

No. 6.

The Hon. J. VOGEL to the AGENT-GENERAL.

(No. 214.)

SIR,— Immigration Department, Wellington, 13th October, 1873.
 I have the honor to enclose copy of a telegram which was forwarded on the 11th inst. per s.s. "Tararua" for Melbourne, with instructions that it should be transmitted thence per Java cable.
 I have, &c.,
 The Agent-General for New Zealand, London. JULIUS VOGEL.

Enclosure in No. 6.

(Telegram.)

October 11, 1873.

AM Immigration Minister. Correspond direct. Address telegrams "Vogel, Melbourne," forwarding arranged. Your telegram about short shipments reached us when Colony much complaining want labour. Although numbers increased, immigrants wholly inadequate. Government decided that until otherwise instructed you are to grant free passages; also, if necessary, advance expenses to port embarkation and outfit. But exercise great stringency in selection. Government doubt efficiency of selection by agents paid per emigrant; prefer trusting officers paid salary. To prevent short shipments and increase emigration, keep emigrants in depôt in advance of ships sailing, to enable you fill every vessel. To prevent short shipments, send emigrants for any port New Zealand, for transshipment on arrival. This direction only to prevent short shipment. Otherwise send emigrants direct to destination. Besides October ship for Napier, send with utmost despatch another ship; Ormond wants thousand immigrants quickly as possible. Endeavour charter two fine fast steamers leave early December, one Canterbury, one Otago, each bring six to eight hundred emigrants. Follow this instruction though steamers cost twenty pounds per adult, though anticipate less. Positively preclude steamers touching Australian port. Try through respectable brokers get Cunard or other first-class steamers, show how pleasantly passage may be made. Besides these steamers, push on emigration to all parts of Colony utmost consistent with careful selection, by granting free passages to all suitable emigrants, and widely announcing same. Glad if during six months you could send twenty thousand. Don't send all from England. Try despatch some ships from Glasgow, Belfast, Queenstown. Continue sending Scandinavians, Germans. Consider these instructions imperative. Fully cable proceedings consequent thereon. Suggest try obtain co-operation of organization Joseph Arch connected with. Would you like lecturer, and some persons acquainted with Colony suitable for agents sent you?

Featherston, London.

VOGEL.

No. 7.

The Hon. J. VOGEL to the AGENT-GENERAL.

(No. 218.)

SIR,— Immigration Department, Wellington, 21st October, 1873.
 I have the honor to enclose to you six copies of "The Immigrants Land Act, 1873," and I very earnestly request that you will use your utmost exertions to insure that effect may be given to its provisions.

You will observe that immigrants who pay their own passages to the Colony will be entitled, under certain conditions as to occupation and cultivation, to have purchased on their account £20 worth of land in any part of the Colony they may select, at any time within five years after their arrival. This provision applies not only to heads of families, but to all members of a family for whom the passage-money is paid.

There are also in the Act provisions under which arrangements for free grants of land can be made with persons or associations who pay for the passage of immigrants, but such arrangements will have to be made under regulations approved of by the Governor in Council.

All emigrants coming under the Act will have to be approved of by yourself or by some one appointed by you.

I have to suggest that you publish widely in the newspapers, a notice to the effect of the one appended hereto, and that you appoint special agents to canvass amongst small farmers in all parts of the United Kingdom, with the view of obtaining applications in terms of the Act.

I feel sure that many persons who would not be willing to accept free or assisted passages, and who might not be inclined to emigrate under ordinary conditions, would be willing to pay their own and their families' passages, on condition of receiving such a return as that proposed.

It may further be a question for your consideration, whether this class of immigrants should not be sent out in ships specially chartered for the purpose, and not in the ordinary immigrant ships.

I must leave to yourself the adoption of such machinery as you consider most desirable for procuring these emigrants; and I need not attempt to instruct you how to use such machinery, as you are well aware of the class of persons the Government desire that the Act may be the means of inducing to emigrate—the class, namely, of which some members of each family would be willing to settle upon land. I would not by any means suggest that it is necessary such persons should have a skilled knowledge of agricultural pursuits. Very large numbers of those who are now farming with more or less success in Canterbury, Otago, and elsewhere were not brought up to the occupation. As you will observe in another despatch which I will forward this mail, I am under the impression that the most valuable aid to obtaining emigrants is the publicity you are able to give to your notices. I have to suggest, therefore, that you seek the permission of the Imperial Government to post your notices at the country