

1843, being No. 250 ; and we now find it confirmed in the letter of Mr. Fox to Lord Stanley of the 31 st of August, 1843, inserted in the “supplement .” This we hold to be a subject of the first importance, in the infancy of a colony ; when the Saxon right of representation cannot be exercised, the formation of a Council is the natural alternative : but then the members of the Council should consist of the ablest men, of the best reputation ; and even Governor Hobson felt this so much, that he named as members of the first Council Colonel Wakefield and Mr. Halswell, gentlemen who had the entire confidence of the natives, as well as the settlers. But the Council was to meet at distant Aucland—that was incompatible with attention to the local duties which required the continued presence of Colonel Wakefield in the Company’s settlements ; and not choosing to have his name committed as the member of a Council, at the sitting of which he could not attend, the Colonel begged his name might be withdrawn. This drew forth an observation from Lord Stanley, which is inexplicable ! “In my opinion, Colonel Wakefield acted very properly in declining the offer of a seat in the Legislative Council ; and I wish you to understand, that you will not hereafter appoint to any office under the Crown, other than as local magistrates, &c., any persons who may be actively engaged as agents for the New Zealand, or any other land Company, or who may even be extensively concerned as shareholders therein,** We have read this with deep regret, for, if continued, it shuts out from taking part in forming the ordinances for the government of the settlement, all the brave and able men, whose persevering efforts have gone far to colonize a country, which is destined to be the most important appendage to the British Crown.+ And—who are these, who, at “one fell swoop,” are thus shut out from ever having seats in the Legislative Council ? , *According to the opinion of Governor Hobson himself, “Those persons who have settled at Port Nicholson, under the auspices of the Company are, from their rank, their numbers, and their wealth, by far the most important in the colony.”: Again, it is diametrically opposed to the principle so lately determined in the House of Commons upon rail roads, that those the best informed and the most

* Lord Stanley’s letter to Governor Hobson, 24th of June, 1842, printed at p. 162, of Parl. Papers, 12th August, 1842.

† The reader is requested to examine what the sagacious Lord Ashburton, “that prince of merchants,” as the *Times* calls him, said at the city gathering, on the 13th of February, 1841, which will be found at p. 46, vol. 2, of *New Zealand Journal*.

‡ See Governor Hobson’s letter, dated 26th of May, 1841, printed at p. 112 of Parl Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

interested in them should be members of the committee, which should report the best regulations to be declared for their government.* ,

Fifth.—It has never been even pretended that **Auckland** can become the port for whaling ships, and the centre of the whaling trade generally. There is little doubt that, unless checked by the Government, the settlements in Cook's Straits must become the site of this immense business, and wherever that settles itself, should be the seat of government. The *Morning Chronicle*, in its "Money Market and City News," on the 8th of February, has inserted the following account :—

"A merchant in the **City** has favored us with a communication from a correspondent in New Zealand, dated Wellington, 5th of September, 1843, from which we take the following extracts respecting the whale fishery and timber trade in that colony :-

⁶ ('Wellington, 5th September, 1843.

"The price of black oil has risen from 161. per ton to 191. at present, and bone from **80l.** at the beginning of the season, to 1801. The **expenses** on oil shipped to England are always reckoned the same, viz. **9l.** per ton, which covers freight, **insurance**, leakage, &c.

"The shore-fishing in New Zealand has been remarkably successful this year ; last year it was unfortunate..

"The whole of the **fishing** has passed from the **hands of** the Sydney people into ours ; 1,200 **tuns** of oil will, I think, be shipped this year. Bone is in the **proportion** of 5 per cent. to oil, which would give **sixty** tons of bone.

"One would think that it would be to the advantage of the French and American **whalers** to come in here to **sell their oil**, and then go **again on** the fishing-ground, so **as** to save the fitting-out of three years' voyages. Oil and flax would make a good **assorted** cargo, and freight home would not be higher than 42. per ton. Flax pressed by my screw **measures** 75 feet the ton weight ; we pack in five cwt. bales.

"The oil trade is too close at hand, and too **tempting** for people here not to embark in it—though it is something of a lottery—so that next year I have no doubt a few colonial whalers will be fitted out in shares ; this plan has been pursued with **success** by the Americans. The shares are often taken by farmers and people out of trade, and are as low as **5l.** I think.

"**This** place **is** destined to be very important, **however** depressed it has been, and is, by the non-settlement of the land claims. You must understand that we conceive this opposition did not arise originally from the natives, but I believe has been put into their heads by mischievous white people, and the local government, hostile to the settlement by the New Zealand Company.' "

This letter, however, only shows, **what was sure to happen, the removal** of the whaling business from Sydney to Wellington ; but that is a **trifle** in comparison with what should be the object of the President of the Board of Trade, and the **Colonial Minister** at home. What immense importance it is to permit Port Nicholson to become the emporium of

* See the Debate upon Railroads on the 5th of **February**, 1844.

the whaling business of the world- no in-shore fishing should be permitted ; a ship of war should at all times be **cruizing** in Cook's Straits to prevent it-it is the breeding ground of the whale-the permitting it to continue is cutting down the tree to gather the fruit. The South Whale Fishery of the United States, **Francé**, England, and the **Hanse Towns**, is immense. No journal has brought forward the statistical facts connected with it as the London Standard-it is diicult to say why; but a fact once told makes little impression upon a Minister or Parliament, on ship-owners, or the public at large; it must be **fre-**quently repeated-the repetition must be continued, not in one journal, or another newspaper, in this magazine or in our contemporaries; but it must be continued to attract attention. Well may the writer of the letter which we have printed say, "One would think that it would be to the advantage of the French and American whalers to come in here to sell their oil, and then go again to the fishing-ground, **so as to save THE FITTING-OUT OF THREE YEARS' VOYAGES**. Of all trades it is the most extraordinary-vessels fitted out for three years, whilst ships' stores will at all times be on sale at Wellington. **As** far, then, as stores are required, the interest on their cost may be saved during at **least** two years and a half. Again-the oil and bone, when caught, remains on board as **long, before** it finds a market ; a whaler coming in to purchase stores for the crew at Wellington, sells the oil and bone it has attained. These are advantages independent of saving ships going to the Pacific in ballast. But to return to **the Standard**; the following paragraph appeared in the month of September, 1842 :—"We have been forcibly struck with a compendium of the number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery, by the **whole** of the maritime countries of the world, which is published **monthly** at Nantucket (a port near **Charleston**, in the United States), and received yesterday by the Columbia. The list contains the names of all the ships, the date of sailing on their respective voyages, with the latest **advices** received from them, and their success up to that period. The enormous proportion which the United States' tonnage employed in the Fishery bears to the whole of the other nations of the world, 'is singularly **striking**, and is well worthy the attention of the statesman and philosopher, as well as the merchant looking out for **gain**. The importation of oil into the **United** States, during 'the month of July, was 9,916 barrels of sperm, and 15,443 barrels of whale, in 12 ships, 2 barques, **3** brigs, and **1** schooner. The American tonnage at sea, on the 1st of August, was **169,737**, and in port 25,179, making a total of 194,916 tons employed in the whale fishery. The quantity of oil on board of the ships at sea, at the date of the last **advices** respectively,

was 193,632 barrels of sperm; and 101,091 barrels of whale.“*’ An exposition of the benefit of the whaling business in the Pacific; is not exactly the object for which this extract is made—that shall be the subject of an express article in another number of the Magazine—it is too important to be mentioned thus incidentally. What is now done is merely to show that the position of Cook’s Straits demands a separate and distinct government.

Sixth.—Is credit to be given to a very disinterested witness in favor of Port Nicholson, the commander of the French corvette *Le Rhin*, a celebrated scientific and experimental seaman, who visited Welliigton in May, 1843; and when the pilot left him, he forwarded a very complimentary letter to Colonel Wakefield, which finished as follows :—

“Although I had not time to appreciate all the advantages which the position of your settlement presents, I cannot refrain, nevertheless, from congratulating you on your choice. Port Nicholson contains at once a vast anchorage and a real harbor, in which all possible repairs of vessels of any size can be effected. Its geographical Position, in Cook’s Strait, ensures to it for the future all the success which can be attained in a great commercial capital.

“Be pleased to accept the assurance of my sentiments of esteem and friendship.

“ A. BERARD.

“ Captain, commanding the French Station in New Zealand.

“ To Colonel Wakefield, Agent to the English Company in New Zealand.?”

Seventh, and lastly.—Are the opinions and prayers to the Queen and the Parliament of, 10,000 settlers on the spot to be disregarded by the Colonial Minister ?

Professor Smyth, in his second historical lecture at Cambridge, has said, “ That no Government was really safe, which’ violated the common feelings and reason of mankind;” † and it is certain this remark is applicable to our Colonial Ministers, one after the other. The strength of new circumstances, and new information, not merely justifies, but absolutely prescribes, Lord Stanley’s changing the entire policy of the Colonial-office towards New Zealand, The proof of the folly of the past has been proved by this massacre at a dreadful cost; it is a blot upon the history of our country which will last for many years, and nothing can weaken it but a total change at home. The follies of

* We are sorry that we cannot give the exact date when this paragraph appeared in the Standard, not having a file of that paper by us, but have copied from p. 210 of vol. 3 of the *New Zealand Journal*, published the 1st of October, 1842.

† The whole of this interesting letter, too long for us to copy, will be found printed in No. 230 of the *New Zealand Gazette*, for May 31st, 1843.

‡ P. 42, vol. I., of Lectures on History on the French Revolution, by Professor Smyth. London, 1840.

Hobson 'will be forgotten, the names of the actors in the Local Government will soon be lost; but the cruel sacrifice, the **fulfilment** of the horrid threat, will remain for many a year. The cause of the loss of life in the Black-hole in Calcutta may be obliterated with the mass of mankind ; but the circumstance is handed down by tradition from generation to generation, and so will this cruel murder. -The local authorities have more than discolored all the facts, they have sent home absolute falsities. Silence at home will not do; the opinion of **the** settlers at Nelson must be acted upon.

. " With respect to the persons **authorising** and conducting the late **unfortunate expedition**, **we** declare it to be our firm conviction, derived from an intimate **knowledge** of **their** character, as **well** as from their sentiments, **expressed** before embarking in it, **that** they were actuated by no other motives **than** a humane desire of preventing further disputes and outrages, by **dealing** decisively with the first ; that, both from feeling and principle, they were utterly incapable of adopting without deep deliberation and anxious forethought, any measures involving a possibility of the loss of **human** life ; **and** that if they erred in judgment at all, it was in supposing that respect for the laws was to be **exacted** as well from the Native as the European population of this Colony, **and** that **their** fellow-countrymen were entitled to protection, in life **and** property, from that Government which they are taxed to support and compelled to obey.

" **And** we' hereby **express** our indignation and disgust at **all** attempts, wherever **and** by who&ever made, to gloss over, palliate, or **conceal**, the savage **enormity** of the crime committed, from any **selfish** motives of **imaginary** prudence or considerations of supposed good policy. We acknowledge no such apprehensions to be allayed, we know of no such advantages to be obtained, as would justify or excuse such a course of proceeding. These attempts we know to be' as **absurd** and **ineffectual** as **they** are heartless and ungenerous. Publicly **or** privately, directly **or** indirectly; we **will** neither connive at, countenance, nor tolerate them. **The truth** cannot be hidden, nor are we **willing** it should be. We desire that the **real** truth be plainly declared ; we demand that impartial injustice be unflinchingly executed.

" But, were it possible to prevent the promulgation of the actual facts of the case, or to weaken the impression, here or elsewhere, which must be conveyed by them of the ferocious character of the savages, who, in cold blood, massacred our friends **and** their own previous benefactors-were any advantages whatever to be secured by disguising dangers or **slurring** over atrocities-we emphatically declare that we would spurn the idea of **obtaining** them at such a cost as the unjust **depreciation** of the dear **and invaluable** spirits that are gone-as the defamation of the memories of *men*, of some of whom it is no exaggeration to assert that, for intellectual range, moral elevation, and genial **unaffected** kindheartedness, they would have done honor to any people of **any age**."—[Signed 'by four **justices** of the peace, and ninety-eight other settlers.]

Do not let it be believed that it is not known in England who Raupera is; he is the cruel savage of **whom** Mr. **Montfiore**, on oath before a **Committee** of **the** House of Lords, on the 6th April; 1838 (**Earl Devon**

in the chair), repeated the following story, which we are obliged to condense (House of Lords Report, p. 55):—

In 1830, Mr. Montefiore had chartered a vessel from Sydney, on a mercantile speculation. He went to Kapri or Entry Island, and boarded a brig the “Elizabeth,” commanded by a Captain Stewart, who had been to Bank’s Peninsula with 300 natives of the island, concealed below deck, whose object was to make war upon a tribe, in revenge for one of their chiefs killed twenty-two years before. The savage who is generally called Raupera or **Rauparaha**, has this name given to him—meaning a warrior or general. Mr. Montefiore calls him “**The Raupera**.” The story is mixed with the killing and eating, four years before, the boat’s crew of H.M.S. “Warspite.” The “Elizabeth” was armed with eight guns, and the English captain and the supercargo regularly entered into a charter party, their payment being a cargo of flax, to convey these savages. **Ecou** was the chief and Raupera his general. They went on shore with the men conveyed by Captain Stewart, captured **Mara Nui**, brought him on board. “The vessel returned to Entry or Kapati with the prisoners, and the chief, **Mara Nui**, and Captain Stewart informed me, two or three days after he had been at sea, he found several baskets of legs and arms in the hold ; he made them throw them all overboard. They were to be taken to Entry Island to be roasted and eaten.” The great man Nui was on board at the time Mr. Montefiore went on board the (‘Elizabeth ;’ he was kept by the captain as a hostage until the charter party was arranged. He finally gave up the chief, **Mara Nui**, into the hands of **Ecou** and Raupera. Mr. Montefiore went on shore and saw the whole process of his intended sacrifice. He did not see him killed, but he knew he was killed during the night ; and the next **morning** the widow of the great chief had his entrails as a necklace about her neck, and his heart was cut into several pieces to be sent to **different** tribes, allies of the Raupera. This was the savage barbarian whom the **Rev. W. Williams** was sent by Capt. Hobson to hail as a sovereign prince,* to treat **with for** a cession of his sovereignty, **but to** assure him that “**Her Majesty the Queen of England** confirms **and** guarantees **to** the chiefs and tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, **fisheries**, and other properties, which they may collectively or individually possess,’ so long as it is their wish **and** desire

* See his letter to Major **Bunbury**, 25th of April, 1840, printed in Parliamentary Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

to retain the same in their possession.* These were the instructions of the Marquis of Normanby, and in which **cannot** be found one word of his appointed Governor protecting the settlers. This noble Colonial Minister appears to have been the mere dupe of some one determined to prevent the **colonisation** of the island. This Raupera had not an idea what sovereignty meant ; he was **anxious** to receive blankets, tobacco, &c., and so long as he had them, ready to sign anything; his daughter was termed the wife of Rangihaeata, a man of frightfully gigantic proportions ; and they live, in common, on a small island in the Straits, never having heard of the powers or rights of sovereignty until the visit of W. Williams in April, 1840 ; neither “ collectively nor individually ” possessed or occupied any land, but that which immediately surrounded the small and filthy huts-in which they existed, However difficult it may be to believe it, Rangihaeata is described as a much more ferocious wretch than Raupera. We can perceive no humanity in discussing what is called the “ rights ” of such savages, but the folly of telling such barbarians that they were sovereigns, possessing millions and millions of acres, not only which they had never seen, but over which man had never trod, is very obvious : but such was the wisdom of the Marquis of Normanby’s instructions, and the extraordinary men whom that noble person appointed to carry them into execution, These chiefs, to a certain degree, were **migratory—at** one time, as Mr. Montefiore has stated, at Kapiti or Entry Island ; sometimes at Tauramoria or Raupuraha’s Island, as Dr. Dieffenbach writes it; sometimes at **Mana** or Evans’s Island. The fact is, they were attendants on the whaling stations or ships, receiving presents from any who would give them, and signing any paper which the Sydney attorneys had drawn up for the different land sharks who visited these **islands.**† Over such people we entirely agree with Sir Robert Peel, that “ the weakness of barbarism must yield when it comes in contact with the strength of **civilisation;**”‡ not only it must, but it ought, and **no** reasonable person would think them ill treated **if,** upon the first aggression, they were “ pressed,” and made

* P. 9., Parl. Papers, 11th May, 1841; also p. 109, Major **Bunbury’s** letter to Governor Hobson, with an account of his and **the** Rev. **Mr.** Williams’s visit to Rauparaha and Rangihaeata ; Rauparaha was surrounded by European or Anglo-American sailors but perfectly understood Major **Bunbury,** who told **him** that “ he would **find** the Government a just one and even-handed, and that punishment would follow evil doers, whether they were **natives** or Europeans, equally.” To which he replied, “ Good, good.”

† Dieffenbach, vol. i., p. 110.

‡ Sir R. Peel’s answer to Lord Ashley, in the debate upon **Scinde,** Feb. 7, 1844.

to serve on board a ship of war for some years. They are excellent seamen, and it is cruelty and injustice to permit such savages to remain in the neighborhood of settlers who have established themselves with the goodwill of the quiet natives on the main, or on the waste lands of the British Crown, uninhabited by a living soul. These ruffians never left their islands, or came to the main land, until after the visit of Governor Hobson to Port Nicholson in August, 1841—George Clark, the lay agent of the Church of England Missionary, came with him—previous to this time, the native and the settler lived together in perfect harmony.* But Mr. Clark was not the only visitor with the Governor; a distant northern barbarian was with them, and he claimed payment for an incursion and slaughter which he had made ten years before.† This Hobson determined to be a right of conquest, and awarded him 250*l.*,‡ although neither he nor any of his tribe had ever occupied or used the land which they claimed in right of conquest; nor did the mischief end here. Te Whero-Whero went to the small islands to Raupera; § as might be expected, Raupera and his son-in-law Rangihæata did not long continue quiet neighbors in their little island. ¶ Mr. Clark also must have paid them and another small island chief, Heko, a visit; || or if he was not there, they came to him—communication with

* We will give two authorities for this, but, if necessary, can give reference to at least fifty: Dieffenbach, vol. i., p. 94; Halswell in his wise and benevolent report to the New Zealand Company, printed in vol. iii., p. 3, of the *New Zealand Journal*, being No. 61, May 14, 1842.

† Dieffenbach has related the sad tale, vol. i., p. 162. This wretch killed 500, and gratified himself by butchering the last fifty with his own hand. We have already printed the detail of these dreadful murders at p. 167 of our Magazine.

‡ See Hobson's letters to Lord Stanley, printed at p. 171 and 188 of *Parl. Papers*, Aug. 12, 1842.

§ For this fact, see Mr. Halswell's report, as quoted above.

|| See his report to Governor Hobson, printed at p. 171 of the *Parl. Papers*, Aug. 12, 1842. These reports show almost a determination to set the natives on the settlers. He says, "The natives, however, have but little chance of living long in the vicinity of such an interested and powerful party as the New Zealand Company; nor is it likely that they can escape the disadvantageous inducements which may be held out to them to alienate them from their present possessions, unless the protecting arm of Her Majesty's Government be continually thrown around them by a vigilant and well-timed interference."

In another report, p. 189, he says, "with considerable and increasing solicitude for the welfare of this interesting portion of Her Majesty's subjects;" what must the man be who calls these ferocious savages and murderers an interesting portion of Her Majesty's subjects? Every real philanthropist will compare the report of Mr. Halswell with those of Mr. Clark, and let him determine for himself which of them takes a right view of acting towards the aborigines.

him produced the result which such tampering was sure to create : the settlers were attacked over and over again. The Police Magistrate, from disinclination or inability, having only a few constables, would afford them no protection ; and the only chance of the individual remaining, was the paying these savages "utu." This could not last long ; one payment was the mere seed of future demand. It is true that in **August**, 1841, Governor Hobson granted the Company 210,000 acres of land (p. 175; **Parl. Papers**, Aug. 12, 1842, Nov. 13, 1841). Lord Stanley **confirmed** it (p. 175; **Par. Papers**, May 12, 1842). This was but a small **part of Mr. Pennington's** award.* We need not talk of American repudiation, The natives, in October, 1839, had put the Company's settlers and their agent in possession of this district of country?,-a charter granted to the **Company**†—an agreement made as to the land, in which, so far from one word being said as to questioning the deed of sale, or the treaty between the natives and the Company's agent, it is referred to as an admitted fact. This agreement bears **date Nov. 18**, 1840 (p. 85, **Parl. Papers**, May 11, 1841). Not a word is said in it of appointing a person officially to **urge** the claims of distant natives for previous conquests—not a word of further payments to the aborigines. A **more** solemn compact was never made between a Government and an incorporate body, and still, on the 20th of October, 1843, the date of the last **advices** from Cook's Straits, there was a protector of aborigines and a sub-protector, his son, preventing a Commissioner from making a decision between the natives and the **settlers**. Thousands of industrious men were ruined while this examination was going on-one of the principal agents of the Company, a **police-officer of** the Government, and twenty other persons slaughtered by native **chiefs**, who never made a claim, or thought of such a **thing, until** the arrival of the lay agent of the Church of England Missionary Society. The Rev. Dr. Hind, a Christian Church of England clergyman, thought that it was not. the Committee of the Missionary Society who were adverse to the **colonisation** of New Zealand, but only their **Secretary**§ per-

* See **Mr. Vernon Smith's** letter to **Mr. Somes**, May 28, 1841, p. 4, **Parl. Papers**, Aug. 12, 1842.

† So **stated** by R. Davis **Hanson**, the Crown prosecutor, in a letter to Sir George Gipps, p. 78, **Parl. Papers**, May 11; 1841, "giving 581,929 acres, and that they may hereafter be entitled to a further portion of between 4 and 500,000 more."

‡ The Charter of the 10th of March, 1841, is printed at p. 91, **Parl. Papers**, May 13, 1841.

§ He gave **this** in evidence before a **Committee** of the Lords, p. 132 in Lords' Report of 1838.

sonally. There are many excellent and sensible noblemen and gentlemen members of this Committee; they, like the Colonial Minister, have been deceived by the reports made to them, of which a proof will be found in the note below.* The result has been that they have come to most erroneous conclusions. Again, these gentlemen were grossly imposed upon in the statements of the natives having an independent government ; and, as a proof of it, that they had raised an independent flag or banner, and a declaration of independence.+ The whole tick has been **exposed** by Sir George **Gipps**,‡ and he goes the length of saying, “ If the mere declaration of independence by the New Zealanders could have given to Englishmen the right to dispossess them by pretended purchases of their lands, then would the person who prepared and concocted that declaration of independence have been the most insidious enemy that the New Zealanders ever had ; and better would it have been for the New Zealanders themselves, and better for the honor of England, that they had **barbaced** him, as we are told they do their hogs, and eaten him outright.” And this “ prepared and concocted ” declaration was laid before a Committee of the Peers of England as a genuine document ; and the honorable lords and gentlemen of the Church of England Missionary Society imposed upon to that degree, that on the 1st of March, 1838, they relied upon it as a true document, which authorised them to so state it at a public meeting, for the sake of inviting subscriptions, which were to partly form a revenue to be sent from England to those who were to benefit by its preparation and concoction. They were ignorant that on

* Mr. **Dandeson** Coates delivered to the Committee of the Lords on the 11th of May, 1838, a statement from the Rev. W. Williams, that there **were** 18,000 **inhabitants** in the neighborhood of Kapatu or Entry Island. See Lords' Report, p. 180.

Dr. Dieffenbach, in 1839 and 1840, **found in** the great district of country between **Taranaki**, or New Plymouth, and Port Nicholson, and both sides of Cook's Straits, including these islands, **only** 6,490, not above one-third of which, including Port **Nicholson**, were **in** the neighborhood of Kapatu or Entry Island. See his table, vol. i., p. 195.

Mr. **George** Clark, in his report to Governor Hobson, says, “ There are about 1,000 natives living in the vicinity of Port Nicholson, **and** 2,000 or 3,000 about the Straits.” P. 173 of Parl. Papers, Aug. 12, 1842.

† This declaration, witnessed by the Rev. Henry Williams, the Chairman of the Committee of the Church of England Missionary, **and** by **Mr.** George Clark, their lay agent, and **certified** by Mr. James Busby, the resident, is printed at p. 179 of the **Lords'** Report, 1838.

‡ The **second** ‘and last paragraph at p. 75 of Parl. Papers, May 11, 1841, of the speech of Sir George **Gipps**, in council at Sydney, on the 9th of July, 1840.