EMIGRATION FIELDS.

NORTH AMERICA, THE CAPE, AUSTRALIA,

AND

NEW ZEALAND.

DESCRIBING THESE COUNTRIES, AND GIVING A
COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE ADVANTAGES THEY
PRESENT TO BRITISH SETTLERS.

BY

PATRICK MATTHEW,

AUTHOR OF "NAVAL TOUGHS AND ARMAMENTS."

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK, EDINBURGH;
LONGMAN, ORME, BROWN, GREEN AND LONOMANS,
LONDON.
1840.
TO THE PUBLIC.

This work at first consisted only of the part which relates to New Zealand. When I stated to my Publisher that I had a work in the press upon the Colonisation of New Zealand, he objected to the limitation of the subject, and advised me to treat also of the neighbouring country, Australia. This led me to reflect, whether I had not such a knowledge of the subject of our colonies generally, as might be of use to my countrymen who were inclined to emigrate, and whether I could not show how very important an element emigration might be rendered in our national economy. After deliberating, I resolved to extend the work to colonization generally, and, in the following sheets, I have at least given an honest sketch of those fields which are open to British Emigration. What I regret is, that the first portion having been hurriedly written, while the second portion was in types, and while I was a good deal engaged with other occupations, it is not so full in description and reflection as
it would have been under other circumstances; but this may be counterbalanced, in its being, in consequence, more condensed and generalized in its views.

It may be objected to this work, that too much attention has been bestowed on the political relations and prospects of our Emigration Fields. A little consideration will however convince the objector, that this is not the case. The progress of emigration depends almost entirely upon their political relations; besides, whilst I wished to afford the most correct and comprehensive account for the information of Emigrants, I wished also to render the work such as the Statesmen and Economists might peruse.

The proposed Pacific steam-communication via the Isthmus of Darien, will soon bring New Zealand, and the fine countries on the west coast of North America, within little more than a month's journey. In regard to New Zealand in particular, there is, I would almost say, a wilful blindness to its importance as a commercial and maritime station, and invaluable raw-material field of supply. The sagacious Franklin was aware of its importance, and drew up a plan for its colonization. Gibraltar, Malta, the Bermudas, the Maurities, Quebec, are comparatively valueless. But because these are hallowed by recollections of their importance in past times, we continue to regard them as invaluable, and disregard what, in reference to the future trade of Britain, and of the world, and as a com-

manding naval station, will be found in value transcending all these put together.

Much has been said, and with much truth, of the exorbitant toll and insufficient remuneration of the working-men in Britain. It is easy to expatriate and be eloquent upon a subject so palpably distressing; but has any plan been suggested for the quiet and just extirpation of the evil equally effectual with that proposed in the ensuing pages?

The condition of man, more especially in Britain, is upon the eve of a great change. Facility of production has become so great, that one-third the labour, may, even less than a third, that was required half a century ago, can now supply him with the necessaries and comforts of life. The facility of communication,—of traffic with, and emigration to, the most distant parts of the world, is now equally advanced; the whole of the unpeopled regions of the earth may now be said to be British ground, and the gate is opened to an exceedingly improved field for human labour and vast increase of British race. The working-men of Britain are determined that they will no longer be restrained from reaping the fruits of these advantages, by monopolies and regulations, which cause these discoveries and improvements to administer only to the luxury of a particular class. The working-men see, that the means of moral improvement and rational human enjoyment, are now within their reach. The capabilities of man for hap-
TO THE PUBLIC.

pinace, and for moral advancement, has hitherto been suffered to run waste. The elements of a new condition of things are all present, and there is only wanting a proper arrangement and social organization, to afford a sufficiency of all that renders life delightful and innocent to the whole human family,—a condition of things which causes the heart to swell and beat within us.

PATRICK MATTHEW.

GOURDIN-HILL,
2602, November 1806.

CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chap.</th>
<th>Utility of Emigration and Colonies</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td>Circumstances which modify Tranquillity</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Circumstances of Emigrants</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description and Advantages of Emigration Fields</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. The Maritimes Provinces of the St. Lawrence</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. The Country of the Lakes, Upper Canada</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. The New England States, and Highlands of the region between these States and the Gulf of Florida</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. The Atlantic Seacoast Plate east of the Allegheny Range</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. The Mississippi Delta</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The removal of a million of Irish to the Texas, the best year for Ireland</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.</td>
<td>The Western Territory of North America</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To Colonize these fine regions recommended</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI.</td>
<td>The Cape</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII.</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initiations of great and dangerous Agility of Climate</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>That the Agility and Sturdiness will increase</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Means of Prevention suggested</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The extra-epigonal portion of Australia best fitted for a Strip Wall</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
X CONTENTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destructive Hot Weather in New South Wales and great uncertainty of crops</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Australia, or Swan River Settlement</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia Felix</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Description of New Zealand—its capabilities for becoming the fleets repository of the Southern Hemisphere and of the Pacific, under British Colonization</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Special reasons for Colonising New Zealand.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Importance of New Zealand, politically and commercially to Britain</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Importance of New Zealand as a means for protecting Australia from future subjection, and generally as the granary of New South Wales</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Importance of New Zealand in the development of the South Sea Whale Fishery</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ethnographic reasons why New Zealand should be colonised in preference to every other country</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The occupation of New Zealand—The duty of Great Britain to maintain the native Tribes, and for the protection of British settlers</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Preliminary observations to a plan for colonising New Zealand, with proposals of a Peace Corps</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Plan of a protective and combinable labour union for the colony</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Necessary Supplies—Location of the Colonising Expedition—Purchase and sale of lands in Colonies—Taxes, Registration, etc.</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Treatment of the Natives—Address to the Natives on coming New Zealand, and pressing occupations on labouring</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Bill for Colonising New Zealand, a means of expediting the work of the Ministry, Defeat of the Bill</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. The Knowledge of Colonisation—A consideration of the effects of a continent on the government of the colony, upon the prosperity of New Zealand, and the physical, moral, and social condition of Colonies, with some account of the present of South Australia</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI. Remarks on Colonial Legislation</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Money and the Working Classes, and remedy</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Radical Charity,</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. To the British, un economique,</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Land-property Right,</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Instruction of the students of the Church</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Tobacco Smoking</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. The British Army</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Monetary System—That the Progress of Modern Civilization has been in great measure owing to the depression of the Value of Money, consequent on the American War</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prospective of a Joint Stock Company for Colonising New Zealand | 235  |
EMISSION FIELDS.

CHAPTER I.

UTILITY OF EMISSION AND COLONIES.

Britain, at the present moment, exhibits a vast in a position altogether new, from the extensive application of steam power and improved machinery in aid of human labour. By means of these facilities in production, together with combined labour, the work of man has been rendered doubly efficient in raising food, and many more efficient in fabricating clothing, and other requirements. An immense available power and surplus labour supply has thus been developed, limited in the field of food produc- tion by our confined territory, restricted in the field of manufacturing production by our home food-monopoly. A great change in the relative proportion of labour and capital requisite for production has also taken place, and human labour, in part super- seded by steam power and machinery, has undergone a comparative depreciation of value. The usual la- borer of demand and supply of labour being thus
damaged, has caused occasional gluts, and it may require time, and much further misery may ensue, risking political convulsions, before the social economy adjust itself, unassisted, to the new order of things.

One of the most prominent consequences of this new order, is the great comparative increase of number of the non-producing classes (the holders of accumulated wealth—the idle recipients of income) and the unprecedented extent of their comforts and luxuries, while the condition of the working-class, instead of improving, has deteriorated—(see Appendix A). Had the free-trade system been adopted contemporaneously with this available increase of power of production, the condition of the working-class would, no doubt, have improved to nearly an equal degree, as an almost unlimited demand for our manufactures, in exchange for the food and raw produce of the Continent, would have taken place. But as this system, however much to be desired, is wanting, and the mischievous effects of our restrictive system already in part irremediable, humanity calls upon us to endeavour to devise some other means of offsetting an improvement in the condition of the working-class, but of such a nature, as not to impede the attainment of free trade.

Prevented by our trade-restrictive system from obtaining a market in foreign nations for the immense surplus fabrics which this vast increase of power is capable of producing, there is only one other available resource—to transplant our surplus working population to new lands. This would not only bring about a salutary balance in our home economy, but at the same time, by raising up new and most valuable customes, would afford wide and extending fields of consumption, concomitant with the future increase of our powers of production. In the present condition of Britain, it is even probable that a system of colonization, judiciously planned and sufficiently followed out, would eventually be equally promotive of the comfort and happiness of the working-population of Britain, as if free trade were to give full scope to the employment of the whole working-population at home, and at the same time be more influential in improving the mass of man generally. Change of place within certain limits of leeway, seems to have a tendency to improve the species equally in animals as in plants, and agricultural and trading occupations are far more congenial to health and increase, than manufacturing occupations. It cannot therefore be doubted that the increase of the British race (evidently a superior race), and their extension over the world, and even the vigor of the race itself, will be more promoted by this colonizing system, than by the utmost freedom of trade without the colonizing system, and the turning of our entire energies to manufacturing industry.

This attempt to draw attention to colonization proceeds from no wish to check the present national effort to obtain free trade! Colonial intercourse is in effect a circumstantial kind of free trade, under peculiarly favourable circumstances; and the amazing increase, and vast extent and advantages, of our colonial trade, is the most direct proof of the advantages, not only to Britain, but to mankind, which would result from free trade over all. Every enactment to prevent the exchange of the produce of labour between man and
UTILITY OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIES.

utility of immigration and colonies, if the article is not injurious to health and morals, is truly desirable. All who have lived in those countries ought to be held up to the deploration of mankind as examples of industry, as promoters of welfare, as ministers of civility. The fact that Providence has assigned for men, in forming one portion of the earth more fitted for the seat of manufacturing industry and trade, and other portions for the peculiar production of various kinds of food and raw material, thus calculated, by giving rise to a reciprocity of advantageous intercourse, to promote an enlightening and friendly connection, and to diffuse science, morality, the arts of life, all that conduce to improvement and happiness, over the nations.

In the event of our own Legislature adopting the free-trade system, the introduction of the colonizing, by rendering Great Britain more independent of foreign nations, will be a means of inducing those nations also to agree to a reciprocity of free-trade; whereas, here we solicit the free exchange of commodities, and apparently independent upon those nations for a market, there would be no end to the belligerent of their selfish and ignorant governments. In this view, therefore, colonization is a step to the attainment of general free-trade throughout the world; at any rate, the increase of our trade and manufactures, consequent to an extensive colonization, by diffusing intelligence and wealth, must sooner bring about the free-trade system.

The mind is almost overwhelmed in contemplating the prospects of improvement in the general condition of humanity, now opening through the medium of British colonization, and the consequent diffusion of the elevating and moralizing influences of British liberty, knowledge, and civilization. One great free naval people, aided by all the discoveries of modern science, and united under the attractions of a common literature, and the reciprocal advantage of the exchange of staple products, increasing rapidly in number, and confining extensively over numerous maritime regions, will soon overwhelm continental dignations, and render them innocuous.

From the unlimited supply of new land, colonies are especially fitted for a connection with Britain. Being in the opposite extremities of condition, they are in the highest degree mutually beneficial, the former affording the raw material in exchange for the more labouring products of industry of the latter, while at the same time the colonists are by habit great consumers of British manufactures. What is required is, that the extension of colonization should go hand in hand with the extension of manufactures, thus generating new markets in proportion to the increase of fabrics.

But, at the present moment, it is as a solitary drain to our overstocked labor-market, that colonization is so vitally necessary. To bring things to a healthy state, a vast exportation of working-population must in the first place be effected, and to keep them so, a constant great stream of emigration must be afterwards kept up. And in proportion as this influx is properly regulated, will, at the same time, the condition of the people at home and abroad be progressive, and the population progressive.
UTILITY OF EMIGRATION AND COLONIES.

That colonization is merely moving the seeds of future prosperity, is proved by the enormous and most direct evidence. The perfection and extent of our manufactures—the status of our national wealth and of the value of our landed property, are manifestly owing to the demand and supply of the United States, and the other colonies which we have planted; our trade to those far exceeding that to all the world besides. Emigration to fruitful new lands, where our superfluous capital and population would be employed at the greatest advantage and most rapidly enlarged, by which our power would be transformed into rich consumers (our greatest evil turned to our greatest good), is in policy and humanity alike our interest and our duty, as being the clear and direct road to prosperity. Under a properly regulated colonization, the worst statistics can scarcely form a conjecture of the extent to which our manufacturing and commercial greatness might be carried, and the comfort and happiness to which all classes might attain.

Under a properly regulated colonization, to obey the common institute of nature, "to increase and multiply," instead of being, as it too frequently has been in Britain, a curse, will become, in the United States, a blessing. Things have been so far misunderstood, that the greatly increased facilities of production of what is necessary to the comfort and pleasantable existence of man, which, under proper direction, ought to have benefited all classes, has only hitherto been used to the injury of a comparatively small number, the property class. So similarly are the working men in England of this, that they have considered facility of production their enemy, and have had recourse to the most pernicious and atrocious practices—machinery-breaking, and burning of agricultural produce, to prevent it. The old system of English poor-law (perhaps the worst that could have been invented) and the new amendment, are equally inefficient to accomplish the end desired—the prevention of human misery—the removal of those sufferings arising from inadequate employment or inadequate remuneration, evils for which there can be no efficacious remedy save an increased or improved field of labour; and this, as formerly stated, is obtainable in Britain only by free trade or by extensive emigration, but most effectually by both. The prudential check, from which so much has been expected, is but an insidious and unnatural palliative, scarcely preferable to the natural destructive check itself. Nothing can be more pernicious than poor-law contributions, and charitable giving, and descriptions of all descriptions, at least as these matters have been conducted. It is merely a warning of misery—keeping up a vast number of unemployed people, ready at all times, should labour come a little more into demand, to compete with those in employment, and keep down wages to the lowest pitch that the moral standard can be kept working upon.

Charity is not less injurious as interfering with the great law of nature, by which pain and death are the

While two-thirds of the world are living almost waste, and the other third very imperfectly cultivated, it is premature prudence in states of preventive or destructive checks,—men, societies, infinitely, misguided. The latter, recommended to substitution by political commissaries, may be left to their own present practice.
established penalty of ignorance, idleness, and improvidence; enjoyment and life the reward of knowledge, industry, and foresight. Alms or relief to the poor is clearly an interference with, or a subversion of, this natural law, and though it does not prevent the suffering sequel to the former, it destroys the advantages sequel to the latter, and only promotes general misery. It is to the purposes of colonization that the English poor-rate and other charitable bequests, now worse than uselessly consumed in nursing up the improvident poor and keeping down the industries, should be converted. (See Appendix B.)

A sufficient emigration of the laboring-classes would increase the labour-demand, and raise wages so high, that every one able and willing to work would obtain a competency for the support of a family, and even of a parent in infirm old age, in case of necessity; thus cutting up pauperism by the roots, and leaving the homeless, the poverty-prisons in the south of England, untenanted. In the United States of America nearly all the marriageable people enter the marriage state and find a family advantage to the increase of their wealth and comfort. This arises from the favourable field for industry, and the social advantages they enjoy. Nothing hindered Great Britain from enjoying these, and even greater advantages, but her own stupid and guilty neglect. In many respects she is equally favourably circumstanced as America, in some much more favourably. Her climate is better, her capital beyond comparison greater, her machinery and aids of human labour and advantages of combined labour vastly superior, her now unoccupied territory more extensive and more favourably situated for trade, and equally easily reached,—it is not more difficult for a native of Britain to emigrate beyond seas to her colonies, than for an inhabitant of the Atlantic States to go to the banks of the Missouri and Texas territory. Why, then, should the condition of the working population of Britain not be as favourable as that of America? Simply because the field of labour, from our narrow home territory, dense population, and restrictive trade system, is more limited in proportion to the labour supply, and that we fail to profit by our opportunities of extending it. A sufficient emigration would render it equally, if not more favourable. Let the truly charitable—those who have the welfare of their suffering countrymen really at heart, reflect that ignorance is criminal, where knowledge is within their reach. Let them hasten to devote their exertions and wealth to purposes of utility, and not waste them in increasing the very evils they wish to remedy. Let them promote colonization. With an overflowing capital, and a population, notwithstanding our emigration, increasing at present nearly 400,000 annually, and as things are regulated beyond the means of full subsistence and labour-demand, Britain is placed under circumstances more favourable than ever occurred at any former period for carrying the principle of colonization into effect to its fullest, most salutary extent. The importance of emigration, as before stated, is proved by the immense and most advantageous trade we now carry on with the countries we have colonized; an almost unlimited extent of unoccupied territory is at our command; a very extensive emigration is nece-
sary to render a poor-law practicable in Ireland, and to assist the working of the new poor-law in England (a sufficient emigration would soon render both unnecessary); the beautiful, I would almost say designed, adoption of the sale of colonial land, nearly producing funds to carry out working emigrants is now discovered; the economy of transporting great numbers to distant countries in health and safety is nearly perfected—all these measures in an almost miraculous manner to place the destinies of man at the disposal of Britain, and to render the present age the most fruitful in the history of the world,—the age of colonisation.

Even although 450,000 (the present total yearly increase, including the present emigration, nearly 100,000) were exported annually, the future increase, from the improved condition of the great body of the people, would extend perhaps to double this number, say 1,000,000 annually, and that of our capital in a corresponding rate; while at the same time the demand for manufactured produce, caused by the waste of the expected portion of our people, would greatly improve the home labour-chest, even with this great increase of hands. These our numbers would go on increasing faster at home than at present, while at the same time the country would increase in power, in a rate still more rapid from the greater prosperity of all.

It is only within a few years that the immense importance of colonisation has come to be appreciated; recently the most unfavourable prejudices existed respecting it, and the most erroneous and absurd doctrines were prevailed on, to feed the popular clamour by political economists; who, in their wisdom, would never solve the difficulty how Britain continued the richest nation of the world, while her resources were being wasted upon numberless useless colonies. Let us contemplate the difference of results which the resources of Britain would have accomplished had they been so wasted,—had they been devoted to purposes of creation as they were to purposes of destruction during the American and French revolutionary wars. We did not then hesitate to lavish hundreds of millions in engaging in deadly feud the European and American nations. It seems hitherto to have been the principle of Government to hold any expenses incurred for purposes other than repair or destruction as a depreciation of the national resources. A change is at hand. The reign of Queen Victoria promises to be glorious for a victory over barbarism and human misery—Colonisation is the means.

A tax of 6d per cent, in Britain and Ireland upon land rental would be most profitably employed in carrying out labouring emigrants, and in founding them comfortably. This would be a humane and rational amendment of the English poor law, and the best poor-law for Ireland that could be introduced. This fund, together with the proceeds of the sales of colonial lands, under judicious and economical management, would in the course of a few years have a most beneficial effect upon trade, and greatly ameliorate the condition of the working population: continued for half a century it would change the face of things over a great portion of the habitable world, and the extent of its effects, persisted in for several centuries, would be beyond
even what we now can contemplate. The vast increase of the value of land-property in Britain, which soarsly suffered a nominal reduction, by the doubling of the value of money by Peel's bill, is caused by the food monopoly. Were the corn-hands entirely abolished, rents would not exceed one-half what it now is, excepting for property in the vicinity of towns. And granting what the self-interested assert—that a tax upon foreign grain be necessary to prevent Britain from being at the mercy of foreign nations for food,—that it is better to be kept constantly at the starvation point than to have foreign supplies, although our farmers are lying without purchasers, our working men idle, and the grain in the Prussian warehouses consuming by worms,—that it is more likely an equitable supply will be derived from the home-country, than from the home-country, with all the world to assist, a superiority of crop in one country balancing the deficiency of crop in another,—even granting all this, and the necessity of the food-monopoly, one landlord is clearly indebted to the community in a drawback tax equal to the increase of their rents by the foreign grain-tax, especially as they, like the other property holders, are much less taxed in proportion to income than the working population. The adoption of this tax of ten per cent, on land-rental, cannot therefore meet with any reasonable opposition from them. Even in the event of the attainment of free trade, it would be but a very small return of what they are indebted to the community for the increased rents they have unjustly been receiving in past years.

CHAPTER II.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MODIFY TEMPERATURE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF EMIGRANTS.

Having demonstrated the extreme importance of Colonies to the progressive prosperity of the Empire, and the necessity of extensive emigration to the well-being of the labouring population; that the wages of labour, the returns from capital, the mercantile marine, in short, all the elements of national happiness and greatness, would be greatly increased, I shall now take an extensive glance at the different most inviting fields, where colonisation is practicable, and endeavouring to point out the advantages or disadvantages which those present to intending emigrants.

Before entering on this, however, I shall make a few remarks on climate, temperature, and the circumstances by which they are modified. A correct knowledge of these is necessary to a comprehensive acquaintance with the economy of colonisation, and to assist the intending emigrant in making choice of a future home, and it will save future discussion. A few remarks will also be necessary on the classification of emigrants.
TEMPERATURE.

Circumstances which modify Temperature.

1st, Altitude.—Everyone knows that the temperature diminishes as we ascend above the level of the sea. At the Equator, the line of perpetual snow is nearly three miles above the sea-level, and in Britain hardly one mile. The decrease of temperature may be taken roughly at about 300 feet of altitude for one degree (Fahrenheit) of temperature, or one degree of latitude. This decreases, however, is very unequal at different phases. High table-hills are much warmer than high mountain peaks, rising from a low level; this is caused by the sun’s rays heating only opaque bodies,—the surface of the earth, and not the transparent air. Exemplifying this, we find the line of perpetual snow on the north side of the Himalayas (contrary to what we might expect from the exposure) is much higher than on the south side; this is owing to the very high level of the surface of the country to the north of those mountains, and the comparatively low level of the south.

The temperate zones, to poles-wind of 30° of latitude, where malaria does not abound, are favourable to the European or Caucasian race. Within the tropics, and to the distance of 30° from the Equator, it is necessary to ascend from two to eight thousand feet to obtain a temperature fitted to that race. At a high altitude, in low latitudes, we have a nearly constant equality of mild temperature,—no perpetual spring, which might be considered exceedingly favourable to animal and vegetable life. But another circumstance powerfully affecting the economy of animal and vegetable life, comes into action, at least when we exceed six or eight thousand feet. The air, at these high altitudes, from the absence of pressure, is much rarer than at the level of the sea,—so rare, as to be much less fitted to exercise and maintain the energy of the vital functions; the lungs were too unsubstantially inflated to supply a sufficiently aerated or assimilated blood; the working of the pulmonary mechanism of the heart is also defective,—any kind of muscular exertion, especially the inhabiting of an elevation, causing the heart to palpitate to a painful degree. There is, however, an adaptive power in nature, which gradually accommodates the living mechanism to a change of circumstances, and the lungs of those who have sojourned at these altitudes for a number of years become, in some degree, accommodated to their unsubstantial fare; and this adaptation is increased, when the individual has been born in the locality, and still more, when his progenitors have been so. Neither animals nor plants, however, attain the same vigour, size, and weight that they do at lower levels. The human system is also liable to diseases not known, or very rare, at lower levels; and, upon the whole, excepting in the case of a few species, which seem formed particularly for high elevation, the condition of life is inferior, and life itself of shorter duration.

Between the 30th and 40th parallel of latitude, mountains and table-land, of from two to four thousand feet in altitude, are sufficiently favourable to animal and vegetable life, and especially to the White European race of men, who, on hills, at these altitudes,
from the moist and bracing atmosphere, and general absence of parasitical maladies, obtain a rosy and bright complexion, and do not yield to those at the sea-level, in strength, hardihood, or longevity. As we advance from the 40th parallel to the polar circles, the altitudes favourable to life gradually diminish till about the 60th parallel, when only the lands immediately above the sea-level are habitable.

3d. Prevailing of land or water in the vicinity, or in the same quarter of the world; land existing extremes of temperature; water, especially deep water, expunging it, excepting when frozen.

3d. Trade winds, or prevailing matorial currents. These blow on the north temperate zone, from west and south-west; and on the south temperate zone, from the west and north-west. Within the Tropics, and in summer, for about 10 degrees of latitude beyond them, the trade-winds blow, on the north of the Line from the east and north-east; and on the south of the Line from the east and southeast. These winds generally blow from eight to ten months of the year. Winds, or the motion of the air, by mixing different strata, tend generally to equalise temperature, especially that of day and night, by giving out heat to the surface of the earth, as they blow along, they prevent it from cooling very low in the night from radiation, and thus producing hard frost, and by taking in heat during the day, prevent it from becoming much heated by the sun's rays.

4th. Winds that come over an extent of sea, if that sea is not frozen, invariably equalise the temperature of the country to which they blow.

5th. Winds that come over an extent of land in winter, when the surface of the country is covered with snow, cooled to a very low temperature, and exceedingly frozen, and frequently destructive of animal life. They are also destructive of the vegetables which are above ground in winter, when not protected by snow, such as wheat, rye, raps, turnips. Britain, from its inductor position, is but little affected by these winds; but the North of Europe, and Asia and North America, north of 35° of latitude, suffer extremely.

6th. Winds that blow over an extent of land in summer, when the surface of the land is dry and heated, raise temperature. These winds, when coming from an extent of sandy desert, or parched country, are frequently warmer than the natural temperature of the human body, rising to 100° and upward of Fahrenheit. They become then extremely distressing to the human feelings; every species of vegetation shrivels up and disappears under their blasting influence, while all descriptions of timber, frame-work, and machinery crack and twist, and go to pieces. The scorner of the Levant, and the north-wester of New South Wales, are instances of this. The blasting mortal effect of the scorner of the desert, the most pernicious of all, seems owing to some electric agency.

7th. In the north temperate zone, an extent of water in the northward of any country, and in the south temperate zone to the southward, has a powerful influence in softening the rigour of winter. One of the chief causes of cold in the temperate zones in winter, is the continuance of winds from the frigid zones, below the freezing point. When
water not frozen exists towards the pole, wind or moving air from that direction, by its contact and friction with the waves, as it sweeps along, receives heat from the water, and is generally raised in temperature above the freezing point; and countries thus situated, as to the sea, are free from one great cause of a very low depression of temperature, being only subject to be cooled by throwing off heat by radiation, by the electric meteoric agency in producing cold, or by evaporation. Countries thus situated with sea towards the pole, are also less subject to rains, and consequently have less evaporation, than if they had sea in any other direction. It is generally wind from the sea which causes rain to fall; but air coming over sea, from the direction of the pole, upon reaching the land, gains a warmer locality, unless in case of high mountains overbalancing the effect of diminished latitude; and although this air were fully charged with moisture at what is termed the dew-point, instead of depositing this moisture, it acquires by increase of temperature greater power of suspension. On the contrary, when sea lies in any other direction, especially towards the equator, the warm air, whose power of suspending moisture is great, and which, by moving along the watery surface, has been fully charged with moisture (at the dew-point), when it reaches land colder than itself, necessarily deposits a part of its moisture. This is greatly increased when the locality is of high elevation,—when it partakes both of the indications of higher altitude and higher latitude. Reconciling this, we find the country southward of the Canadian Lakes has a winter nearly a month shorter than the

same parallel of latitude in America, a little to the east or west, where land extends to the northward. Morayshire, and East Lothian, in Scotland, are both placed under circumstances nearly similar, and are considerably earlier in winter, vegetation, and in harvesting their crops, than any other part of Scotland, or North of England; the harvest in Morayshire being generally as early as in England in the parallel of Liverpool. In both places (Morayshire and East Lothian), a dry sandy soil, and comparatively dry climate, from no high land being in the immediate vicinity, assist in increasing the temperature. The great quantity of rain which falls on the west mountain-slopes of Great Britain, Ireland, and Norway, where a warm sea-wind from the southwest, partaking of the heat of the Gulf-stream, and charged with moisture, reaches a colder locality, is also an instance in point.

8th. Deep sea has comparatively higher temperature and densest air; shallow sea, lower temperature and foggy weather. The fog, and chilly atmosphere of the lower part of the German Sea, and of the Banks of Newfoundland, excellently the latter.

Classification of Emigrants.

Emigrants are divisible into two classes, 1st, Those who intend to return, after having amassed a sufficient of wealth. 2d, Permanent settlers.

The first class, for the most part, emigrate to tropical countries, unsuited to British constitutions, and unfitted for their permanent residence,—
the conquered provinces of the East, and the colonies of the West Indies, where they are chiefly employed in civil or military situations, in the provincial or colonial government, and as superintendents of native industry. This class consists, for the most part, of the younger sons of our aristocracy, and the youth of the middle ranks, not exalted or destined to occupy a certain grade in society, for which they look the more. It must stand the hardships of this class have rich or influential connections, with whom they are unable to associate, though very anxious of doing so, and they voluntarily go, or are sent by their parents, into temporary imprisonment, taking exposure to the most perilous tropical climates, in the hope that they may accumulate wealth, and return to their good connections in a condition to command their friendship and attentions.

Nothing is more remarkable, than the heartlessness with which British, especially Scotch parents, devote their children to the very probable loss of life, or if surviving, to the almost certain loss of health, in order that their may not lose money, and lower the family walk by comparative poverty, or disgrace it by application to some of the branches of useful industry. This disposition to hazard, or drive away their offspring, seems in some measure injudicious and akin to what we observe in certain classes of the fauna, occurring frequently where the wealth of the parent is so great, as to be far more than sufficient to provide for the supply of their children during life, with all the most desirable comforts. In this way our tropical provinces and colonies may be regarded as standing in a simil-
temperate zones, in the ratio of twelve to one, not taking into account the numerous instances where the sufferers come home in broken health, to die in
Britain. The writer himself has lost eleven cousins, besides other relatives, from about young men, all cut
off prematurely, in tropical climates, and not one of
his relatives who have gone to those climes now
survives. This mortality, under tropical exposure,
is not from any peculiarity of family constitution.
One of these relatives, the owner of a trading ves-
sel, took out a complement of eleven men to a tropi-
cal island, of which fourteen died while he was
presenting a cargo, though he himself survived at
that time.
In cases where the white race have migrated to
tropical climates, and settled permanently, it is
found, that though they may survive as long as is
known, yet, unless one of the parents is of the
native circumstances-nursed race, the offspring is
of a degenerate character, so frail in mind and
body as to be incapable of withstanding "the mines
which sift it here," or of keeping its ground
against the native races. This is exemplified in the
continent of tropical America, and in the West In-

dies. It is even said, that in Zeych, the Mancabke
corps of Oecian, Georgian, or Covenian birth,
ever left grandchildren,—that although they left
offspring, that this offspring never reappeared. The
children of white parents, in those hot regions, are
of extreme nervous liability; any sudden noises,
such as a clap of thunder, frequently causing
such a process; or flow of electric fluid, seems to be an
era upon the nervous system, even although it is an
inconsiderable fact; and instantaneous and instant death. It is very common to
find white mothers, who have had their families in
the East or West Indies, with only two or two sur-
viving children, out of six or eight births. Even at
the Cape settlements, although considerably extra-
tropical, so very prevalent is the life of infancy of
the white race, in the hotter seasons of the year,
that mothers never count upon children as being
their own, till they are at least a month old.
Taking into view these facts, which show the ex-

treme insufficiencies of tropical countries, as emi-
gration-fields, to the white race of man, whether the
individual is to remain for a limited period, or per-
manently; taking also into account, that the tem-
porary emigrant is generally without family ties,
viziers as not to be otherwise perceivable; and the causes of in-
fant death in tropical countries attributable to the thermometer,
may be caused directly by electric action, damaging the in-
ner organs, organizing, or stopping the peristaltic circulation of the

during earthquakes there appear to be considerable quantities of
electric fluid, which has been thought to affect the nervous system in a manner somewhat analogous. About thirty years ago, when a rather severe earthquake was felt in the
North of Brazil, a number of persons, chiefly children, were struck prostrated or dead, during the shock. The writer himself,

recently informed, in Gravesend, of instances sim-
ilarly stated in this earthquake, as out of those, where the persons
had become a schoolmaster, both feet were affected; he was an
infant, as young as at the time of the earthquake, when he ac-
quired the injury, that it was impossible it could have been
cased by terror, nor did the party, at the time, show any dis-
orderliness or lacerated appearance. The medical profession
at the place stated, that he had traced laenus in eleven or
twelve individuals to some electric influence, or effect of this
electricity,—that the lambs in those was immediately con-
servative to the earthquake, but that no appearance of electric
field had been noticed.
that he has the strongest possible motive for procuring wealth rapidly, that he has considerable power over a dependent, recently conquered, or slave population, which he is apt to consider an inferior race; and should he be induced, from acquisitiveness, to overstep all moral bounds, that he may do so with almost certain impunity, his conduct, whatever that may be, not easily admitting of being brought to light, that he is placed under circumstances the most adverse to good principles, and unless of great natural benevolence, must become callous to human sympathy; and tyrannically selfish;—taking into consideration how life and morals are thus perilled, and that even should the individual survive, that health is irretrievably lost,—what opinion would be too harsh to describe the guilt of the persecuer, who, aware of all this, will sacrifice his offspring to pride and avarice.

Having endeavoured to point out how simple emigration appeals to a philanthropist, and leaving the encomiastic description of transient emigration fields to the knights of the preventive and observatory class, I shall now proceed with a sketch of temporary new emigration fields.

CHAPTER II.

NORTH AMERICA.

This grand division of the earth extends from considerably within the Arctic Circle, to the middle of the North Torrid Zone, and consequently possesses a great diversity of climate. Being as yet very thinly peopled in proportion to its natural resources and capabilities of supporting population, the whole may be said to constitute an emigration-field. The habitable part of North America is divisible into the following sections. (As this work is a mere sketch, to endeavour to draw the attention of the country to emigration, a particular account of each artificial division or State is not attempted.)

1st, Lower Canada, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, St. John’s, and Newfoundland. Those countries may be named the Maritime Provinces of the St Lawrence.

2d, Upper Canada, or Country of the Lakes.

3d, The New England States, including the Highlands of the Alleghany chain, as far as the Floridas.

4th, The low flat Atlantic Belt, once the ocean-bed, eastward of the Alleghany range, extending from the Ohio to the Gulf of Florida.

5th, The vast inland Basin of the Mississippi.
6th, The Mexican territory.
7th, The Western territory and Rocky Mountains.

I.

The Maritimes Provinces of the St. Lawrence.

These extensive maritime regions being situated on the east side of a great continent, in the temperate zone, with the most prevalent winds blowing from the west and north, over land, have what has been termed an extreme diurnal, the temperature varying from 40 degrees below zero, to 90° and 100° above. Although in the same latitude with the most temperate parts of Europe, the winter is long, and the cold intense, with much snow (a consequence of the great intermixtion of sea and land); and when the wind blows strong from the north and west, over thousands of leagues of an intensely cold snow surface, exposure to the breath of Boreas is insupportable. The spring and autumn, especially in the more eastern parts, are also indescribably and variable, with snow, hail, and rain. The short summer is, however, warm and genial, more particularly in the islands of St. John and the south-east portion of those provinces, and is sufficient to ripen oats, barley, potatoes, excellent apples and pears, with a little spring-sown wheat, (commonly sown while generally rotting or dying under the snow, from the very long period, sometimes six months, which the snow remains on the ground.) In the eastern and northern portion, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, the climate is exceedingly genial and rough, but for the vicinity of the St. Lawrence (the most productive in the world) would be considered uninhabitable. The prodigious quantity of freezing ice which drifts down from Davis's and Hudson's Straits, and which ground on the banks and shoals on the eastern coast, neutralizes the sun's heat during the first half of summer, and, combined with the shallow sea, produces very frequent fogs, short, and deadly rain, which sometimes while the season so much, as to ruin the prospects of the grain-farmer. These regions are as yet only very thinly peopled, chiefly along the river courses, upon the tidal lands, and in the vicinity of the frequented harbours. The clearness has generally the most smooth appearance, around which the bare ungrassy stages of the broken forest stand mangled and scarred, and washed by fire, giving a character of destructive rudeness to the design of man. Nearly the whole of those wide provinces are covered by forest; the most valuable timber of which is yellow, white, red pine, black birch, elm, oak, and maple. Almost the sole export is timber, under different forms, and pitch (the soluble portion of timber-oil), to Britain and the West Indies, which admits of a return of clothing, hardware, iron stoves, rum, tea, and coffee. Shipbuilding, and the cutting and preparing of timber for export, and the manufacture of barrel-staves, hoops, and potts, are, with the fisheries, agriculture, and a little mining, the sole employments.

The province of Lower Canada, or New France, chiefly occupied by a population of French descent,
and speaking the French language, enjoys a better climate than the more eastern provinces. It is also comparatively an old settled country, having considerable marks of the presence of man—villages, and churches, and orchards, and numerous clearances, interspersed with forests. The ancient or feudal nature of the holding of property in this province, and the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, has stamped the population with a character different from that of the American Britons. Society is here more linked together, customs more permanent, improvements slow, and the habitants living more affected by local impressions, and deriving more of their enjoyments from social intercourse, to which they are considerably disposed from habits of race and from a deficiency of individual mental resources, have not, excepting when agitated upon an Indian stock, the disposition to part from their friends, and scatter, so characteristic of those of the British race. They are, however, but very indolent husbandmen; and are, notwithstanding all their indisposition to change, not unfrequently beaten from their old clearances, and compelled to cut out new ones by their inevitable enemy, the woods, especially the Canadian thistles, which appears to be possessed of considerably more constitutional energy than the habitants. The latter, however, of their own constitution, or more probably directed by their pietistic priesthood, turn their staved stools, for a few summers, upon the victorious intruder, and thus, by means of these more active auxiliaries, make out eventually to recover the lost territory and to resume cultivation. With few wants, and not very numerous families, the habitants circumscribe their industrial and mental exertions to as limited a field as possible, and make out to lead comparatively quiet and happy lives.

While the greater portion of the population of Lower Canada is of French descent, speaking that language, those in New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are mostly British. This division of races and languages, is a barrier to the formation of any considerable independent national power in these provinces, and renders their ultimate union with the United States much more probable. In speculating on the future prospects of these regions, we cannot see much chance of their ever becoming highly peopled and civilized. The climate, which no change or shifting can ever render congenial to man, or favorable to production of grain, or the rearing of flocks and herds, will remain an insuperable barrier. The opening of a communication between the Lakes of Upper Canada, and the Hudson and Mississipi rivers, by means of canals and railways, will also divert the commerce of the interior from the Lower St Lawrence, the navigation of which must always labor under the great disadvantage of being hermetically sealed by ice for six months of the year. The timber-trade will, however, continue, while the forests exist. It may, indeed, in the first place, experience a considerable diminution, when the anticipated removal of duties takes place; but as the Baltic supply, already much exhausted, will under the then greatly increased demand rapidly fall off, recourse must again be had to the inferior and more distant supply of these pro-
wealth, and general prosperity, more than it promotes is directly by the unnatural increase of commerce.

Emigrants of robust constitutions, and rude habits, may find the maritime provinces of the St Lawrence a desirable land. They have the recommendation of being nearer to Britain, and more easily reached than any other emigration field, and at less expense, as the timber-vessels frequently go out in ballast, and transport on the cheapest terms. They have the further advantage of not being so subject to fever, and ague, and dyspepsia, as Upper Canada, and the greater portion of the United States. Rheumatism and consumption, however, prevail, and the severity of the winter renders the rearing of children a task of some difficulty.

II.

The Country of the Lakes, Upper Canada.

This great interior country, extending south-west from Lower Canada, along the north side of the great American lakes, is chiefly a flat or slightly undulated continuous forest, only diversified by the lake and the river, and the small rude clearances of the settler. Nothing can exceed the scenery of desolation (less as the Americans term it) which is experienced in these interminable forests, where, for hundreds of miles, no object is recognisable beyond the tops of the trees. To a Scotman, the view of hills is an avation; to the Englishman, the closely smiling villages, and the neat enclosures, with the
beautiful sheep and cattle. The soil is also advant-
ing, as interesting to the Briton, as giving him some
assurance of his locality, and carrying with it the
idea of home—that he is not lost in that dull, illimit-
able space.
This drainage, combined with some climatic in-
fluence, has a marked effect upon the situation and
character of the settlement, who is an alert and sturdy
not the gloomy woods among which he is lost,—nothing
seeming to be alive, and in a state of active noisy
enjoyment; in those uninhabitable swampy forests, but
the myriads of frogs.

The county of the Lakes has a shorter winter,
and a climate much superior to that of the maritime
province; yet the heat of summer and the cold of
winter are intense, and the great and sudden trans-
sition bespeaks the constitution of those who have
sojourned for a number of years in the country; so
much so, that in winter they require thicker
clothing than people who have recently come from
Britain. Exposure to the intense summer heat for
three seasons, however, has generally the effect of
rendering strangers equally susceptible to the win-
ter cold as those born in the country. The malignant
effects of anathema among are more or less felt
over the whole country, and in the immediate vicinity
of the lakes, especially when the water touches a
little in the after part of summer, and the weather
is hot, the lake-fever or bilious remittent is very
prevalent and fatal. Intermittents are also prevalent
over the whole country, to such a degree as to
render human life miserable. The banks of all the
rivers which run into the lakes are peculiarly liable
to the Americans declaring that these rivers, towards
the end of summer, are green with the"

while the universal paleness of the countenance indi-
cates the prevalence of bilious affections, and the
deviations of the digestive functions. In the ma-
ritime provinces a florid complexion is not uncom-
mon, partly from the superior tone of the digestive
organs, partly from the moisture atmosphere.

The great disadvantage of the country of the
Lakes, is that it wants some staple article of export.
Its timber is too distant from market to be worth
transporting. The climate is not very favorable to
fine woollen sheep or sheep of any kind; besides, they
would require a great extent of cleared land, not a
pint of grass growing in the dense tawny forest, where
only pigs can pick up a little food, consisting of reptiles,
roots, nuts, and trees' roots. Cattle require too much
hoarded winter food, and are far from satisfactory;
the nearest of which are Montreal, Albany, and New
York. Grain is also too distant from market to be
profitably raised for export; and, in fact, it, as well
as cattle, is imported to very considerable extent.

There is thus almost no means of export to balance
necessary imports of clothing, hardware, &c., and
the profits they receive have hitherto been purchased
by the hard cash which emigrants have carried out,
by the pensions of half-pay officers (a number of
whom have settled in the country), and by the money
expended by the Government derived from Britain. Being utterly destitute of exports, the imports of
even the few supplies which people of such inade-
quate means find necessary, mostly exhaust the
little hoarded money which settlers carry out with
them, and except when they can exchange a few
castle or some seed-grain with a new corner for his hard dollars, they are under the necessity to content themselves with the rude fabrics which their own hands can manufacture, and with the simple food which their clamor can supply.

The late disturbances have caused much to aggravate the misery. Emigration and the foreign supply of dollars has ceased; property has been destroyed, the price of foreign supplies has been increased, the scarcity of property has been increased, industry has been checked, and even though these disturbances have been put down for the present, an anticipation of future mischief continues to prevail. The consequences of this are becoming apparent on the most exposed frontier. Towns which had recently a population of 1500 are now (it is said) reduced to 300, and people are emigrating in great numbers to the valley of the Mississippi, and some returning to Britain. Another disastrous event, of considerable importance, has more recently attracted public attention. A great part of the shores of these lakes are only a few feet above the level of the water; a periodic rise and fall of all these lakes above Niagara, of a foot or two every few years has been previously noticed, perhaps caused by the common succession of several wet and several dry years; but during this summer (1838) a rise to the amount of 4 feet has taken place, overflowing a considerable portion of the adjacent low shores, and inundating the houses and fields of the settlers. This rise of the lakes at the present time is attributed to the damming up, by drift-wood, of the channel of a large river which used to discharge its waters into Hud-

son’s Bay, and the waters now flowing southward into Lake Superior.

Such is the extreme flatness of this vast interior lake country, chiselling limonite platforms of about 500 feet of elevation above the sea, and extending several hundred thousand square leagues, that the rise of a few feet as Niagara would double the extent of the lakes, and give several outlets, one discharging into the Gulf of Mexico, another into the St. Lawrence, and another into Hudson’s Bay.

Perhaps there is no inhabited country where the settler, or even the settled, have greater natural difficulties to contend with than in Upper Canada, and the Maritime Provinces of the St. Lawrence. These countries have an arctic winter of six or seven months, and a tropical summer of four months, with a short autumn and no spring. From the depth of snow no agricultural work can be begun till nearly the end of May, and as there is no mild season of spring, but the intense heat of summer immediately supervening on the dissolving of the snow, and as there is little autumn-sown wheat, nearly the whole of the ploughing, sowing, and plasting, has to be performed under a temperature equal to that of the West Indies (the mercury frequently rising to 90° in the shade), while the constitution receives a most injurious shock from the sudden change from the intense cold of winter—the more that the severe soil is reserved to the very hot season. Within the five or six months of summer and autumn the whole agricultural labour must be performed—ploughing, sowing, hay-making, harvesting, and the curing of all winter provisions for man and beast. These irre-
See that he did not see a settler in the province older than himself (about forty), and that he therefore considered it high time to depart.

These regions have the credit of being the most slowly civilized of any part of the world, and are, in every respect, very far behind the neighboring provinces of the United States. The cause of this is the isolation of the people of French extraction, a consequence of their subjection to a Roman Catholic priesthood, and perhaps their seignorialholdings, and that the new settlers (principally British) are a very mixed assortment of adventurers, many of them, from unsuitable habits and a deficiency of necessary knowledge and means, extremely ill calculated for substituting the wilderness. These consist of old military men, colons from the United States, flying from the degradation which tyranny casts on the people of British race, and such as are resorted to the neighboring territory of the States are soldiers bred from their infancy, the sons of settlers, endowed with the collected skill of ages, habitually, almost instinctively adapted to this mode of life. From the very imperfect cultivation throughout British America, and in many places from an injudicious selection of soil, the crops that are reaped scarcely remunerate for seed and labor, and after a few seasons' cropping the woods spring up so thickly (although at the commencement the ground was perfectly clear) as to take complete occupation of the soil, and the farmer finds it easier to displace the great woods of the untouched forest than the small weeds of the clearance.
The soil of Upper Canada is in many places of fair quality, and generally superior to that of the eastern provinces. The timber consists mostly of large-leaved deciduous trees, while that of the eastern provinces is chiefly pine. This distribution is partly owing to soil as well as climate, and has led to the belief that pines prefer inferior soil. This, however, is not the case. Hard-wood trees have only greater power of occupancy in warmer climates and richer soils, and pines in the colder and inferior, especially in the more alluvial.

The prospects of Upper Canada are at present sufficiently gloomy, with little chance of brightening while it remains in British hands. It is spread out extensively along the frontier of a richer and more densely peopled country with a more popular government, and it is open at every point to invade across the boundary river, and lanes, on which the United States’ army will, in ease of new hostilities, as during last war, maintain a supremacy. In case of war the whole combined force of that great and rapidly increasing empire, by means of the now facilities of communication by railroads and canals, and the Hudson and Mississippi lines, can be thrown upon any point of Upper Canada, without waste of exhaustion by long marches, and the necessary supplies easily kept up; while the counter force and supplies must be brought from another quarter of the world, across a line of war open only six months of the year, and over a line of country incapable of affording supplies of almost any description, and this country, through which every thing must pass, in a highly disaffected state—ready, should a good opportunity offer, to

join the enemy. While this state of things lasts, from the insecurity of property there is little chance of progressive prosperity. Canada, as situated, does not afford a very tempting emigration field.

III.

The New England States, and Highlands of the region between those States and the Gulf of Florida.

This division of the United States is the only portion of North American east of the Rocky Mountains which can be accounted wholesome, and at the same time comparatively temperate and pleasant, and well suited to the British race. It may be subdivided into two portions, the north and the south. The first, the New England States, and the New York and Pennsylvania Highlands. The second, the Highlands of the Southern States—the Allegheny and Cumberland Ranges, including the connected spurs and elevations.

The North Portion, The New England States and Highlands of New York and Pennsylvania, has been colonized by the British, race for a period of nearly 200 years, and is comparatively an old settled country, throwing off a vast emigration yearly south-westward to the fertile Mississippi lands. The population of this northern portion of the Union. keeping away from that of the south, districts around Lake Champlain and of the westward towards Lake Ontario, are nearly as robust and healthy looking as
the home British; only the exposed skin is a little more harmed from the higher range of the sun and the brighter skies, and the person not quite so fair. From the keen bracing air of winter in this quarter of the Union, and the summer not being so oppressively hot as farther south, it is the best suited of any part of North America for the seat of manufacturing industry. The people of European descent here are at the same time more energetic,—more willing to labour, and able to perform more work than in any other portion of the United States. Although not one-tenth populated, yet is it not so favourable an emigration field for Britain as the highlands of the south; at least for those who, from a superior education and a little capital, look forward to some employment more productive or less burdensome than common labour. The New Englanders (Yankees proper) are too neat and active a race, and too well informed, for any stranger to carry off the more valuable prizes in their own country. But, as a field for the agricultural labourer, or common artizan, it offers fair prospects, affording sufficient employment at good wages. The great emigration which takes place from the New England States while their own lands and field of industry are far from being fully occupied, is caused by the strong conviction of the emigrant Yankee to elevate himself above the common labour ehe; and this description of the labour field leaves it open and favorable to emigrants of this class.

The Atlantic States for several years back have presented the anomaly of a country importing grain to a large amount, with a superior and comparatively unoccupied field for grain production. This has arisen from the following combination of circumstances:

1st. The great recent increase of population in the Atlantic seaboard cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore—which, by commerce, sea-faring, and the carrying trade, derive a revenue from every quarter of the world, and require a large and increasing supply of grain provisions.

2nd. The influx of a great amount of foreign capital attracted by the high interest, and lent out or invested on railways, canals, &c. affording employment to a numerous population not engaged in agriculture, and requiring a grain supply.

3d. A considerable portion of the labour of the country which used to be employed in raising grain, being turned to the formation of railways, canals, and other purposes,—surely implements for future production, leaving agriculture, for a time, in some measure neglected.

4th. The exhaustion of a considerable portion of the lands in the Atlantic States, employed in raising grain, by hard cropping and the want of a sufficient application of manure, and this portion being left to recruit under grass,—the farmers selling off and migrating across the Allegheny to the Mississippi basin.

5th. An unusual proportion of the population being diverted from agriculture by having received an education superior to what labouring agriculturists usually possess. They considering themselves, or their parents considering them, more fitted for the learned professions, or mercantile affairs, than agric-
culture, in a country where the land-owner must himself be the land-worker.

These causes tending to diminish the supply of grain for a time, and to increase the demand, combined with two defective crops, have operated to raise prices so high during the last three years as to produce a considerable importation from the Baltic, Lower Germany and Britain (bounced grain). In a few years, however, the facilities of commercial intercourse with the interior parts of the union, where an almost unlimited extent of very rich land is now being opened up by roads, canals, and canals, will place the United States in a condition to be an exporting, instead of an importing, country of grain, and which the present high prices will never amount. It is, nevertheless, not very probable that any great surplus amount of grain will be raised in a country where the population are freemen, and land so cheap as to be within the reach of every industrious individual, as is in the non-slave American States. A servant, or tenant population, is necessary to much surplus grain production. The raising of grain is attended with too much hard labor to be a favourite occupation with independent citizens working their own grounds, and it will be found that the industry of the United States nation will be turned to branches of industry of less arduous butty exertion in order to procure exportable produce.

The South Portion, The Highlands of the Southern States and Kentucky, extending from the Potomac to Alabama, about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, although beautiful and fertile, and the climate delightful, is not so well adapted for the seat of manufacturing industry, or, indeed, for labour of any kind, by the white race of man, as the northern division; partly from the delicious climate and greater heat producing a disposition to enjoyment rather than to active labour; and partly because of the hateful slave system, throwing a shade of degradation and meanness over the occupation of the working man, and disposing to idleness, intemperance, and prodigality.

Leaving out, however, all adventitious circumstances,—taking no account of the moral blight of slavery, this division is naturally highly favourable for rural life, affording many a sweet valley, which might well lay claim to the name of "Val-Paraiso." It is especially suited for orchards and vineyards, and plantations of the fine and most valuable fruits of the south of Europe, upon the steep slopes and rising grounds, where almost all kinds of trees grow with more luxuriance, and ripen better fruit than on flint.

It is also much more propitious for a pastoral life than the northern division, as the winter is of short duration, and the flocks and herds can find a pasture supply almost at all seasons. These romantic internal regions, remote from water communications, and in many places of difficult access by land, have hitherto been comparatively neglected, partly from the distance from markets and the want of roads, partly from the soil not being quite so rich as the low country, and partly from the greater difficulty of clearing and cultivating the ground; whereas the impediments of sterility and ruggedness of surface are superadded to that of forest. Railways and roads are, however, being formed, which will open up these
HIGHLANDS OF VIRGINIA.

The population of the United States, grossly of wealth, and impatient of steady labor, are much too indifferent in respect to climate and healthful locality. They rush to the Texas and Mississippi alluvions, where lust labor will suffice, where wealth is more easily compassed, and where sugar and cotton—articles of lighter carriage in proportion to value, and more marketable than grain or beef—can be raised, but where health and length of days are very precarious; while, by a little more persevering industry, they might secure a much greater amount of human enjoyment in the mountain valleys they leave behind.

Although youth nationality exists among the United States people, yet is there perhaps some want of local attachment, or of kindred and friendly ties, and even a deficiency of enthusiasm for the natural beauties of their fine country. By having been dispossessed from their local attachments in the mother country, the race seems to have lost the disposition to be fixtures—to become enamoured of surrounding objects, and fascinated by the delightful reminiscences and associations of youth and home. Their disposition to rove seems, at least, the leading passion, and has the effect of driving them westward from the Atlantic States, and even from the beauti-

...
In judging of the fitness of a locality for emigration, the appearance of those born in the country, especially those of British stock, ought to be particularly attended to; and the British highland Virginians and Kentuckians are as athletic, well, and handsome a people as are to be found. The fact that in Kentucky and Tennessee the raising of black people for exportation to the sugar-producing regions of Louisiana is a highly profitable business, and carried on to considerable extent, although no very favourable index of the standard of morals of the white population, is rather a favourable one of the salubrity. Some may think that the circumstances of salubrity of climate has and with more attention in those places than is worth, but if they think so, it is from ignorance or inattention to facts. In a vast majority of cases, at least seven slaves labor is not employed, everything depends upon the personal activity and the power of muscular exertion of the emigrant and his family; and health and strength come to be of the last importance to happiness and even to existence. In the greater part of the United States, and even of North America, the defect lies more in the climate than in the productive powers of the soil. The United States citizens are sufficiently sensible upon this point, and nothing can be said more likely to give offense than any reflection upon, or expression doubt of the character of the districts they belong to in regard to salubrity. Although it can be proven that every dwelling during the latter part of every summer is an hospital of fever and ague patients, and even that one-half of the population died the previous season, yet any allusion to the fact is quite enough to afford occasion for a little ridicule. The rapid increase of the population of the United States is not owing to any salubrity of climate, but to the favourable hold for human labour infusing early marriage; scarcely a woman of twenty-five years of age remaining a spinner unless she is awful (very ugly). In certain localities of America, the prevalence of insects, mosquitoes, and sand-flies, come to be an important consideration as well as climate; in some cases, otherwise desirable settlements have been abandoned after the necessary buildings have been erected and cleared and cleared made, from the insignificancy of those diminutive pests. It is proper, however, to mention that neither of these divisions are free from endemic diseases. Consumption is prevalent in the New England States, causing a premature loss of about one-fifth of the population; and in the south division, although the inhabitants are upon the whole healthy, yet fever has its periodic visitations, generally once in eight or ten years, and will sometimes carry off one-half of the population of a village or district. It must also be kept in view, that the base of the mountains ranges next to the low country, and the low adjacent valleys and ravines, especially when south exposed and heavy wooded and sheltered by the high grounds from the purifying ventilation, are even more unhealthy than the low country itself.

Were the dense forests removed from the Alleghany highlands and valleys, the climate would decline less be greatly improved, as the surface of the earth...
would be swept over by the frequent mountain breezes, and no quantity of malaria suffered to accumulate. Some bad effects might still continue to be felt for a few years, from the vast quantity of tree roots decomposing under ground, and emitting putrid effluvia. The soil, now so long shaded by the rank vegetable covering from the direct action of the sun's rays, would, upon being stirred and exposed to it, send forth for a time poisonous exhalations. Thus the production of malaria will, in the first place, be increased by ploughing and digging, though the same will sooner be extinguished. In situations, however, of a peculiar nature—rich deep vegetable mould or water alluvion, such as are met with in the low country east of the Alleghany and in Louisiana,—in the hot weather, the drier the soil becomes the production of malaria is the more abundant; fluids of the most pestilential quality rising out of the crevices which the drought occasions in the ground. The dry malaria is most abundant and of the most delirious nature when there is no plentiful cover of vegetation upon the ground (as after the crop is harvested or gathered) to consume it as it rises; which vegetables do as food when they are present.

In some parts of the low country of the Carolinas and Virginia, eastward of the mountain division we are treating of, where the soil is of this description, it is almost certain death for a white man to remain during the latter part of summer in the cultivated grounds; his only chance of surviving, should he not migrate to the New England States, or the more adjacent highland district (which nearly the whole white population do during the winter season), is to enter the low-country forest where the trees have tall clear stems with room for a vestilating breeze underneath, and reside in a hut till the winter commences. It is even said that should a few trees around the hut be cut and a small garden formed, malaria will be generated, and the occupier seized by a dangerous bilious remittent.

IV.

The Atlantic Sea-board Plats, East of the Alleghany Range.

This low division of the United States extends in length from the Chesapeake to the Gulf of Florida, about 700 miles, and in breadth, from the sea to the mountain division last treated of, nearly 100 miles. With the exception of a few partial slight elevations, such as that at Savannah, it is almost a level plain along the sea-coast, and appears to have been the bottom of the Atlantic at some former period, when that sea had washed the Alleghany base. The soil consists chiefly of sand, much of which would have, in some places and parts, untilled for cultivation, in others covered to considerable depth by the sand alluvion of creeks, which flow seaward across it from the Alleghany range, and by the debris of a rich vegetation, forming a deep vegetable mould.

Very little of this productive but unwholesome region is suited for the British emigrant; at least it is impossible for their men to subsist by their own labour in these low-plats. The white population e
consists chiefly of what are termed planters; proprietors farming their own grounds by the labour of the black slaves. The exportable produce of this division is both great and valuable; it consists chiefly of tobacco, cotton, and rice, for exceeding that of all the other divisions of the United States put together; and it was in a great measure the wealth derived from this produce, obtained by slave-labour, which put the British colonies in a condition to achieve their independence, and to Boone the great and powerful nation they now are. It is also true, though not a very pleasant truth, that many of the leading spirits in the war of independence, and also in the later patriotic conflicts and struggles for liberty, have been slave-holders, indubitably slave-labour for their means and leisure and proud indispensable character. That which has contributed so much to the creation of the national power will, however, in all probability, lead eventually to its destruction. The tree which has stood up so long, and flourished so richly, has sprang from too rank and corrupt a soil, and the cause of its early vigour and luxuriance will also, it is to be feared, prove the cause of its sudden decay.

The black slave population has its great, and is increasing so rapidly, from superior adaptation of the race to the climate, in comparison to the whites, that the power of the latter over the former would be of every short duration, were it not for the coercive influence of the whites in the other provinces of the Union. From the fact that the white race cannot

maintain themselves by their own labour, in this low, hot, and unhealthy country, while, should the blacks obtain their freedom, very little labour will be performed by them in raising colonial produce as hired servants, as they will preferably purchase small portions of land, on which they can raise all the necessaries of life for themselves with little trouble, we may expect that their emancipation will not take place till the last necessity compels it. It is, therefore, highly probable that the emancipation may be delayed until interruption breaks out, from which the most disastrous consequences to the Union may be apprehended.

Influence. We have had illustrations of this in our West Indian colonies, where a system of slavery—extreme tyranny and slavery—has been supported by means of a strong, licentious military force; a system which the population of British never would have endured, nor would the colonial inhabitants have endured it, but for the coercive British power. We find another illustration of the mischievous effects of excessive power in England, where a condition of things is the most galling to the great body of the population, and the most unendurable to improvement and civilization, has been kept up—

a state of things so adverse to human enjoyment, that nothing approaching to it would have been tolerated an hour, or could ever have come to take, lest for the coercive influence of a neighbouring more powerful nation.

Agricultural labour, the most healthy occupation in healthy countries, is perhaps the most unhealthful of all occupations in theseANNELAND colonies. Strength is highly prejudiced from his existence under a very hot sun, and in this state, or in the still mure navigable state, after the causing chill, exposed to the exhausting from the soil, the field labourer of the white race is almost certain to fall a victim. If the white race can with difficulty maintain existence as masters or proprietors, existing by the labour of others, it is not to be expected that they could maintain existence if obliged to labour for their own maintenance.
In the mean time, however, the consciousness of this enemy within his walls, has a powerful influence to repress the warlike propensities of Brother Jonathan. He is well aware what the consequences might be were a liberating army, with a few hundred thousand stand of spare arms, to form a rallying point in this division of the Union. Now that the British West Indian black population are invested with all the rights of British freemen, the formation of a native West Indian army might be a consideration well worthy the attention of our Government. A black force, consisting of several thousand picked men, should be embodied, have their moral sense and intelleet properly cultivated, be trained to military tactics, and then prepared, in case of emergency, to act as disciplinarians and leaders of the people of their colour in the United States. This measure is the more expedient as having a double philanthropic tendency. It would have a considerable influence in maintaining our present friendly relations with our American white brethren (with whom, in order that liberty and human improvement may continue to progress, it is exceedingly desirable that friendly relations should exist), and might also have the effect of bringing speedily about a judicious act of Congress manifesting several millions of our American black brethren. It is pretty certain that so long as the whole of this eastern low region will be possessed by a free black population, and the Negroes thus take their place the better. The black population existing in the neighboring mountain region to the west, after being transmitted, should also be encouraged to remove to this division. The affairs of the United States' Union will never be in a wholesome condition, till several black Representatives from these low regions are seated in the House of Representatives at Washington. This is a more plausible scheme—would form a better Liberia, than the African Liberia.

It, nevertheless, will increase the home British to say much about the United States' slavery, or, indeed, about any slavery. The causes which operate to promote or prevent direct slavery have never, that I am aware of, been clearly pointed out. Slaves (direct) are found only where land is cheap. When the land, from its redundancy in proportion to population, as in America, is of little or no value, the whole property consists of labour, or the produce of labour, and the overseer must not being able to satisfy his lust for riches by the produce of his own labour, has no other way of gratifying it but by obtaining possession of the persons of his fellow-men, and compelling them to labour the otherwise unprofitable ground for his emolument; and this he finds profitable, because the produce of labour, even of slave-labour, in this favourable field for production, is more than sufficient to support his slaves as reproductive labouring stock, or to purchase new ones should they wear out. On the reverse, slaves (direct) are not found when the land has been all occupied, and has reached any considerable value or rental. Wherever this has taken place, and population has become dense, hired or piece labour becomes more profitable than slave-labour, and drives it from the field. The reason of this is obvious; man in a state of comparative liberty of action, has more of mental energy to attend to and carry on his corporal exertions, and to direct
them to more profitable effect, than when under direst slavery, while at the same time he can be maintained at less cost as a reproductive animal when in semblance free. Besides, when the land has been all taken up, and has come into the hands of a small number of the community, these, from being the possessors of property, generally obtain the governing power, and form a land aristocracy due. They proceed to legislate and levy taxation in the most partial and unjust manner, to forward their own selfish interests, they secure the land property to themselves and their posterity, and, by taking advantage of the poverty and necessity for food of the labouring population, make out to obtain a more complete command over their labour, and more power to render them subservient to their pleasure and luxury, than if the working population were slaves direct.

In this way, by means of a feudal-situation, for the entailment of the heir of oldest male of the family, and excessive taxation upon the necessities of the working people for the support of the younger branches, our governing land aristocracy have done every thing in their power to bring the working population to a complete state of indirect slavery, the only slavery which, from the nature of things in Britain, is profitable or practicable, and they have succeeded,—the destitution and hollow cheek of wife and children being a more powerful incentive to woe—are than the whip of the heptagonus hide. A sufficient emigration would help to reform this.

The Mississippi Basin.

This vast extent of very fertile territory, in which rivers navigable for 3000 miles upward from the ocean held their course, extends from the Lakes of Canada on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the highlands of the Alleghany and Cumberland ranges on the east, to the Rocky Mountains far to the westward.

The greatest labour of Horsemans, the utmost deeds recorded of man in ancient or modern history, stick to sight when compared to the doings of Brother Jonathan. It was not as yesterday when he first stood on the highest summit of the Alleghany range, and, gazing down upon the illimitable eastern wilderness, hopelessly resolved to people the whole extent; and already cities, and towns, and villages, and immaterial clearances, are scattered over nearly a million of square miles. True to his purpose, Jonathan is progressing in rate of increase never before equaled, and, in the course of a century at the present increment, this great and most fertile field for the extension of the human race will contain a population exceeding the whole of the population of Europe.

This region, upon a closer inspection, presents traces of a former population of considerable amount, and, as some facts would seem to indicate, of considerable civilization. It is not easy to account for the extinction or displacement of a numerous population of a country so fertile, and comparatively so
temperate. The ancient records of the Mexican Empire, as well as the old world history of man-kind, however, speak of the migrations of whole communities, for which no sufficient reason is given, or can well be traced, and the population may have moved to the Mexican territory, only a few stragglers remaining, to degenerate into roaming savages. It is also not impossible that some destructive plagues, such as has lately swept off entire tribes of the red race in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, may have passed over this immense valley, leaving only a few scattered individuals, scarcely able to contend for existence with the other numerous types of animal and vegetable life struggling for occupancy in this teeming field.

This great river-land runs almost imperceptibly from the level of the Mexican Gulf at New Orleans, to the neighborhood of the Canadian Lakes, where it attains an elevation of nearly 500 feet above the sea. It is comparatively a level country, with only gentle undulations, and, in some places to the westward, with rounded gravel hillslopes, following the uniformity. A great portion of it, like Upper Canada, consists of limestone strata, covered with a pretty thick layer of silvurium, constituting a fertile and manageable soil. The eastern half was fifty years ago a continued forest of magnificent hard-wood trees; but in which numerous clearances have now been affected by the industry of the settler, and the demand for timber-fed, to the numerous smelters. To the west, beyond the confines of the Mississippi and the Missouri, a considerable portion of the country consists of prairies, extensive fields covered with tall rough grasses, and skirted by portions of forest. The absence of trees in those extensive masses has been variously accounted for, some attributing it to configurations (the most probable cause), some to the dryness of the climate. It is also not impossible that the gramineous, though a comparatively smaller order of plants, may have greater power of compaction than the trees in this locality,—the rank grass smothering the annual shoot rising from the forest-tree seed. Those beautiful prairies, frequently wider than the eye can reach across, afford most excellent stations for the settlers who migrate thus for westward. They locate themselves in a circular ring around the margin of those flowery grassy plains, where the forest-belt affords plenty of timber for houses, stands, and fuel; they cultivate the nearer portion of the prairie, where not a stone is to be found, and nothing interferes with the ploughshare but the strong roots of the grassy sward; and they drive their herds to pasture a little farther into the interior of what appears like a variegated sea. The pastoral life is far more desirable here than in British America; the winter being only about one-half as long as in the maritime provinces of the St. Lawrence, or even in Upper Canada, while the Huronians labour of removing the dense forest which covers nearly the whole of America to the eastward, is not required. Immense herds of wild cattle once fed upon those pastures, but they, like the red Indian, have retired westward, before the forearmed European, and are only now to be found towards the base, and amongst the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. This fin-
THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN.

extremities. In North America, a strong and constant tide of emigration is setting westward. There is a fascination in the wilderness. The bold young American of the North-Eastern States, chooses a hogshead, collects some clothing, takes up his rifle and hat, and, trusting entirely to his own prowess, marches off in the direction of the setting sun. He crosses the Blue Mountains, commits himself and mate to the rivers, and penetrates more than a thousand miles into the heart of the western wilderness. There is something highly exciting and grateful to youth in daring and independence, in travelling onward in search of a future home, and having found some spot encouraging spot in the bosom of the wilderness, in rotating every thing by one's own handiwork.

The superior means of communication in this region, and the absence of natural and artificial barriers, as it is being occupied, with the exception of the slave population southward, by one race speaking one language, dispose it for becoming the seat of one very great empire, perhaps exceeding the Chinese in population; while, from the superior energy of the race, and higher civilization, it will be incomparably superior to the Chinese in national influence, and in power over the future destinies of man.

All this low flat country is defective in salubrity, the whole of the Mississippi Basin being tainted with insanitary atmosphere. Fever and ague, and in the fall, dangerous remittents, are more or less common over all the region, increasing in malignity as we get lower down in the system of the rivers, till at New Orleans, " the wet gravity," we reach the

yeastful country, were nowhere taken to destroy the wild dogs or wolves, might be rendered very productive of wool, the export of which, even to New Orleans, would be easily accomplished.

The great distinguishing features of the Mississippi Basin, are the vast abundance of fine level land, capable of supporting a very dense population, and the immense system of rivers running through it, a number of the tributaries of the Mississippi flowing a distance of 1900 miles before they join the main stream, and being consistently navigable for nearly their whole course by steam vessels.

The ease of communication, however, and of transit by the system of rivers, has the effect to scatter the settlers in all directions, so much so, as to present a great impediment to the advantageous division of labour, and use of combined labours, and thus to retard the progress of improvement, although this condition of men, no doubt, has a very favourable effect to increase his inventive and general capacity. Had the system of river-communication been extending, it is probable, that the new settlements in this comparatively level fertile territory, would now be conducted by carrying forward railroads, and settling within a practicable distance of the line, in a more systematic, and, perhaps, on the whole, more advantageous manner for the speedy production of wealth, than by the rivers. As it is, the rivers are the highways—the lines of traffic—the backbone—the connecting medium with the world of civilization—the system of means by which the electric currents of opinion and social sympathy are transmitted from the more vital parts to the

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN. 59
plus utra of insalubrity. This is excooingly un-
fortunate, as New Orleans is fitted by position
for being theemporium of North Amerioan. It is said,
that six hundred Irish labours migrate down the
Ohio and Mississippi every season, attracted down-
ward by the wages rising, and the rain falling in
price as they descend, till they reach New Orlelangs,
where the arrivals of last season are almost to a
man cut off every fall by the yellow feve. The
Hocks of the beautiful Ohio, by the French called
par excellence, "La Belle Riviere," are perhaps the
most salubrious of all this region, especially higher
up westward, towards Pittsburgh. It is not easy to
determine what effect the nearly entire removal of
the forest might have upon the climate. It would,
in all probability, render it dryer, and in some de-
gree more salubrious; but as the great cause of the
insalubrity is the annual flooding of the alluvial
grounds, along the river-ebles, and as the rivers
and river inundations are on so vast a scale, and the
river-beds gradually changing, blinde and thither,
through the alluvial grounds, liable to be flooded, so
that the labour of man cannot, by forming embank-
ments, have much effect in circumstebdng the ever-

* In France, from the increase of population, and great im-
provements of the country of late years, much of the country
has been striped of its forest covert; the consequence is, that
the fall of rain has been considerably diminished, and the eva-
aporation increased; and the rivers, which used to sometimes
swell of considerable depth all the year round, are now nearly
dried up during the summer months. This has interfered to a
considerable extent with the internal navigation, and in the dis-
charge of dry soils, is expected with considerable appre-
ッション. The Elle has, it is said, fallen several feet.
CHAPTER IV.

MEXICO.

The Mexican empire, extending from 10° to 41½ North latitude, has the greater portion of its territory within the tropic zone. It consists chiefly of a central highland country, or table-land (which may be considered a prolongation of the Andes). A great portion of this table-land is elevated from five to ten thousand feet above the sea level, intersected in some places with rivers running of great depth, and having a number of mountain ranges and peaks rising from it to considerably greater elevation, some of them covered with perpetual snow, and the highest exceeding 17,000 feet of altitude. This high table-land, declining very gradually from the Yucatan to Mexico, latitude 19°; to Santa Fe, latitude 37°, is skirted on the east by a rich flat sea-bord, like the Athenian sea-bord of the Southern United States, apparently the sea bed at some former period; while, on the western side, the highlands begin to rise immediately from the Pacific. The whole sea-coast, east and west, especially the portion within the tropics, is unhealthy, and this continues, till, by travelling inward, you have the common tropical vegetation, and, gaining an elevation of about 3000 feet, reach the region of Oak. Along the Mexican Gulf, and from Vera Cruz to the Texas, the cholera morbus is the most fatal distemper, while on the Western, or Pacific side, the yellow fever is nearly equally destructive; and it is only in the winter and spring, when these destroyers seem to alternate, that Europeans ought to attempt to make their exit from, or entrance into, the comparatively healthy interior. The Eastern sea-bord is very defective in regard to harbours, the rivers having dangerous bars, and the sea being shallow for some distances from land, as it generally is on all low coasts. This deficiency of good harbours is the more to be regretted, as from the insalubrity of the climate, it will be very difficult to remedy the defect by the formation of artificial harbours. The most of the low country is, however, fertile, and suited for raising sugar, and other tropical produce, so as to attract agricultural settlers, or rather colonists; and the advantages of a situation which, notwithstanding the deficiency of good harbours, commands the trade of the whole of Mexico, through which the vast wealth derived from the very rich mines of the interior must pass outward, and all the European manufactures in return pass inward, is also a strong inducement to commercial settlers. Leaving out the insalubrity of the climate of the sea-bord, Mexico presents a combination of advantages unique in America. The position, a long neck of land joining two great continents, and dividing the two great oceans, thus holding in the right hand the commerce of the East of Asia, and in the left, the commerce of Europe; the possession of incomparably the richest and most workable
MEXICO.  

establishments, that they greatly repress the industry of the country, inducing the people to lose their taste in superstitious immunities, and to underrate their means in feeding prodigal mandarins. Public opinion, and the rule of society, being thus founded upon false or mistaken principles, are also very defective as a moral regulating power. The government is, in consequence, defective in organization and strength, and not very stable, and property and life comparatively insecure. The northern parts enjoy a temperate climate, but they are almost a wilderness, subject to the invasions of the wild roving Indians, and in some places under Indian sovereignty. In the western parts, towards the Gulf of California, affairs are very unsettled; this is the more to be regretted, as those regions, particularly the province of Sonora, are extremely rich in silver, and the climate, especially to the northward, favourable to Europeans.

The portion of Mexico, which at present most concerns the British colonist, and indeed the British nation, is the province immediately adjacent to Louisiana, and extending south-west, towards the Rio Bravo, named the Texas. A part of this province has recently been overwhelmed by an insurrection of the United States' people (merely a private affair, however, and not a government invasion, for which the authorities of that country can in any way be considered accountable), and all the power which the Mexican empire has been able to exert, has been baffled, in attempting to drive back the invading legions of settlers.

Raising colonial produce (better designated tropical produce), from the great domain in the Eura-
pean and North American markets, has hitherto been a far more profitable occupation than raising the agricultural produce of temperate countries. And the name of this friendly visit, or love-intrusion of Brother Jonathan, is the adoption of the Texas territory for raising tropical produce, with the superiority of the climate to that of Louisiana, the lower portion of which is the only part of the United States well suited for raising this kind of produce, but which, from New Orleans onward, for at least five hundred miles, is a pestiferous (well named) "Bismarck swamp."

Another cause of the spirited progress of Jonathan is, that by the Mexican law no slavery can exist within the empire, while in the Texas territory it is by slave-labour only that tropical produce is to be raised in any considerable quantity, and wealth amassed. The United States' people, with a considerable command of slaves, have, therefore, a stronger motive for possessing this soil, productive under slave-labour, and for expelling the Mexican government; and even the old Mexican proprietors, where the ground has been appropriated, finding they can make most of their property under Jonathan liberty—preferring the liberty to have slaves, to the slaves having liberty, make no strenuous effort in support of their own government.

Seeing that the contest in the Texas resolves itself into the question of slavery and no slavery, and considering the vast importance, politically, of the possession of that province, which is calculated to command the Eastern trade of Mexico, and, in all probability, to determine the possession of Mexico itself, it is surely a high object of British policy to prevent a slave-driving banditti from plundering our natural ally of Mexico, of her most valuable province.

It is even a duty incumbent on the British Government towards our West Indian planters, now that those are no longer slave-drivers themselves, to see that a slave-state does not spring up in the vicinity, which, by the unfair advantage of compulsory labour, would ruin the success of our free labour system. Should some steps not be immediately taken, the probability is, that a considerable portion of the twenty millions given by the nation to redeem our slaves, will go to the Texas, and the neighbouring low country southward to Vera Cruz, to found new slave-States, and perpetuate slavery, and, at the same time, to an immense extent to strengthen a rival's power.

Ireland is now teeming with a very numerous, and, as things are regulated, a greatly over-abundant population, so situated, that a deficient crop is followed with a pestilential typhus, which carries off vast numbers, a consequence of the extreme reduction of bodily vigour, caused by starvation. And from the rapid increase of population now going on, and the comparatively abundant crops of late years, the effects of a scanty crop are the more to be dreaded. The Texas province, especially in the interior valleys, a few days' journey up the beautiful rivers, where a country, as healthy as Upper Canada, abounding in pasture, and superior in productivity, in beauty, and in every way more advantageous for a settler, is lying almost desolate, would be a most de-
sirable emigration-field for our poor and destitute fellow-subjects. The emigration of a million of Irish population, accompanied and directed by their priesthood, who, from the circumstances under which they have been placed, are generally an indescribably humane body of men, and in some respects necessary to the direction and government of their trusting flocks, would be a very great relief to the Irish remaining at home; and the emigrants, under proper direction, would, after a few years of exertion, find themselves comparatively in an earthly paradise.*

There is no doubt that the government of Mexico would be ready to give every possible encouragement to an auxiliary British importation of subjects. From the Irish being generally of the Roman Catholic persuasion, the same as the Mexicans, the amalgamation would take place readily; and the Mexican government, supported by British influence and connection, would obtain strength and stability to enforce obedience to the laws in her own territories, and to command a respectful and just forbearance on the part of foreign powers. Considered in relation to British interests, the stability of affairs, and consequent prosperity of Mexico, would be of the greatest advantage to British industry, as Mexico, on account of her vast internal riches, is one of the very best customers for British manufactures; and our protective connection would necessarily place the trade on the most favourable footing. A sufficiently strong government would also be of inestimable ad.

* The removal of a great number of the Irish population is absolutely necessary. If something extensive in this way be not done, a revolution may be expected.
CHAPTER V.

THE WESTERN TERRITORY OF NORTH AMERICA.

This territory extends in length from the 41st degree of North Lat., north-westward to the polar circle, bounded by the Rocky and Snowy Mountains on the east, and the Pacific on the west. The southern parts from N. Lat. 41° to 57°, a thousand miles in length and several hundreds in breadth, is in many respects a very favourable field for British emigrants, possessing numerous excellent harbours, extensive streams and lakes and rivers well suited for the seat of a maritime people, and for carrying on trade with eastern Asia, and the numerous islands grouped in the Pacific. The principal river in the southern portion, the Columbia, has been frequently traced by British and United States' travellers and hunters, and is found to flow through a rugged country of great fertility, abounding in the most gigantic trees that have ever been seen in any part of the world, some of them exceeding 100 feet in height; Pteris Douglassii (a species of fern), one of which is described by Ross Cox, growing north of the Columbia, 57 feet in circumference and 210 feet of stem clear of branches) being the largest; the greatest of all the land vegetable creation.

From the accounts we are in possession of, this portion of America is mountainous and rugged in the interior, years of the Rocky Mountains extending westward to the coast. The climate appears to be colder than that of Europe of the same latitude. The position on the west side of a great continent in the temperate zone, with extensive sea toward the prevailing winds, is favourable to mild temperature, and very similar to that of western Europe; but the Pacific to the westward of these shores may not be modified in temperature by having any considerable currents from the south-west similar to the gulf stream in the Atlantic, and the breadth of Zephyrus may not, in consequence, be rendered quite so mild and salubrious as we wish. The north-west slanting of the shore with land to the north is also a defect of position in regard to mildness, and must render the winter more sever than in western Europe, which has sea towards the pole, besides the land is not so much cut and intermingled with internal seas as in Europe, which also must exert a modifying effect. Much, however, will depend upon whether the south-west winds of the north-east winds are more prevalent, here or in Europe.

The numerous firths and sounds and island positions along the coast are very favourable to the occupation of fishing, the coast being thronged by prodigious shoals of fish, particularly the salmon, which come up so plentifully into the rivers at certain seasons to spawn, that vast numbers may be killed by clubs, and supply a great proportion of the food of the natives, and even served them for clothing, the Nootka Sound being having shalows and other
Mexican government and colonising westward along the Rio Colorado and the Columbia—best in both ways.

The British interests in Mexico and the West of America will, however, in all probability, be neglected. Our national energy, at least in relation to national external objects, has sunk greatly of late years; the attention of the two classes in Britain—the landed class, or governing aristocracy, and the working class, having been engrossed by a home struggle, the former striving to extend or maintain monopoly and taxation to afford means of gratification to its growing luxury, and the other class desiring means to free itself from an extent of burdensome taxation and monopoly beyond what has ever before existed in any country. Other causes have also had some influence to increase our neglect of the external means of advancing the national prosperity. The enthusiasm of a first discovery of distant lands has passed away, and the foolish doctrines of ignorant political economists respecting colonies have been listened to. Luxury in the one class, and the great division of labour and long hours of labour in the other, are also limiting and impairing the energy of the human powers, and inducing a condition approaching to the same degradations of the East Indian by Cast, or of the Chinese by long confirmed steady despotism. We are, in fact, becoming little men, and the greater part of our aristocracy—sunk in luxury, fit only to intrigue for positions, and to attend to the etiquette of manners and court dress, engrossed with the little arts to appear great, are incapable of regulating the affairs of the world.
which our position calls upon us to do. The spirit which actuated the Spaniard, and Portuguese, and Dutch, and British, a century or two ago, has passed from Europe, and we are only fitted to "chronicle small bears" at a time when, by means of the Steam-engine and other modern Discoveries, a few hands can provide food and clothing for a great number, disposable for any purpose of National Utility, we have acquired the power to carry through plans which our Fathers could only dream of, and, if necessary, to turn the World upside down—Discoveries, the advantage of which our ancestors would, however, engross entirely to themselves to feed their growing luxury, regarding all manufacturing establishments as so many Bee-hives, the busy members of which have been providentially destined to gather honey from the utmost ends of the Earth for them to devour.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CAPE.

The country of the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape of Storms, constituting the apex of the Pyramid of Africa, is situated between 30° and 34° south latitude, extending, according to its present not very accurately defined frontier outline, about 800 miles in length, from east to west, and 400 in breadth, from north to south.

The Cape territory is, upon the whole, barren, and ragged, and mountainous, and very deficient in the means of communication, as well by water as by land. The western coast from Cape Town to the mouth of Orange river, and considerably further north beyond the frontier (with the exception of an indifferent haven a few leagues north of Cape Town) is not only completely destitute of harbours, but also from the extreme distance of the country, and almost total want of fresh water, in no condition to benefit by harbours had they even existed. A portion of the south-eastern coast is however of a different character, having several fine rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean, along the valleys of which a considerable extent of beautiful and fertile country is to be found well adapted for European settlements, especially
towards the north-east frontier, where the country generally is well wooded and watered, and favourable for agriculture and grazing. With the exception of the north-east district, a great portion of the country like the western coast, consists of barren mountains and arid plains, one of which, the Great Karoo Desert, a high parched table-land, totally destitute of water, separating the Cape Town District from the fine country to the north-east, extends about 100 leagues in length from east to west, and 30 in breadth. This district, a pretty good sample of South African wastes, undergoes a singular transition—alternately a desert and an Eden—at one season of the year after the winter rains, it is an immense blooming wilderness, covered with immemorial flowering plants, chiefly of the liliaceae and bulbous-roots kinds, with thousands of springboks and quagga, and other herbivorous quadrupeds roaming over it; at another season after the summer drought, it is a leafless, Epeiro desert, as far as the eye can reach, of hard parched clay or sand.

The African quarter of the world, a large continent chiefly intertropical, with little of the surface of sufficient altitude to counterbalance the effects of tropical latitude, and the northern portion situated toeward of an extensive torrid continent, is necessarily a very hot country. With the exception of the low Guinea regions, and the parts immediately under the line, which are subject to excessive rains (apparently from electric influences), the continent is of a very arid character, the high temperature greatly promoting evaporation. Many parts, as well to the south as to the north of the tropics, are destitute of vegetable cover to the soil, especially during the dry season, and present a surface of dry sand or clay, subject to be blown about by the winds. This sand or dust-drift lodges in the water channels (frequently dry at this season), and when the heavy rains set the rivers and streams into flowing, or give them greater impetuosity, the materials which had lodged in their beds are carried down to the sea, and boated back by the motion of the waves, fill up or blockside all the gulfs and sounds and river mouths along the coast, even forming sand-hills of considerable elevation, where deep gulfs and creeks suited for harbours had once existed. From this cause, Africa, excepting on the Guinea coast, is very deficient of harbours, as well on the Mediterranean as on the Atlantic and Indian sea-shores; a defect which it would be difficult to repair by human exertion, and which could only be remedied by the excavation of low rocky headlands (those form convenient harbours), as the mouth of an erected harbour, in any other locality, would be drifted up by the moving sea sand. The salinity of the air of the Cape, and the sand dust, is also found to be very injurious to the eyes, many cases of blindness occurring; to guard against this sand-dust, a gauze veil is frequently worn.

The climate of the Cape—not but comparatively temperate, considering the latitude—is, upon the whole, favourable to Europeans, or at least to their increase. From the poverty of the soil, * or rather

* Fertility, or rather production, is not altogether dependent upon richness of soil. In a warm climate, the growth of vegetables or the crop is more under the control of an atmospheric shower than of the quality of the soil, or the spontaneous
from the absence of vegetable matter in the soil and the aridity, the country is pretty free of malaria; nor are the population so liable to dysentery as those of the United States and Upper Canada. The climate is also advantageous to people liable to pulmonary disease, none of the native races, as is said, having ever been known to cough. As a balance, inflammatory attacks and diseases,—measles, small pox, and other cutaneous affections, are very infectious and dangerous, partly from atmospheric influences, and partly on account of the population subsisting chiefly upon animal food, combined with the high temperature. The descendants of the Dutch colonists (Africanders) are a fine luxuriant race, the men tall and large bodied, the females pretty and round, and both sexes of a very different build from the hilly Yuehoo. The salubrity of the air in the dry season is, however, an enemy to the rough hair and the downy freshness of the cheek and lip of the Dutch beauty, to which a moist cool air is necessary; and under exposure at the Cape, a very few seasons is sufficient to转变 the florid set on youth, and dull the possibles in beauty’s brow.” The heat of the climate, and perhaps the abundance of animal food, has also the effect to bring life to what we consider a premature close, and it is said few bushmen afford memorials of Africans exceeding fifty years of age.

amusing, and the exhibition of success. The cow in those countries being thus protected has an injurious effect upon agriculture, as the existence of the bushman can only ensure success. Perhaps Britain is the country where the extermination of the bushman no sooner is announced success, and this is part accounts for the superiority of his conduct.

To the naturalist, South Africa affords a very interesting field, a field where the larger forms of life are more varied than in any other region, and where the adaptation of the organic constitution to circumstances is also very conspicuously marked. The ruminant and the hoofed-skinned mammals are especially numerous, as well in genus and species as in multitude of individuals, and the carnivorous kinds which prey upon them nearly equally so. These afford to the hunting amateur a variety of game to suit every peculiarity of appetite for destruction,—the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, giraffe, lion, leopard, hyena, quagga, numerous quadrupedans, and vast assortment of deer and antelopes, presenting an unequalled choice quite sufficient to content the most fastidious taste and the greatest love of variety. These, and all other living things which have sufficient locomotive powers, migrate to other regions on the occurrence of drought,—the reptilia and insect tribes creeping into holes become torpid, and cysnrials, or exist the period of salt water in the egg state, defended by an impervious shell; and vegetable life, with a few exceptions of seed and leaves of plantar powers of resisting drought, retires into the earth, where, in the state of shaky bulbs, with numerous concentric defensive scale-layers, it is able to withstand the parching destruction.

It is nearly 200 years since the Dutch formed a settlement at the Cape, and only last war that it fell into the hands of the British. In order to give the colony something of a British character, Government, several years back, gave considerable encouragement
and assistance to settlers proceeding from this country, and a British colony was located at Algoa Bay, the eastern limits of the Cape territory. This colony, considering the capital and numbers engaged in it, has been far from prosperous. The grain crops during the three first years, from blights and ignorance of the climate, were a complete failure, and a number of the houses and gardens situated within the reach of torrents, which here swell to the size of rivers by the excessive rains which sometimes occur, were swept away or destroyed. Notwithstanding all this, and that considerable numbers of the settlers deserted the place, many returning home to Britain; yet the energy and perseverance of the more resolute, at length mastered the first difficulties; they had obtained numerous flocks and herds, and a sufficiency of food, had reared their grazing and agricultural establishments to considerable distance along the interior valleys, and had erected a town (Graham's Town), when the whole settlement was nearly swept away about four years ago by an irruption of the Caffr tribes.

It is not easy to determine the principal causes which led to this unfortunate war. The leading or primary cause was the occupation, by a numerous body of settlers, of a country already nearly peopled up to the means of subsistence. The natives of Southem Africa are a shepherd or rather pastoral population, to which, indeed, the climate and country is more fitted than for an agricultural; by reason of the great droughts to which it is subject. These droughts frequently render a removal to another locality neccessary when the pastures fail, to prevent the cattle from perishing, which is but following the practice of the wild animals. The British colony had occupied a country which had remained for some time a sort of neutral ground, from whence the native Caffre population had been obliged to retire by the command-plundering expeditions of the Dutch, but to which they (the Caffres) returned in case of the failure of the pasturages to which they had retired. Further encroachments had been made by the British settlers, in numerous instances, upon grounds along the frontier in common use by the natives. Numerous misunderstandings and quarrels had arisen between the two races brought into contact, but ignorant of each other’s language, and no doubt, grievous offenses had, in many instances, been committed by the better armed upon the more defenseless. It is also said that tribes still further to the north-east, in consequence of the droughts or other causes, had moved south-west, pushing those more immediately adjacent to the Cape Colony forward in the same direction, perhaps the recoil of the wave of population north-eastward which the irruption of the British colony had occasioned. A combination of circumstances had thus led to a grand attack by the neighboring Caffre tribes upon the Algoa British Colony, which, in the first place, drove away along before it, and compelled the settlers to retire upon Grahamstown, and to entrench themselves in the city; and it was not till after nineteen months of exterminating warfare carried on by nearly the whole disposable force of the Cape, that the irruption was driven back and
something like a settlement of affairs brought about at a cost to Great Britain of nearly £250,000.

By the last accounts, things are yet in a precarious state. New encroachments have been made and injuries committed by the African Dutch, and considerable destruction of life and property has taken place by native retaliation. It will be very difficult to bring about a steady and peaceful order of things, at least by the rule meanst at present employed. Nothing would so much tend to effect this as to have civilization establishments with all the more influential tribes, and these tribes to be received as allies under British protection, and treated in the kindest and most generous manner. To do this systematically, it would be necessary to form a peace or educational South African corps (in which missionaries might take a considerable part) similar to what will afterwards be described as necessary to the civilization of New Zealand. This would be attended with considerable cost to Britain, but it would be cheaper to employ moral force in part than to employ only compulsory force, and surely if the accomplishment of a purpose by wrong and injury is more costly than by kind offices, we ought to prefer the latter.

Till something of this nature has been effected, the Cape Colony, especially the British settlements to the eastward, though rather favourably situated in regard to temperature and healthfulness of climate, and of considerable fertility, will not afford a desirable emigration field; and even were protection to person and property complete, the deficiency of good harbours and difficulty of communication, and occasion. 

sional disastrous droughts and locust visitations, are insuperable drawbacks to the rapid progression of the colony. The deficiency of good harbours is the more to be regretted, as the position is very favourable for commerce.

In countries where extreme droughts are occurring in particular districts, the population are generally nomadic, as herds and flocks can be removed to other localities where subsistence is to be found; whereas an agricultural population would be destroyed unless they could procure foreign supplies, or retain in magazines sufficient store of grain for one or even more years, and bad arid zones, or large deep tanks capable of affording a sufficiency of water. Whencever a shepherd population are accustomed to migrate, individual land property-right is not in use, the land right being vested in the community.

The Cape is not, however, endowed with the meek enduring nature and passive courage of the Hindoo, who expels of famine by hundreds of thousands without disturbance. When the Caffre puts on the girdle of famine (a tight bandage round the middle to prevent the gnawing of hunger), the bands of government are loosed, and all alliances and compacts with other tribes, and respect to their property or life, are at an end. It is not, therefore, to be expected that any means, within the compass of the British Government, or of any government, can bring things to a very secure state in Southern Africa, at least for many years to come.
CHAPTER VII.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

The great island or continent of Australia, which extends from 10° to 30° South Lat., and from 113° to 153° East Long., is nearly of the size of Europe, being about 3000 miles each way, and containing between two and three millions of square miles of surface.

We know almost nothing of the tropical half of this great south land. A colony was indeed attempted at or near Melville Island on the north coast about fifteen years ago, by our Government, but from the inadequacy of means and wantonness of the station made chains of it, was abandoned after the party engaged in it had suffered great privations and loss. It is said that huge rivers exist in this quarter, abounding with alligators, and the woody nature of the country also shows that the climate is not quite so arid as the extratropical part. The general character of the half in the temperate zone is aridity, poverty of soil, coldness of climate—low rocky mountains covered with trees and brush, parched plains destitute of water, and an undulating country, partly covered with patches of wood, partly

bare and producing generally a thin tufted course grass, two to three acres of which will not supply as much nourishment to stock as one acre of English pastures. Considering the great extent of coast, this half of Australia is comparatively destitute of harbours, especially to the westward of Kangaroo Island on the south coast, and on the west coast, few rivers existing, and those which exist having bar mouths. This deficiency has caused the capital and seat of government to be placed at Sydney, on account of its harbour, although the adjacent country is very barren and river communication wanting.

The climate, in consequence of east towards the pole, is mild in winter, and from the aridity and keenness of a great part of the country, very hot in summer. However, from the absence of clouds and serenity of the air the nights are cold, especially a little before sunrise and immediately after sunset, although the day has been very hot. The temperature is also, from some unknown influence, extremely variable throughout the day (at least in the South Wales portion), the thermometer frequently rising or falling 30° in the course of an hour.

The most remarkable feature of the climate of Australia, at least of the portion in the temperate zone, is the general aridity and the lasting droughts which occur, as is stated at intervals of eight or ten years. At these times for a period of two years in succession, scarcely any rain has been known to fall; the crops, in consequence, being a complete failure and much of the stock perished; while at other times the fall of rain is so great that the rivers are flooded from fifty to seventy feet perpen-
dicular above their usual level, constituting a water
power too unmanageable and rude for being employed
in driving machinery and rendering the low ground
adjacent to the rivers, which, in other countries, are
the most fertile and best peopled, unfit for tillage or
for building upon. These periodical great floodings
will render the formation of large tanks or lakes for
the purpose of irrigation and water supply during
the droughts very dangerous to the country further
down the valley, as it would be difficult to construct
the dam or mole of a tank so stable as not to be
liable to be broken down by the great floods, and
should this occur, the accumulated mass of waters
set loose in conjunction with the floodings would tear
up everything in the valley downward to the ocean.

In taking a general survey of extra-tropical Aus-
tralia, we observe a state of things indicative of
great fertility, and a natural provision for withstand-
ing drought fully more complete than in any other
parceled locality.

1st, A deficiency of timber in many places, and
large old trees standing apart, without the young
rising to supply the failure of the old,—rather in-
dicating that the drought is on the increase.

2d, The nature of the tree-foliage,—the small,
hard, smooth, simple (not divided), dark colored
sweet leaf, so different from the beautiful large fresh
green leaves of the deciduous forests of Upper
Canada, and the Mississippi Basin.

3d, The slough, or covering of dead bark, which
serves to protect the living bark of the trees from
the drought. This is gradually forming, and causes
are thrown off as the stem enlarges, which appear
hanging from the stem in the most unsightly fashion,
like tattered garments.

4th, The gummy consistence of the tree-trunk, and
the flinty hardness of the timber, matured by the
great drought, and the absence of a winter check to
a solidity and induration which renders it almost
useless to man for the purposes of construction.

5th, The herbage, especially the grasses, very
smart, and thin and dry, standing apart in tufts.

6th, The native mammals, generally of the mar-
renal order,—having a bag, a provision, so it would
seem, for the purpose of removing their young when
they are obliged to migrate on the occurrence of
droughts; while the musmose of past life found in
caves and diluvial earth, prove the former existence
of mammals, not marsupial.

These indices of aridity and sterility are not
balanced by any apparent counter advantages, or
capacity for improvement, excepting the peculiar
adaptation for sheep-walls. Were the country too
moist, or even humidolous, drainage and cutting
down the forests might remedy the former of these
defects altogether, and to a considerable degree the
latter. Did it have numerous good harbours, con-
venient river communication, or supply of water-
power suited for machinery, with a cool climate,
commerce and manufactures might make some
amends for deficiency of fertility. Were the sea so
abundant in edible fish around Australia, as in the
sea on the coast and west coast of North America,
and around Britain and New Zealand, the fertility
of the waters might help to repair the stability of the land. But all this is farfetched in Australia. It is even found out, by experience, that fertility is not increased in Australia, as it is in Britain, by the ground being depastured, but on the contrary, greatly diminished. The country which has been longest under pasturage, in the vicinity of Sydney, and which for some time after the commencement of the colony, afforded comparatively fair pasturage, is now reduced to great sterility. An unerupted cover of grass, thin as it is here, appears useful to shelter the vegetable matter in the soil from being -evaporated by the arid heat, and even necessary to protect the roots from being burned out by the strong influence of the sun. And the measure of cattle, instead of being covered by the luxuriant herbage, before it is utilised, and enriching the soil, as in England, under the powerful sun and arid air, in New South Wales is quickly reduced to dust, and dissipated.

These facts do not promise favourably of the future condition of Australia. Something might be done by attention to keep up or increase the forest cover, which has a great influence in attenuating or retaining moisture; but the increase of sheep and cattle are exceedingly opposed to the springing up of woods, and the frequent burning of the withered grass is a complete prevention. It is not improbable that some kind of trees may be found more attractive of down and rain than others. In the East Indies, it is common, when they plant a certain productive kind of tree, to plant along side of it another kind, of little or no value of itself, which they say has the power to attract moisture sufficient to support the more valuable kind, which would otherwise perish. These they call wet nurseries; and it is worth experimenting to ascertain, whether the wet nursery really acts in some peculiar way to attract moisture, or if it merely affords the dampness of shade. If, in the former way, this kind or class of trees might be most advantageously employed in modifying the climate of Australia. In some parts of the dry country of France they have rows of fruit-trees, about one hundred yards apart, in the corn-fields, which afford considerable shelter to the crop from the drought. This plan might be tried in Australia, as well with the grass-fields as with those under tillage; and the effect of different kinds of trees might be tried in different districts, especially the East Indian wet nurseries, if it suit the climate. The condition of Easter Island, which, from the destruction of the forest-cover, or some other causes, is now almost entirely destitute of fresh water, and, where a once numerous population are sinking, should not be lost sight of by the Australians. The New South Wales colony, although violating between adversity and prosperity, an moist or dry periods occur, and more than once since the commencement, in absolute poverty of existence, has of late years increased very greatly in extension and wealth. The cause of this increase is partly the great expenditure of the government establishment and forces (a fixed supply by the mother country), and the cheap compulsory labour of the convicts. But the grand source of the prosperity, is the ex-
collect adaptation of the country for supporting great flocks of fine woollen sheep. A certain extent of aridity of climate producing an herbage not too luxuriant and abundant, is favourable for this class of animals; and the aridity, by preventing the occupancy of a considerable portion of the country by close forest, and thus obstructing the growth of the herbage, obviates the necessity of cutting down the trees, and forming clearances (as in Canada), which require much hard labour, and which the population of a new settlement are quite inadequate to effect so quickly, as the rapid increase of flocks would demand; while, at the same time, from the absence of any severity of winter, no hard labour is needed to provide hay, and other forage supply.

As things now stand, it is said, the small capitalist, who, like the philosophers of Arden, has a taste for a country life, has nothing more to do to acquire a fortune, but to embark for Australia, and when he arrives, to purchase a few hundreds or thousands of fine woollen sheep, with several horses or bullocks, for carrying his luggage, to engage one or more assistant shepherds, and to start with his whole stock for the wilderness,—the more distant parts of the colony which are not yet appropriated. The pasture of land of the wilderness costs nothing; when one valley fails of herbage, he can restock to another: the sheep are ever more healthy from change of pasture; and at the clipping season, he can wear his flocks to the quarter of the unappropriated country, nearest to a harbour or place, where his wool can be disposed of, and where a new supply of luxurian,—flour, salt, tea, sugar, can be procured; with these he can subsist for another year, and kill his own mutton.

In this patriarchal way our colonists can, it is said, nearly double his flock every season, and at the end of eight or ten years will have at least a hundred times the number of sheep he commenced with; while the clipping of every season will have more than sufficed for pay of assistant shepherds and all other contingent expenses. This is all likely to take place, provided he find sufficient assistant shepherds, and has had the luck not to be transixed by a native spear, or has not fallen in some skirmish with some other bushranger like himself, and provided no terrible drought occur to reduce his flocks or destroy them altogether. There is no doubt that numbers have succeeded in making fortunes in this way, while numbers have been unsuccessful. One flocks-master, however, generally collects a little money from the sale of a portion of his stock, as it becomes unmanageably large, to some other adventurer, and purchases some favourite spot in the wilderness, on which his fancy had fell, as it is in transition into the market, at which he establishes his head-quarters, and from whence he sends out portions of his stock under experienced shepherds to graze at large on the unexploited country.

Should reminiscences of devastating drought not take place things would go on very progressively, and the whole fine wool supply for British manufacture would soon be furnished by Australia, enriching that country as much as if it possessed the mines of Peru and Mexico. It is, however, greatly to be feared that visitations of drought even more destructive than
what have been witnessed will occur, driving the shepherds of the plains to the mountains for subsistence, and in a few months destroying the accumulated property of an age as well as great numbers of the population. To guard against such contingent danger the Government at New South Wales should have large magazines filled with grain thoroughly dried, and shut up close from insect depredation, which, it is said, here assumes in a very short period what is kept in open granaries. (Dry grain in a large mass will remain sweet almost any length of time if kept free of damp by a short header or also floor-cover, and close plaster hath almost and over it, or still better metallic shot.)

This is the more necessary as the grain produced of New South Wales is in some seasons extremely abundant, and in others a complete failure—the latter sometimes in consequence of drought, sometimes from blight, which is especially frequent in localities near the sea, and supposed to arise from the great transitions of temperature or from the sea air, as well as from the stream blast. A considerable portion of the grain consumed at Sydney is imported from Thomastin, where the climate is more regular, and some portion from Britain. The Hunter river district, about 100 miles north of Sydney, which contains a considerable extent of fertile land, is beginning to afford a quantity, but the supply from this district will never be steady from its liability to blight.

The plains in New South Wales is sometimes extreme, which the following quotation from the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal will describe:

“Mr. Martin observes that it is only during the summer months that the hot winds occasionally blow, and raise the mercury to 120° F., when exposed to the wind. When these siroccos are about to occur, the sky assumes a lurid appearance, the sun is hid from the view, the wind suddenly shifts to the north-west, and blows with tremendous violence, and can only be compared to a fiery blast issuing from an immense furnace; the land is whirled with rapidity, and distant thunder is heard. At night the flashes of stream lightning present a continually illuminated horizon; vast forests become a universal blaze of fire, and the flames, borne along with the blast, readily find fresh fuel, carrying terror before, and leaving ruin and desolation behind. Not only does the field of corn, ready for the sickle, become a charred stable, but houses and domestic animals are reduced to a heap of ashes.......Fortunately these winds seldom last long, rarely more than two days at a time.....Collins speaks of these siroccos as killing birds, beasts, and men.”

This picture of the effects of extreme heat, which occurring at a critical period of the crop, must entirely blast the promise of a season, independent of the lasting periodical extreme droughts, is enough to render prevention, especially in the case of a greatly increased population, highly necessary. Perhaps our country has a more steady climate than the British Isles, or is more regular in production, a consequence of the similar position and mountain ranges preventing great droughts, or any extreme being so general—west winds commonly bringing rain on the west, and east winds on the east side of...
the country. This disposition of things at home has an effect to render the British not sufficiently alive to the danger to be apprehended from droughts in other regions, and which seem to be most prevalent in localities situated from 15° to 35° of Lat. It is, therefore, probable that sufficient protective measures will not be taken in Australia and the South of Africa till some terrible visitations of famine and consequential disease be our fatal instructor, such as sometimes occurs in the East Indies, but which only affecting a people far out of view, and with whom we have little sympathy, our Indian Government is allowed to treat with neglect. The following (abridged) quotation of the account of a famine in Guzerat in 1811, by Captain James Rives Tharza, Political Resident at the Court of Guzerat, may serve to give some idea of a calamity of this nature. The superstitious Hindoo attributed the famine to the wrath of an offended Deity because of the sins of that portion of India, as some of our established clergy in Britain did the yellow fever, which was so prevalent at New York about the same time; not, however, because of the immorality of the Americans, but because they had emancipated themselves from British tyranny. The famine at least was a consequence of sin, not of commission but of omission, not of the direct sin of the sufferers, but of their rendered government, which, in a country hitherto to those visitations, makes no provision against them.

"It has often been remarked that the appearance of locusts is a presage of other evils. In 1811, the annual fall of rain failed in Guzerat, and when every vestige of vegetation had disappeared the locusts made their way into the north-west district of Guzerat, and from thence ascended Kattwar. The failure of grain in Marwar, and the rain by the locusts of the products of the land, drove the inhabitants into the basins of Guzerat, where the same cause had begun to operate, thus augmenting the demand on its resources in a twofold degree, and the prevailing wants of the people soon reducing the half-starved new comers to the greatest privations. The mortality which ensued among those who had sought refuge after the sufferings of famine in their own district, covered with disease, regardless of every consideration but that promoted by the calls of hunger, almost surpasses my own belief, though an unhappy witness of such horrid events."

"In the vicinity of every large town, you perceived suburbs surrounded by these creatures. Their residence was usually taken up on the main road under the cover of trees; men, women, and children promiscuously scattered, some furnished with a scanty covering, others almost reduced to a state of nudity, while, at the same moment, the spectator witnessed, within the range of his own observation, the famished look of a fellow-creature, aggravated by the pain of sickness; the despairing cries of the multitude, mingled with the thoughtless pleasantry of children, and the unceasing struggles of the infant to draw sustenance from the exhausted breasts of its parent. To consummate this scene of human misery, a lifeless corpse was at intervals brought to notice by the bewailings of a near relative; its immediate neighbourhood displaying the impatience and wildness excited in the fortunate few who had obtained a pit-
AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.

AustraliA.
This statement by the British Resident, is enough to make us pause to consider of the danger to which Australia is liable, with a climate seem more precarious than that of Guernsey, and so far distant from extraneous supplies. His account also exemplifies well the effects of direct charity. The Hindoos are a very charitable people, which their religion as well as the Mahomedan greatly inculcates, but their charity being merely an animal instinct or religious impression, not under the guidance of reason, is not provident. They merely feed the hungry indiscriminately, which only leads to idleness, immorality, misery. Charity in Guernsey not being previously directed to improve the condition of society, and the means of individuals to retain a boarded private supply, nor to lay up a national store, notwithstanding of their "large subscriptions, aided by a liberal sum from the native Government, and the objects of the institution obtained by proper regulations," only served to double the extent of the calamity, and to lengthen the misery,—the gratuitous relief to the stragglers only keeping those poor wretches two or three months longer alive, in the most horrible condition that the most of men can picture, and scarcely one in a hundred surviving in the end, while, by exhausting their own supplies, the donors involved themselves and the inhabitants of the district in the calamity, nearly one-half of these also perishing.

The climate of New South Wales, and indeed of all the southern half of Australia, notwithstanding the great book, is salubrious and suitable for Europeans, and especially in the more elevated country, and to the west of the Blue Mountains at Bathurst.

Those born in the country,—the Australian British,—are generally of a good tall size, to which the plenty of animal food will no doubt contribute. But notwithstanding the salubrity, the infirmities of age and wretchedness approach sooner than in Britain, the teeth also, according to Cunningham, decay at a very early period, which would augur some deficiency in the digestive functions. As in all new countries, even though a little warmer than the parent country, light-coloured hair is more frequent than in the parent country, the complexion is also tending to a brick-red cast, without the rose-bloom cheek.

It is said that the births in the imported races, as well as in those lower animals, are considerably more productive of females than of males, which some of the native writers, without attempting to point out the present consequence, say's providential. The population has not increased (naturally), but has considerably diminished since the foundation of the colony,—the deaths greatly exceed the births,—the increase of numbers being entirely owing to immigration. This, however, is not the fault of the climate; marriages are sufficiently prolific. The great predominance of males in the colony, and the condition of at least the one-half of those (soldiers or convicts without wives), accounts sufficiently for the defect. Perhaps no colony in the world has been so abstrusely conducted as New South Wales. It is not long since the proportion of males to females was as ten to one, while there was still a greater disparity between the sexes up of both sexes!! The economy of the British army has not been very humane.—Married men with their families sent off to the coast of war, or to un-
healthy regions, where two-thirds of the natives and children must sink under the climate, luxuries, and provisions, while a colony like New South Wales, where population is so desirable, has been garrisoned by no greater proportion of married soldiers than other places. A New South Wales corps should have been formed of soldiers with families, of good moral character, selected from the whole service, and limited to the settlement.

The Aborigines of those regions are a race of savages, perhaps the farthest removed from civilized man in existence. Those inhabiting Tasmania, who are even a degree inferior to those of Australia, having been found extremely mischievous and irreclaimable, were recently rooted out and removed to a small island in Bass' Straits, under superintendence, where they are fed dying of scurvy. Those in Australia are also fast disappearing in the neighborhood of the British settlements, and from the inferiority of the race physically as well as from a total incalculable for civilization, there is no necessity for any particular exertion to keep it up, further than providing that those we come in contact with, if they are not very mischievous, be treated with humanity, and every means taken to induce them to attach themselves to our farming establishments. It would be in the highest degree absurd to get up a nursery of so indifferent a race of savages, or to keep back the extension of the superior civilized races of man over so wide a region as Australia, lest a few savages, exhibiting the most lamentable picture of the degradation of humanity, should disappear. Perhaps the aridity of Australia and the absence of edible plants and fruits, and scarcity of fish on the coast, with the want of tame animals, accounts sufficiently for the inferior nature of the aborigines. In, however, is probable that their manner of fighting may have exerted considerable influence. When two tribes quarrel, they go out, at least in the New South Wales districts, and give battle. Alternatively, an individual on each side steps forward, stands with his bow bent a little draw, and is struck upon the crown of the head thus exposed, by an individual of the other party with a stick, and this is continued regularly till one party is put hors de combat. This has the certain effect to destroy all those who have skulls inclining to thin, and carried on for many ages, as it is in all probability has been (the constant of scurvy being very permanent), it must have exerted a selective influence—the thin-skulled falling prematurely, and the thick-skulled remaining for breeder; to render them a thick-skulled race, which they literally are, their skull being nearly double the thickness of the European skull, and able to bear the blow of a club which would split the skull of any other man. Granting that the thick-skulled are really more stupid than the thin, which, only the thick-skulled, we think, will doubt, this must act to lower the mental capacity of the race. Besides, even the concessions may exert no injurious effect upon the intellect, which may become constitutional. Perhaps, it may be argued, that the savage advervative practice of tilting at each other's heads at tournaments may have exerted a similar influence in this country.

New South Wales being a penal settlement with nearly one-half of the grown-up population consist-
ing of convicts, moral feeling and the tone of society must in some measure be affected. In the business of common life there, it is said, every man proceeds as if no other principle but selfishness of the most gross character regulated the actions of his neighbours. But it would have been folly to expect that the morals of the inmates of a prison-house, containing such an immense number of criminals, could have been better than they really are. We have for some time been expecting that the exportation of criminals would cease, but even were it to cease, it would be many years till society in New South Wales recover from the taint. This is the greatest barrier in the way of New South Wales and Tasmania being desirable emigration-fields.

Two colonies have more recently been established in Australia, the Western Australian or Swan River, and the South Australian: the first on the southwestern angle at Swan River, and the other in the hollow height of the south coast opposite to and partly sheltered by Kangaroo Island, where several galls penetrate deep into the interior, and communicate with the great western river which flows from the back of the Blue Mountains in New South Wales. Both these colonies now give fair promise of success, and if they are not checked by some destructive visitation of drought, or gross mismanage-ment, there is no doubt of their progressive prospect.

Swan River Colony, including the dependency to the south, enjoys a fine salubrious climate without any severe winter, but the quality of the soil near the coast is extremely poor and acid, while at the same time the deficiency of harbours (several fine vessels have in consequence been lost) is a great check upon the advancement of the colony. From the position of Swan River, upon the west side of a continent, with the prevailing winds from the sea, one would expect that the climate would be moister than that of New South Wales. There does not, however, appear to be any material difference, excepting its not being so liable to such extremes of droughts and floodings as the eastern country. The absence of any high mountains, and having sea towards the pole, combine to render the climate dry and temperate.

The first attempt to colonize at Swan River was extremely unpromising from a variety of circumstances. The want of a harbour and the poverty of the soil, especially in the coast district where the colony commenced operations, were great impediments, but the cause of the comparative failure was the defective social organization. One great leader, land-owner, and capitalist, with numerous working people under a nominal contract of engagement to labour to him, but over whom he had no manner of control to keep them to their engagements, was a truly absurd scheme for a new country. Combined labour by servants is totally impracticable to any extent where land is of little or no value, and can only be obtained by absolute power or slavery (this subject will come to be treated of when we speak of New Zealand). As it was, the working people deserted their leader soon after landing, his stock was stolen or died, and his stores and implements rotted on the beach. After this had taken place, the works-
ing men, who had, in the interim, attempted squatting, but had been unsuccessful from a want of space, ignorance, and the poverty of the soil, returned to their former employment and supplied, but which he no longer was in a condition to give, and it was with considerable difficulty that he escaped being hanged by those desperate workmen, in revenge for the failure which their own default had occasioned, but which being a necessary consequence of the circumstances, he was also guilty in not foreseeing.

Since the Peol embarked, the settlement, though for several years considered in a parlous condition, has of late begun to show symptoms of decided improvement. The stock is increasing; the better kind of the inferior is being reared for the cottage, the pasturage of the climate are beginning to be understood, and knowledge and property accumulating, a state of society suited to circumstances is building up. The nature of the government, however (a Crown colony), and the population of the place, having no political power not weight in council, will have no influence to shatter the energies of the settlement and prevent rapid improvement.

The colony of South Australia is not directly under the Crown, but is conducted by a commission appointed by Parliament. It is an attempt to colony on the self-supporting principle, that is, without being any charge upon the revenue of the mother country. The sales of the land to emigrants of capital, at 1 per acre, being appropriated to carry out labouring emigrants, and the revenue derived from the import duties, to pay the governing expenses.

Should this scheme be found practicable—that is, should it be found possible to conduct colonization without any charge upon the revenue of the mother country, the originator of the plan (I believe Mr Wakefield) deserves more highly of his country than any man now in existence. Much, no doubt, will depend upon the activity and judgment of the Commissioners, and upon their choice of colonial officers, and as far as the thing has proceeded, it seems to be conducted more after the fashion of the United States' colonies, than the British, and the progress has been so rapid, although the first vessel only left England in 1830, that a population, by the last account, of upwards of five thousand persons were already at work, laying the foundation of what, in all probability, will be the future empire of Australia, the city of Adelaide. The only plug-sport upon all this free display of popular vigour, is that they have commenced by borrowing funds to carry on operations at ten per cent. per annum interest, a debt due by the colony, and which, it may be apprehended, will accumulate at compound interest faster than the wealth of the colony, and swallow up all.

The features of the country—the disposition of the mountains and rivers in Australia, are the counterpart of those of the United States; the Blue Mountains, about one hundred miles westward from the seat, at Sydney, corresponding to the Alleghany, or United States' Blue Mountains, and the Lachlan and Macquarie or Murray, to the Ohio and Missis-
sippi; South Australia, answering to the lower part of the basin of the Mississippi, and the city of Aden to New Orleans, with this difference, that Adelaide appears to be a mulibusine place, while New Orleans is the metropolis. There is this difference, however, in the rivers, that the Murray, about one thousand miles long, is navigable only by barges, and is almost dried up in the summer; while the tresh Mississippi is navigable by steamers of three hundred tons, at all seasons, for nearly three times that distance.

Excepting in the vicinity of the Gulf of St Vincent (where the South Australian colonists have commenced operations), and along the Murray, almost nothing is known of the interior of South Australia, which goes to form the territory of South Australia. The district around the Gulf is comparatively a good sheep pasture country. There are several ranges of hills, the highest of which (Mount Lofty) is estimated to be 2660 feet above the sea, wooded on the top; but on the whole, the districts which have been explored, are low, at least not nearly so mountainous as New South Wales; and the absence of high mountains to set as obstacles and condensers of rain, and as a source of never-failing streams, is a want which will balance the superior position of South Australia, in regard to exposure.

The coast of South Australia stretches south-east, with sea to the south-west, from whence the prevailing winds blow (it is said for nine months in the year). This will afford a moist and cooler air immediately on the coast, rendering it a rather favourable field for British emigration, being suited for a wool raising country, and perhaps even for the raising of grain and cotton, and other valuable products; but from the absence of high land or mountains in the interior, from being surrounded on three sides by a great extent of hot and arid continent, and from the sea being towards the pole, there is every reason to believe, that, excepting near the coast, there will be very little deposition of rain, as though the whole from the sea be charged with moisture almost to the dew point, yet by reaching a warmer locality in the interior, they will acquire greater power of sustaining the moisture, and give out none. A priori, we should therefore expect the interior to be extremely arid, and only fertile for a grazing-field for the Bedouins Arab, with his camel support. Even the districts near the sea coast exhibit features of great aridity of climate;—the forest cover not general, but only stunted above the country is the cooler localities, and where the soil is clayey, and most capable of withstanding drought,—the character of the trees, green and bare, and the thin toed nature of the grasses,—the streams and rivers from the hills losing themselves when they come to the low country in marshes and stagnant pools, and only reaching the sea in winter. All these signs which cannot be mistaken. It is also a remarkable circumstance, that in those low flats, where marshes and stagnant pools abound, evaporating the whole product of rivers and streams under great heat, that there is no notice of resistant and intermittent fever. This anomaly can only be attributed to the dryness of the atmosphere, to the poverty of the soil not giving out putrescent
australia.

affairs, and to the evaporating water containing very little of vegetable and animal products. The south-east angle of Australia, lying south-east of South Australia, and bounded by Bass Strait on the south, which divides it from Tasmania, has been rarely explored, and from the salinity of the air, and fineness of the country, excelling every other part of Australia, has been named Australasia Felix. This region, though not yet appropriated, is already being occupied by blocks, attracted by the fine pastures. The Tasmanians are exporting their flocks to it, across the Straits, and the New South Wales stock-owners are herding down upon it with their flocks from the north. The Commissioners of South Australia seeing its value, have been endeavouring to get it placed under their South Australian government; but it being within the boundary of what is claimed to belong to the New South Wales government, the Commissioners have been unsuccessful. An article from Tasmania has also been claiming a portion of it, from some alleged compact with a few straggling natives, but his pretence have not been listened to.

Tasmania.

Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, is an island nearly the size of Ireland, about 120 miles south of Australia Felix, extending from 42° to 47° south latitude. It enjoys a very fine temperate climate, nearly similar to that of New Zealand, and totally different from the Australian. From its temperance and mountainous character, it has a sufficiency of rain to fit it for a grain-producing country, and it not only supplies its own consumption of wheat, of a very fine quality, but exports considerable quantities to Sydney, and even some to Rio Janeiro. The rugged and broken shores of Tasmania afford a number of good harbours; the coast is generally bold and mountainous and bleak, especially on the north and west sides, where some ridges rise to the height of 3000 feet. There is a depression along the middle of the island, commencing with the fine harbour forth and valley of the Derwent on the south-east coast, and running at first north-west, and then north, along the valley of the Derwent, which turns southwest, and then along the valley of the Tamar which runs north, till it meets the sea at the mouth of that river at Bass Strait. This depression, consisting of rich

leaves that may be required under a certain sum, by which means funds could be obtained at less than one-half the interest paid for the South Australian loans; but guarding against what would be more than a counter-balancing evil.—Government influence paralyzing the energetic popular movement.
hard land, were the sea to have any considerable rise, would form a strait of upwards of 100 miles in length, dividing the island into two mountainous portions. It is chiefly in this protected low country, constituting the double basin of the Derwent and the Tamar, that the cultivation of wheat and potatoes is carried on; the mountain districts on both sides, of inferior quality, being more suited for grazing.

The greater part of Tasmania is very thickly timbered with large tall trees (overgrown), some of them of extraordinary size. One is stated to have measured, when cut down, in length upwards of 150 feet of stem, clear of branches, and so thick that a common stage-coach could have been easily driven along the stem for this distance. The heavy nature of the forest, which covers nearly the whole face of the country, independent of the common agricultural work, causes the business of the Tasmanian husbandman to be attended with much hard labour, and the tenure of his life is as opposed as well may be to that of the lounging shepherd of Australia Felix, who has nought to do but "tend his flocks on green fields," and which must give rise to a very different condition of society in the neighbouring countries. The labour of the husbandman in Tasmania is, however, well compensated by the abundance and the greater security of the return. It is said that every fruit, and vegetable, and flower that thrives well in England, thrives better in Tasmania, while several, such as the grape, not productive in England, are very productive here. The clover and some grasses, which are fully of so much consequence as Britons and flowers of any kind, are also grown in great profusion, and are very much superior to the native herbage in productiveness and nutritive power.

The summer heat in Tasmania, generally ranging about 70° during the day, is very salutar beyond what an inhabitant of the British Isles can support while at work without inconvenience. For a day or two, indeed, is a summer, when the wind blows strongly from the north-west, the Eireuns of Australia is felt, and the thermometer rises to 100°, or even a few degrees higher, causing considerable injury by blighting the grain crops, but the injury is neither of so frequent occurrence, nor near to the extent as in Australia. Although the summer's heat during the day is not generally beyond what is felt in the south of England, and the winter cold during the night never so great as to freeze the earth or water beyond what the sun during the following day is sufficient to thaw, yet there is considerably more difference between the temperature of the night and day than in Britain, which causes the evenings to feel very chilly, producing colds and rheumatisms in those who unguardedly expose themselves. But this is not peculiar to Tasmania, being merely a consequence of dry and transparent atmosphere;—where the air is moist and near the low point, as is used in Britain, the latent heat of the equinoctial sun which condenses into dew, tempers the cold of radiation. The inhabitants of the rapid transition to great cold in the evening, and the great degree of cool at the dawn of day, remains however unexplained.

The island of Van Diemen, in addition to its being a penal colony, is, that the greater portion of the good land, at least in the 19th

Tasmania.
central basin, is already appropriated, and the new comers can only purchase at a comparatively high rate, or have their location in the inferior part of the country. But the advantage resulting from a more condensed, mutually-assisting population, may overbalance the greater cost of the land.

In all the British emigration-fields we have treated of, North America, the Cape, Australia, Tasmania, there is some drawback in the number of poisonous reptiles and insects. Children are not entirely safe playing in the breaking seas: no person can sit down upon a grassy spot, or recline on a flowery bed, without some dread of the deadly snake or the scorpion. Serious accidents are occurring at all these places from these pests; and owing to their great prolific powers, their extirpation cannot be effected, at least while the country remains uncolonized. In Australia, a dog who is a snake-hunter (which some of them are) has a short life. The pigs are found to be the best expropriators, their thick skin either protects them, or the exterior layer of oily fat neutralizes the poison, and they grab out from their lurking places, and devour the most venomous serpents with great facility. The great number of serpents are very destructive to the small singing birds, not only catching them on the perch, but devouring their nestlings, as well upon the trees as on the ground; and as a provision for their protection, the birds who are not large enough to give battle, have pulchritudinous webs attached to the tips of the branches where no snakes can reach. It is, therefore, not probable that the sky-lark and linnet, and other beautiful songsters of Britain, can be successfully introduced into those serpent-abound-
CHAPTER VIII.

NEW ZEALAND—ITS CAPABILITIES FOR BECOMING THE NAVAL EMPIREUM OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AND OF THE PACIFIC UNDER BRITISH COLONIZATION.

Estimating the advantages of position, extent, climate, fertility, adaptation for trade—all the causes which have tended to render Britain the emporium of the world, we can observe only one other spot on the earth equally, if not more favoured by nature, and that is New Zealand. Surrounded with harbours, securely insulated, having a climate tempered by surrounding oceans, of such extent and fertility as to suppose a population sufficiently numerous to defend its shores against any possible invading force, it, like Great Britain, also possesses a large neighbouring continent (Australia), from which it will draw resources, and to which it lends the relations of a rich homestead, with a vast extent of out-of-field pasturage. In these advantages, it equals Britain, while it is superior to Britain in having the weather-page of an immense commercial field—the innumerable rich islands of the Pacific—the gold and silver producing countries of Western America (by far the richest in the precious metals of any of
the world)—the vast accumulations of men in China and Japan,—all those lie within a few weeks' sail.

The south temperate zone, from the excess of ocean, has a much more equable temperature throughout the year than the north. New Zealand, considering its territorial extent, participates in this equable equality in an extraordinary degree, by reason of its insularity and oblong narrow figure, stretching across the course of the prevalent winds from lat. 34° to 40° south,—the most enviable of habitations. On this account, it enjoys a finer, more temperate climate than any other region of the world, and, in consequence, the trees, from the principle of adaptation, are only biennially deciduous, and present, as well as the herbage, a never-failing verdure. The great mountain chains, or backbone ridge of New Zealand, which extends through nearly fourteen degrees of latitude, attracting and condensing the high-towering clouds and vapour of the Southern Ocean, affords a constant source of showers and irrigation and freemuse to the lower country; and this regular

* There is also another reason why a place in the south temperate zone is of more equable temperature than a place of the same median temperature in the north temperate zone. The south hemisphere is colder than the north by about 1° of latitude, lat. 45° south being nearly of the same median temperature as lat. 50° north. Now, as we approach the equator, summer and winter approach in temperature; lat. 45° has less difference between the longest and shortest day than lat. 50°; and consequently there is less difference between the temperatures of summer and winter in lat. 45° south than in lat. 50° south, the median temperature being the same. The difference between the time the sun is above the horizon in summer and winter in lat. 49° is only about 6 hours, while in lat. 50° the difference is more than 6 hours.
supply of moisture, under the most balmy atmosphere, and the generative influence of a sun brilliant as that of Italy, produces an exuberance of vegetation surpassing that of any other temperate country,—the richness and magnificence of the forest scenery being only equalled by that of the islands of the eastern tropical Archipelago, and the mountains themselves, the sublime southern Alps, more elevated than the highest of the Alps of Switzerland, uplanded, from the depths of the great south sea, in some places to more than three miles of altitude, and, from their volcanic character, of the boldest, most abrupt outline, are perhaps unequalled in all the world. The character of surrounding objects must exert a powerful influence upon the genius of a people. Those stupendous mountain, with immemorial vales pouring down their verdant slopes,—their great valleys, occupied by the most beautiful rivers,—their feet washed by the countless streams of the south,—their flanks clothed with the greatest of primorial forests,—their bounties veiled in cloud,—and their rocky and key scalps piercing the clear sunny heavens,—must go to stamp, as far as earthly things can have impression, a poetical character upon the genius of the Austral British. The south portion of New Zealand already under cultivation, yields, in luxuriant abundance and perfection, all the valuable fruits and grains of Europe; and, unlike Olaus (where the headlong)

* "It is a most beautiful country. I have visited the United, the whole of Van Diemen’s Land, and New South Wales, and been on the Continent, but I never saw a country in the world that equaled it (New Zealand). In scenery, climate, and produce, it is a perfect paradise."—(Rev. T. B. Montefiore, Parliamentary Debates, 1833.)

has to endure life-consuming till in the very hot savaging summer, to lay up provision for the sustenance of all his beastly during the long and rigorous winter, stock of all descriptions fattened in this favoured region, at all seasons, upon the spontaneous produce of the wilderness.* The climate is also the most favourable to the development of the human species, producing a race of natives of surpassing strength and energy. From the mountainous interior, the country is, in a wonderful degree, penetrated by never-failing streams and rivers of the purest water, affording immediate falls, suited to machinery, adjacent to the finest harbours. The forests abound in timber of gigantic size, peculiarly adapted for naval purposes and for house-building, and, from its mild workable quality, much more economically convertible and serviceable than the timber of any other country in the southern hemisphere; most of which, from extreme hardness, is almost unmanage-

* The missionaries have been engaging in New Zealand for the last twenty years. They, with their families, amount to upwards of sixty individuals, and, with the exception of hatred, only one death (it is said) has occurred amongst them. In this country, according to the Rev. W. Yate, "tobacco becomes well, the healthy return, and the recluse fits. It has a perpetual spring, the whole atmosphere seems ingrained with perfume, and every breath hallowed stimulates the spirits, and strengthens man for the labour which may lie before him. I am persuade (saga fit), that all ingredients animate, wild or domestic, would thrive well in this temperate climate, if allowed to range at large in the forests, on the hills, in the valleys, or on the plains."—(See Appendix, Note C.)

"Migrations among the English have been prolific, in a very extraordinary degree, of a most healthy prosperity."—(This official document by T. Botany, Bogy. British Museum.)
Millions of acres, it is said, are covered with the famed New Zealand flax (the great value of which is now coming to be appreciated), and around the shores are the most valuable fisheries, from the mackerel to the whale; in the pursuit of which, latter, many of our vessels resort, though at the other extremity of the earth. Combining all these natural internal advantages with the most favoured position for trade, New Zealand must ultimately reign the Maritime Queen of the South-eastern hemisphere.

Estimating these surpassing natural advantages in their peculiar adaptation to the energetic maritime British race, it is somewhat remarkable that no regular attempt has been made by Britain to colonise New Zealand. This must have arisen from the numbers and barbarous disposition of the native population; a population so small, however, reduced as it now is, as to be quite out of all proportion to the extent of territory, and which exists only around some of the sheltered bays of the coast, and in a few of the rich valleys of the interior. According to Mr. Yates, and the other missionaries who have had the best means of estimating their numbers, the whole amount may be about 110,000. Another writer states: "The inhabitants, in fact, have not, in any

"There is a great variety of timber in the country fit for all purposes, for shipbuilding, domestic, and other purposes. The forests of New Zealand offer perhaps the finest space for maize and potatoes in the world, and are extremely valuable. In baking, the wood being very heavy, they cannot get any description of wood to make good bread, and those taken from New Zealand find there a ready sale."—(Rev. J. L. Nicholson Esq., Par. Evidence.)
CHAPTER IX.

INFLUENCE ON COLONIZING NEW ZEALAND.

Independent of the natural peculiar adaptation of New Zealand for a British colony, there are several very cogent reasons to induce Britain to occupy this country without a moment's delay.

I.

Importance of New Zealand, politically and commercially, to Britain.

In the present posture of affairs, when Russia and the United States are gradually extending their territory, increasing their means, and preparing for, or at least looking forward to, a contest with Britain for the moral supremacy, it is for us to look around over earth and ocean, and to pre-occupy, if possible, every favourable position.

In glancing at the map of the eastern hemisphere, where, from the extending territorial possessions of Russia, and the great and rapidly increasing trade of the United States, as well as of Britain, a considerable part of the contest may be expected to be carried on, any one must remark the commanding position of New Zealand,—with innumerable harbours, with vast naval resources, standing forth as an extended rampart in advance of, and covering our wide Australian possessions, and having the whole of the Pacific under its lee. In marking these advantages,
II. 
Importance of New Zealand as a resource for provisioning Australia in time of severe droughts, and generally as the granary of New South Wales.

... A proclamation, it is true, was some time passed by our Governor of New South Wales, laying claim to the New Zealand group; but this proclamation has not been confirmed by any act of Parliament. It is said that France has remonstrated against the occupation by Britain of the southern island, on what just plan it would be a little difficult to point out. France has the occupancy of North Africa in her hands; and the location of Spain by the line of the Alps, to prevent which as assured the loss of a large million of human beings to Spain, and considerable energies of blood and treasure to Britain.

It would be judicious to have a provision supply for New South Wales at no great distance. The fact that all the indigenous mammals in New Holland, with the exception of man, are of the order Monoterna, and that man himself (here a most amiable streets-walker), though not monotonous, has also a facility of removing his young progeny, is rather sterling. We first, have, I believe, never been taken into view. From the uneasy climate and extreme droughts of our colonies in New Holland, they, as they become more populous, will be periodically subjected to destructive famines, unless some neighbouring country, whose climate does not partake of the same qualities, can afford their supplies. Excepting New Zealand, the distance to other countries from whence sufficient supplies could be obtained is so great, that extreme horrors of famine might be experienced before intelligence of their wants could be gone out, and supplies could reach them. The drought three years ago raised wheat from 40s. to 100s. per quarter at Sydney, and small quantities of potatoes and Indian corn were imported from New Zealand, where a number of British, attracted by the fineness of the climate and country, have attempted settlements. Such, however, is the insecurity of property in the absence of all law, that several of the settlers, after never seeing provision of nature without a sufficient reason. The monotonous scenes lower in the scale of animals than the other mammals, and calculated to render greater extremes of climate, and they appear to have existed at an era when the civilization of this planet was yet too incipient through to call the higher mammals. We are warranted in attributing the present absence of the higher mammals in New Holland (without knowing how they have been disabled) to the periodic extreme droughts in which the country has become liable, having caused the desertion, or should their removal have been otherwise caused, preventing their new distribution; and it seems highly probable that the result for receiving the progeny of the indigenous mammals is necessary climatic adaptation, that they may remove their young when they migrate in time of the extreme droughts in search of water and sustenance. The character of the vegetation (different from that of other regions), with known as peculiarly liable for ailments existing from the atmosphere, and withstands drought, also merits attention.
being stripped and abused, have been obliged to abandon the attempt, and the industry of the country, British as well as native, has been turned chiefly to the supply of timber, which does not encourage depredation so much as agriculture. At any rate, no quantity of food of any moment in provisioning New South Wales can be supplied unless security be afforded that man shall reap what he sows, which nothing but the occupation by a British force can accomplish. From the adoption of New South Wales for producing wool, and the superior adaptation of New Zealand for producing grain, and other vegetable food, much of the vegetable food supply of New South Wales would at all times be derived from New Zealand, as it would be most profitable for New South Wales to raise wool, and import grain and other vegetable food. Emigrants would flock for New Zealand in thousands were a secure footing once established, and a judicious plan of land sales adopted; and the sooner this is done the better; the longer it is delayed the greater is the probability that Russia or the United States may monopolize. At present the farmer is driving civilized life, and the latter savage life, before it, and neither could have reason to complain of us.

III.

Importance of New Zealand as the Head-quarters of the South Sea Whale-fishery; that its occupation would preserve to Britain a monopoly, to a certain extent, of this branch of industry.

There is yet another pressing motive for the immediate occupation of New Zealand. No other branch of maritime industry has increased so much of late years as the Southern Whale-fishery. This has arisen partly from the recent development of the business itself, and partly from the failure of the Northern Whale-fishery. From the general resort of the southern whalers to the shores of the New Zealand group, in whose waters and bays much of the fishery is carried on, there can be no doubt it is fitted beyond any other place for the seat of this trade. There are at present 15,000 seamen and 100,000 tons of shipping engaged in it. An economic alteration in the conducting of the fishery is now in progress. Instead of vessels proceeding on a tenures three years' voyage from the United States or Britain, the fishery is now, to a considerable extent, being carried on by boats or small vessels constantly employed in the business (harp fishing), and the preserved oil conveyed to Europe and other markets in common merchantmen. Nearly three-fourths of the fishing is now in the hands of the United States, and a little less than one-fourth British. But were the occupation of the whole of the New Zealand group to take place, there is no doubt, from the superior character and convenience with which the fishery could be carried on by the New Zealand British, that the greater part of it would soon be in British hands. It would afford a rich field for the enterprise of the colonists and natives New Zealanders, to whose character and maritime habits this employment is peculiarly suited; and it is incomparably the best training for maritime war. The policy of immediately occupying New Zealand in reference to this most important object is manifest.
IV.

Philanthropic reason why New Zealand should be colonized in preference to every other country.

In a philanthropic point of view, New Zealand is the most eligible field for colonization. It is perhaps the sole instance, at least the most striking instance, of a thin or scattered population which would not necessarily suffer, but might greatly benefit by the immigration of Europeans into their country. The aborigines of the greater part of America and of New Holland are, or, when in existence, were, savages, subsisting upon the first nature. From long-continued use, constituting instinctive habit of race, they had themselves become, or were, in a manner, fire nature, altogether incapable of, or extremely averse to, agricultural labour and fixed residences, at least without a very gradual change of habit extending to several generations. As these hunters, in their pristine state, have their numbers balanced to the hunter means of subsistence which the whole country produces, the entrance of the civilized race, occupying a portion of their territory, not only abridges their hunting-grounds, but also by the employment of firearms speedily diminishes the game in the adjacent territory. Those, if the hunters-aborigines do not fall by the musket of the stranger, they are forced by famine to invade the hunting-grounds of the neighbouring tribes, and war ensues. Thus the aboriginal race is gradually exterminated by slaughter and famine, assisted by the new diseases and intoxicating poisons of the stranger. (See Appendix, Note D.)

Much the same takes place with nomadic nations—tribes subsisting principally by flocks and herds—such as the Hottentots and Caffres of South Africa, who are also already, or at least were, balanced in numbers to the means of their pastoral subsistence. These, when overpowered by and forced to retreat before the five-armed European, have not space left for the support of their herds. They are driven by necessity to tramp in search of pasture upon their neighbour's territory, and exterminating war is the result. (See Appendix, Note E.) On the other hand, the New Zealanders, in a country, although so rich in vegetation, almost destitute of game, and without herds of any kind, have been accustomed to raise their food with the exception of fish, by agricultural labour (either by digging for roots, or digging to produce roots), and, instead of being pressed up to the means of subsistence obtainable by agriculture, do not reach the one-hundredth part, their numbers having been kept down apparently by their ferocity and by anarchy. The entrance of Europeans in a friendly manner (such as is here proposed) affording them protection to persons and property, domestic animals, better implements of husbandry, more valuable fruit-bearing trees and edible plants, all the advantages and comforts of civilization, which tend so much to the increase of population, and which they, I should say they are an indomitable people. Their phantoms of the common potato and the sweet potato are cultivated with great care; indeed, there is not a need to be seen in them. I have seen between twenty and thirty acres in one place enclosed and cultivated; their principal food, however, is the fern root."

—(See J. G. Nichols, Esq., Pur. Evidence.)
from their character and previous habits, appear capable of receiving and benefiting by, instead of operating to their injury or destruction, prove to them the greatest blessing.

In the case of the scant-peopling hunter, the insipid necessity of an overflowing population, such as that of Britain, is a justifiable reason for breaking up his preserves. In the case of the pastoral people of South Africa, it is unjustifiable to invade their territory and disturb their quiet feeding habits, at least while any part of the world available for British emigration remains under the hunter occupancy. But in such an anomalous case as New Zealand, where a very scant agricultural population occupy a few struggling districts of an extensive country, with the exception of these petty districts, to them entirely useless, and which, from defects in the social order and other circumstances, they are not entirely unfitted for populating, but are a vast force decreasing in numbers, and where a steady general government introduced by the emigrants would, in all probability, remedy the consuming evil under which the race is disappearing—it is here, if we are at all to be guided by reason, humanity, justice—it is surely here where we ought to place our overflowing population. In the case of a region only inhabited by a few scattered barbarous tribes, totally incapable of instituting any responsible government, and where in consequence the country and adjacent sea are infested with lawless bands of robbers and pirates, any nation which possesses the power has a right to interfere, establish a government, and colonise—surely much more so in the case of New Zealand by Britain than in the case of Florida by the United States.

V.

The occupation of New Zealand the duty of Great Britain, in humanity to the Native Tribes, and for the protection of British Subjects.

Independent of the foregoing reasons for establishing a British Government in New Zealand, there are other sufficient motives. Independently even of the pacification and civilisation of the native tribes, the protection of British subjects, who, to the amount (it is said) of 2000, are already located in the country, is a sufficient reason for the interference of Britain. Those settlers are living without law, exposed to all the evils of anarchy; the natives are incapable of instituting or continuing a government, and the settlers and their countrymen, who only are capable of doing so, have the right of necessity to do so. From the state of barbarism, and the difficulty of communication in so rugged and extensive a country, it is impossible that any general or preceding native government could exist.* The population are divided into numerous tribes, who do not intercommunicate, and who are involved in perpetual hostilities, kept up by the savage

* Your petitioners would observe, that it has been considered that the confederate tribes of New Zealand were competent to exist laws for the proper government of their land, whereby protection would be afforded to all races of humanity; but experience evidently shows that, in the infant state of the country, this cannot be accomplished or expected. It is acknowledged by the chiefs themselves to be impracticable."—(See petition of the British Settlers to New Zealand to his late Majesty.)
principle of honour—revenge. Although grouped in tribes and acting co-operatively under particular leaders against their enemies, and frequently holding solemn feasts and deliberative meetings, and although certain laws, or rather customs and forms, meet with superstitions observance, yet there is little internal government or protective law among the members of such particular tribes. There is no sufficient controlling authority, elective or hereditary, and little habitual or moral restraint beyond the result of common sympathy with more immediate connections, to prevent the strong from preying upon the weak: Each chief, that is every one who is not a slave, does what he pleases, or rather what he is able to do, while the crafty avail themselves of a horrible superstition, worked by subtle priests to sacrifice obedience individuals, and effect their ends. The condition of the slaves, chiefly those captives in war, is deplorable in the extreme; the mild part not being allowed to marry, and both males and females liable, upon the least passion or caprice, to be killed and devoured. The

In truth, the New Zealand chief has neither rank nor authority, but that every person above the condition of a slave, and, indeed, the most of them, may despise and mock with impunity. — (See Official Documents, by T. Basly, Esq. Resident). The want of government,—the incapacity of mankind, in a state of barbarism, to establish a providing general government, has greatly contributed to the establishment of slavery.

It is no uncommon thing for these (the slaves) to be bound, and even to gratify the diabolical passions of their ungovernable masters, or to approve the avarice of some depraved relative; who, they think, will come and rescue them if his anger be not appeased. They that have extra human limbs are considered as disabled while they are alive, and by the name of Atua (God) they are often addressed; and even the body itself, when the effect

general possession of war canoes, and the facility, by means of them, of making predatory attacks upon distant tribes, in the midst of the former sea-rover of Scandinavia, has also contributed to reduce them to the wildest state of ferocious barbarism.

Although the value of New Zealand has been known since its first formal occupation and survey by Captain Cook, and colonies established in the neighboring islands in situations incomparably inferior, yet a backwash has existed on the part of our government to colonize this group, perhaps from the difficulties in the way,—the ferocity, and comparatively denser population of the aborigines. A fear has also been expressed, that these tribes, under colonization, might dwindle and become extinct, as has sometimes occurred. It, however, appears that the New Zealand tribes are fast decreasing in numbers under the present intercourse with Europeans; that many places, a few years ago comparatively populous, are now absolutely desolate, and that all the evil incidents upon European connection, are already in operation, without being counterbalanced by the great advantage which a more intimate connection with Britain, a strong general government, and the firm administration of just and enlightened laws, would afford.

In fact, in native Atua; so that, according to their view, they areกระทรวงically divided, holy and evil, dead and alive. When any are affilleted among them, they say that the Atua has got within and is eating him; and in this way, according to their view, all their affilitions and debts are brought about. When they do tell us that their left eye becomes a star; the bright ones are times of great war, the other ones that of slaves."—See D. Owen, Esq., and Rev. J. Hodson, Past. Evidence.)
The decrease of population now going on, arises from a variety of causes—the introduction of new diseases; more destructive arms, and the disturbance and the balance of power amongst the tribes, from the sequestration of muskets by those more immediately in contact with the strangers, the desire to prove the new admired weapons giving a stimulus to their native warlike propensities. A stronger motive also exists for making kidnapping incursions to obtain slaves to carry to the manufactures of flax and the cutting of spars to barter for spirits, blankets, muskets, ammunition, tobacco. Besides, almost every original moral or conventional idea, every useful social principle of government or restraint that may have existed, is being unhinged by their intercourse with the numerous discordant savages, and the convicts from New South Wales at large amongst them; and even by the benignant efforts of the Christian missions; the general use of tobacco, encouraged by the missionaries (see appendix E) as a sedative; and the spirituous liquors, introduced by a number of abandoned settlers (often emancipists or convicts), combining to brutalise all who come within their notice. In fine, the seeds of destruction have been sown, the poison has been generally disseminated by us, and no antido- 

tes, that in the estimation of any practical man can have a chance of success, has been applied.*

Something has been done in one or two narrow districts. Much is expected to be done by the labours of the Christian mission; but, however valuable they may be as an accessory, there is little probability, taking into consideration the contaminating influence of the numerous discordant savages and foreign shipping, that Protestant missions can effect any general reformation without assistance,—can of themselves ever succeed in combating, under one steady government, those independent bands of savages, separated by natural obstacles and hereditary feuds† at least Europe and American affords no examples of such results. Besides the social condition of the New Zealanders is actually retrograding,—more injury resulting from the contaminating of the turbulent and disordered crew of whaling vessels and roaming sailors, convicts and emancipists, than counterbalances the benefit derived from the Christian missions. The plain fact is, that unregulated

* "Nothing more situation has been committed on either side a war, by a handful kind of European, who have not scrupled to use five arms to support them in their depredations. They petitioners express with concern their conviction that unless your Majesty's favoring acts be extended towards them, they can only anticipate that both your Majesty's subjects, and also the aborigines, will be likely, in an increasing degree, to murders, plundering, and every kind of evil."—(See petition in his late Majesty from British settlers in New Zealand, including the Missionaries.)

† Wears the missionaries left entirely to themselves, without any European assistance, or aid of shipping, it is probable they might succeed in making converts of the savages, in mitigating their ferocity, and in establishing some sort of order.
colonization is going on in the worst manner, and chiefly by the worst characters; whereas, by the proper intervention of British authority, colonization would be carried on in the best manner, and by people of the best character—that government, as a prevention of crime, is entirely wanting—anarchy universal—distress, envy, and venemous malignity, in place of good neighbourhood; that stripping, kidnapping, murdering parties, roam every where; that the evils—the worst evils incident upon European intercourse, are in full operation: and that it is impossible to effect any good but by bringing the separate tribes and exceeding chiefs, and discontent settlers, under one subjection to a prudential British government. It is in having proved the way to the peaceful accomplishment of this, that the labour of those truly brave men, the New Zealand missionaries, is valuable. They have proved to the New Zealander, by their example, that the British, of a certain class, may be treated; that they may confide themselves to their protection, seeing that no dishonest advantage will be taken of their confidence; and the best informed amongst the natives must see, that to do so is their true interest. That Britain ought to grant them this protection, admits of no doubt: our intercourse has brought those evils upon them. That it is our special interest to do so, is equally evident. A firm and friendly union between the British and New Zealanders would soon raise those islands, supported by the immense though inferior territory of Australia, to a pitch of prosperity, which would render them supreme in the Pacific; and the amalgamation of the two races (British and New Zealand), the one the foremost in civilized life, and the other in savage life, or national stamina, like engraving the finest varieties of fruits upon the purest pearl, may be expected to produce a people superior in physical and moral energy to all others.

No greater proof could be afforded of the extreme adaptation of New Zealand for a British colony, than the fact, that about 3000 British have already located themselves in the fine country, notwithstanding all the dangers which surround them. When such a number of British subjects are thus exposed to insult, outrages, murder, and the natives, even in a greater degree, suffering under those accumulated evils,—while which a prudential British government is the only means of remedying or alleviating,—it is surely morally imperative upon the British Government:

* "I cannot express a feeling of deep regret that so fine and intelligent a race of human beings should, in the present state of general civilization, be found in barbarism; for there is not in many a people more susceptible of high intellectual attainments, or more capable of becoming a useful and independent race under a wise government. At present, notwithstanding their formal declaration of independence, they have not, in fact, any government whatever."—"That their wars, which are fast depopulating this beautiful country, may sooner or later be extinguished in our captivity, is a circumstance which it would be rashness to doubt."—"It becomes, therefore, a solemn duty, both to the justice to the better class of our fellow-subjects and to the natives themselves, to apply a remedy to the growing evil." (See Official Document, Letter of Captain W. Hobson, R.N.—"The New Zealander are a noble race of men; they have a body much stronger than that of Europeans in general, and a mind in no way inferior, did they only enjoy equal privileges." (D. Costes, Brede, New Zealand.)

† This amalgamated race is springing up in Sydney, where a number of British masters of vessels, who trade in these seas, keep New Zealand wives.
ment to afford protection, more especially when the doing so would, at the same time, be a means of get-
ting an end to those most horrible practices.—of
eradicating those dark stains from humanity, the exist-
ence of which, not many years ago, only the credulous
could believe possible. It is an indubitable fact, that
such a combination of malevolent circumstances, consist-
ing of various disposition to crime, sailor disolute-
ness, savage barbarity, never before were combined
in any country in any age, all crying out to Britain
for protective law.

CHAPTER X.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS TO A PLAN FOR COLONI-
ZING NEW ZEALAND, WITH PROPOSALS OF A PEACE-
CORPS.

Having demonstrated that the immediate coloni-
zation of New Zealand is alike our best policy and
our moral duty, the means of accomplishment fall
next to be considered.

Colonization is comparatively a simple matter,
when few aborigines are in the way, or when they
are to be swept down without compunction, as the
incumbrance past of the forest, or reduced to slavery,
and made subservient to the progress of the settle-
ment. But in carrying successfully into execution the
colonization of such a country as New Zealand, un-
der regulation of the strictest justice and humanity,
a methodical system of proceeding must be previously
arranged,—a strong moral and physical force will
require to be compelled,—and a considerably greater
cost will necessarily be at first incurred, than would
be under other circumstances. An important ques-
tion arises: Whether the colonization should be con-
ducted by Government directly (as Crown colony) —
or whether it should be conducted by the settlers
themselves, acting under the direction of a board or

M
corporation, resident in London, similar to the South Australian plan— Whether the funds necessary for the expedition and the future government are to be voted by the British Legislature, or obtained by loan raised on the security of the proceeds of the customs and land sales of the colony.

Were the colonization of New Zealand as simple an affair as that of South Australia; were no obstruction in the way to prevent the regular process of taking possession of the land, and disposing of it in allotments at a fixed price; had the emigrants, upon arrival, only to set about their agricultural operations in quiet security; were no considerable moral, military, and naval force necessary to protect them from a most barbarous and turbulent native population; were New Zealand not so very important a position in reference to the commerce of the Pacific, to the South Sea Fishery, and even to the naval supremacy of Britain; were its supply not so necessary as a preventive of famine in New South Wales, and so affecting coal-lands and spars to our shipping; did New Zealand only stand to us in the relation of an available field, like South Australia, for planting our redundant population upon;—then, perhaps it might be as well to leave the colonization to be conducted on the South Australian plan. But, estimating the vast importance it bears, politically, commercially, and providentially; keeping in view the difficulty of the undertaking, where civilized men must be brought to act in harmony with savages; taking also into account that several strong forts would require to be erected as points of support to the settlers, and as a protection against foreign attack in case of war; and moreover, consider-
It must be borne in mind, that the aboriginals of New Zealand are a warriorlike and formidable race; that they have been known to assemble to the amount of 4,000 warriors on land, and by sea 100 war-canoes, of from sixty to ninety men each; that they employ the most intricate ceremony in killing the widows and of those whom they wish to surprise; that their attack is like the spring of the tiger. In taking military possession of any part of their country, even after purchase, it would be justifiable to employ such a force, and such a demonstration of means and propitiations, as render opposition hope- less. While, at the same time, the utmost kindness, friendship, and attention to their comforts, and to the improvement of their condition, moral and physical, must be shown, and even respect to their prejudices. It must not be forgotten, that the aboriginals in Chili, south of Bahia (the Araucanians), and of Patagonia (a race, though not quite so barbarous, yet bearing a striking resemblance in character and personal energy to the New Zealanders), have always successfully resisted any forcible occupation of their territory by the Spaniards. Their country also very much resembles New Zealand, being one of the most desirable in climate, purity of atmosphere, producefulness, and especially in adaptation to the British use. General Miller mentions a woman of British extraction having twenty-seven children all living. The success of the enterprise, the effecting a friendly amalgamation with the New Zealanders, is of so much the more important, as the satisfactory connection is also extremely desirable with those sturdy Americans, whose country is only second to

New Zealand itself, in political and commercial importance; and were the amalgamation with the New Zealanders successful, the same connection with the Araucanians would soon follow.

The volume published under the sanction of the New Zealand Association, describing that country, and their plan of colonization, makes light of any danger to be apprehended from the opposition of the natives, and addresses their conduct to the settlers, and their tolerance of British settlers, as removing all serious anxiety on the subject. These missionaries and settlers, it states, “continue to reside there in almost every favourable locality in both Islands, not only in safety, but the latter in undisturbed impunity, whilst insulting the natives by all manner of outrage, atrocity, and oppression.” Although this statement is not a very correct picture of affairs, it is, however, evident, that the British now in New Zealand live under the protection of the native chiefs; that these chiefs find them necessary for obtaining the desired supplies of European commodities, and safe for their flax, food, timber, and that the “outrage and atrocities” perpetrated by the settlers upon the inferior grades of natives, are only tolerated by the savage chiefs partly on this account, partly because of their own inhumanity and selfish disregard of others, and partly on account of a dread of severe retribution by British cruisers. In the event of a British colony being established in New Zealand, it is obvious that they, instead of submitting to the native authority and protection, must attempt to bring the natives under the British control. This would most harshly with their savage pride. And although at
present the settlers, from their limited numbers, are regarded by the natives without jealousy, a very different feeling might arise from the arrival of a great armament, and the military occupation of a portion of their country, even after it had been purchased; and this feeling would not likely abate as their native authorities, customs, and prejudices, were interfered with, and began to give way under the British influence. It would be to dispel all experiences of the conduct of other barbarous tribes in like circumstances; it would be to hold the New Zealanders as differing from humanity, that they, unlike Shakespeare’s Jew, had not the same sense, affections, passions, “not to expect that a jealousy and ill feeling would arise, and that disturbances could only be prevented by a strong demonstration of power.” In this view, I think the volume alluded to, by representing the enterprise as too facile, by undervaluing the danger, and not sufficiently recommending precautionary measures, may have an injurious tendency; in other respects (with some few exceptions), it has considerable merit, and is highly creditable to the talents and industry of the writers.

* Administration of, and Dispositions to submit to power, is a characteristic of man, when the moral faculties are nearly dormant. The New Zealanders are not an exception to the rule; a demonstration of power is the more polite.

* In the appendix of this volume, a reverend author is describing the useful probable effects of civilization upon the savage clime—the cultivation of their scenes of support by the ablation of sterility—mining, it would be a sad thing to see the New Zealand chief metamorphosed into the merchant, the labourer, the agriculturist, or even the harpooner, and yet, what shall we expect, unless we suppose him the proud and swelling recipient of parnasian beauty?”—(Page 496). Perhaps it is not very difficult to determine what class of readers the above remark has been intended to please; and yet even that class will scarcely thank the reverend author for the implied prudery, or sympathy with him in fancying the cannibal-periogonos, accustomed to slay his pretty female slaves and to make a profit of their bodies, as being solely disposed should be engage in these most commendable branches of industry, or to regard the being a recipient of parnassian beauty,” as more desirable than being the recipient of the gains of his female slaves by their connection with British and American vessels.
which ought to be employed, at the same time sup-
plying the salutary stimulus, emancipating them from
their most pernicious superstitions, affording them a
code of the highest morality, enforced by religion, and
producing a sympathy and powerful bond of union
between them and the colonists. When they become
Christians, the gate is then opened to improvement.
The success of the missionaries in the Pacific Islands
(although it must be allowed that their ministry has
been exerted upon an agricultural, or rather a horti-
cultural, population) ought to be kept in view, more
particularly in reference to the plan so to be adopted
towards New Zealand, the population of which are of
the same character.

It is therefore of the highest importance to embody
a strong moral force for the object in view. There is
no alternative,—either the New Zealanders must be
civilized, or they will be destroyed. Although a mili-
tary force cannot successfully dispense with, yet, to a cee-
tain extent, will a moral force be more efficient in
affording protection to the colonists, independently of
the very valuable purpose it would serve in humanizing
and improving the condition of the natives; is
really, preserving them from destruction. The cost of a
military officer included upon foreign service, may be
estimated at about £200 per annum. The service of many
valuable men, highly educated, of good abilities and moral
worth, could be procured at only the cost of three soldiers
each, and their instruction, as a peace force, would, to a certain extent
of number, be more effective than ten soldiers. It
would, therefore, be judicious that a force of this de-

* The Roman Catholic form of Christianity being directed
more towards the senses, is better fitted than the Protestant to
have impression upon the savage mind, and the Church govern-
ment is also made more authoritative, more influencing,—but
so much so, as such a, as to be dangerous to other liberty.

**
scription were employed. A number of excellent men, who have been educated for the Church and the medical profession,—at present unemployed, and their abilities lost to the country,—would thus be made available to a purpose of high utility, as well as of generous humanity.

Independent of the portion of this peace corps to be attached to the native tribes, it might be judicious for one of its body to be placed with each establishment of military, to have a surveillance over its proceedings, and to act as a peace-maker in case of disturbance; the military not to be allowed to act offensively unless the peace-maker had failed, and military in small bodies, without a proper responsible officer, never to be allowed to go upon any separate service. By means of this peace corps, a great, well-combined, effort should be made to christianize and civilize the whole native population of the group; forming normal schools, and even colleges, for the instruction of native teachers, as well as students of schoolmasters, and especially instructing the rising generation in the English language. No doubt the expense of this would be considerable. But it is with this as with war, by employing an inferior force defeat might ensue, and the incurred expense be a dead loss; by employing a sufficient force victory would be ensured. It ought not to be forgotten that the late war in Caffraria cost the nation about $250,000 in nineteen months, and the loss sustained by British settlers was, perhaps, as much more; hundreds many lives, independent of the loss of our opponents, and the stain of guilt. All this might have been prevent-
ed by a properly organized peace force. It is probable that an economic arrangement could be made with the different missionary societies to send out a sufficient number of properly educated religious teachers. All that is to be studied is to guard against the formation of any dominant religious body or power,—the most dangerous of all to liberty, and too often made an engine of State-despotism, but to which the mild liberal spirit and principles of the New Testament are directly opposed. This could best be provided against, by giving encouragement to, or employing properly educated teachers of all persuasions, and the assemblages ofCrooks and opinion would form an useful school for Christian freedom and liberty. They are not Christians who object to this.

In proceeding to colonize a country already containing a considerable population of the most warlike character, and provided with fire-arms, it becomes matter of wise consideration how best to regulate the colonizing material and system of operation, so as to accomplish the end in view in the most effectual and cheapest manner, and with least risk of loss or suffering either to the emigrants or indians. Along with a sufficient and well-appointed moral force, I would propose the following organization of a defensive and combined-labour nucleus for the colony, as not only affording confidence to handling emigrants, but being in many respects suited to existing circumstances.

Independently of the extremely important advantage of a supply of combined labour, a particular reason for the adoption of a military and labour colony is the necessity of a strong military force, and the demoralizing and depopulating
thing can put a stop to those demoralizing and de-populating practices but the change before stated taking place in the mode of carrying on the fishery, a change which the occupation of New Zealand would soon bring about. Those carrying on the fishery would then have wives and families located in New Zealand.

*When the Dromedary (Government ship) was sent to New Zealand about eighteen years ago, leading open for the British navy, she was detained ten months procuring a raging, and the seamen and marines during this stay had nearly an equal number of New Zealand girls constantly with them in the vessel and individually associated as wives. Upon sailing, these women, nearly the whole of them married, were, by order, driven out of the vessel peremptorily (see Capt. Gardiner’s account). The same is occurring every day with our whalers and sealers, where every child of the vessel must be seen. Perhaps the power of discipline over British soldiers and seamen more strongly exemplified there in their obeying orders in the above case of the Dromedary.

EFFECT OF ANY SUCH FORCE WHEN IT IS HELD ESSENTIAL FROM SOCIETY, not possessed of the means of marrying and rearing families—not bound by domestic ties. It is well known that in our regular army the reproductive ness is next to nothing, and also that it renders a vast number of females reproducible. It would also be unprofitable and absurd (that it has been generally practiced does not lessen the absurdity) to keep men in this situation in a country where a British population is the great desideratum. Even the few soldiers of the line necessary for models and garrison duty in New Zealand, and the seamen of the war-vessels, should have it guaranteed them that should they marry they would not be removed permanently from the colony. Not attending to this principle has inestimably retarded the growth, and debased the morals of our colonies, and has never, I believe, been sufficiently estimated. By far the greatest injury to the New Zealanders, arising from their intercourse with Europeans and Americans, is caused by the resort of the South Sea whalers, and the connection of the seamen with the native women. No
CHAPTER XI.

PLAN OF A PROTECTING AND COMBINABLE-LABOUR NUCLUSES FOR THE COLONY.

1. That from 600 to 1000 men (foot Scotch or English or northern Irish), active labourers, horse-cart-plough-mill-sheep-wrights, saw-millers, ploughmen, masons, smiths, gardeners, coast-fishers, tailors, schoolmasters,—be enlisted to serve five years (after arrival) in a New Zealand local infantry,—a clear and specific bargain being entered into between the Government and the enlisting men, in regard to the nature of the service, conditions, treatment.

2. That a number of serjeants, or those capable of being serjeants, men of good character, be detailed into it from the line to act as disciplinarians; most serious soldiers having families, to have a preference.

3. That this corps be officered by practical men of good education,—if possible, by emigrating capitalists and engineers,—a proportion of half-pay officers, agriculturists, and master builders would be useful.

4. That a committee of selection be formed previous to the enlistment, to accept of such only, of industrious habits and good character, handsome fellows of fine muscular and cerebral development. The more discriminating ninety shown by the selection committee, the greater the difficulty of admission, the more numerous would be the applicants.

5. That two-thirds at least of this corps furnish themselves with young women to accompany them in the expedition. The men to receive particular injunctions to choose mates who would not eventually bring disgrace on the colony. The women to receive rations till their gardens become productive.

6. That the corps, after reaching New Zealand, be a few weeks yearly in military training, so as to keep up a proper discipline, and at other times be employed as labourers and artisans in the necessary public erections and improvements, their work being within daily access of their dwellings.

7. That every man receive an acre or more of good garden ground, with a suitable house erected by the corps upon it, as soon as possible after arrival; and that four weeks annually be allowed him for working the same in proper season,—of course his pay deducted for this time.

8. That no part of the corps, on any account whatever, be removed from New Zealand without their own consent.

9. That clever artisans, fishers, &c. receive one-third more pay than the common labourers for the time they are at work, and that a sufficient stimulus for exertion be kept up by granting rewards of additional ground to the most active and deserving.

10. That as the best means of preserving peace is to be prepared for war, the corps be embodied several months previous to embarking, and brought to that efficiency of discipline, as, in case of necessity, to be able for actual service on landing.

11. That a corps of about 300 soldiers of the regular army,—foot, artillery, sappers, a small rocket
corps, and a few cavalry,—to serve as patterns to the local corps, and to garrison the forts, accompany the expedition.

12. That three vessels, a frigate, a small sloop of war, and a small gun-boat steamer, also accompany the expedition: these to be constantly employed in visiting the different settlement stations, and in making a complete nautical survey of the coast and harbours of the group, for the construction of charts. A naval force thus employed would be by far the most overwining. The New Zealanders are a maritime people, having many war and fishing canoes, and the whole of these, from the one end of the group to the other, would thus be at our mercy. Independent of any relation to the New Zealand colony, there would be no loss in a naval force of considerably more strength being stationed here,—it could be profitably employed in the whale-fishery. Nothing would tend so much to make this season* and, in the event of war with America or Russia, it would be ready to act on one of our most exposed positions in protecting our Australian colonies and our South Sea fisheries.

13. That the garrison soldiers and seamen of the war-vessels be encouraged to have wives and families in the colony, and, in the event of their marrying, not to be removable from the group of islands, for any long period of time.

* Hunting the tiger or the elephant is child’s play in hunting the great sperm whale. Our young seamen,—mated Norton,—would take to the sport with ease. The ease of these black seamen would be excellent training for the class of us enemy, and a little practice would be going.

(See Appendix, G.)

14. That no convicts be admitted into New Zealand, except perhaps for the purpose of erecting one or more forts on the coast in commanding situations, under whose guns our shipping might lie in safety. From the paramount importance of the position of New Zealand as commanding the whole Pacific trade, and as Cook’s Strait is the natural thoroughfare for homeward-bound Australian traders, several strong harbour-forts would be necessary. That convicts so employed be kept secluded from the colonists, and removed from the islands when the works are finished.

15. That convicts be excluded, as otherwise, from the proximity to New South Wales, they would flock to New Zealand in such numbers as to become a malignant moral pest.

16. That ardent spirits, as being equally a moral and mortal pest to savage life, be also excluded. The history of the British and Anglo-American connection with the uncivilized races of mankind exemplify in every instance the absolute necessity of this regulation. The French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, have amalgamated better with uncivilized races than the British, and their conduct, having cut causes of actual slaughter and compulsory unhealthful labour in mines, has not been attended with the same fatal effects. This has arisen chiefly from their more temperate habits, and not trafficking so much in spirituous liquors as the British. The law respecting all modifications of alcohol should be, that it be destroyed when found, and the possessor banished the islands. This should, if possible, be entered into with the native tribes to this effect,—the object being explained. The temperance clause will, besides, afford an
excellent test of proper settlers. With the success of the colony, and the civilization and prosperity of the aborigines, is highly probable; without this clause the colony, by force of arms, by the exertion of British power, may be successful, but the destruction of the aborigines is almost inevitable. The New Zealand group, by reason of its position, extent, resources, and more temperate climate, boding it for higher civilization and denser population, is naturally calculated to give the impulse of its nature and institutions to the numerous Pacific groups peopled by the Malay race, as well as to Australia. Therefore is the prosperity and civilization of the native New Zealand Malay population, and their friendly amalgamation with the British, the higher an object, and every thing necessary or conducive thereto, as temperance, high principle, humanity, more earnest in duty and policy. Surely the intending settler must be altogether devoid of philanthropy and of proper British feeling, who gives one thought to the subject—to the greatness of the purpose to be served—and who can for a moment deliberate respecting the eligibility of excluding spirituous liquors.

17. That all settlers able to bear arms be organized in militia corps, and properly disciplined. As the New Zealand infantry will have no changes of cavalry to withstand, and as the natives bear a great respect to double-barrel guns, acknowledging no other authority than the number of muskets, it might perhaps be worth considering whether it would not be proper to arm one-half of the infantry with double-barrel guns and short hangar, and the other with long-ranged rifle, pistol, and hangar.
CHAPTER XII.

NECESSARY SUPPLIES—LOCATION OF THE COLONIZING EXPEDITION—PURCHASE AND SALE OF LANDS TO COLONISTS—TITLES, REGISTRATION, &c.

Supplies.—Every thing necessary for the colony—clothing, iron, hardware, tools, implements—for two years to come, would require to be carried out with the expedition, or follow in a few months after, when warehouses shall be got ready to receive them. As a considerable quantity of pork, potatoes, Indian corn, &c., are to be had in New Zealand, and the country being only one or two weeks' sail from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, it will not be necessary to carry out the whole supply of provisions. The animal food and brooding stock will be obtained on the spot or from New South Wales, and the supply of vegetables can soon be raised in abundance. But with respect to the grain, rice and flour, it will be far more economical to import the whole from the Indies and India, whereas those articles can be had, including freight, at a much lower rate than the average price at Van Diemen's Land or New South Wales, and at much less cost than the value of the labour necessary to raise them on the spot. This arrangement would leave the whole labour of the co-

lony disposable for purposes of improvement,—erecting proper buildings, fences, bridges, road-making,—rearing stock, nurseries, fruit-bearing trees, and the thousand-endless indispensables. In importing grain from the Baltic or British Sea, it would be necessary to have it put on board in the best condition, either kiln-dried, or dried from exposure to a summer's drought, and to have a metallic lining (tin or lead sheets) to the vessels with sufficient drainage; best to have a vessel with bilge pumps. It would also be of advantage to have a quantity of flour, made from very dry wheat, and of high-dried oatmeal, taken out in large boxes lined with tin-paper. Flour and meal thus prepared and preserved, will remain sweet for a number of years. Nothing would tend so much to the prosperity of the colony, and the forwardness of improvements, as a cheap foreign supply of grain; for several years, sold to emigrants at prime cost and charges. Of course, a considerable quantity would require to be kept in store to guard against an accident.

Location of the Colonizing Expedition.—In order to move efficiently to extend our influence over the whole country, and accomplish its speedy pacification and improvement, it would be necessary to occupy at least three different points in force. Separating the armament in three divisions, one division might locate at the Bay of Islands, having a wing extending westward to the Hobitangs; another could locate at Port-Philips, occupying the isthmus, and extending south to the mouth of that river on the Waitako; this station could have a communications.
by a line of posts kept up with the other at the Bay of Islands and Hobunga, being only about seventy miles distant from both places. The third division would require to locate in Cook's Straits, either at Port-Nicholson, or in Queen Charlotte Sound and Clydy Bay; best on both sides of the straits. Independent of these grand divisions, smaller nuclei of civilization would require to be organized and established with each tribe or combined cluster of tribes who could be induced to receive them, to courses of either resident or native protector (empowered to make purchases of territory in name of the British Government, and to take cognizance of British struggles), and of teachers of morality, science, and the more useful arts. From two to twenty individuals, according to the importance of the tribes, might suffice for each establishment; say one native protector, one clergyman, one surgeon, one surveyor, several schoolmasters, one gardener or farmer, several police, weavers, smith, shipbuilder, ropemaker, navvies, &c. A communication, by regular visits of the naval force, would require to be kept up with these establishments, by means of which may verislike preparation, or general intended thing on the part of the natives, could be made known at headquarters. An officer of the highest responsibility (perhaps the governor himself) to visit all these establishments annually, with great discretionary power.

Purchase and Sale of Lands to Colonists, Titles, Registrations.—The purchase of all lands from the native tribes will require to be made by the British Government through her accredited agents, and afterwards resold to the settlers at such a price per acre as bring the highest return, without checking the influx of the most useful class of emigrants, working small capitals, or too much impeding the sales; the difference of price to be expended in carrying out labouring emigrants, and in paying them for work in constructing roads and other public improvements after their arrival. Whatever purchases may have been made by British settlers previous to the arrival of the colony, should be revised, and in all cases where no cultivation or encroaching of the ground has taken place, the Government ought to make itself owner of the purchase, by paying the claimant the first cost, with interest from the time of purchase; at the same time giving him a choice of a portion of it—say to the amount of 2000 acres—at the Government sale price. In those cases where cultivation or proper use has taken place, all the improved land, with a corresponding outfield pasturage (not too extensive), to remain in the hands of the claimant, upon payment of the difference between the Government purchase-price and sale-price of such lands. Should the holder not consent to this, that he receive prime cost and value of improvements, and vend the lands. The justice of this arrangement is based upon two principles: 1st, That the natives have not sufficient right to dispose of the wilderness; that the property right of all new lands lies in the colonizing government, by title protection it only acquires value. 2d, That the extra price

something of an equitable compromise is necessary here, as many pretended claims will be made, and that it will be impossible to distinguish between the more and the less valid.
which Government charges beyond what it may pay for the good will of the nation, is in effect no price, but merely a very necessary (compulsory) subscription or contribution to carry out labours in proportion to the extent of the property. It would be extremely unjust that the purchasers, or rather settlers, previous to the arrival of the colony, should be allowed to benefit themselves by the labours of whom either man’s money had carried out; that they should reap where they did not sow; or that they should not pay some equivalent for the increased value which the protection of the British colonial government would give to their estates.

As the agricultural improvement, and even the general prosperity of a country, is mainly dependent upon the virtues of the tenure of land property, it is necessary to leave this very important affair to under the most advantageous regulation from the beginning, and that all British titles be clear, short, and after one form, and a simple and correct registration adopted. It would save an immensity of future trouble and litigation, and storage to society, to allow of no charters, nor papers of any kind, connected with the tenure of land property, excepting the registration book of the district; in which a page could be opened exclusively for each property, describing its boundaries, size, and owner; and, in the case of a transfer, the parties to attend personally, in presence of the register-keeper, and both simply sign their names, the one as purchaser, and the other seller, attested by two witnesses and the register-keeper; so, in case the principals cannot be present, that they sign a stamped printed form issued by the register-keeper, attested by witnesses, empowering him to make the transfer in the register-book, in presence of a certain number of attesting witnesses. In case of division of the estate, a new page would require to be opened for each section. There never can be secure tenures of land in any country while the title is dependent upon any piece of parchment, so liable to be mislaid or destroyed. All our old mouldy parchments—mere instruments for lawyer-signing—should be made a bond-fide. We shall never have good titles, till possession, living witnesses, and the register-book, be the only titles. Of course, the register-book must be kept in a fire-proof apartment.
CHAPTER XIII.

TREATMENT OF THE NATIVES—ADDRESS TO THE NATIVES ON LEAVING NEW ZEALAND, AND PRESSING OCCUPATION ON LANDING.

Limits ought to be put to the extent to which purchases from the natives are to be carried, according to them for a certain period of years rather than a superfluity of land, than depriving them, although by purchase, of what is necessary for growing sufficient food and other supplies. At the same time, every encouragement should be held forth to induce them to settle individually upon particular portions of ground, intermixed with the British colonists. For this purpose, assistance should be given them in making enclosures, and erecting dwellings; presents should be made them of plants of fruit-bearing trees, and even cattle; and they should be carefully instructed and exhorted to cultivate their land after our example.

It ought, at the same time, to be a leading object of policy, gradually to break up their savage confederations and clan-system, by withdrawing the people from the control of the chieftains, and by generous, kind, and beneficial treatment, to bring them to look up to the Colonial Government, and that of Britain, with pride and grateful attachment; in short, to regard themselves as the subjects, not of a consolidated petty-despot, but of the Queen of Britain—free subjects of the greatest empire of the world. As the colony progresses, the slaves ought to be manumitted in some way or other, and the most perfect civil equality secured to all, as soon as the British Colonial Government has acquired sufficient authority and extension to supersede the wretched native anarchies of clan-tyranny and superstition. Above all things, every effort must be made to educate the children in British literature, and to train them up in the habits of civilized life; after Christianity, British literature is the grand lever to elevate the character of the rising generation, give them a British feeling, and adapt them for a complete amalgamation with the British race. Estimated in reference to New Zealand becoming a British colony, the missionaries have perhaps misdirected their labour in rendering the New Zealand language a written one, as it will only tend to perpetuate a distinctive trait, and be a barrier to their access to the grand source of knowledge and refinement.

In our conduct towards the natives, it ought to be kept in view, that men cannot be driven to improvement without sustaining more injury than advantage, at least in the ultimate effects, that nothing can impair the native energy so much as being crammed with that which they do not wish, or may loathe. They must be led to desire information and improvement, and be enabled by example and advice to effect it themselves. The advantage lies more in the energy-creating impetus of curiosity and discovery,
than in the received knowledge. Monas ought to be adopted, by enlarging their views, and cultivating their moral sentiments, to give their strong love of approbation or vanity a proper direction. Their high pride of character, accustomed to run riot in revenge and destruction, would thus be taught to seek its gratification in the generous emulation to excel in the pursuits of industry and social advancement. As a feeling of self-abasement is the most injurious, and of self-appreciation the most advantageous, in tendency, they ought to be treated with high consideration, as reasoning beings, possessed of moral sentiments and natural sympathy, and they will be led to act reasonably, and justly, and humanely. Pieces of trust and honour should be open to their exertion, and every possible use made of their assistance.

How far the keeping of any of the still existing native social regulations should be encouraged, being a mere expediency question, cannot be resolved till the extent of the colluding force is known, and the animus of the natives after the occupation be ascertained. Were their customs only neutral in relation to morality and improvement, they might be encouraged for a time, but as they are generally interwoven with debasing superstition, and hurtful and inhuman practices, the sooner they are swept away perhaps the better. It might be attempted to get them to

* Lieutenant-Colonel Colburne states, respecting colonies and aboriginal occupying portions of the same territory, that much should follow their own opinion of government, almost at each other, and be encouraged gradually in subordination, in conformity to local necessaries. "I have not the smallest doubt," says he, "that America would swallow up all other races; that the native communities would assimilate in all essential

adopt a regular government, with trial by jury, in imitation of the British; the Colonial Government to confirm a chief or magistrates of their own electing, and to strengthen his or their authority by maintaining order, as well over the straying whites as over the native population. In all cases of crime or injury committed against the natives by the colonists, summary punishment ought to be inflicted (in part always by fine, paid to the injured party in compensation), as the consequences of such offences might be of a very fatal nature; and in the case of injury to the colonists by the natives, their own sentiments respecting right and wrong should be taken into account, and the punishment only directed as a preventive of further injury and crime, and not in the spirit of retaliation and revenge; perhaps, in the latter case, and in all cases of dispute between individuals of the different races, the jury or judges ought to consist of equal numbers of both races.

The establishment of several hospitals, where the natives could have medical treatment and maintenance during sickness and disease, would be of incalculable advantage, and equally requisite as a means of gaining their attachment, as from being a humane duty. The missionaries would be so meritously occupied, and acting quite as much in accordance with the example they ought to follow, in healing the bodily diseases of the natives, as in preaching

particularly to the European communities; and that both would become blended, without any compression or violation of the rights of either." the opinion of Parliamentary Bishops. I fear that the world order is too far off as able in New Zealand for trial of this.
religious doctrine. Every missionary, before leaving
Britain, should pass several months in an hospital
attending to the treatment of diseases and wounds.
A number of regularly bred medical practitioners
would, however, be indispensable.

Address to the Nations on reaching New Zealand,
and pressing occupations on disembarking.—In order
fully to develop the resources of New Zealand, and
place her as speedily as possible in a position ma-
sially to increase our maritime preponderance in
the Pacific, and cover our operations there in case
of war, the good will and co-operation of the native
tribes must be secured, at whatever cost. Every
possible means must be taken to conciliate them by
useful presents, and to enlighten them in regard to
the advantages which an efficient general govern-
ment, a union with Britain, and the comforts of ci-
vilization would afford. On the expeditions reaching
their points of destination, the neighbouring tribes
must be instructed, through proper interpreters, that
the Queen of Great Britain has been more aggrieved
to lose of their intestine wars, continual broils, and
horrid massacres: that, as though her people and
ships, the means of destruction, fire-arrows, murder,
and disease, depopulating their fine country, has been
introduced amongst them, she has considered it a
duty to remedy these evils, and has sent us to teach
them to live together in unity, instead of fighting
with frenzied cruelty, and tearing out each other's
hearts like wild beasts: that we come as friends to
live amongst them, to cultivate the uncultivated land,
and to unite with them as one people, under the same
just hour: that everything they possess shall be held
sacred to them: that we will purchase the land we
occupy; that a powerful but rude nation may take
advantage of their disunion to come and enslave
them, if we do not protect them; and that, though
we possess irresistible power, we are incapable of ex-
eriting it but under the guidance of justice and hu-
manity: that all war and aggressive inroads by one
tribe upon the territory of another must cease: that
all disputes must be settled by just arbitration, and
not by fighting: that we will defend them from the
aggressive inroads of all enemies, provided they do
not themselves aggress: that we come to cure their
diseases, to lead them in the path of prosperity, so
that they may increase in numbers and wealth, and
become a great nation: that we will teach them the
arts of peace, to build cities, to construct large ships,
to capture whales, to cultivate the earth with ploughs
and horses, so that their fine country may be covered
with corn fields, fruit-bearing trees, and flocks and
herds, and all their harbours filled with great ships:
that should they refuse to receive us, we will go to
some other tribes who have some to know how ad-
vantages our alliance would be, and that the tribes
we unite with will soon obtain supremacy over the
others.

Having disembarked, and got the colony and stores
under cover, the more pressing occupations of the
settlement will immediately commence; some advan-
tageous position must be selected to make our footing
tenable; comfortable dwellings must to be erected:
ground must be prepared for raising the necessary
provisions, and for laying out nurseries of all the va-
liable fruit-bearing trees of Europe. Stock must also be procured. As many as possible of the natives should then be admitted as apprentices, with pay, and under the most lenient treatment, into the various works of utility to be carried on, and the capabilities of the country for producing exportable commodities as quickly as possible brought out. Saw-mills will be set a-going, dock-yards formed, manufactories of New Zealand flax, and whale-fishing establishments begun. The friendly natives would also require to be received into the colonial army, and the influential chiefs appointed as officers, and regularly paid. Nothing would tend so much to procure their favour as this. With the powerful assistance of the natives, men-of-war might soon be economically built and sent to India, or home to Britain, laden with flax and spars.

CHAPTER XIV.

BILL FOR COLONIZING NEW ZEALAND.

The foregoing plan for colonizing New Zealand, with the exception of several amendments, was laid before a member of the present government by the writer several years ago. A copy of "A bill for the Provisional Government of British settlements in the islands of New Zealand, prepared and brought in by the Hon. Francis Baring and Sir George Sinclair, of June 1, 1836," has just come to hand (14th June 1836), and a few remarks upon it may be pertinent.

In taking a general view of the plan proposed in the bill, the prominent defects are the inadequacy of the means and power, and the pernicious system of obtaining them. In the peculiar situation of New Zealand, a strong military and naval force is indispensable to override the natives, the strange mariners, and the convict banditti; several forces of considerable strength are requisite; a considerable judicial establishment is necessary to determine of the claims of emigrants already located, and the disputes and indignities of the law so frequent amongst a necessarily very incongruous population; the religious and educational establishments will be comparatively
more extensive than in an old community; the survey department will also be costly (that of New South Wales is L12,000, and that of Van Diemen's Land L6000 per annum); and all this is proposed to be effected, in the first place, by borrowed moneys, at a rate of interest so high (most probably from seven to ten per cent.—the bill prudently limits it to ten per cent.) that should it ever be found practicable to effect loans to the requisite extent during the first ten or twelve years (before which time no great amount of export can reasonably be expected to make a return so as to enable the settlers to pay taxes, the surplus proceeds of the land sales being restricted to carrying out labour emigrants, &c.), these loans accumulating, must entail so great a debt upon the colony as to blight its manest prosperity in the bud, and the whole affair will turn out little better than the famous South Sea bubble scheme of 1720.

What will also be found a very great defect, is the want of adequate funds to afford sufficiently strong civilizing educational and medical establishments to be resident with the various native tribes. Such establishments, in their tendency to bring the whole native population and country quietly and speedily under the British sovereignty, are in many respects exceedingly important, and might save much blood and treasure, and remove a fertile field of dispute with foreign powers.

An infant colony stands in the same relation to the parent country as an infant child to the mother. The support of the parent is for a time necessary, and, as in nature's provision (milk in the breast), should be afforded in the most cherishing manner, till the child shall have attained vigour to forage for itself. This bill speaks of pursuing a different course, and instead of bestowing nutriment and protection as a parent endowed with natural affection would do, brings the mother country forward as a hard step-mama, or as a pander to the stock-jobber heading out moneys to her child, at such high rates as must enhance the debt in the space of about fourteen years to four times the amount of the sum borrowed, in twenty-eight years to sixteen times, and in fifty-six years to sixty-four times that amount.

That our own colonies have been conducted injudiciously and extravagantly—that we have done very good things in a very foolish and wasteful manner, few will deny; but is there a reason why we should throw our infant offspring into the hands of the stock-jobber, to suck out the very heart's-blood and marrow of its life? This would indeed be a refree from mitigated good to unmitigated evil. From the very great importance of New Zealand to Great Britain, as already pointed out, it is as much her interest to give a little primary nursing as it is the interest of the husbandman to harrow, weed, and

* The term on which the South Australian colony borrowed their first loan increases the debt in the proportion, were Great Britain to give guarantees, the money could be borrowed at less than half this amount of interest, and to the requisite extent. Under this guarantee the debt of the colony increased at the commencement and running on for twenty-eight years, instead of amounting to sixteen times the sum borrowed, would not even reach four times that sum. Say L300,000 were borrowed; in twenty-eight years it would be enhanced to nearly L1,000,000, whereas with the guarantee it would reach only L1,200,000.
protect the seed he commits to the earth and for which he will reap a recompence, ten, twenty, and a hundred fold. That we find we have hitherto sown and cultivated our very productive colonial fields in a thriftless and foolish manner, should only be a reason for reforming our household practice, far doing this thing economically and wisely; not for running into the mad scheme of getting the stock-plow to lead his assistance in the cultivation, and who in the end would swallow up everything—seed and all.

The clause which provides that all slaves belonging to the natives shall be free as soon as the natives please themselves under the British Government, is too absolute and uncompromising. This would, in all probability, be the means of preventing the native free population, to any considerable amount, from voluntarily placing themselves and territory under the sovereignty of Great Britain, and thus eventually be a hindrance to the emancipation of the slave; whereas were the country once brought under the British authority, it might soon be practicable to affect their liberation. To bring the whole country possibly under the authority of the British Government as speedily as possible, is the great object, and every thing which may have a tendency to prevent or defer this should be struck out of the bill.

Another deficiency of considerable importance is, that there is no stipulation respecting the introduction of a legislative assembly.

PROCLAMATION.

With these exceptions, the provisions of the bill are generally judicious, and the getting up not amiss, posing a little superfluous law-dodging verbiage and some antiquated formalities, which could be spared. There is, however, a material defect, which must be remedied. There is yet no absolute claim put forth on the part of Great Britain to the sovereignty of these islands.* The bill, however, regulates that no person whatever shall be allowed to purchase any territory of these islands from the natives excepting those authorized by the British Commissioners. Without a proclamation of an absolute claim to the sovereignty, by the Crown of Great Britain, what right have Parliament to assert those powers? To prevent others from purchasing is an indirect assumption of the sovereignty. How much better it would be to do the thing in a bold straightforward manner. The following proclamation might suffice:

PROCLAMATION.

Be it known to all men,—Whereas the group of islands, sometime called New Zealand, situated in the South Pacific, were first formally taken possession of in the name of the British Crown by Captain Cook before any other European or other civilized man had set foot thereon—whereas the inhabitants of those islands are in a state of murder, cannibals, showing to humanity, and totally incapable of establishing social order among themselves—

* The claims by the Governor of New South Wales, never mentioned or ratified by the British Crown, is not enough in a case of this magnitude and importance.
of reducing the numerous bandits or pirates who shelter in these parts, and of instituting any general responsible government; and besides, as they are as fast decreasing in numbers, in consequence of this anarchy, and the diseases and other evils incident upon their present unregulated connection with the European race as to threaten an end to utter extermination;—and whereas a notion such as Great Britain, which, from a superior social organization and the advancement of the arts of life, has attained a very dense population, beyond the means of competent subsistence within its own confined territory, has a natural right to extend itself over the waste or comparatively absolute regions of the earth; and moreover, whereas a very considerable number of British subjects have already located themselves in these islands, subject to every hazard of danger, and that Great Britain has the power more than any other nation to colonize these islands entirely, to establish a strong general government, to check the evils under which the natives are fast disappearing, and to bring these islands from being the haunt of roving canibals and banditti, to a state of high prosperity, where millions of civilized men would pursue a plentiful subsistence and lead peaceful happy lives—these good and sufficient reasons move us, WE, THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, VICTORIA, from this date, do take absolute sovereign possession of those regions and group of islands, including the bays and bordering sea within three leagues of land, under the name of the country VICTORIA, in part and portion of our British Empire.

NEW ZEALAND BILL.

This bill for the colonization of New Zealand, brought into the Commons' House on the 1st June, was thrown out on the second reading on the 21st, by a majority of 90—32 voting for, and 23 against; the Ministry giving it their formal opposition.

The opposition of the Ministry occasioned considerable disappointment and irritation to the committee and others connected with the association, as they had expected the Ministry would rather have supported the bill. This seems to have arisen partly from a misapprehension respecting the means of obtaining the necessary funds, the Ministry supposing, when the committee stated that funds were in readiness, that the parties themselves were to supply the necessary funds, and not to proceed by loan, as in the case of South Australia. This misunderstanding led to recrimination, and, on the second reading, Sir G. Grey and Lord Howick spoke against the bill. Sir G. Grey stated, "The Colonial Minister mentioned, when the bill was first submitted to him, that he objected to devote the power proposed to be conferred by this bill upon persons who were wholly irresponsible, who had no substantial interest in the proceeding, and who might at any time abscond themselves, by their act, from the obligations proposed by the bill. From the first, there had been distinct notice given, that Government would not consent to allow persons, by parliamentary sanction, to exercise sovereign power, and to borrow capital. They would not allow irresponsible persons to go into the market, and to borrow money under a parliamentary sanction." And Lord Howick, in answer to Mr. G. H. Ward, further
explained, as follows:—"That the first view of the case presented no positive grounds of objection to the general principle of the project, but at the same time, it was distinctly impressed upon the deputation, that any measure to which the Government would give its support, must pay particular attention to those two important points; first, That the subjects of the British Crown should not be involved into any scheme by which their lives and property might be wantonly risked; and, secondly, That security should be afforded that full justice should be done to the original inhabitants of the soil. These two points were urged upon the projector, as absolute essentials, before any scheme on the subject could be entertained by the Government. There was one point for which he particularly contended, namely, that the Government should have a decided and effectual control over the conduct of the Commissioners. Now, he would ask, whether any such control was provided by the present bill? On the contrary, the Commissioners once appointed, their acts would be wholly beyond control, and themselves irremovable by any thing short of another act of Parliament. He certainly understood, that the parties were prepared at once to produce all the required funds; and if he had thought, for a moment, that it was to be raised, by way of loan, he for one should have certainly declared that the project was one altogether insupportable. If the parties to the project had themselves the monopoly of advance, the sum would have been very different, from a speculation supported by a borrowed capital, at 10 per cent interest." * * * It had been said, that Parliament had already sanctioned the principle of this bill in South Australia, and that it had succeeded there. He doubted, whether they had arrived at such a stage in the history of the South Australian scheme, as to warrant them in fixing a criterion of its success. He did not believe that the interest of the loan was paid from funds fairly derived from the colony. He questioned rather that in a great measure they were paid out of new loans. But there existed a great difference between the case of South Australia, and that of New Zealand; and the difficulties, with which the project, in regard to the latter, would be involved, were infinitely greater than those of the former. There was, in his opinion, neither sufficient protection to the property and lives of the British subjects who are sent out, nor to the aboriginal inhabitants of the soil, afforded by the present bill." The objections stated by the Ministry, to commencing with a loan, is a valid one. It is a pity that the British Ministry have not always had the same remembrance to loans, and for which the country is now paying over more than 10 per cent. (the due correction being made for the changed value of money). The principle of government loans is altogether pernicious, and the sooner the world is rid of the system the better, although a loan could never have been taken for a more laudable purpose.*

* Government loans have again been resorted to, but is the case of war. They enable both parties, after expending their own available means on the ground, to expend also the hundredth-hundred of all interest, thus wasting accumulated property,—depriving the world of the means of present comfort.
The difficulties and inconveniences which would attend the home-directory scheme of the association, applied to such an object as the colonization of New Zealand, are so great, as render it inadmissible. That scheme, as already stated, would never have been thought of, as applicable to New Zealand, primarily. It was borrowed from that of South Australia,—a very simple affair, when compared with the colonization of New Zealand. The association cannot be blamed, but in so far as having taken up (their means considered) an impracticable, at least unfavourable project. The error lay in the magnitude and difficulty of the enterprise,—the provisions of the bill were necessarily defective, and inadmissible, and Government finding, upon more mature consideration, that difficulties only increased, were perhaps warranted in taking the decided part against it, which they took. The duty ofcolonizing New Zealand now devolves upon them.

A home-directory, or provisional commission, entirely disjoint from the government of the empire, and of future improvement, and rendering the posterity of the present states to the various assemblies, or rather, as things are regulated, rendering the indefinite classes slaves to the constitution. The Benthamite system of taxing contributions was much less objectionable. It did not appear like the steady consumption, with fever excitement, and the flatterer glow upon the cheek, nor intermix with the industry of posterity. The funding system is in effect a new species of slavery, cunningly devised, and basely brought into operation, under the mask of liberty. Loans, by the joint-stock companies, are of a very different character, as the borrowers are themselves accountable, and they might, as in the case of Government, throw the burden of interest payments upon States, while they make their own uses of the principle.

unpaid, irresponsible, with great power, and extensive patronage, could only find causes in the vast extent of business of our Colonial Government, from necessity producing occasional neglect or delay, or causing highly important powers and duties to devolve upon inferior officers of this department, who may not be known to have the knowledge, abilities, or character which commissioners such as those proposed for the New Zealand colony would have. Yet the responsibility of the superiors is an useful check, and commissioners could be nominated by Government, for whom it would be responsible. To allow any set of irresponsible men to have the management of a funded debt, or to raise, would be improper. They would have it in their power to purchase or sell, or get their friends to do so, and regulate the financial enactments in relation to this, and not to the interests of the colony. The power to determine the extent of taxation,—to decide between the interest of the fundholders and the colony, would be a dangerous and inviolate power, and the possessors, in all probability would achieve the ill-will of both. To put so important a colony, and so commanding a naval station, in a proper state of defence during peace (a provision highly necessary) would also be attended with much complication and perplexity of accounts. The chances is, that debates and contests would have arisen between the Government and the New Zealand commissioners respecting the manner of doing this, and the proportion of the expense to be borne by the empire, and by the colony, which would have prevented the doing of the thing altogether, or caused
is to be done in a very inefficient manner. And, in the event of war, a provisional government, distinct from the government of the empire, would be out of the question.

The intractable fact is, that New Zealand, the key of the Pacific, is of paramount importance, politically and commercially, to Britain,—more so than any other colony or dependency in the world; that the colonization will be attended with considerable difficulties; that delay only increases those difficulties; that the thing must be done; that to do it properly will require a martial and moral force, greater than any provisional commissioners would supply;—and that it belongs to Government alone to execute the great work.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ECONOMY OF COLONIZATION.

A Consideration of the Effects of a "sufficient" or high Government price of fresh Land, upon the Prosperity of new Settlements, and the Physical, Moral, and Social Condition of Colonists, with an Account of the Practice in South Australia.

Previous to concluding this volume, it may not be improper to bestow a little attention upon an opinion which has of late been prevalent, regarding the beneficial influence of a considerable price on new colonial lands, more especially as its correctness seems to be assumed by those connected with the New Zealand association, and the South Australian colony, and admitted by at least a portion of the Ministry, and thus may seriously affect our colonial system.

The supposed merits of this new idea, "the sufficient price," will be understood by the following explanation by Lord Glenelg: "It is possible by fixing the price of fresh land so high as to place it above the reach of the poorest class, to keep the labour market in its most prosperous state from the beginning. This protection, by insuring a supply of labourers, at the same time that it increases the
value of land, makes it more profitable to cultivate old land well than to purchase new. The natural tendency of the population to spread over the surface of the country, each man settling where he may, or moving from place to place in pursuit of virgin soil, is thus impeded. The territory expanding only with the pressure of population, is communis, with the natural wants of the entire community. Society being thus kept together, is more open to civilizing influences, more directly under the control of Government, more full of the activity which is inspired by common wants, and the strength which is derived from the division of labour, and altogether is in a sounder state, morally, politically, and economically, than if left to pursue its natural course."

This supply of the labour market, kept up by "a sufficient price" upon new land, obliging people without the requisite capital to work as helpers or servants, and thus affording combinable labour, is, according to Mr. Wakefield (the originator of the sufficient-price idea), to banish slavery altogether, by making slave-labour a loss (plenty of superior hired labour being easily attainable), and to render the community with or without a continued immigration, "more prosperous than any that has hitherto existed in any part of the world." Of such importance is this land-extensiveness, servant-producing scheme held, that the direction of the proceeds of the land sales to the carrying out of emigration, is regarded as a minor consideration. The "sufficient price" would (they assert) be attended with highly beneficial effects, "although the proceeds were to be thrown into the sea."

Mr. Wakefield's idea is ingenious and striking, and this restrictive principle, in some cases, and to a certain extent of price, may work well; at least it may be advantageous in increasing production. In as far as the proceeds of the sale of new lands are expended in carrying out labourers, and in forming roads and other improvements of communication, provided the price be not so high as to exclude small working capitalists, the plan is good. The necessity of a supply of combinable labour in new colonies is evident, especially at the commencement, as many public works must be carried on; but as things advance, that this supply will be required to the amount generally estimated in this country, or that it is judicious or even practicable to obtain this supply, is not so evident. The "sufficient price" is in a term of rather difficult apprehension; but taking it, as stated by Mr. Wakefield, in the character of so high a price as renders slave labour a loss, we have something to lay hold of; and to this view of the "sufficient price," or even to such a price as may act as a barrier to the spread of the population over the country, and produce that condition of agricultural society, master and servant, such a price as they seem to contemplate, I extend my observations.

Before entering upon the consideration of the "sufficient price" scheme, it may, however, be as well to notice a prevalent opinion connected with it, which has been rather more indebted to poetical figures than to reason for its popularity.

Sir Henry Stewart's discovery of moving about grown trees, "by which a desert can be instantly
THE ECONOMY OF COLONIZATION.

185

ing small capitalists, are, by their habits and
previous occupations, the best suited for new settlers;
yet in the exclusion of the aristocratic class, at
least the high-spirited portion of them, desirable.
Many of these are the descendants of men who have
gradually emerged from the mass of the community
by some superiority;* and such as have not a suffi-
cient revenue, produced at home, by the conventional
rules of society, from engaging in industrial em-
ployments, have not the means of supporting a family.
They see the degradation to which the industrial
classes are subjected in this country. They are too
proud to chance in another man’s field and be his
enlightened servitors. State pensions and endowments, from pres-
cent prospects, are not likely to be a very abundant
crop for the future. The army and navy (active ser-
sicles) are not reproductive employments, at least as
things have been regulated hitherto; and should
they go to India, the站着 of the race sustains
certain injury. Thus it is that a fine body of our
fellow subjects, partly from pride and the influence
of fictitious wants and prejudices (true Misanthropic
cholera), partly from honourable independent feeling,
are totally lost to the empire, as well as industrial
agents as reproductive. Emigration to a temperate
healthy country like New Zealand is their only pres-
cious resource, and a sprinkling of this class, should
they leave their本土ing sins behind, might be use-
ful in diffusing the genuine spirit of social intercourse.

* World-going ‘superiority’ is not subsequently a consequence
of superior wisdom as well as of superior energy and fore-
thought. Superiority in intellectual and moral perception in-
hibits the sentiment, in benevolence and humanity, in a dis-
proportionate manner, and often a barrier to rectitude advancement.
It would be refreshing—it would change our opinion of the British aristocracy, to see a considerable number of this class have the moral courage to choose Spartan exertion to Ferrarian indulgence; burst their fetters asunder, and start forward to act a manly part as emigrants to New Zealand. I cannot conceive any feeling more delightful than the heart-bound of joy of the bird when it breaks from the moral fascination of the cage—than what one of this class must experience when he breaks clear of those destructive, conventional, ideal agencies, by which he has been spell-bound, and embarks to become an independent settler in a new country. He accords to the patriarchal rank: the toils and the privations of what are called comforts are felt only to be despised. He commences a life of utility. The improved country around him is mainly his own—he has purchased it from nature by his labour. He enjoys the proud feeling that he sustains by his own honorable exertion. He looks forward to a gradual but certain improvement of condition, and that his family after him, without being indebted to patron or pension-list, will have a competency of their own, and be engaged in the most healthy, agreeable, and independent occupations. But to revert to the consideration of the "sufficient price" salutary.

In laying the foundations of an empire, in planning the frame-work of a new society, we should allow no old world, rubbish to enter into the composition of the modern structure. Things must not be made subservient to the luxurious existence of a particular class, a state alike pernicious to themselves and injurious to others. Even the production of the greatest wealth must be considered as the result of the production of men—their well-being, morally and physically, and his progress to a superior nature.

The magistrates, the work of individuals or bodies of a particular class, has been submitted and ignobly contracted in reference to the advantage of that class who do not form the title of humanity. By the proposed regulations for colonization, the same system, the rendering the many subservient to the luxuries existence of the few, may be aimed at,—rather indirectly,—half unconsciously under cover of promoting the "necessary combiable labour by the "sufficient price." Of the utility of this plan we must therefore judge the more guardedly, as we are disposed to be blinded by its seeming convenience to the landing class, by the advantage it would afford us of a means of preserving an earthly paradise without personal toil,—at the cost of the labour of others; forgetting that we, or at least our descendants, in a very few generations, thus situated, would sink victims to the very luxury we so much court. In the mild delectable climate of New Zealand, luxury is much more to be dreaded than in the cold blustering climate of the North of Europe, and is still more deplorable, as what is termed the useful arts and civilization become more advanced.

The causes of the rise and decline of empires, and ultimate ruin of man, A view as large as the great Western would not suffice to carry one-half of the public interest, and the testament of its benefactor will it be impossible to sustain.
the sapping advances of luxury, have not met with the attention which the importance of the subject demands. It is chiefly upon the non-operative classes that luxury has exercised an influence to paralyse national energy. The manual-labour classes are not materially affected, but in so far as being rendered proportionately more of a city and in-door working population, and having their varied powers curtailed by high division of labour; and under the American system of the same individual being property-holder and labourer, and well educated, no decline is to be expected, but a steady progressive rise. As the discipline of national energy has been chiefly owing to the efficiency of the non-operative classes, and not a little to the ever-varying disposition of mental and physical labour, every thing tending to regulate this in a new colony becomes of the highest importance.*

A great mistake is prevalent regarding the utility of combined labour in raising rural produce in temperate climates from seeing the practice of this country (a consequence of high-rented land, cheap labour, and abundant capital), and from observing the necessity of combined labour in our manufactories, and also in the raising of some tropical products, in both of which the assistance of expensive machinery is needed, and where very extensive establish-

* This state can best be guarded against in any country by legislative enactments, in behalf the great problem. Certainly, not by fixing down the house mind in sequestration, and should it at all be exercised, breaking it in mercy by a stream-lined ratio, like a horse in the training-school. The substantiation of the humane species is essential to a dynasty of qualitables and progressing to a superior nature in the building question in modern philosophy.—See Appendix, Note II.
In new settlements, the same person being owner of property, master and workman,—he derives a double, or rather a triple income,—the profit of capital, the profit of superintendence, and the profit of labour; and, in consequence, is not concerned in the same severity of hostil labour as the European operative, who, for the most part, is only in the receipt of the profit of labour; he enjoys the means of a fuller subsistence than the European, his children are more numerous and healthier, while, at the same time, a better balance of the human powers, mental and corporeal, is kept up, and the man is a nobler being. The practical shrewdness of the American Yankee is the natural consequence of this. As soldier, sailor, statesman, economist, he bears the palm away. This effect is not limited to the individual. Capacity is transmissible, as the general rule, by descent. It grows on increasing from generation to generation, and becomes characteristic of race. The extent to which it may progress it is impossible to estimate.

In new countries, it is not altogether from an inordinate desire to be their own masters, or to be land-owners, that combined, hired labour is not generally in use, and that the cultivation of land is chiefly conducted by working families. It is partly because the hired labour, necessarily of an inferior character, and not much under the control of the master, from a variety of causes, is not so productively employed in raising grain or stock, as when the master, or rather owner, works to himself. In the case of agricultural labour, the same physical impulse or force, being better directed by the stronger mental force of the principle, will do more execution.

and, in the ease of stock, the eye and hand of the owner will be still more efficient when competing with hired attention. It is because the produce of hired labour in new countries will not pay the cost of the labour, that it is not commonly employed. It is driven from the field by people working on their own account. Inasmuch as free hired labour is more effective than slave labour, so much, and even more, is labour to sell more effective than hired labour. In the case of raising sugar, and other products where much machinery is required, and where, to be profitable, things must be conducted on a large scale; of course, combined labour must be had, and will be forthcoming either by co-operative or by hired labour, without special laws to interfere. The land to one class, and their enslaved people, who have not a sufficient amount of capital, to serve this class at a minimum remuneration of labour.

Further, it is perfectly clear that paying a "sufficient price" for new land, or any price beyond a merely nominal one, as formally legitimizing the possessive right, is of itself a positive evil; not only exhausting the means of the seducer, but also acting as a barrier to prevent working small capitalists from embarking in the undertaking who are by far the most useful class of cultivating for temperate climate, where the work is to be done by British labour,—combining hardship, forethought, industry, economy.

* Wherever class-hired labour can be obtained, with proper regard to quality of work, it ought to be adopted. It is rarely one-third more efficient than hired labour—it is besides one step removed from servitude, and has not the same lowering effect upon the character of the free.
and professional skill. It would also be a great
means of preventing the better sort of labourers—
such as could make out to maintain with some degree
of comfort at home, from volunteering to be carried
cut, and those who did volunteer would chiefly
the idle, the unstable, and the bad workman, who
could not, or would not, procure a livelihood here.

Any considerable price,—such a price as they ap-
pear to contemplate,—such a price as renders slave
labour a loss,—would merely be an obstruction to
working the vast and productive mines, virgin lands,
and, in practice, will be found totally incompatible
with the successful and rapid progress of coloniza-
tion.*

In all cases where the produce is obtained without
much hand cultivation, as wool, timber, New Zealand
flax, &c., a considerable price upon new land will
not more especially as a great check upon the pro-
gress of a colony, and the increase of its wealth. Had
the New South Wales stock-owners been obliged to
purchase at the "sufficient price" all the country
they pasture with their flocks, the export of wool
would not now equal the one-half what it is. It will
generally be found that people on the spot, when left
to themselves in actual practice, accommodate matters
to circumstances better than though obliged to
follow strictly the directions of home economists.
The wide-scattered five-mile distant farms of the

* In regard to the colony of South Australia, it surely would
be absurd to expect capitalists to erect tillage to procure a
comparatively unproductive soil at one, two, or more pence per
acre, when they could obtain land in New South Wales and
the United States at one-fourth the price.

Dutch Boers at the Cape were, and still are, perhaps
the best adapted to the condition of that acid and
poor country, and the highly successful New South
Wales stock-owners have had an almost unlimited
growing country to roam over without cost. It is
also worthy of remark that the South Australian
colony is in effect adopting (though unavailing it not
a little by an attempt to adhere to the "sufficient
price") the plan of the Cape, which has been so
much abused,—leaving extensive pastures to be held
at almost a nominal rent, between the small and lots.

Lord (blandly, in addressing reasons why population
should be conducted by a "sufficient price," forgets
that other countries are totally different from Brit-
tain, or even any part of Europe, in climate and
adaptation for production.

It would, perhaps, be judicious that South African
and New Holland never were propelled much beyond
a monastic population,—at least, that the greater part
of their support should continue to be derived from
their herds, as droughts occur periodically, which
continue for several years, entirely destroying the
grain crop and guses in the more arid part of the
country, and rendering it necessary to remove the
herds to the hills and cooler regions. A dense pop-
ulation, supported by agriculture, under those visi-
tations, would be annihilated, while a pastoral, by
submitting to sacrifice a portion of their herds for
subsistence, is able to preserve as much of a remain-
dor through those disastrous times, as will soon
increase to a sufficiency when a course of good sea-
sons again come round.

Polo's Swan River affair is not a case in point.
against a low price. His attempted colony failed, we may say, before it was begun—before any circumstances-mixed regulations had time to develop. The Swan River affair, not properly estimated, is as much calculated to mislead as to guide right. The failure arose from an attempt at combined labour on a great scale, without the power of enforcing obedience. Had Peel’s expedition, instead of a few great masters and many servants, consisted principally of working small capitalists, trusting to their own and their family’s industry, the issue would have been very different. The failures and inferior success of the earlier American colonies did not arise from the want of combinable labour, and dispersion, but from various other circumstances of which the character of the emigrants themselves was not the least:—most of them idle, profligate wasters, they partook more of the nature of bummers than of steady industrious settlers.

In new settlements, where the population is comparatively scanty and scattered, it is very difficult to carry regulations into effect, which are contrary to the real or supposed interests of a considerable portion of the community. Were the price of unoccupied land so high, as to prevent labourers from becoming landholders, should they so incline, it would cause so great discontent, so prove very injurious to the progress of the colony, if it did not ruin it altogether; and it would be impossible to prevent squatters to a very great extent, as it is often more profitable to keep constantly on the move, not only with docks, but even in agriculture—bringing in virgin-land, and cropping it till the first flush of productiveness is exhausted, anduminous woods generated, and then again having recourse to a new portion. The natives of New Zealand follow this course. And, in the case of the colonization of New Zealand, were the price of land to be high, it would be next to impossible to prevent squatters, who did not possess sufficient capital to purchase from the Crown, from staking among the natives, and purchasing land from them direct. It would thus act as a principle of dispersion,—as a complete barrier to the regular progress of the colony, the establishment of order throughout the country, and the judicious treatment of the native population; and if persisted in, would, in all probability, ruin the undertaking.

New Zealand, from the nature of its geographical features,—an insular and mountainous region, with some peculiarly desirable localities for commerce and agriculture, does not present the same entire barrier to wide dispersion (should a high government price of land not induce squatting) as the extended plains and wide unutilizing country of North America and New Holland; while, at the same time, a considerable supply of combinable labour will be found in the native population. Both of these tend to render the "efficient," or high price, less necessary in New Zealand, than it may possibly be in some other places. What is required, is some means to prevent too large districts from being engrossed by individual speculation, and hold unproductive, injuring the neighbouring districts, and retarding the general progress of improvement. This would
be most effectually provided against by a low annual land-tax per acre.

A "sufficient" high price—sufficient to produce combinable labour to the extent contemplated, must act by lowering the condition of the labour-population to a state nearly parallel to what exists in old highly populated countries. Like every other restriction, it will act as a prohibitory of labour and capital being laid out to the best advantage—restricting the use of that great and only advantage possessed by new countries, a plentiful supply of rich virgin soil for mining raw produce. To adopt the "sufficient price" plan to the extent proposed, is merely to forget the very advantages which renders a new country so desirable to industrious man.

Mr Wakefield attributes the value of a slave in the United States being so high (about £300), as proof that the Government price of 7s. 7d. per acre, is too low, and states, that under a "sufficient price" of land, the value of a slave would be nothing, as plenty of hired labour would be had. What would this be, but, by restriction, to bring the condition of the operative free population, as low as that of a slave? The price of a slave is thus high, because the condition of a freeman is so prosperous—the purchase of a slave, at this high price, and his support, balancing what a free operative can pressure for support alone, in performing only the amount of work done by a slave. The "sufficient price" would also have a tendency to encourage habits of indolence in the landlord, encourage an overbearing deportment towards the operatives, and render un-
desire to see implanted in New Zealand—that the many should be slaves to labour, and the few slaves to luxury. It is not how much labour can be accomplished by lowest workmen (however degraded these may be rendered), that we wish to ascertain, and direct our legislative measures to effect; but how an independent, high-spirited, high-principled, intellectual, rational community can best be produced—a community having their muscular energies developed by moderate labour, their mental energies developed by education, social intercourse, and self-direction. But the truth is, what they contemplate can never be effected by legislative enactments, at least such a state of things as respect to combinable labour as exists in the mother country, cannot be brought about in new colonies by any thing short of actual slavery. What Lord Glengyle states to be possible, is morally impossible. "The natural tendency of the population to spread," in an extensive unpeopled country, which he says may be prevented, cannot be prevented, and to persist in attempting it by a high (sufficient) price scheme, will merely interfere with the healthy colonization, and damage the enterprise.

Although the utility and even practicability of the "sufficient price," to the extent of its proposed application, be neither denied by discreditable argument nor supported by experiment or facts, and the working of the scheme impossible, should the price far exceed the government price of land of equal quality in the United States and the other colonies, yet a fixed price, not too high—but from 5s. to 10s. per acre, will, no doubt, be found advantageous in several ways; to a certain extent, perhaps, in obtaining a certain amount of combinable labour as a prevention of improper growths and partialities in the allotments by the Government, as a check upon large tracts of land being taken and retained in a state of unproductiveness (this last could best be prevented by a low land-tax); but it is more particularly as a means of producing funds for carrying out labouring emigrants that a price upon new land is so desirable. It affords a beautiful provision for this; and the amount of price ought to be regulated chiefly in regard to producing an adequate fund—sufficient to, as if possible to amount to the desired amount of sales, and encourage the emigration of the most useful class of colonists, working small capital. The prosperity of the colony will very much depend upon a considerable portion of the emigrants being of this class.

It would not, however, be judicious to expand the whole of the proceeds of the sale of new lands in carrying out emigrant-labourers; a part should be allotted to supporting the emigrants after their arrival in the new country, and should be employed in paying their labour in road-making and other works of general improvement. It is, therefore, not to be expected that enough will be obtained from the sale of colonial lands to carry out the whole of the super-abundant population of the mother country, but it is to be hoped that the home legislature will see the utility of appropriating a portion, or the whole of the proceeds to make up the deficit to this rational

THE ECONOMY OF COLONIZATION.
The economy of colonization.

The Directors of the South Australian colony have adopted a plan, which, while it actually carries into practice a very low price of land, still nominally adheres to the sufficient price, or rather high restrictive price. The first settler on a territory of about 1,000,000 acres, have purchased only a small frontage or central lot, each about 304 acres in extent, at 2s. per acre, and for each lot of this size they have received two square miles (1200 acres) of adjacent pasture, at an annual rent of 10s. per square mile (less than one farthing per acre), and after settling were to pay one pound or two pounds (the parliamentary act does not permit a less price per acre) for each frontage lot of eighty acres, and for each lot to receive two square miles of pasture at 40s. per square mile (three farthings per acre) of annual rent. A power to sell these vested pasturages at or above the fixed minimum price (two pounds per acre) is retained, and to withdraw them from the leasees should a purchaser be found; but, it is evident that, except in the case of any of those pasturages bounding the city of a town, there is little chance of their meeting a purchaser, at least in an unimproved state, while lots are to be bought a little further on of 80 or 184 acres, at the same price, with the advantage of two square miles of pasture attached, at a mere nominal rent. This juggio of keeping up a high nominal price has been adopted from sheer necessity; the minimum selling price, in submission to an untried theory, having been fixed too high (one pound per acre) by act of Parliament, and it being impossible to obtain purchasers at so high a rate.

This expedient stratagem must, however, be attended with the most injurious consequence to the colony. Pasture is equally susceptible of improvement and deterioration, as tillage-land. In Australia, keeping the grass too bare by overstocking, gradually robs the soil (the drought and aridness can totally disquieting the vegetable palustris from the exposed earth), and the losses, no doubt, will treat his pasture, so as to encourage no purchase*

That in previous eras existed the improvement of about half of the country. As pasture is the chief purpose for which land will be employed in South Australia, this deserves the serious attention of the Directors and of the Legislature. The necessity of departing from the present system, and of disposing of the land, at least all the good improvable land,

* By the regulations, the tenant is relieved from tillage, and from settling the stool—let that part of New Holland, named or infamo teeror (west), which interferes with the growth of the pasture, and barbours illa, that greatly harass the heads and flocks. Here it is may be necessary to keep up forest cover, in order protect, even not to have been thought of.
straight forward and outright, at such a price as command sales, is clearly manifest.

In the allotting, care ought to be taken to have the divisions as much as possible of one value per acre; and if this is impracticable, the allotments ought to be distinguished by first, second, and third quality, with a suitable difference of price.

CHAPTER XVI.

COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

In this country, hitherto, the laws have been subservient to the interest of the lawyer. Government to the interests of the Government officials (servants of the public;) fully as much as for the protection of person and property, even where the people may be thought to have some control over the Legislature. In our colonies, the chance is still greater, that the interests of civil and military officials, the delegated authorities of the mother country, will prevail over the interests of the colonists. Colonial is, besides, the most difficult of all legislation. They who legislate primarily in the mother country, independent of not being sufficiently responsible, are deficient of information regarding those for whom they legislate, wanting in sympathy, and not under the influence of a common interest, at least directly. The affair is also rendered much more complex, from the regulations being directed towards bodies not only under very different circumstances, but individually under progressive change. What renders colonial legislation more difficult still is, that, unless the enactments are very clear and simple in practice, they are sure to be imperfectly followed, from the distance of the mother country, and the defects of
her agents. There is also a want of precedent for our legislators to walk by, and to guide them in judging of practical results; colonial legislation being as yet only in the infancy of improvement.

In laying down legislative rules for colonies, it must be kept in view, that nothing is so paralyzing and injurious as despotism. It is impossible that the properties of the child can develop into grandeur and beauty, when every member of its body is so cramped and confounded by bandages, that it cannot move. It is better to allow as much of self-direction as is compatible with absolute safety, and even, that it should get a little teaching from rubs and falls, rather than its rising energies should be checked or destroyed by over-maternal direction.

It would therefore be desirable, that a colonial legislative assembly should be formed at the commencement—perhaps with gradually increasing powers, and that, as in Prussia, they should act as a council to the governor, only recommending what they considered necessary measures. The governor, when he did not carry those measures into effect, to resign them, with his reasons of dissent, to the house legislature, or Government. It would also be necessary to organize an elective judicial establishment, to determine of civil disputes, and petty criminal offences. Perhaps it might do well for every ten households (the country being divided into districts) temporarily to elect a judge, or justice of the peace, and that all disputes, petty crimes, &c., should be decided upon, in the district, by a local court, consisting of a certain number of these justices, with power of appeal under certain limitations, to the supreme court. Educational matters, roads, bridges, &c., could be under the same arrangement; and the legislative member could be chosen also by a certain number of those, much after the fashion of the Norwegian double elective system. This plan would have simplicity to recommend it, and might be so worked, as save a great deal of litigation, and labour, to the supreme court, which, although, perhaps, not dissoluted by that court, is not the less a disadvantage to the colonists. It might be a great improvement upon this, to have a Reconciliator (a person well instructed in equity law, with good persuasive powers, paid by Government) appointed to each district. And all disputants to come before the Reconciliator, and endeavour, with his assistance, to settle the subject in dispute, before it could be brought into the local court.

The cost and efficiency of governments are very improperly estimated. The expenses of the government is often small in proportion to the expense incurred to protect person and property, or to the loss sustained from injuries and degradations, which a good government would prevent, and almost nothing compared to the loss which defective laws and injudicious taxationoccasion, by obstructing improvements. The cost of law, and lawyers, should always be estimated as government expenses, and added to the sum-total. Estimated in this way, some of the cheap governments of the United States would rank among the most expensive. It is, therefore, of great importance that the judicial courts be put under the simplest, cheapest, and most efficient plan.
From (cost despotic) judicial government is practicable in two ways, either by much written precedents, and an expensive legal (judge) establishments, with numerous attorneys, as in Britain, and the United States, or by a local elective judicial system (elected arbitrators). The latter is well suited to a thin population, and, assisted by a clear short comprehensive code, could be worked to dispense justice, almost without cost. This system would require a free press, and secure liberties to have been very imperfectly tied.

It has not with favour neither from governors nor lawyers, affording neither patronage nor plunder, nor food for official nor expensive parties. Disputes might be as judicious, and far more economically, settled by this elective arbitrator scheme, assisted by the Recoullator, on the spot, without lawyer assistance, than in the usual way. Injustice might sometimes occur, from the want of lawyers, but not to the tenth part of the amount which occurs with them. For what is all law expense in disputed property, but injustice?

To make this plan work, well, dispute and litigation would require to be legislated against directly, by force upon those who were frequently engaged in them, especially being losers, and a register kept of the cases of each individual. The effect of simplicity, and the arbitration scheme, combined with the exclusion of bad subjects, has been lately exemplified in Russia. A number of small working capitals, solicited, and received the grant of a desolate hilly portion of country, from the Emperor. They divided this into portions of about sixty acres of tillage-ground, with a suitable portion of hill-pasture, to each family; allowing no one to enter the community, unless he possessed a certain capital, and totally excluding lawyers and priests. The consequence, as reported by a recent traveller, have been highly advantageous—the success beyond all precedent. No quarrels, high morality, industry, economy—the country cultivated like a garden,—plenty to all.

There is a pressing necessity for a change of system in our colonial policy. The connection between the superior country and its dependencies must be revised of such a nature as to incline the latter to cling to the former for self-advantage.

The internal colonial laws, as well as the laws regulating the nation, ought to be [legalized], and put on a definite sure footing. The internal government of every colony should be, as much as possible, worked by the inhabitants of the place, and the few necessary to be deputies by the superior country, men of practical knowledge and cultivated minds. Whether the officials of our colonies have, many of them, not lost of the best description—the working portion generally undervalued clerks, and the show portion, younger sons of the aristocracy, often destitute in energy, and in necessary practical information and business habits.

The practice, partly originating in our long wars, of employing soldiers and sailors as governors of colonies, is also of very questionable policy. It tends to give a military character—a character of silences and paradoxes, to the society of the place, which is not promotive of industry and the advancement of commerce.

* In some countries of the continent, government is made a particular profession, and men educated expressly for the purpose.
and agriculture.* It has also an influence, notwithstanding the urbanity of military manners, to alienate the attachment of the colonists from the mother country. Military, bred to the implicit-obedience principle, unless they are men of superior minds, have not always that respect to the opinions and liberties of the colonists which other men, accustomed to act as free independent subjects, would have, and when disputes arise, either between the aborigines and colonists, or with the neighboring tribes, military governors are rather more disposed to assert to their own particular mode of adjusting matters than what is conformable to civil justice or probable; forgetful of the fickle of the wind and the sun, that kindness warmly and wisely exerted will do more to melt down angry passions, and remove opposition, than brute force would—that moral is superior to physical power, "as three to one."—(Napoleon.)

There is something highly impolitic and altogether barbarous in the exhibition of compulsory force,—of a governor appearing surrounded by officials, the chiefs of armed bands. This is calculated to give an impression to the people of the dependent country, that they live under abject subjection, more especially, when they are of a different origin, and have been attached by conquest. There is something in the temper of man, when their minds have become elevated one step above the servile submission of

* It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that manufactoring industry has several times been attempted in Edinburgh and London, without success. The character of the population receives a bias from the easy law practitioners and resident gentry which makes them for industrial pursuits.

more power, which brevity so opposed, at the display of rude force,—which refuses to obey the command of any one with arms in his hands. There is, no doubt, also, among civilians, a feeling of justice towards military men, arising from a combination of causes, which prevents a generous and liberal line of policy, on the part of the latter, from having the same beneficial effect it would have emanating from civil authority. Military should be kept in the best state of preparation; they should not be consecrated; they ought to be respected as the conservators of the peace, as the national defense; but they ought not to appear purposely exhibited to oversee the community. The strength of the government should reside on utility and justice, and not be upheld by foreign bayonets. With civil governors, in case of any misunderstanding between the government and the colonists, and the military required to be called out, they will not so likely be held party to the dispute, and hence will have the more influence in settling down the disturbances. They will be considered only the necessary upholders of the law, as peace-keepers, and to yield to as much. Military, employed in colonies, should consist, at least in part, of the natives of the place; this is important to the attachment of the colony.

Military despotism, upheld by a foreign soldiery, is the most degrading and injurious of all. When only the military force of the country itself is setting to keep up mid-government, things cannot go very far wrong, as a crisis would soon ensue, and the dread of this is generally an effectual check on the authorities. But when a crushing tyranny, in an in-
COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

is attributable to a combination of causes, but the military character of the colony has had its effects.

The only advantage possessed by military men, is that they are schooled in organization of a certain kind, and in the care of arms, and that they generally have the benefit of travel. As it is, none of the highest ability and character arise amongst them, but as a class, they are not well fitted for governors of any place but military stations. It may be asked, "where are better to be found,—merely not petty-fogging lawyers?" But the diffusion of knowledge will generate suitable men in all classes, and when military men of superior qualifications appear, if they are nominated to a government, they should remove the employment of arms.

Nothing is so much talked of as a proper colonial code, or system of codes, comprehensively applying to one wide and extending colonial Empire, but sufficiently considered for practical use. The formation of this code might be given out by Parliament as a prize work, with a high reward for that which it shall approve. This is surely as necessary as the premium offered for approaching the North Pole, or for a plan of a new-reaching-house for Parliament. Were a good system of colonial government adopted, islands and inferior states would find it their interest to unite with us, and the whole of the multitudinous island-groups scattered over the vast Pacific, in similar as the consolidations of the heavens, might become incorporated as part of the British empire.
APPENDIX.

Note A.

Ministry of the Working Classes.

Foreign demand being almost destroyed by high duties, it is obvious that a sudden great increase of production power by improved machinery, &c. through constituting an improved labour-field, must, in the first place, occasion a labour-guilt and low wages, but it nevertheless might have been expected that the demands of the community for increased comforts and luxuries, as they became thus attainable by less expense of labour, would go on extending, so as soon to keep pace with the increase of production, and prevent any permanent falling off of labour-demand, especially as there is no lack of capital (indeed provision-supply for the workman during the time they are occupied in raising the raw material, or fabricating it to suit the wants of the community), and that there is also an immense revenue derived from British lands and foreign investments of capital.
This deficiency of labour-demand is, in some degree, owing to vast numbers of British being induced by the corn-bill, and high taxed articles of consumption in Britain, to reside on the continent; and from capital getting into large masses, and the holders not expending their revenues in this country, but accumulating it, and lending it out in foreign investments, where a more productive field enables higher interest to be given (an accommodation partly owing to the spirit of modern society being opposed to feudal display and numerous monial retainers). The effects of these causes are, however, less important than the direct effects of machinery, as the great field of consumption lies in the working population themselves. Superior machinery has, in the first place, lessened the demand for their labour; wages have fallen, and they must of necessity be met by reducing consumers. This again rots and still further to lessen the demand, and the consumption of the owners or fabricators of the machinery does not nearly compensate. It would also seem that the paralysis arises partly from the development of the labour-system by the improved machinery; vast numbers having been trained to employments which are now obsolete or nearly superseded, while there is perhaps a deficiency of workmen properly trained to the new practice. The manufacturing or producing system is thus cut off, and, coupled with the narrowed field of industry caused by our restrictive system, produces a labouring, low wage, working-class misery—a sufficient emigration would be an effectual remedy.

But our advocates of restriction and home monopo-

logies exclaim—Why export workmen when so much improvement can still be made in Britain? Why import food and raw produce while we have full capacities of growing enough at home? Were Great Britain properly cultivated it would produce double what it now produces. The answer is, it is not what Britain is capable of producing, but what it in reality will be made to produce, which concerns us. Further improvement, and over the keeping up of the improvements already effectuated, depend upon the returns of the capital employed. If from the less exhausted field for production abroad, we can obtain ten per cent. per annum for capital, while from the more exhausted, restriction-encumbered field at home, we can obtain only four per cent., capital will continue to be exported and British improvement will languish, or things will retrograde. This is the actual state of matters, and unless means are taken to bring about a more salutary state, the improvements they look forward to, and which Britain is indeed eminently fit, will never be attained. By a properly conducted colonization, in the first place, diminishing the labour-supply, and setting as a stimulus to our bloom-sucked, and afterwards affording a continuously increasing stimulus by means of the re-creational, base-standing colonial field of demand for British manufacture, and all this working in neutral reaction to existing industry, we may in reality go on improving till Britain produces ten times over what she now produces.
Radical Charity.

Common charity (alms-giving) is much of an aristocratical thing, and has been the means of riveting the chains of involuntary slavery. Surrounding poverty is necessary to the existence of, at least accompanies, the very rich man—if it is not necessary to his enjoyment. There is a luxury in giving,—in being in a condition to give gratuitous relief to the poor. The emotion is of a mixed character, arising partly from doing what he is so much taught to believe is a good deed, partly from gratified pride and display of generosity, so flattering to self-love. At any rate we find the rich man much more disposed to afford temporary relief to the poor by alms-giving than to afford permanent relief by searching into the causes of misery, and adopting a system of prevention. The truly charitable, on the contrary, will always endeavour to afford relief to the necessities of the most enervate way,—in the way least calculated to injure or destroy self-reliance, impaire industry, or lower the highest pride of independence. He, in all practicable cases, will give relief by giving employment, and will endeavour to give such employment as make a return to himself, so as to enable him to lay out an equal or larger sum on the morrow in continuing the employment (alms-giving, which squanders on the idle that which should be won by the industrious, and which maketh no return, produceth the doing of this)—or he will lend a little friendly as-
even the harsh alternative of compulsory removal. Instead of removing those who applied for relief, or being unable to support themselves, it would be a far better plan to remove only those who were desirous of emigrating, and, if possible, by the advantages held out to removers, to instigate such a number to go as bring the labour-field into so prosperous a condition, as that no one willing to work would require charitable support, and thus render all assistance unnecessary, excepting in the case of unlooked for accidents, and mental and bodily defects, which could perhaps be left to friendly aid.

**Note C.**

*To the British Fair.*

"The Rose of England bloomed on Gretel's cheek."

The withering effects of the arid climate of Australia, is manifested in the haggarnc walking skeletons of the aborigines, while the haggarnc wildness and moist air of New Zealand excites a directly opposite effect, criminal in the face stolidly forms, smooth polished skin, and roundly beauty of the Malay population, although they are evidently a little out of climate—so far removed from the Tropics; much more must this distinctive climate have a propitious effect upon the Cenomanian British genes, who are naturally suited to the climate. The rose ting of the cheek is a direct consequence of moist air of a fresh stimulating coolness. We find in Van Diemen's Land, which approaches the New Zealand climate, that the rose of health is common, although it seldom i-
APPENDIX.—NOTE C.

Italy and Spain, or even to the dry hot air of the more arid parts of France, soon arrived to mummy and wrinkled parchment. The inclusion of beauty in Mediterranean countries, and the Mantillas of Spain, is less from jealousy of man than of the arid Enron.

Female beauty, which under hot dry atmosphere, winces like the rose-plant "are the roses," in tropical countries often before the age of twenty, and in the warm parochial portion of the temperate zone, before thirty, may be exported in New Zealand, provided warm fire apartments (very little needed in that climate) are not much in use, to last till nearly double that age.

Much depends upon regular and natural habits of life,—exposure to the stimulus of the sun's light, and especially to the fresh moist air of the morning. It is customary for girls to go out gathering May-dew, to form a rose-connell,—and the rose certainly appears. airy sitting and sloping areas are essential, and especially to guard against exposure to dry fire heat, and, above all, against the modern abominations of heated air and gas-burners. In some parts of the north of Europe, where the climate is severe in winter, the rooms are heated by stoves, which, in order to prevent dust, open only to the lobby or passage, and consequently afford no ventilation to the rooms, but give out a close suffocating heat. The women are confined to those rooms all the year, excepting during the short warm summer, and being thus always exposed to viscid air and high temperature, are nearly of as short duration as within the tropics; while the men, more healthy and lasting from greater exposure out of doors and
cooler atmosphere, say they require two sets of wives. In the mild climate of New Zealand, where the houses are scarcely needed but to guard off Showers, the hoar-ice passing most of their time in open air, and the remainder in well-ventilated apartments, will not have this contingency need to fear. In other respects, from its soft moist climate, New Zealand like Sicily may be expected to be especially propitious to women.—The prospects now before them must cause the bright blood to mantle deeper on the cheek of the British Fair.

Note D.

Land-Property Right.

Cultivation—labour laid out upon land constitutes the best property right. Pasturing of stocks comes next in place. The property right in uncultivated land by aborigines, who obtain only by praying upon the mere nature, is defective; and this is more especially so, when the aborigines are sunk so low in barbarism, as to be incapable of instituting a regular government to protect property. Any person, though produced in another region, being equally a child of nature, if he has no other way of procuring a sufficient maintenance to support him, as his father has lived,—a reproductive vitality, has surely a right to go into the wilderness, where no one has placed his mark of possession, and cultivate a portion of it for his and his family’s subsistence. But because of the feeling in the savage, of a right of possession to the region he roams over, the sustaining of which might lead to a sacrifice of life, it is fitting that this claim be submitted to, so far as, if the savage can be induced to sell a portion of his territory, to purchase it; but if he will not sell, or if the deceased occupant has no means of obtaining funds to purchase with, then he has the right to take possession as he may.

The same holds of masses of people. A nation which, by the establishment of social order, and the advanced arts of life, increases in population beyond the means of full subsistence, within its new territory, has a right to extend itself over the uncultivated regions of the earth; and, should this not be otherwise accomplishable, to displace the miserable hordes of wandering savages, who can neither bring out the powers of productiveness of the country they roam over, nor submit to the social order amongst civilized men.

It is shocking to listen to the observations of pseudo-philanthropists, who make such a lament over the loss of a tribe of starved savages, such as once existed in Newfoundland, while they are silent respecting the hundreds of thousands of men and women (a far superior race) in London, and other places of Britain, who are equally lost to reproductive existence, and becoming extinct from the sterilized means of procuring a family subsistence, caused by the increasing density of population in the narrow territory of Britain. The nation or tribe is made up of individuals,—totally distinct beings; and it should like to have explained, the moral difference between the extinction,—extinction without
reproduction, of a number of individuals, although not consisting the entire nation or tribe, and the extinction of an equal number of individuals constituting the entire nation or tribe,—both taking place in a gradual manner.

NOTH E.

Native Race adaptation.

Colonization in South Africa is merely a change of races. The Aborigines, before the entrance of the Europeans, seemed nearly balanced to the means of pastoral subsistence,—perhaps the only one safely applicable to the climate, from the extreme droughts sometimes causing a failure of the grass-crop for several successive years; and although the country has been settled for two centuries by Europeans, the probability is, that the population, including both races, has considerably diminished, notwithstanding a constant immigration. Besides the advantage is at least questionable, of substituting a race, though high in civilization, very defective in circumstantial adaptation, for one, in a wonderful degree, almost as much as the bullocks character of the plants, circumstance-adapted,—so much so, that one would infer the race and the climate have grown up together.

Whilst laws existed, retaining the natives within the colony in bondages, and promoting compulsory expeditions against the free Aborigines, for the purpose of slaughtering the grown-up, and carrying off the children for slaves, the Aborigines were fast being extinguished. Now that laws of a very different character are enacted, and a just and humane system encouraged by our present Colonial Secretary, it may be expected, should this system be continued, that the circumstances-suitable race will again increase, and by superior producing and subsisting powers, the result of superior climate-adaptation, gradually undermine their invaders, and become the predominating population. In cases where two races exist in a country, under any thing approaching to equal law, it is not the most moral or most civilized which increases the fastest, or which will ultimately prevail. This is being exemplified in Ireland, and in Great Britain, where the Milestone races is fast gaining ground, and also in Hungary, where the Slavonic race is gradually overwhelming the Magyars, by superior power of endurance. In both cases the conquered are reconquering, although lower in the scale of civilization.

NOTH F.

Tobacco Smoking.

Smoking tobacco smoke has become so general, and is indulged in to such extent, as must have a powerful effect upon the destinies of the species. In the north and east of Europe, it has increased to such a degree, as to act as a considerable population check, and I would desire to introduce it as the niche of our Malthusian philosophers.

The disposition, or desire to such, is no doubt in-
stirrings—a baby reminiscence—and increased in the north of Europe, by the practice of making their male children too long. It is pity, that this disposition or instinct to sink, were not made subservient to some good, and that so much combination did not extend to the diffusion of heat and light, as well as music,—that it could not be made to warm their cold bosoms to freedom, or enable them to illustrate the “dark side of nature,” instead of veiling it further by transcendental chink.

Our Eastern neighbours are not doubt indebted to the doctrine of the “natural weed,” not least by the combination, for their dreary philosophy, and their philosophical submission to despotic government. As the present time the wood-smoker is the engrossing god of their idolatry. Every dwelling is converted into a temple, filled with superfluous and every man (the Indies, it seems, have not a side worth a devil’s notice) are daily and hourly worshippers.

Although tobacco smoking has not so immediately obvious an effect upon the system, as drinking intoxicating liquors, yet from its influence being in more general and constant operation, it has comprehensively, as regards this species, a more powerful impression to disturb the brain mechanism, and derange the flow of the galvanic nervous currents, on which depends the character of our intellectual senses, and organic frame. It is impossible to raise the veil from obscurity; but notwithstanding the discovery of printing, instead of a progressive to a superior nature, a condition of indolency and degradation is yet in store for man,—they even a smoking in the state of being, whose means are taken to

avert the worship of the wood-smoker. It is rather surprising, that our New Zealand Missionaries have allowed themselves to be hood-winked by the smile of flattery, and much embarrassed in spreading his abominable rites.

In New South Wales, in the case of convict-slavery (the most pitiful condition of all), where civilized man is subject to the thrill of his fellow man, and where the feeling of degradation is embittered by the sting of guilt, tobacco-smoking may be necessary. It is even said, that great numbers of the convicts would commit suicide, or take to the bush, if they did not resolve tobacco to drown conscious and thought. It also tends to enable our over-worked operatives to support their miserable condition; but in this last case it acts as a powerful check upon this class taking efficient means to prevent the abolition of the grinding monopoly, and excessive taxation, which cause the misery. Tobacco-smoking is a means of achieving misery, and suppressing energy, by inducing a dreamy apathetic.

Note G.

The British Navy.

It is in vain, at least for any purposes of utility, that we heap up an immense establishment of naval officers at an enormous cost, while a sufficient number of our war-vessels are not in entire employment to give an experience of naval business to those possessed, land-based sea-commanders. Common sailors.
bred in the merchant service, with a very short training in discipline and artillery practice, can be used as efficient war seamen. But unless merchant men can also be employed as officers in the war navy upon the same terms as naval officers, we shall not have men of the same mettle for ordinary war service as for ordinary peace service. The best officers in commission will not give the experience and hardihood necessary to form good officers, and which actual indomitable naval business is best fitted to give; besides, the small number of vessels in commission is out of all proportion to the immense number of men in commission.

We ought to imitate the economy of nature. In her operations we frequently find a changeable adaptation of means to ends; a useful purpose effected by means admirably fitted to the immediate desired end, while the same means are also instrumental in effecting another end, though more remote, no less desirable than the more immediate. It would be well to have a considerable number of men-of-war and frigates, with only a part of their guns armed, and a sailing complement of picked seamen and young volunteers constantly employed in carrying out emigrants; those could have the full complement of young officers gaining experimental instruction, besides a considerable number of good volunteers employed in assisting the sailors in working the vessel, from which our naval-officer corps might be in part recruited. This would prove an excellent school, under proper management, for naval knowledge—more particularly the very useful knowledge of the best means of promoting and maintaining the health of a numerous crew in long voyages, and we would be in a much better state of preparation for any emergency.

II.

Monetary System.—That the Progress of Modern Civilization has been in a great measure owing to the Depravity of the Value of Money, consequent to working the American Mine.

The rise and decline of national energy is in a high degree influenced by the decrease or increase of the value of the medium of exchange, and especially by the regulation of the paper monetary system. It is to these causes, especially the decrease of the value of money, that we chiefly owe the rapid progress of civilization, and of the arts of life, and the

It is exceedingly to be regretted that the distractions of the subject, combined with a little misapprehension, should blind the nation to the extreme importance of the monetary system, the most pernicious effect of a rise of value of money and the injustice of the law enforcing payment in interest of debts in the present economy, which were incurred in a currency only one-half the value of what it now is. There are four propositions which I would desire my readers to fix in their minds.

1. That gold (our present measure of value), like other commodities, is regulated in price by the demand and the supply.

2. That a paper currency rises or falls in value like gold, in proportion as the laws are disturbed or increased, or is proportion to the scarcity or abundance.
increased general property in Europe since the discovery of America.* From the American mines being very much more productive (fortuitously) than those of the old world, and the quantity of gold and silver brought into circulation as money, greatly exceeding even the increased demand caused by the increase of trade, the value of those metals necessarily fell from year to year, and till lately, have been diminishing in value nearly one-half every thirty years.

The decrease of the value of money, as well as the plantations, operates to stimulate all kinds of industry. The manufacturer receives more money (nominal) than what he expected for his produce, the farmer also receives more for the goods he has had on hand than what he has given for them, and this gain, though in both cases value delivery, stimulates both to extend their business. Besides the increase of industry have the greater part of their capital borrowed from wanted people (chiefly idlers living upon the industry of others) and as the value

3d. That when a gold currency and paper currency are both in use, and the issues of paper notes to be paid in gold, that as the paper currency cannot be for want of gold, without throwing the gold currency out of circulation altogether, the issuance of paper will lead to the necessity of limiting their issues.

4th. That the loss in medium of exchange makes the better, in less capital to be drawn from useful purposes. A paper currency thus makes the nation the yearly interest of its amount of the losses.

*Civilization and national prosperity are also very much influenced by the absence or presence of a sufficient circulating medium. Before the discovery of America, the circulating medium in Europe was insufficient for carrying on trade, and the change system of tender notes in two.

APPENDIX.—NOTE H.

of money diminishes, this less capital is gradually being transferred, to the extent of the diminution of value, from the lender to the borrower;—this is obvious as the medium, whether the pound sterling or guinea, by which the debt is measured, has in the interim decreased in value. The consequence of this transfer is, that the industrious portion is not taxed, in the yearly interest of the transferred capital, to keep up ideas, and being in receipt of both the profits of capital and the profits of industry, they are in a condition to extend their industry, employing more workmen, and necessarily raising wages. It is, in reality, a creation of capital to be employed in the most advantageous manner to purposes of reproduction. Thus, by the capital being gradually transferring to the industrious, from what may be termed the drones of society (unfairly it must be allowed), the industrious are put in a condition to be more industrious, and the drones are compelled to become industrious. The skilful, orderly, and enterprising portion of the community, thus acquiring greater power of carrying on improvement, national prosperity, and a vast increase of national energy is the result.

Towards the end of last century, another circumstance came into operation,—a paper currency with the general use of bills. This received a less quantity of gold and silver necessary as a circulating medium, and thus, by diminishing the demand in Europe, the supply from the mines going on increasing, increased the value still further, and during the latter part of the last war, when the principal portion of
the national debt was contracted, gold and silver were at the lowest value ever known.

About this time, the value of that rather vague idea the pound Sterling (1) was further lowered by the bank-restriction act,—the banks by act of Parliament being absolved from their liability to pay their issues in gold. This condition of things continued for upwards of twenty years, and the value of the pound Sterling, although dependent upon the amount of notes issued by the banks, must latterly be ranged about 3 pence for 2 guineas,—the guineas themselves, as we have stated, being very much reduced in value. This great reduction of the value of the currency all the while, by still further diminishing the real value of borrowed capital, and thus lessening the burden of the idle portion of the community upon the industrious portion, operated powerfully to benefit industry and trade, and to stimulate national energy.

Since the time of the last general peace in Europe, things have, however, taken a very different turn. The production of gold and silver by the American mines almost ceased, owing to the anarchy and destruction attending the struggle for independence, and even at this day, the production is far short of what it was when a considerable portion of the population were compelled to labour in the mines under the Spanish yoke. The demand for these precious metals, in the mean time, having rather increased in Europe from the progress of improvement attending the general peace, while the source of the supply was nearly dried up, has caused a considerable rise in the value of gold and silver, independent of the demand resulting from the re-adoption of a metallic currency in England.

Had the bank note-payment-restriction act been continued in Britain, and the paper issues been kept up, the industry of Britain would not have been affected by this increase of the value of gold, the only alteration would have been a greater disproportion of value between the pound Sterling and the guineas. But our Legislature at this most unsuitable time, most unjustly ceased that the banks should pay their issues in gold, at the gold price of the pound Sterling previously to its depreciation,—that is a pound and one-twentieth for the guinea,—also preventing the circulation of notes less than five pounds in England.

These very unjust and injurious and most unjust and injurious checks and restric- tions upon the industry of the country, causing intolerable privations and misery, and impairing the national energy in a high degree. The money lent to the nation during the wars amounting to from four to five hundred millions, the greater part of it borrowed while the value of the currency was at the very lowest, is by this unjust enactment and the increase of the value of gold, at least doubled, while, at the same time, having been borrowed upon the unwise plan of giving an acknowledgment or bill

* I believe many lice act as meny is farto by low. The how against what is teared meny are highly unjust, but it is stating that a nation should do what it promises in private individuals. It denies the right of failing in equity, perhaps on the same principle that it denies the right to kill, which is also punished in private individuals. It is said that a portion of the debt was borrowed as low as 140 to secure the 1,000 pledge,
for £100 for every £50 or £60 lost, they have con-
tinued to increase these 400,000,000 or 500,000,000 to 800,000,000, and this 800,000,000 being now in a
currency double the value of the currency at the
time of borrowing, the nation has, in consequence,
to pay interest for nearly four times the amount of
the real value borrowed.

The great increase of the value of money caused
by Parliamentary enactment, and the decrease of the
supply of gold from the American mines, has doubled
all our liabilities, and rendered the industrious portion
of the community little better than slaves to the idle
portion, the fund-holders, money-lenders, and pension-
aries,—reducing vast numbers of the master manu-
facturers and traders (almost all the men who have
had borrowed capital) to ruin, and greatly dimin-
ishing the price of labour.

It is to Sir Robert Peel that the nation is indebted
for the bill changing the value of money, and thus
robbing his industrious countrymen by law. This
individual, in league with other money-lenders, pen-
sioners, and receivers of rent, has thus succeeded in
doubling the national debt, in greatly impairing the
national energies, and in cheating the industrious
portion of the community of at least one million
and a half millions sterling. Sir Robert Peel will take rank
in British history as the greatest enemy to the prosperity
of his country that the British Isles have produced.

PROSPECTUS OF A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY FOR

COLORIZING NEW ZEALAND.

Having in the previous sheets recommended in
the strongest manner the colonization of New Zea-
land by the British Government, and that the Govern-
ment not proceed immediately to do so, I would sug-
gest the formation of a New Zealand Joint-Stock
Company, of 20,000 shares of £50 each, affording a
colorizing fund of a million sterling—on something
like the following scheme—

Joint-Stock Regulation.

1st. That every subscriber go out in persons, taking one, or
two, or more, shares.—If taking two shares, he may sell a
woman above twelve years of age.

2d. That subscription, taking £50 a share, every man about
least, a young man above fourteen years of age, and woman
above twelve, for every two shares won, and if taking an
additional share to take out a young man in lieu.

3d. That an annual list of shareholders paid in national
will be made, and each shareholder nominating in proportion to
the number and age of his family and settled under him,—be
dependents of the contributing fund.

4th. That all shareholders and widows fit to serve may be
admitted to a half stock, as at their own cost—such share-
holders being accountable in this for the man he takes out.

5th. That the capital of £1,000,000 be laid out under a com-
mmittee of management in purchasing lands, and surveying
and locating it, in providing a supply of goods and provi-
dences from India and China, during the first two or three
years, and in improving the condition of the natives by
education and medical treatment. It is expected that the
British Government will grant a sum in aid of this latter
purpose.
APPENDIX.

68. That a low land-tax be established to defray the expenses of government, roads, &c.
69. That all exports and imports, in British or Colonial-British vessels, be free of any impost.
70. That the purchased land be allotted to the shareholders in proportion to their shares, under such regulations as the commission of management may direct.
71. That all previous settlers be obliged to join this company, under just and equitable conditions.

Government Regulations.

The Colony to be subject to the British Crown, under the following social organization and chartered rights:

1st. That a colonial Parliament be chosen; at first by every 100 shareholders electing a representative, and afterwards by such a number of election as afford 100 representatives.
2st. That at first every shareholder only have a vote—that after a specified number of years, say ten, every shareholder have a vote—and that after a further specified number of years, every man have a vote.
3st. That the colonial parliament exact taxes, levy fines, and appoint a committee of government subject to the approval of the British Crown.
4st. That the government committee appoint inferior officials.
5st. Excepting at the commencement, that all representatives and government officials be natives of the country, or resident for a specified number of years.

In the above scheme it will be seen that the general interests of the community, of the mother country, and of the Colony, have been alone studied, and not class interests—not the means of providing for the sons of a dominant aristocracy—not the means of bribery, procuring places to the supporters of a government or ministry who cannot lean for support upon the utility of their measures. The only strong ties between Colonies and the mother country are mutual interest and mutual protection, and the more the social institutions of a colony are calculated to render it prosperous and contented with its connection with the mother country, the more will the connection be mutually beneficial, and the integrity and power of the Empire be strengthened. The sooner the colonies of Great Britain are placed upon this self-governing system, the better.

The writer would, in all probability, take a number of shares under the above scheme. Any one wishing to join in it may communicate with him by letter, post-paid. Branch societies might be formed in different parts of the country for effecting the object.