me a further Memorandum on the arrival of the "Jessie Readman," in which he stated that, "so far as he had been able to ascertain, the 'Jessie Readman' was the most suitable emigrant ship that had yet arrived at the Port of Wellington.

Now, I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Government to the following facts:—

(1.) That the Government, at the time of making the complaints, had in their possession Mr. Carter's report (July 29, 1872), in which, among other things, he mentions that the Palmerston "has sufficient scuttles on her sides."

(2.) That, although the Commissioners had in a previous telegram reported that the "Palmerston" had no scuttles, they subsequently in their report (dated 23rd December, 1872,) stated that "The ventilation of the hospital is by a large skylight and two port-holes, one on each side of the ship. . . . The married people's compartment is separated from the single women's by a strong bulk-head, the ventilation being carried by three hatchways, six side-ports and two deck ventilators. The single men's compartment is separated by a bulk-head from the married people's, the ventilation being carried by hatchway, one deck ventilator, and two port-holes." And further, "that no emigrant ship had ever entered the Port of Otago better fitted in every respect for the conveyance of emigrants."

(3.) That the "Christian McAusland," which may undoubtedly be considered the crack ship of the splendid Clyde fleet, has no scuttles.

(4.) That the "Jessie Readman," which Mr. Waterhouse, in his Memorandum of 17th December (No. 42, 1872), pronounced "the most suitable emigrant ship that had yet arrived at the port of Wellington," has no scuttles.

And here, perhaps, I may be permitted to observe that the statements in Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of 23rd November, that the ship "Palmerston," after having been out from Hamburg only 109 days, was long overdue, and that she was not classed A1, coupled with the eagerness of the inquiry on the arrival of this vessel and the "Christian McAusland" at Dunedin, as to whether they had scuttles,—the immediate response, "No scuttles,"—the silence observed as to the discrepancy between Mr. Colin Allan's telegram, "No scuttles,"—and the subsequent report of the Commissioners, —seem to indicate an earnest desire to support a foregone conclusion in regard to the "Palmerston."

Be, however, this as it may, it is perfectly clear that the mortality on board the "Palmerston" was not owing to the absence of scuttles; and that the excellent health of the emigrants on board the "Jessie Readman" was not due to the presence of scuttles.

With respect to Mr. Waterhouse's observation, in his Memorandum of December 17th (No. 43, 1872), that "under ordinary circumstances no ships should be chartered for the service which are not provided with ports or scuttles on the lower or immigrants' deck, sufficient to insure thorough ventilation in ordinary weather," I have simply to make the following brief remarks:—

Ventilation dependent on scuttles must necessarily—especially in such a voyage as that from England to New Zealand—be wholly imperfect, for during the greater part of such a voyage the scuttles must remain closed; and therefore no ship can be deemed suitable for emigrants in which perfect ventilation cannot be secured irrespective of scuttles.

For many years past the building of wooden ships has almost entirely ceased, and iron ships have taken their place, in which, generally speaking, there are no scuttles. Shipowners almost invariably object to have scuttles cut in the sides of their ships; and in wooden vessels there is often what is called the "stringer-beam" in the line in which the scuttles ought to be, and to cut through which would materially weaken the vessel. I know as a fact that the ships best suited for the conveyance of emigrants, whether sailing from the Clyde, the Mersey, or the Thames, are not provided with scuttles.

Mr. Ottywell, who was engaged for some years in the conduct of emigration to Canterbury, informs me that in 1869, when he invited tenders for emigrant ships for the whole of that season, Messrs Patrick Henderson and Co., after inspecting the conditions of contract, intimated to him that the provisions requiring side-scuttles would prevent them tendering their vessels.

I submit that the conclusions which are fairly deducible from the above statements are:—First, That no vessels ought to be deemed suitable for the conveyance of emigrants in which the ventilation cannot be made perfect independently of scuttles; and, secondly, that to insist upon emigrant ships having side-scuttles would exclude from the service the highest class of vessels, and would necessarily increase to an enormous extent the cost of emigration.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 30.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 214.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W.,
11th April, 1873.

SIR,—

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of 31st December, 1872 (No. 50, 1872), forwarding copy of the report of the Commission appointed to board emigrant ships on their arrival at Port Chalmers, and directing my special attention to the remarks of the Commissioners with reference to the hospital accommodation, I beg to offer the following remarks:—

I myself, as a medical man, am inclined to concur in the opinion expressed by the Immigration Commissioners, that hospitals on deck are preferable to hospitals below as a general rule, and especially in cases of an infectious or contagious disease breaking out, where complete isolation is so essential. But the following objections, which have been urged, have to my mind very considerable weight. In the first place, in heavy gales, hospitals on deck, like everything else, are liable to be washed away. For instance, had there been an hospital on deck in the "Edwin Fox," it would undoubtedly have been carried overboard with all its inmates. In the second place, I am told on the very highest authority, that hospitals on deck have been used for purposes of the grossest immorality, and that on this account the system of having the hospital on deck has been very recently discontinued.

It will also be seen that Captain Foster, in his report on the "Bebington," states that parents object to having a grown-up daughter, who happens to be unwell, sent to an hospital on deck; and that even in the case of patients of other classes, he expresses a doubt whether an hospital on deck, where every sound is distinctly heard, is as conducive to the health and recovery of the patients as one below. However, the question is one which shall engage my serious attention.

I am rather inclined to the opinion that the best plan would be to have all the materials and fittings for an hospital on deck put on board, so that it might be erected without delay in the event of an infectious disease breaking out during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 31.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 215.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

11th April, 1873.

SIR,—

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum of November 3rd, 1872 (No. 19), in which he states that "the Government have learnt with regret that the 'Palmerston,' now long overdue at Port Chalmers, was not even in the second class," I beg to make the following remarks:—

In my memorandum of agreement with Messrs. Louis Knorr and Co., the following is one of the conditions:—"The vessels used for the conveyance of such emigrants shall be first-class (at Lloyds or French Veritas) fast-sailing vessels."

I submit, therefore, that it was scarcely fair for the Government to have assumed that I would allow so important a condition of the contract to be violated; and the unfairness of this assumption will be all the more apparent on reference to my letter of even date herewith, in which I have shown that not a single Emigrant ship has been despatched by me which is not classed A1 or Aa1 at Lloyds.

I beg, however, as the doubt has been expressed, to append an extract from a letter dated 7th February, 1873, received from Messrs. Sloman and Co., bearing on this very point; and in confirmation of Mr. Sloman's statement, I now append the following extract from the French Veritas:—

"'Palmerston,' 5/6.A.11.4 masts, 950 tons register, two decks with orlop beams, German flag, built in 1853, in Liverpool, iron, five compartments, repaired 1866 and 1868; bottom caulked in 1872, length 75.8, breadth 8.8, depth 7.20 metres; owned by R. M. Sloman and Co., Hamburg."

I cannot help adding that it has afforded me extreme gratification to find that the Immigration Commissioners at Otago, in their report upon the "Palmerston," have declared, "We have no hesitation in stating that no emigrant ship ever entered this port better fitted in every respect for the conveyance of immigrants than the ship 'Palmerston.'" (Report dated 23rd December, 1872.)

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 31.

R. M. SLOMAN and Co. to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

Hamburg, 7th February, 1873.

In reply to your valued favour of 1st instant, we beg to refer you to the French Veritas, where you will find the "Palmerston" No. 69, re-classed last July 51/6.1.1. as first-class. We can assure you, besides, that a better and a stronger ship has hardly ever left our port, and owing to her high and well ventilated between-deck, she is particularly well qualified for the conveyance of passengers. We are very sorry she is making a long passage, but from your long experience you will know that passages depend so much upon chances beyond the control of the captain. The "Palmerston" sails remarkably fast.

We have, &c.,

ROBT. M. SLOMAN AND Co.

I. E. Featherston, Esq.

No. 32.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 222.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

17th April, 1873.

SIR,—

With reference to the Memorandum of the Hon. the Minister of Immigration, No. 13, 1873, of 16th January last, enclosing copies of statements made by three persons who paid their own passages, per ship "Jessie Readman," from London to Wellington, I have the honor to inform you that I have forwarded copies of these statements to Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co., with the request

that they will furnish an explanation of the charges made by the persons referred to. A copy of Messrs. Shaw, Saville, and Co.'s reply will be forwarded to the Government by next mail.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I. E. FEATHERSTON.

No. 33.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 234.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

SIR,—

17th, April 1873.

In forwarding the enclosed letter from Mr. John Morrison, it is unnecessary for me to do more than to confirm his statement that during the period he has been in my office he has not been in the capacity of a Despatching Officer.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

Enclosure in No. 33.

Mr. J. MORRISON to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

10th February, 1873.

DEAR DOCTOR FEATHERSTON,—

When you assumed the duties of Agent-General, at your special request I consented to assist you, but in undertaking to do this you may remember that I declined accepting the appointment that the Government of Mr Fox authorized you to offer me, and further that this assistance was to be only of a temporary nature.

I am reluctant to do anything at the present time that may cause you inconvenience; but as I intended withdrawing from the office at the end of the past year, and only withheld carrying out this intention owing to your serious illness, you will not, I trust, object to my now doing so.

I am especially anxious now to retire, because I have it upon good authority that the Memorandum of the Public Works Department No. 124, October, 1872, directing you to appoint a Despatching Officer, although not directly alluding to myself, is sent expressly to terminate my connection with your office.

It is not my intention to offer any remarks in regard to the course adopted by the present Government; but in replying to the Memorandum in question, I beg that you will cancel their misconception in supposing that I held the appointment of Despatching Officer, or that I regulated the shipping arrangements of the emigrant ships.

I have only, in conclusion, to express my gratification at the cordial relations which have existed between us during our official connection, and to assure you that if at any time I can be of any assistance to you in the discharge of your duties, you may command my services.

Yours faithfully,

I. E. Featherston, Esq.,

Agent-General for New Zealand, Colville Square.

JOHN MORRISON.

No. 34.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 232.)

7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,

18th April, 1873.

SIR,—

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Waterhouse's Memorandum No. 27, 1872, of 27th November, ordering 8,000 statute adult emigrants to arrive during 1873, and to the Hon. Mr. Vogel's subsequent telegram, in which the number required was increased to 10,200 statute adults, I have the honor to state that I have every reason to believe that the number of emigrants required will be despatched, though they may not arrive, before the close of the current year.

I have, &c.,

I. E. FEATHERSTON,

Agent-General.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

No. 35.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Extracts from Telegram.)

London, 25th April, 1873.

* * * * *
 EMIGRATION order will be executed during current year. "Halcione," "Fleming," sailed 17th, with full complement, Wellington, Otago. 1,400 emigrants engaged for May. Six ships taken up for June. No firm except Saville's tender; arranged with Turner privately for three ships Canterbury, at £16 10s.; accepted Saville's tender for four June ships, at £14—one Napier, £16. Regret instructions not to send emigrants June, July, August was not withdrawn sooner. * * *
 Not true that I have ever delegated to any person, or that illness has prevented me discharging, my duties for single day since my arrival. Morrison left. Emigration Agents sent home costly, useless.

FEATHERSTON,

London.

No. 36.

The AGENT-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(No. 129.)

SIR,— 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., 5th March, 1873.

I have the honor to send enclosed, copies of the reports of Messrs. Seaton, Farnall, and Barclay, furnishing details of their emigration operations during the quarter ended 31st December last. I forward also the report of Mr. Thomas Birch for the six months ended at the same date.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington, N.Z.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Agent-General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 36.

Mr. J. SEATON to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

Glasgow, 11th January, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of 4th and 6th instant, desiring me to furnish a report of my operations during the past quarter, specifying the districts visited and date of visit, also the number of emigrants selected by me, and to give an approximate idea of the number of people likely to be sent out during the next three months.

In compliance with that request, I have the honor to report that in the beginning of the quarter I visited Bathgate, Blackburn, Mid-Calder, and Campbelton; at each place applications were made to me for information regarding New Zealand, and a desire expressed by many to go there. All those who indicated they had any intention of going were supplied with schedules and forms of application. But as I had no fixed residence where, when my visit terminated, parties could forward their applications, or send written inquiries on any matter, I am quite in the dark as regards the number that may have gone out, as their applications would be sent direct to your office, or probably through some of the local agents. In the latter end of November I delivered a lecture in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, to a very large audience. At the conclusion great numbers waited upon me, wishing to know where I could be found, and wanting schedules, and other necessary information to enable them to take advantage of the terms offered by me. The necessity was thus forced upon me of having a place where people could find me, or send their inquiries to. To meet that difficulty I rented an office where, during the first two weeks the representatives of 400 souls called, and many others since; but when they knew London was the port of embarkation, they all, with one or two exceptions, demurred to incur the trouble and expense of such a (as they considered unnecessary) journey. On my reporting the same to you, instructions were sent in reply that you were exceedingly anxious that I should assist Mr. Auld in every possible way, and desiring me to refer emigrants wishing to go to Otago in the first instance to him. As advised, I put myself in communication with Mr. Auld, for the purpose of making arrangements to send those who objected to go by London, through his agency.

He very frankly accepted of my offer, and said provision would be made to forward any that I might select. Mr. Andrews has since supplied me with the requisite forms, &c. But as emigrants are unfond to leave in the winter months, Mr. Andrew has arranged that a vessel shall sail from Glasgow in the latter end of March or beginning of April, when I expect a considerable number will avail themselves of the opportunity of going by her. I am unable to form any opinion of the number likely to go before that time, owing to the great disinclination that exists against embarking at London.

If not instructed to the contrary, I intend to make Glasgow my head-quarters for the future, visiting other parts of the country to hold meetings, lectures, &c. By this means I will be able to give an address where all communications can be sent to.

I have, &c.,

I. E. Featherston, Esq.

JAMES SEATON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 36.

Mr. H. W. FARNALL to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

2½, Corporation Street, Belfast, 14th January, 1873.

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 4th instant, I beg to furnish you with a report of the progress and result of the New Zealand Emigration Scheme in the north of Ireland during the quarter ending 31st December, 1872.

I regret that the prolonged and dangerous illness of a near relation during the months of November and December prevented my visiting the out-districts in person; and during those months I devoted myself entirely to the work of the office at 2½, Corporation Street, the business of which has increased very considerably since my last report.

The district visited by me in the month of October was the Maghera District, including the southern portion of the County of Londonderry. In the town of Maghera itself I had a very successful meeting, the success of which was in a great measure owing to the admirable arrangements made by the late sub-agent at that place (Mr. J. Sytle), who took great pains to have my lecture well advertised beforehand. I had made arrangements to hold meetings in the Strabane and Portadown Districts, but the agents in those places recommended their postponement for a time.

In compliance with the instructions given me by yourself when you visited this district in December last, I advertised for local agents in the Provinces of Ulster and Connaught to select emigrants for New Zealand, in consequence of which advertisement a large number of people offered

themselves, from amongst whom I was able to select some most eligible persons to act as agents I believe that the appointment of these agents will cause a considerable increase in the number of emigrants to take place.

I find the actual number of emigrants who passed through my hands in the last quarter to be as follows:—

2 single men, 3 single women, 2 married couples, with 8 children, by "Crusader" to Canterbury, 10th October, 1872. 4 single men, 2 married couples, with 3 children, by "Himalaya" to Canterbury, 19th November, 1872. 4 single men, 6 single women, by "Warwick" to Auckland, 31st October, 1872. 1 single man, 1 single woman, 1 married couple with 7 children, by "Euterpe" for Otago, 3rd December, 1872.

But this number, I apprehend, represents but a portion of those who have actually received assisted passages to New Zealand from this part of Ireland; for intending emigrants, after applying to me and receiving all necessary information, frequently conclude their arrangements through the London Office direct, being under the impression apparently that by so doing they save themselves expense. The sub-agents already appointed also transact their business direct with the London Office. I have no means, therefore, of ascertaining correctly the number of emigrants from the north of Ireland who have received assisted passages to New Zealand.

The numbers that I have given do not of course include those families with either large or small means who, after applying to me for information on the subject of New Zealand, have eventually paid their own passages to that Colony.

As regards the number of emigrants likely to be secured during the next three months, I have every reason to believe the number will be much greater than during the past quarter. Already I have applications from 17 single men, 22 single women, and 7 families, most of whom will, I believe, take advantage of the assisted passages; and some of the recently appointed sub-agents write me that there are several families in their districts preparing to take advantage of the terms we offer. A considerable number of intending emigrants are only waiting until they hear of the arrival of their friends who have already gone to New Zealand, and upon the report that they may send will rest the decision whether those remaining at home shall join their friends in New Zealand or remain where they are.

Should there at any time be a lack of emigrants coming forward, or should it be your wish at any time to materially increase the number of emigrants from this part of Ireland, such increase might very easily be obtained by authorizing me to further assist eligible families by paying the cost of their railway and steamboat fare from their homes to the place of embarkation (the amount of such assistance to be added to the emigrants' promissory notes). This would at once increase the number; also, a most desirable class of emigrants would be obtained.

On the new list of sub-agents being completed, I propose visiting each one individually, for the purpose of instructing him in the details of the agency, and also for the purpose of consulting with them upon the best means of promoting emigration to New Zealand in their several districts.

I have, &c.,

The Agent-General for New Zealand.

HARRY W. FARNALL.

Enclosure 3 in No. 36.

The Rev. P. BARCLAY to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

MY DEAR SIR,—

India Street, Edinburgh, 10th January, 1873.

I find it difficult to give a supplementary report such as is wished, the report already given in having shown the districts visited—I think a very important district. It also indicated the days I was out, from 27th November to 23rd December inclusive. You will observe that I have knocked off a few days more in former reports than in my last from the full number of days, because, e.g., I might have got through in a day or two less, or because there might be a day which I did not feel warranted to charge; yet postages and stationery came to so much that I might count a day less off, rather than put in a definite charge, as I once did for these things, of £5 for six months.

Some arrangements I make ere going, but some can't be made till I am on the spot and make them personally. And if by reason of illness, I seemed to do less work during the first week I was out, I certainly was overworked the last ten days—holding five meetings in five different places on five successive nights, besides taking duty on Sunday, which procured me a splendid meeting in Huntly on Tuesday—(on the intervening evening I was at Keith, for which I had gone to arrange on the Saturday previous).

Then, in regard to the number of emigrants selected during the quarter, I have looked on myself much more as a sower of seed than as a reaper of the fruit. I was led to understand that this was the kind of work I was mainly to do—to call attention to New Zealand, hitherto almost a *terra incognita* to most of my countrymen, and by pen and tongue to give all the information I possibly could. This I have done largely by my little book, which has brought me letters very difficult to answer, from London, Birmingham, and Jersey, the writers being to some extent men of capital and position. It has also been largely circulated in the North, and is slowly bearing fruit. I have also done it by these continual lectures, by writing in the *People's Journal*, and by advertising on railway stations, &c., as much as was permitted by the Agent-General. Now if I am a sort of Commissioner of this sort (for the Agent-General said expressly to me that he did not wish to class me among local agents), it is impossible for me to remain in any place long enough to take in names, especially in Aberdeenshire villages, where New Zealand is very much a new country, and where American ideas reign supreme.

This work would need to be done entirely by local agents—men constantly there, with whom I keep myself more or less in correspondence—sending lists of ships going, New Zealand newspapers which I receive, &c. There were indeed several at Huntly who made known their wish to go to Otago; and the people at Rhynie telegraphed to me to come and give them a lecture, which I did. But when I went

by request from Mr. Morrison to visit Aberdeenshire, &c., in the N.E., I knew that there could be little immediate fruit, and that a deal of preliminary work had to be done. Last year I heard of some people who had consulted one of the agents about New Zealand; but when told they would have to sail from London, they at once decided on going to America, sailing from Glasgow.

Then as to the number of people for the next three months, it is not easy to form any idea.

I intend, if all be well, leaving for West Coast, Lochalsh, &c., about 29th inst. Macdonell, as per letter sent by me to the office, seems to think a great many will go, such good accounts having been received from the last lot who went. A good many may prefer to go to Otago, especially if they can sail from Glasgow, as I suppose they can now do. I should not be surprised if in course of the spring we were to get 200.

Macdonell is very much afraid of the Ontario agents, who are coming in force this year. They certainly hold out wonderful promises, and delude ignorant people with free grants of land, which, to a man without a shilling, are often no better than giving him a "white elephant" (white enough five months of the year with snow): But it seems near, and many of their friends have gone to Canada. I shall, however, hold by the regulations laid down. Things are entirely different in almost every respect in the West Highlands and Islands from what they are in Aberdeenshire. There is a different race, a different language, and labour on an entirely different footing. My present idea is to live about a week or ten days in the little inns in Plockton, Gairloch, &c., and to work along with the local agents in doing definite work—such as from the nature of things can be much more readily done in such places. Thereafter, towards end of March or beginning of April, I think I should run up to London, and have some conversation over the whole matter; this is so much more satisfactory than any number of letters.

Let the Agent-General see this letter if he has time to read it.

Mr. Ottywell.

I have, &c.,

P. BARCLAY.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure 3 in No. 36.

QUARTERLY REPORT on New Zealand matters, 1st October to 31st December.

My report may be shorter than usual on this occasion, as I was laid aside by severe illness for about a month, although able to write during part of that time.

After my return from the country in September, I remained in town working up correspondence, &c. I wrote a series of letters to the *People's Journal*, a paper of very large circulation among the working people. I thought it wise, when I saw any ploughmen's meetings advertised, to send New Zealand bills and notices, and also copies of "Notes on New Zealand," to the respective chairmen of such meetings.

On 27th November when I was in so far well, I went to Perth, where I had a tolerably successful meeting. Next day I inspected the Craigie Refuge, which is not at all for criminals, but for poor orphan girls or neglected children. It seemed to me that some nice girls might be got from this cleanly well-conducted establishment for New Zealand, and some seemed very anxious to go, about whom I wrote the other day.

Thence I went to Aberdeen, and there attended to some advertising business. Onwards to Meldrum, where, in spite of dreadful weather, I had a capital meeting on Monday night; no doubt it was larger because I took service in one of the churches on the previous day. On Wednesday I had a very good meeting at Kintore. Thence I went to arrange meetings at Kemnay and Alford, and returned to Inverary on Saturday, 7th December. Here I did duty on Sunday, and had a meeting of about 200 in the Town Hall. On Tuesday I returned to Kemnay, where through the kind help of my cousin, the minister of the parish, I had a most successful meeting.

Thence I went to Alford, where the meeting was very good indeed, considering the weather and the smallness of the village. It is, however, important in its way, being a railway termination, and a centre for six or seven parishes on the River Don. Here W. McCombie, Esq., M.P. for West Aberdeenshire, rears his splendid cattle, which the Queen went to see, partaking at the same time of some refreshment under his hospitable roof. Thence I went to Aberdeen on Thursday, partly for a day's rest.

On Saturday I went to Keith, about 54 miles, and arranged a meeting, returning 12 miles to Huntly. I took duty on Sunday, and had about 300 at a meeting on Tuesday; the clergyman for whom I did duty was the Rev. Mr. Burnett, brother-in-law of the late Alexander Shepherd, Esq., Auckland, New Zealand. I may here remark that in almost every place I was much indebted to the clergy for their kind help. On the day before I had held a meeting at Keith, very well attended.

For about a fortnight at this time the weather was most deplorable—wind and rain, sleet and rain, frost and thaw, mixed up in ever-varying proportions. It formed a famous argument for people moving to more genial climes. In Keith I found an American Emigration tract, which set forth New Zealand as a badly-watered country and burnt up by hot scorching winds! Of course I tell the truth about New Zealand, and take care to speak about the frightful winters, &c. &c., of the North-Western States.

In Huntly I had a telegram waiting me from farmers in Rhynie parish, asking me to go there on some early day, so I appointed Friday, 20th, and they, by bills and otherwise, got up a very good meeting. On Wednesday, 18th, I was at Kinnethmont, from which Mr. Elmslie, as Presbyterian minister, went to Wanganui, New Zealand. On Thursday I had a meeting at Pitcaple. Both these meetings were well attended, considering that the snow was very deep at the one place, and the rain incessant at the other. On Saturday I returned to Aberdeen from Rhynie, and on Monday, 24th December, to Edinburgh. At those meetings, and at other times, I gave away or sold about 600 copies of "Notes on New Zealand." Although advised always to give them away, I find it necessary to sell them at meetings, that those who really want them may get them. Besides, it would be impossible to supply every little fellow who came up for a book. I think of getting these "Notes" into the hands of some of the railway newsboys, that they may have a still wider circulation.

At Huntly a man came up, representing several others, saying he wished to go to Otago. I have got a few letters also from some about going. Such things, and also the telegram from Rhynie, show that New Zealand is at last taking hold of the minds of the people. Slow, cautious people they generally are, and not ready to entertain new ideas. Besides their minds are so preoccupied by America, which is near (they forget the many miles of land journey to Nebraska and other much-vaunted places), and to which many of their friends have gone. Then some of the American agents have been most unscrupulous in what they have said. I tell of course that Nova Scotians are settled at Waiapu, and that Canadians are coming to the W River, and shall possibly add this information in a note to the next edition of my "Notes."

Edinburgh, 3rd January, 1873.

I have, &c.,
P. BARCLAY.

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure 3 in No. 36.

The Rev. P. BARCLAY to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT, 1st October to 31st December.

1. *The District visited.*

ON recovering from a severe illness, which laid me aside for about five weeks, though part of the time I could use my pen, I left Edinburgh for Perth on 27th November. At Perth I held a meeting on that evening, and next day, before leaving for Aberdeen, I inspected the Craigie Refuge for poor girls. On 28th I went to Aberdeen and saw about advertisements; not yet very strong. On Saturday, 30th, I went to Meldrum, twenty miles N., by rail, and arranged meeting for Monday, which, in spite of most dreadful weather, was well attended. This was no doubt partly owing to the fact that I had taken duty in a large church on the previous day.

On Wednesday, 3rd, I held a meeting at Kintore, about ten miles south, having stopped between trains to arrange meeting at Inverary (population, 2,500). On Friday I ran up to the Vale of Alford, about fifteen miles, and arranged meeting for the following week; also one at Kemnay on the way.

On Saturday, 7th, I went to Inverary; took duty on Sunday, and held meeting on Monday the 9th. I may here remark that on Sundays I often try to interest the people by telling them what the different churches are doing in New Zealand. On Monday forenoon I had done a little church business, for if I can tell the people that they will get churches and schools much the same as at home, and that the churches are trying to do work in New Zealand, they will be none the less ready to go.

On Tuesday, 10th, my Kemnay meeting; on Wednesday, 11th, my Alford; thence on Thursday, 12th, to Aberdeen for a day's rest after four days' meetings.

On Saturday, 14th, to Keith, to arrange a meeting, fifty-four miles, and back twelve to Huntly.

At Huntly, duty on Sunday, 15th.

At Keith, meeting on Monday, 16th.

At Huntly, twelve miles, meeting on Tuesday, 17th.

At Kinnethmont, ten miles, on Wednesday, 18th.

At Pitcaple, ten or so, on Thursday 19th.

At Rhynie, fifteen rail, four coach, on Friday.

On Saturday to Aberdeen, and on Monday to Edinburgh, 23rd. So much for the days I was out; but I need not repeat my former report.

The district (omitting Perth) may be called the west centre of Aberdeenshire; Keith, however, being three or four miles within Banffshire. It extends from Kintore to Keith, say about thirty-five miles to Alford from Kintore on left hand, and to Meldrum from Inverary on right hand.

2. *As to Number of Emigrants.*

From the nature of my work—constantly going from place to place and lecturing, &c.—it is impossible for me to wait in any place to take in names. This must be left almost entirely, if not altogether, to the local agents. It is also impossible for me to wait, from the fact that in time past the people have known so little about New Zealand (especially as contrasted with America), and they need time to make up their minds. Now, thinking and cautious people cannot be expected to give in their names at the end of a lecture. Moreover, they are held by leases, terms of labour (generally six months), &c.

Things are in nearly every respect entirely different on the West Coast of Scotland and in the Islands, but I have not been there for these three months. I think of going about the end of this month, and remaining for a time. Macdonell, the active and intelligent agent at Loch Alsh, seems to think a great many will go about March, remarkably good accounts having come home from those that went last year (1872). The great difficulty is to create a stream; that being done, the people are so clannish that they will more or less readily follow. One has been created from Loch Alsh, and I wish we could create one from Skye, and another from Stornoway, in the Lewis. One island contains 20,000, and the other 24,000 people, and are both much over-peopled.

The American agents are coming in force this year, I have heard, and may by their extraordinary promises, and their adverse statements (such as that the Natives are cannibals) about New Zealand,—which, moreover, they represent as a badly-watered country, burnt up by hot scorching winds,—succeed to some extent in hindering our New Zealand work. But I shall do my best to correct such statements, and trust that a good many people will follow their friends to New Zealand.

P. BARCLAY.

India Street, Edinburgh, 10th January, 1873.

Enclosure 4 in No. 36.

Mr. BIRCH to Dr. FEATHERSTON.

SIR,—

Inverness, 14th January, 1873.

In reply to your letter of the 6th instant, that I should report of my proceedings during the last six months, ending 31st December, 1872, I have now the honor to report that during the three months ending August, my time was mainly occupied in the Shetland Islands, from whence I embarked a contingent of emigrants, and accompanied them by steamer to London, along with a number from Banffshire numbering, so far as I can remember, 32 adults. These embarked on board the "Christian McAusland," in the East India Docks, *en route* for Otago. This vessel left the dock about the 5th September, and soon after her departure I left for Scotland and visited some emigrants in Aberdeen, who sailed per "Euterpe," also Aboyne and Tarland, on Deeside, to meet parties who contemplate emigrating as paid passengers. Thereafter I visited Duftown, and there delivered an address, from thence went to Cromarty, in Ross-shire, for the second time, and did there also deliver an address; and here I may say that on all occasions when I have spoken of New Zealand publicly, the Press has uniformly done the subject ample justice. Having visited other parts of the Black Isle of Ross, and conferred with people in their own homes, I again revisited Orkney and Shetland, delivering addresses and meeting inquiries. While at this time in Shetland (November), I secured a few more families from Dunrossness, and made arrangements for their conveyance to London, where they arrived safe, and embarked on board the "Euterpe" for Otago; this second batch numbered, so far as I can remember their names, 24 adults; one family of eight, however, did not proceed by the said vessel, albeit they paid a deposit towards passages of £10. I am sorry I cannot afford the Agent-General the numbers of isolated families who left various parts of Scotland through my instrumentality, as I kept no account of such. Besides I think it would be almost impossible to do so, seeing that my movements have been of such a peripatetic character; neither can I form an estimate of the number of paid passages, although I believe they have been considerable. I am also sorry that I kept no diary of days on which I visited certain districts, such being not my instructions; but I would beg to draw the Agent-General's attention to a most important fact, which is, that I have been in communication weekly with the London Office, since my arrival in Britain. I have further to add that it is impossible for me to inform the Agent-General of the approximate number of emigrants likely to be secured during the next three months; the recent tempestuous storms and shipping disasters have had a depressing and damaging effect on the minds of intending emigrants. I have further to report that during the whole month of December I was in Aberdeen, where I had numerous applications, the result of which will be realized, I trust, in spring. At the same time I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that greater inducements are offered by the Canadian Government, besides that the distance is so much less. This latter fact is hard to overcome; and as I have not been asked to offer any suggestions how emigration to New Zealand might be brought before the public to insure greater success, I refrain. In conclusion, I may here state that during the last six months I have replied to very near 400 letters asking for information, besides that I have travelled over and sailed across some of the worst roads and dangerous seas in Scotland.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS BIRCH.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

LIST of Vessels, Number and Nationality of Emigrants despatched by the Agent-General for New Zealand, from 29th July, 1871, to 17th November, 1872.

[This is the latest Return received from the Agent-General.]

NAMES OF VESSELS.	PORTS OF DEPARTURE.	DATES OF SAILING.	DESTINATION.	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	IRISH.	WELSH.	GERMANS.	DANES.	SWEDES.	NOR-WEGIANS.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SOULS.
1 "Glenmark"	London	July 29, 1871	Canterbury	80	14	44	1	...	...	...	...	1	140
2 "Zealandia"	"	Sept. 8	"	88	13	51	7	...	...	...	...	4	163
3 "Celano"	"	Nov. 1	Wellington	26	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
4 "Charlotte Gladstone"	"	Nov. 3	Canterbury	93	16	38	9	...	...	...	...	...	156
5 "England"	"	Dec. 7	Wellington	15	6	...	...	...	51	...	24	...	96
6 "Margaret Galbraith"	Glasgow	" 8	Otago	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7 "Dover Castle"	London	Jan. 17, 1872	Canterbury	37	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
8 "Wild Deer"	Glasgow	Feb. 1	Otago	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
9 "William Davis"	"	April 10	"	35	44	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
10 "Schiehallion"	London	" 13	{ Wellington for } { Marlborough }	133	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	138
11 "Celestial Queen"	"	" 20	Auckland	71	1	32	8	...	...	...	...	...	107
12 "Halcyon"	"	" 20	Wellington	144	5	21	...	...	73	...	...	...	248
13 "Meropé"	"	May 10	Canterbury	143	10	49	5	4	...	...	...	1	212
14 "Friedeborg"	Hamburg	" 19	"	...	...	...	...	175	58	...	59	...	292
15 "City of Auckland"	London	" 31	Auckland	255	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	282
16 "Hovding"	Christiania	" 31	Hawke's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	365	...	376
17 "Ballarat"	London	June 13	"	111	54	42	...	...	77	...	...	...	*285
18 "St. Leonards"	"	" 19	Canterbury	57	12	25	...	1	...	...	...	2	96
19 "Hydaspes"	"	" 20	Otago	53	93	38	...	1	...	...	...	...	186
20 "Bebington"	"	" 28	Wellington	230	11	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	271
21 "Queen Bee"	"	July 16	Auckland	45	8	13	11	20	...	...	...	...	97
22 "May Queen"	"	" 25	Otago	37	38	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
23 "Palmerston"	Hamburg	" 29	"	...	...	...	...	120	82	...	58	...	260
24 "Lady Jocelyn"	London	" 31	Canterbury	175	8	2	15	...	...	...	...	6	†206
25 "Glenora"	"	Aug. 6	Wellington	48	6	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	72
26 "Agnes Muir"	"	" 30	Auckland	37	12	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
27 "Christian McAusland"	"	Sept. 3	Otago	254	51	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	326
28 "Pleiades"	"	" 10	Canterbury	60	5	35	...	12	1	...	7	...	120
29 "Chile"	"	" 12	Hawke's Bay	206	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
30 "Jessie Readman"	"	" 20	Wellington	260	9	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	311
31 "Zealandia"	"	Oct. 8	Otago (Bluff)	229	35	48	7	...	...	...	...	...	319
32 "Crunder"	"	" 12	Canterbury	79	12	54	...	26	27	...	...	...	198
33 "Charlotte Gladstone"	"	Nov. 2	Otago	306	17	22	...	...	...	...	...	8	348
34 "Warwick"	"	" 3	Auckland	102	15	44	1	...	...	...	...	1	163
35 "Forfarshire"	"	" 16	Wellington	289	22	34	...	5	34	...	22	2	408
35 ships.				3,698	570	842	64	367	403	11	535	26	6,516

NOTE.—The above Return shows the Emigrants distributed as follows:—Otago, 1,721; Canterbury, 1,604; Marlborough, 138; Wellington and adjoining Provinces, 1,452; Hawke's Bay, 795; Auckland, 806. —Total, 6,516 souls. Of the above numbers 2,057 were Messrs. Brogden's Emigrants, of which 1,953 were English, 9 Scotch, 79 Irish, 12 Welsh, and 4 Foreigners.

* Seventy-nine of these were for Auckland. † Fifty-two of these were for Otago.