

ern, is evident from the account of a battle which occurred the day of the Tory's arrival at these islands, in September 1539 ;\* and Dr. Dieffenbach's minute account of him and his **connexions**,† is another of the many proofs how much Governor Hobson was deceived in listening to the tales of interested persons. Now what were the claims of Rauparaha ? He and the Nga-te-awa tribe had invaded and driven away the **Ngahaitas**,‡ a small number of persons who lived near Port Underwood. **Again**, the Nga-te-hahanu, who originally inhabited Port Nicholson, fled to the southern headland of Tory Channel ; they were pursued by Rauparaha and the Nga-te-awa, and shut up **on** a narrow tongue of land, where the entire tribe were slaughtered and thus exterminated.∧ These are the deeds for which this barbarian expects to be paid. Mr. Williams's visit looks very much as if the object was to set Rauparaha up, as it were, against the chiefs of the tribes in Port Nicholson, who were living on such friendly terms with the settlers at that place.

Dates in these matters are most important. These instructions bear date the 25th April ; two days afterwards Lieutenant Shortland was sent with a military escort, and police **constables** with fetters, to "**put down the demagogues**," as he called **them**.§ But this is also the date of a most important circumstance in the annals of **New Zealand**-the proclamation of the British Queen's sovereignty in these islands-the exchanging of **blankets**¶ for a signature, for the cession of mock sovereignty ceased **from** that day, and consequently all land not possessed by individuals has become the waste land of the British Empire. But it may be asked what object Mr. Williams could have in thwarting or disturbing the settlements in Cook's Straits ? The answer will be found in his petition to the Queen, which has been already named and foreseen by the New Zealand Company. In a letter from Mr. **Somes**, the governor, to

• Dr. Dieffenbach has **iyera** minute account of this battle, and of **Rauparaha's** fear of even landing on the main land, at p. 99, vol. i. ; the cause of the battle is traced at p. 104, **105**.

† *Ibid.* p. 101.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 96.

|| *Ibid.* p. 98.

§ See this circumstance related in a letter from Governor Hobson to Lord John Russell, dated **27th** of April, **1840**, and printed at page **15** of Parliamentary Papers, 11th of May, **1841**.

¶ Perhaps nothing more ridiculous has ever been printed by order of **Parliament**,—**512** signatures at **one place**,—**page** <sup>181a</sup> of Parliamentary Papers, 11th of May, 1841. Were there as many sovereigns? Rev. **Mr. Manuel**—"In-  
" **telligence** having reached them (the chiefs) that **♦** were entitled to a

R. Vernon Smith, Esq., dated 29th March, 1841,\* “ Mr. Williams suggests that emigrants from this country should be precluded from acquiring land in the southern part of the Northern Island, in order that the natives may not be prevented from advancing in the arts of agriculture and rearing of cattle. With regard to this proposal, I venture to offer two opinions for Lord John Russell’s consideration :-the first is, that if Mr. Williams’ project were adopted, emigration could only be directed to the northern part of the island, where his own and other missionary purchases have been effected, and that the value of landed property there **would** be rapidly enhanced by the process,”

It has since turned out that Mr. Williams and ten other missionaries have laid claim to 96,000 acres of land to the north ;† at home a charter was granted to the New Zealand Company, and upwards of 900,000 acres awarded to **them**.‡ The **first** thing the governor, who was at the Bay of Islands, did, was to agree to give Mr. Clendon **£15,000** for land, which he intended for the seat of government, but in the neighbourhood of these 96,000 acres of land; but Sir George Gipps, his superior, would not confirm the purchase, and protested his drafts, || This placed the governor in an unpleasant position ; he was obliged to come to a compromise with his personal creditor ; he made him a member of his council, paid him **£2300** § out of the revenues of his own New Zealand government, and a block of land at a new settlement after the rate of **30** acres for every acre he had given up in the Bay of Islands ; which, **being** 300 multiplied by 30, created a block of 9000 acres. Had

“ blanket on signing.” “ The blankets have been given at the rate of one to each leading chief, and it will require at least sixty more to complete the bounty throughout.”-William Williams, p. 101. “ Every one, therefore, who has any pretension to being a chief, will flock to sign his name for the sake of obtaining a blanket.”-William C. Symonds. “ I have distributed eight blankets, left by Major **Bunbury**. I have added four others of our Society’s stock. Several more blankets may yet be wanting, if **Tupaia** and his friends should sign.”-James Stack, p. 104.

• Printed at p. 142 of Parliamentary Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

† A table of the official return will be found in Dieffenbach, vol. ii. p. 168.

‡ See Mr. Pennington’s letter to Mr. Stephen, dated 5th of May, 1841, printed at page 5, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

|| See the correspondence as to this at p. 43, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

§ See Governor Hobson’s letter to Lord Stanley, printed at p. 144 of Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

Governor Hobson gone to Cook's Straits, where the emigrants had settled themselves, this compromise could not have been fulfilled.\*

A new place for the seat of government was to be found, and a spot in the Gulf of **Houraka** was fixed upon, where there was not a human being. He did this in defiance of Lord John Russell's instructions, that "the governor should be at the head of society at large, and not of a fraction; that he should exercise frugality, not only in the government, but in his own establishment, by way of example. The governor of an infant colony should aim at nothing beyond the decencies of a private and moderate establishment; and his ambition should be, not to outshine, but to guide, befriend, and protect those who are living under his authority."† Evidently this was written under the **expectation** that the governor had settled himself in Cook's Straits, where the emigrants were; but by determining to fix his government on a spot without people, although **sufficiently near** to give value to the 96,000 acres of land possessed by eleven missionaries without the knowledge of their employers in London, who supplied them with the magnificent revenue of **£18,000** a-year, it at once placed him at the head of that "faction" under whose rule anything but peace or a moral state of society prevailed. "It must however be remarked, that the wars are even now less frequent; the missionaries claim the **honour** of having effected *this* result; this is, however, only partially true, as just in those places where missionaries most **abound**, as in the Bay of Islands, **Kaipura**, and the River **Thames**, the **wars** have **been** the most sanguinary, and the number of natives diminished to a most frightful extent." || **Again, Mr. Bidwell**, so late as **1839**, says, "Natives amongst whom the missionaries resided, and had resided for many years, and who had the character of being as active and

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• It is **extraordinary**, that after Sir Geo. Gipps's refusal Lord Stanley should have allowed it, **which** he did **reluctantly**, but **evidently** without foreseeing the consequences. See his letter, **10th May, 1842**, printed in Parliamentary Papers, p. 148, **12th of August, 1842**.

† Extract from Lord John Russell's letter to Governor Hobson, dated 9th December, **1840**, printed at page 26, **Parliamentary Papers**, 11th of May, 1841.

‡ **Dieffenbach**, vol. ii. p. 164. **Terry**, p. 189.

Church Missionary Society, 1840, 1841 . . . . .	£14,232 13 7
<b>Wesleyan</b> . . . . . 1839 . . . . .	3,885 11 11

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£18,118 5 6

|| See Dr. **Dieffenbach's** Report to the Company, printed at page 63 of the **New Zealand Journal**, being No. 36, for March 13, 1841.

“ zealous as any in the island, perpetrated massacres in cold blood, “ cooked the sufferers in the neighbourhood of missionaries, and where “ no other Europeans but themselves lived.”\* So much for **missionary** land proprietors. But there was another advantage which attached to going to this unpeopled spot—it allured the subordinate officials **who** went with him to job in town **allotments**.† His successor, Lieutenant Shortland, appears to have been the largest jobber of **all**.‡ One of them, whose name does not appear in Governor Hobson’s **despatch**,|| had resold the allotment, and obtained some hundred pounds profit. The commissioner of land-claims was a buyer at Auckland :§ Mr. **Felton** Matthew, the surveyor, was another. All this was much more mischievous than appears on the face of it. These gentlemen were officially employed to report upon the comparative fitness for the seat of government between Wellington and Auckland. Their report was in **favour** of the spot where they purchased these town allotments ; an advantage which they **could** not have had, had the Governor gone at once to the place where the settlers were. Thus, it is evident that Auckland was chosen as the seat of **government**—

1. To enable Captain Hobson to slip from the **difficulty** in which he was regarding this bargain with Clendon.

2. To give value to the 96,000 acres claimed by the missionaries.

3. To afford the opportunity for his subordinates to job in town allotments.

But its inconvenience must he now **considered**—

1. It was not so easy of communication with the settlements as Cook’s Straits or Sydney,—so says Dr. **Selwyn**.¶

2. “ There is no harbour, properly speaking, in the Waiho, or frith “ of the Thames, and large vessels cannot approach, as a mud-bank

\* Rambles in New Zealand, by **John Carne Bidwell**, pp. 7, 8, furnishes a minute description.

† See the correspondence upon this **subject**, from p. 129 to p. 137 of **Parliamentary** Papers, 12th of August, 1842; and let the answers of Lord Stanley be examined, 24th September, 1841, p. 136 of Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842, and 28th January, 1842, p. 141, *ibid*.

‡ See the official tables in Terry’s New Zealand, p. 132.

|| **Despatch**, 31st July, 1841, printed at p. 132 of Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

§ See **despatch**, 30th of July, 1841, printed at p. 129 of Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

¶ Dr. Selwyn’s letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, page 6.

“ stretches out between the Thames and the Piako, which have their  
 “ embouchure close to each other : there is, however, a channel in the  
 “ **Thames** with a minimum depth of one fathom and a half at dead low  
 “ water ; higher up, the depth of the water is three fathoms and a half,  
 “ Small vessels have gone up the river nearly fifty miles, and large  
 “ boats can ascend about ninety miles.” \*

3. “ It is a country so remarkably deficient in natural pasture, as  
 “ to present, in its primitive state, the most scanty supply for the food  
 “ of animals ; even in the most **favoured** situations, and over many  
 “ extensive tracts of country, not a blade of vegetation on which sheep  
 “ or cattle could subsist.” †

4. Because the whole valley of the Thames is generally immense swamps ; and those places which are cultivated, are inhabited by natives most hostile to **Europeans.** ‡

As soon as Governor Hobson had proclaimed the British sovereignty of New Zealand, the six magistrates at Wellington who had been so appointed by Sir George Gipps presented him an address, inviting him to make Wellington the seat of government. ||

Governor Hobson **endeavoured** to found a colony at this spot, without the slightest means of doing so. He had picked up a single **surveyor** at Sydney, who had no instruments@-there was an emigrant ! The wooden house built in London for **him** was shipped to Wellington. The consequence was, his first object was to draw **from** that place men and money ; if he did not go himself, he sent a tax-gatherer, who drew

• Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 275.

† Report of Mr. **Felton** Matthew to Governor Hobson, printed at p. 145 in Terry.

‡ Mr. Geo. Clark has made a report to Governor Hobson, which, if true, shows that it is the worst part of these islands on which to form a settlement. It is printed at page 93, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

|| This will be found printed at page 108 of Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842. This paper must attract great attention at this time, as the writers seemed almost to foresee what has lately happened, and pointed out the manner by which Governor Hobson might have provided against it.

§ See the Report. of Mr. **Felton** Matthew of 19th of May, 1841, printed at p. 115 of Parliamentary **Papers**, .12th of August, 1842. “ I need scarcely  
 “ advert to the helpless condition in which I am now left, when, after repeated  
 “ and urgent applications, the services of three gentlemen are engaged in  
 “ Sydney for my department, who were **despatched** to New Zealand, a place  
 “ utterly destitute of means, without instruments, stores, camp equipage, or  
 “ men to assist in the prosecution of their duties.”

money for the purpose of building a fine house for his residence," and barracks for **soldiers.**†

Notwithstanding **all** which had occurred at home between the Colonial Minister and the New Zealand Company, as far as protection or friendship to the settlers in Cook's Straits went, he **never** went near them until August 1841. He took with him Mr. Geo. Clark, the lay-agent and correspondent of the London Church-of-England Missionary Society, and appointed him Protector of the Aborigines ; and he had with him the barbarous northern chief Te-whereo-whereo, of whom an account has been already given. It must be observed, that up to *this* time "*there had not been a single serious misunderstanding between the natives and the European settlers.*"‡ It cannot be too often or too strongly repeated—There has never been peace since. The natives, until Mr. Clark arrived, were perfectly contented with the treaty made in September 1839. Te-whereo-whereo never made his appearance until the visit of Governor Hobson. Rauparaha had signed that **treaty,**|| and never made any farther demand ; but Governor Hobson considered that **Te-whereo-whereo** had an undoubted **claim** to be paid § for the invasion and slaughtering which he had made ten years before, and agreed with him that he should be paid **£250.**¶

The first thing which Mr. Clark did, was *to* break the treaty of September 1839, \*\*—**Mr.** Hatfield, the Church-of-England Missionary, taking part in it. All that shall be said of him is, that he is a busy man, and that Mr. Somes foresaw it so long back as the 29th March,

• See its position, and plan of its demesne, at p. 155, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

† Dieffenbach, vol. i. p. 281.

‡ Ibid. p. 94.

|| See Col. Wakefield's letter to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, dated April **28, 1843**, printed at p. 341, New Zealand Journal, No. 105, January 6, 1844.

§ See Governor Hobson's letter to Lord Stanley, 15th December, **1841**, printed at p. **188**, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

¶ Ibid. 13th November, 1841, printed at p. 171, Parliamentary Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

\*\* Mr. Clark's Report of his visit to Port Nicholson, printed at p. **171** of Parliamentary Papers, 12th August, 1842, evinces the intention of destroying this treaty—denying the statements of Colonel Wakefield and his nephew, and substituting his own opinions as the right line of conduct. However, the Company's agent has been entirely corroborated by Dr. Dieffenbach's work, printed in England without communication with the former.

1841, and warned the Colonial minister of him.\* This treaty should have been respected, as was that made between Penn and the Red Indians of Pennsylvania. It is very easy to dissolve the magic power **which civilisation** had gained over savage life. But was this all ? Te-whereo-whereo passed from Mr. Clark to Rangiaita, in his island ; † and **from** this date and Mr. Clark's communication with Hiko, another island chief mentioned in his Report, have fresh demands been made on the Company and their settlers.

If **Hobson's** conduct was bad, his successor Shortland's conduct has been worse. He professed a wish to settle the claims of the natives ; but **the** local government has never given them the slightest aid. Clark and Spain held their courts at Wellington, but had come to no decision in July 1843. The natives were allowed to attack the houses and fences of the Company's settlers with **impunity.** ‡ Delay was the game played by Mr. Clark, encouraged by the local authorities. **Te-whereo-whereo** was paid for one slaughter, and why should not **Rangiaita** be paid for another ? It was for this he made the incursion to Cloudy Bay and murdered our countrymen. Mr. Hatfield may make what excuse he pleases for the natives, and the **police** magistrate, Mr. **M'Donough**, may **officially** report it as true, but not with the same impunity as he suffered the natives to attack the houses of the **settlers**—he has been obliged to retract **it.** ||

The conduct of the unfortunate Mr. Thompson, of Nelson, might have been rash, but he was doing his duty when Rangiaita was armed with forty men with fire-arms, and forty with tomahawks. Had **M'Donough** done his duty when without arms, or armed followers, at Porirua, Rangiaita would have been taught a lesson which would have prevented his excursion to Cloudy Bay ; but there are incidental circumstances, the real cause of the misfortune, and all which has or may follow **is**—

• See Mr. **Somes's** letter to Mr. **V. Smith**, at p. 143 of Parliamentary Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

† For this fact the reader is requested to consult the able and benevolent Report of **Mr. Halswell** to the New Zealand Company, printed in No. 61 of the New Zealand Journal. This is one of the most important papers on record connected with New Zealand.

‡ See a series of letters from the Company's agent to the Secretary of the Company, printed at p. 341 of the New Zealand Journal, January 6, 1844.

|| See Mr. **M'Donough's** letter to Colonel **Wakefield**, printed at p. 341 of No. 105 of the New Zealand Journal of January 6, 1844.

1. The seat of government being as distant as if it had been at Sydney.
2. The lay-agent and correspondent of the London Church Missionary Society being appointed the Protector of the Aborigines.
3. Payment being awarded to the northern barbarian **Te-whereo-hero**.
4. To breaking the treaty between the natives and the Company, of September 1839.
5. To the natives ever since being allowed to attack the settlers with impunity, and, in addition to all-delay, delay, delay !-July 1843, nothing settled.

Should any friend of the Colonial minister see this article, we **recommend his** reading the following papers :—

1. Mr. Somes's letter to Mr. Vernon **Smith**, printed at page **141** of Parliamentary Papers, **11th** of May, **1841**.
2. An account of the treaty between the Company and the natives, page **143**, *ibid*.
3. Clark's Report for breaking it, page **171**, Parliamentary Papers, 12th August, **1842**.
4. Mr. Halswell's Report, printed in No. 61, New Zealand Journal.
5. Dieffenbach, vol. i. page 94, as to the peace and content of the natives and settlers until the epoch of Hobson's visit.
6. The magistrates' address to *Governor* Hobson, Parliamentary Papers, page **108**, 12th August, **1842**.
7. The correspondence between Col. Wakefield and Mr. **M'Donough**, inserted at page **341** of the New Zealand Journal, No. 105, for January 6th, 1844.
8. Shortland's proclamation from "*the Southern Cross*," printed at Auckland, and inserted in the New Zealand Journal, No. 104, for December **23**, **1843**, at page 326.

And then he will perhaps think that four years have passed, during which these brave settlers were receiving blows **from** the local **government** very similar to those given by **the** hammer to the anvil, and that at last a part of it has been broken off **in** the horrible slaughter of our valuable countrymen in **Cloudy Bay**.

One word as to Auckland. If the government chooses to plant **a** colony there, the settlers at Cook's Straits have not one word to say against it, any more than of Sydney; but a government is due to the settlements there, for the necessity of which reference should be made to the petitions to both Houses of Parliament, printed at page 340 of the New Zealand Journal, No, **105**, for January **6th**, **1844**.

The death of **Governor** Hobson was known early in March 1843 in

London. Capt. Fitz Roy did not sail until June ; the delay was most mischievous—a Governor should have been **despatched** within a week, And then, instead of being sent out in a Queen's ship direct to his government, he went in a merchantman, stopped at Bahia, and reached the Cape of Good Hope in 101 days, and did not sail **from** that place until the middle of October. Meant to go to Sydney—the fatal event which has occurred might lead him to Cook's Straits ; but if he went to Auckland first, there was no probability of his being at Wellington before the middle of January. What is all this delay? Had he gone as soon as Hobson's death was known in England, in a Queen's ship, he would have been **in** New Zealand by Midsummer. We are truly concerned at this. Governor Fitz Roy is a gentleman of talent, energy, science, and of considerable reputation—he has something to lose as **well** as to gain. But there is a drawback : we have read with great attention his evidence before the committee of the Lords in 1838 ; **if** he has carried with him an intention to act upon the opinions he then delivered on oath, the colony must come to nothing. Let him remain at Auckland and govern with the missionaries—he is as far off Cook's Straits as if he were at Sydney—but for Cook's Straits there must be a distinct and separate government. We are not grumblers, finding **fault** with constituted authorities ; just the contrary, we are asking for them ; but they must be placed a little nearer the people than either Sydney **or** Auckland.

Much has been said of the clerk-craft of the Colonial Office. Lord Stanley's own high miud prevents his detecting its cunning ; and we are satisfied that papers are laid before him for signature, of the import **of** which he is iguorant. Two instances shall be given.

The want of a lighthouse at Wellington was notorious—loudly called for by most who had been there, The New Zealand Company officially wrote to the minister, offering to pay the expense which might be incurred, on the condition of receiving interest on the outlay from the port duties.\*

Lord Stanley answers, that he must consult Governor Hobson at the antipodes. In the mean time wrecks occurred, and many lives were lost Clerk-craft may have gained its point by delay, but we envy not the feelings of the minister who allowed it. Again, Lord Stanley directs that neither Colonel Wakefield nor any of the Company's agents shall

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• See Mr. Somes's application and Mr. Hope's reply a p. 31, **Parliamentary Papers**, 12th of August, 1842. Governor Hobson himself reports the **necessity** of a lighthouse, p. 133, *ibid*.

be members of council. The page of English history is not stained by any such order from a home secretary of state against Penn and his companions. The consequence is, that persons ignorant and unfitted have made ordinances most baneful to the good of the colony. Upon this subject we beg to call the attention of the Colonial minister to a most able paper in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 31st of May, 1843, No. 250, being the observations of a most acute and able man, made about six weeks after landing at Wellington.

**Much** has been said as to the "rights" of the aborigines. Twist and turn it how you will, and it all comes to one point. Act justly to all mankind—and in this we will not allow that we are second to any living; but where land is occupied by savage barbarians, we believe that the introduction of physical **civilisation** is the very best **right** which can be **exercised** towards them, and we cannot forget the fable of the horse when attacked by the lunge of the tiger, and overtaken by the heels and butted with the horns of the stag: he called to man for assistance; it was then **the** curb and the saddle were applied, and he exchanged his wild habits for the obedience of the menage. And we believe that when the tribes at Port Nicholson are attacked by Te-where-where on one side, and **Rangiaita** on the other, the Europeans settled amongst them are not acting the part of Jonathan Wild and Dick **Turpin**,\* in obliging them to lay down the tomahawk and the **spear**, and adopt the curb of civil law.

As to the missionaries—**there** are many good men amongst them, Missionary interference in the interior of the Colonial Office should be swept out with the same force as the filth was washed out of the **Augean** stable. The interference of the Wesleyan missionaries, **distributing** gunpowder among these savage people,? and furnishing them with letters to demand of the settlers more "retu," or payment, should not be matter of reprobation, **but punishment by banishment**. We **will**, however, close this article by adopting, as regards missionaries, the sentiments of the Times newspaper, as expressed in its leader of the 15th of April, 1843 :—"It is impossible to sustain for one moment a claim "to a sort of **theocratical** monopoly, which originates in nothing but the "exertions of private missionary **societies**; **still less can it be con-** "tended, that missions in *partibus infidelium* establish **any ground** "whatever for the political **domination of the country to which such** "missions belong. It is the glory of the missionary, that he plants

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\* See the observation of the Times of the 36th of December, 1843.

† See Colonial Gazette, p. 9, for January 6, 1841.