

1874.

NEW ZEALAND.

## I M M I G R A T I O N .

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.)

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

No. 1.

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

(Telegram.)

Wellington, 27th July, 1874.

“HALCIONE,” “Hindustan,” “Cartsburn,” “Waikato,” “Hereford,” “Monarch,” “Caroline,”  
 “Sussex,” “Carrick,” “Winchester,” “Peeress,” “Miltiades,” “Bahn.” Send all nominated  
 emigrants you approve, though number exceed limits.

VOGEL.

Featherston, London.

No. 2.

The DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, Otago, to Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Province of Otago, New Zealand,

Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, 12th August, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Government, copies of letters received  
 from Mr. James Adam, Provincial Immigration Agent for this Province, with reference to emigration  
 from Britain.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. S. BOYD,

Deputy Superintendent.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

Mr. J. ADAM to the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Otago.

SIR,—

Edinburgh, 25th April, 1874.

I have the honor to acquaint you that a great many persons have been seeing me in reference  
 to emigration, both in Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

I am sorry to say that a great part of my time has been employed in rejecting those who received  
 schedules from sub-agents in various parts of Britain. A more unsuitable class of emigrants for a  
 new country it is difficult to imagine, and yet these are the very persons who crowd forward in the  
 greatest numbers. During the last three days I rejected 113 applicants of this class.

The May and June ships have now a full complement of emigrants. It would have been well if  
 a second ship could have been despatched in June, as it is the term; but P. Henderson and Co. have  
 been unable to get an extra vessel for that month, although requested to do so by our Agent.

I am sorry to find that a sub-agent in Ireland has turned over to the Agent-General all the  
 rejected applicants of this office. I have written to Dr. Featherston to see if this cannot be rectified,  
 but have got no answer.

The principle is bad on which sub-agents are paid; it is a mere question of numbers with some of  
 them, and entails a most rigid supervision.

I have had an advertisement in the principal papers in Edinburgh for 500 women, which has been  
 responded to as well as I expected; for even in this country domestic servants are not easily got—they  
 all want to be shop-girls now-a-days.

I have prepared a pamphlet relative to emigrant life, which is at present in the printer's hands, and will be out next week probably. I have cast it pretty much in the form of an answer to the questions most prominently put to me.

The Provincial Secretary, Dunedin.

I have, &c.,  
J. ADAM.

### Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

Mr. J. ADAM to the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Otago.

3, Hope Street, Edinburgh, 4th May, 1874.

SIR,—

Since writing you in April, I have had a great many applications from domestic servants and needlewomen. I published the letter of Mr. Anderson (manager of the clothing factory), which he sent me last month, authorizing me to send two hundred needlewomen, and which has been responded to to such an extent that I was kept in my office to 10 o'clock last night. The June ships will have a number of most respectable young women, whose testimonials are excellent.

The "Mairi Bhan" sails in two days.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES ADAM.

George Turnbull, Esq., Provincial Secretary, Dunedin.

### No. 3.

Mr. F. A. KRULL to the UNDER SECRETARY for IMMIGRATION.

Wellington, 12th August, 1874.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th July, enclosing copy of a letter from the Agent-General, dated London, 30th May, referring to the free passage to New Zealand of a relation to Mr. Barck, a German clergyman.

If I correctly read the letter dated 22nd May, 1874, from Mr. Neyroud, the brother-in-law of Mr. Barck referred to, he informs me that Dr. Featherston declined to grant him a free passage, alleging as his reason that men in his position are not an eligible class of immigrants for New Zealand.

On this Mr. Neyroud, being assisted by some of his friends, decided to come out to New Zealand notwithstanding, and to pay his own passage.

Mr. Neyroud has addressed to me a very interesting memorandum upon the subject of German emigration, which being written in the French language, I enclose in the original; and I have no doubt it will prove that whatever the Agent-General may think about the suitability for New Zealand of this class of immigrants, the writer will nevertheless prove a very valuable acquisition.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary for Immigration,  
Wellington.

FR. AUG. KRULL,  
Consul for the German Empire.

### Enclosure in No. 3.

APERÇU sur l'Émigration allemande dès 1870, aux États-Unis, au Brésil, et en Algérie.

C'EST toujours aux États-Unis d'Amérique que la majorité de l'émigration allemande a continué de se diriger. Toutefois la grande crise financière et commerciale qui y sévit depuis deux années est venue mettre un frein à cette migration: les nouvelles désastreuses, que la presse allemande a soin de relever, sont confirmées par le désenchantement de ceux qui reviennent dans la mère-patrie, aussi bien que par les lettres de ceux moins fortunés, qui, ayant épuisé leurs ressources, n'ont pu les suivre.

Un essai de colonisation allemande tentée l'année dernière au Brésil par un attaché à la Cour de Don Pedro, dont il avait obtenu des concessions importantes, fut moins heureux encore. Une mortalité effrayante ne tarda pas à décimer les 1,500 allemands, ceux qui avaient répondu à ces offres séduisantes, et un petit nombre vient d'arriver derechef en Allemagne dans le plus complet dénûment. On sait d'autre part qu'un sort analogue fut le partage d'émigrants anglais, qui, plus heureux cependant, puvent être repatriés l'année dernière aux frais du gouvernement par les soins du Consul d'Angleterre à Rio.—(*Times*.)

L'émigration d'Alsace-Lorraine de 1872 se dirigea en partie sur l'Algérie. Cette colonie, gouvernée par une administration militaire, et inquiétée périodiquement par les Arabes, n'offrait pas en outre un sol et un climat appropriés à une colonisation allemande. Les 4,000 à 5,000 Alsaciens-Lorrains ne trouvèrent à leur arrivée, malgré les annonces et les réclames, rien de prêt, ni habitations, ni terres, aussi un bon nombre d'entr'eux, cédant au découragement, et aux avis d'agents intéressés, partirent pour les rives du Rio Parana, ou, à défaut des terrains fertiles qui leur avaient été promis, ils ne rencontrèrent que des marais pestilentiels.

Le Consul-Général d'Espagne à Alger vient de transmettre à son gouvernement un rapport circonstancié significatif sur la situation précaire actuelle et l'avenir des colons algériens, surtout de ceux d'origine allemande.

#### *La Nouvelle-Zélande au point de vue d'une immigration allemande.*

Il paraît inconcevable qu'au milieu de ces migrations continues et importantes, les colonies anglaises de l'hémisphère austral n'aient pas attiré davantage l'attention des colons allemands. La Nouvelle-Zélande, en particulier, réunit toutes les conditions de réussite possibles: climat salubre, salaires élevés, avec les prix des subsistances moins chers qu'en Allemagne même. La cause principale de cette exception est l'ignorance dans laquelle en Allemagne on se trouve à l'égard de

tout ce qui concerne ce pays. Dans les classes instruites même, on entend encore parler de la Nouvelle-Zélande comme peuplée de cannibales, et d'un pays d'où l'on ne revient jamais.

Mr. F. de Hochstetter, Professeur de l'Institut de Vienne, qui, en 1858, fit partie de l'expédition de la frégate autrichienne, la "Novara," et qui séjourna alors 9 mois dans les îles neu-zélandaises, publia en 1861 le résultat de ses travaux sur ces îles dans un magnifique volume édit à Stuttgart, mais cette édition de luxe et plutôt scientifique, n'était pas destinée à être lue par le public. Dès lors, à notre connaissance, il n'a rien paru en Allemagne sur la Nouvelle-Zélande, tandis que d'autres contrées intéressées à l'émigration, comme le Canada, ont par une publicité opportune réussi à attirer sur leur sol récemment une partie de l'émigration allemande.

Le gouvernement allemand, d'autre part, ne voyant pas aujourd'hui de bon œil une émigration qui menaçait pour certains territoires de dégénérer en dépeuplement, est loin de la favoriser. Mais l'Allemagne possède en fort excédant, un élément dont elle peut se passer pour la défense ou les conquêtes, tandis que cet élément se trouve en minorité dans la Nouvelle-Zélande, à laquelle il serait d'un intérêt vital pour ses conquêtes pacifiques. Nous voulons parler de la population féminine, dont, en Allemagne, la statistique montre un excédant d'environ 500,000. (Stat. 1870, avant la guerre franco-allemande.) A cette émigration là le gouvernement ne mettrait certainement pas d'obstacle, puisque les législateurs et philanthropes allemands se préoccupent des voies et moyens de procurer à la femme une occupation convenable, ce qui est difficile à résoudre dans l'émancipation.

Après les déceptions que l'émigrant allemand a eues ces dernières années, il convient de l'éclairer sur le champ assuré que lui offre la Nouvelle-Zélande, par la publication de brochures concises avec cartes. Celle que MM. Shaw, Savill, & Co. publient en Angleterre pourra lui servir de type.

L'incertitude de l'avenir dans une contrée lointaine étant en outre le principal obstacle à une bonne émigration, il convient de rassurer préalablement le public émigrant, par l'entremise de l'agent officiel du gouvernement, qui à son tour se mettrait en rapport avec les pasteurs de districts. Ceux-ci ont fréquemment occasion de donner des conseils à les paroissiens dans la gêne par suite d'un surcroît de famille qui ferait leur richesse dans l'autre hémisphère. Ils s'acquitteraient de ces fonctions à titre officieux et philanthropique, et par leur canal un contingent d'émigrants travailleurs serait acquis chaque année à la colonie la plus recommandable.

Mai, 1874.

A PIONEER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

[TRANSLATION.]

MEMORANDUM upon German Emigration during 1870 to the United States, Brazil, and Algeria.

The great bulk of German emigration has always been directed to the United States of America. But the great financial and commercial crisis which has come about in that country during the last two years has resulted in placing a check upon that emigration; disastrous news, which the German press takes care to circulate, has been confirmed by the disenchantment of those who have returned to their native country, as well as by the letters of those less fortunate, who, having exhausted their resources, are not able to follow them.

An attempt at German colonization made last year in Brazil by an attaché to the Court of Don Pedro, from whom he had obtained important concessions, was still less fortunate: a frightful mortality very soon decimated the 1,500 Germans who had responded to the seductive offers, and a small number have just returned to Germany perfectly destitute. We know further that the same thing happened in the case of English emigrants, who were more fortunate however in being able to be sent home again through the care of the English Consul at Rio.

The emigration from Alsace-Lorraine in 1872 was directed partly to Algeria. This colony, governed by a military administration and disturbed periodically by the Arabs, did not offer either a soil or climate suitable for a German colony. The 4,000 or 5,000 Alsace-Lorraines upon their arrival found nothing prepared, notwithstanding the announcements and proclamations—neither dwellings nor land; so that a great number of them, giving way to discouragement, and acting upon the advice of interested agents, left for the shores of the Rio Parana, where instead of the fertile country they had been promised, they found nothing but pestilential marshes.

The Consul-General for Spain at Algiers has lately transmitted to his Government a significant and circumstantial report upon the present precarious situation and the future of the Algerian colonists, particularly with regard to those of German origin.

*New Zealand, from a German Emigration point of view.*

It appears inconceivable that, in the midst of these continuous and important emigrations, the English colonies of the southern hemisphere have not attracted more attention from German colonists. New Zealand, in particular, combines all possible conditions of success: healthy climate, high wages, with the cost of living less than in Germany itself.

The principal cause of this disregard is the ignorance which exists in Germany of everything relating to the country. Even amongst the educated classes, one only hears of New Zealand as being peopled by cannibals, and a country from which no one ever returns.

Mr. F. de Hochstetter, Professor of the Institute of Vienna, who in 1858 took part in the expedition of the Austrian frigate "Novara," and who passed some nine months in New Zealand, published in 1861 the experiences of his travels upon the islands in a magnificent volume edited at Stuttgart; but this scientific and costly work was not of a character to be read by the public. Beyond this book nothing has appeared in Germany to our knowledge respecting New Zealand; whilst other countries interested in emigration, like Canada, have by a timely publicity succeeded lately in drawing to their shores a part of the German emigration.

The German Government, on the other hand, not at present favourably regarding an emigration which threatens depopulation to some districts, is very far from favouring it.

But Germany possesses a very large element of which she cannot avail herself for defence or conquest; whilst that element is in the minority in New Zealand, to which country it would be of vital importance for its pacific conquests.

We mean female population, of which, in Germany, the statistics show an excess of about 500,000 (Statistics 1870, before the Franco-Prussian war). To an emigration of this class the Government would certainly oppose no obstacle, since German legislators and philanthropists occupy themselves with ways and means of finding suitable occupation for women, whom they wish to place in an independent position.

After the disappointments which the German emigrant has had during the past few years, he should, by means of brief pamphlets with maps, receive enlightenment as to the certain field offered him in New Zealand. Those which Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co. have published in England may be taken as a model.

The uncertainty of the future of a distant country being at the outset the principal obstacle to an extensive emigration, it is expedient first to reassure the emigrating public by the medium of a Government agent, who in his turn would communicate with the pastors of the districts. These have frequently occasion to give advice to their parishioners in the difficulties attendant upon a large family, which should be a source of prosperity to them in the other hemisphere. They would perform this duty by right of their office and from philanthropic motives; and by their means a contingent of labouring emigrants might be obtained every year for the colony most recommended by them.

May, 1874.

A PIONEER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

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No. 4.

Mr. C. E. HAUGHTON to Mr. F. A. KRULL.

SIR,—

Immigration Office, Wellington, 15th August, 1874.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with its enclosure, respecting German emigration, and to inform you that they will be laid before the Hon. the Minister for Immigration.

F. A. Krull, Esq.,  
Consul for the German Empire, Wellington.

I have, &c.,  
C. E. HAUGHTON.

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By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBUX, Government Printer, Wellington.—1874.

*Price 3d.*]