

post offices. I have moved His Excellency the Governor to make the request to the Secretary of State. Amongst the class of persons who deposit moneys in the Savings Banks, you would probably find the most desirable persons to take advantage of the Act under consideration. If you can obtain a list of the depositors, I recommend you to enclose to each, through the post, a copy of the Act, and of your notices under it.

If you are able to arrange with any associations for the introduction of immigrants upon plans which might be authorized under the powers given by the Act, there will be no difficulty in having the necessary regulations framed and proclaimed, but it is better that such regulations should not be made without your advice, unless to meet any case of special settlement agreed upon in the Colony.

You will observe that it is stipulated by the Act that such regulations shall provide that no Crown grants of the land shall be issued unless the provisions as to cultivation and occupation have been strictly complied with.

There are two ways in which it appears to me the provisions of the Act in respect to associations may be made available. They may be used to induce co-operative settlements, in which, beyond a small individual holding to each family, the land to be assigned to the immigrants may be worked on joint account for a fixed period of years.

They may also be used by associations which would covenant to introduce a certain number of immigrants and settle them on land. These associations might select the immigrants, pay their passages, place them in a position to properly farm their lands, receiving repayment with interest. In this case, Crown grants could only be issued as the immigrants were settled, and the requisite proportion of the land brought under cultivation.

You will readily see the many variations agreements of this nature would be susceptible of; *e.g.*, the associations might consist of two classes of members, as in the case of building societies, one class investing and the other borrowing.

Should you think it desirable to appoint any one on the Continent, or even in America, to approve of emigrants under the Act, it will be useful for you to remember that under "The Aliens Act, 1870," every alien friend in the Colony is entitled to all the rights of holding property, the same as if he were a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

Enclosure in No. 7.

[Suggested Notice.]

FREE LAND GRANTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

Notice to intending Immigrants, especially to those who desire to Settle upon Land.

THE Agent-General for New Zealand is ready to receive applications from persons who are willing to pay their own passages to New Zealand, and who, upon registering their names and the names of the members of their families for whose passages they propose to pay, will be entitled to free grants of land in the Colony.

All information upon the subject can be obtained from the Agent-General for New Zealand, 7, Westminster Chambers, &c.; or from

No. 8.

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

(No. 219.)

SIR,—

Immigration Office, Wellington, 22nd October, 1873.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 31st, No. 532, enclosing copy of correspondence with Mr. C. W. Turner, and stating that an arrangement had been made with Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., to provide passages for the emigrants leaving England during August, for New Zealand; which arrangement you explain to have been made mainly with the view of relieving the Government from a very heavy charge by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co., on account of short shipments.

It is to be hoped that the necessity for an arrangement of the kind will not again arise, since, as I intimated to you by telegram, copy of which is enclosed in my letter of October 13th, No. 214, it is, in the opinion of the Government, desirable that you should constantly keep in depôt a number of emigrants, in advance of any ship's sailing, so that short shipments may be avoided.

With the instruction to give free passages, and the discretion to make advances, if necessary, to enable the emigrants to reach the port of shipment, as explained in the telegram already mentioned, you should have no difficulty in filling all ships for which you have to provide emigrants, while you still comply with the instruction to use the utmost stringency in selection, so as not to ship any persons who are not fitted to become good colonists.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, London.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 9.

(No. 220.) The Hon. J. VOGEL to the AGENT-GENERAL.

SIR,—

Immigration Office, Wellington, 22nd October, 1873.

I enclose you a letter addressed to Mr. J. S. Wright, of Birmingham, with previous correspondence.*

* Previous correspondence is printed in D. 1A, 1873, p. 6.