

turned out of the palace, and all the guards on duty there removed, in order to make place for others of his own choice. He did not formally exclude any Sirdar from the durbar, well assured that those only who were disposed to succumb to him would make their appearance. He, however, obtained the reluctant permission of the **Bhaï** to arrest all the Khasjïe's creatures and expel them **from** the country, and send the usurper himself, whenever he pleased, to the British authorities. In the **first** place, however, the principal prisoners made in consequence of this were Cheenen Roi and Cheemny Bhoop, his son, **with two** favorite slave girls of the **Bhaï**, who were removed to Jacob's camp. . It was found impossible, however, to apprehend Sekunder, who remained at large, secretly endeavoring to excite the jinsee to another revolt.

And now it is to be remarked, that the ^{troops} of the Maharaj campoo, who had **so far** served the design of Sitoolia, began to show symptoms of insubordination. In the first place they evinced a strong repugnance to allow the Khasjïe to be given up, saying it would be a disgrace to the Mahratta nation, and an acknowledgment **of** dependence. The truth was, they feared that if the influence of the Company was established at Gwalior they would be disbanded, a consummation that they most devoutly deprecated : meanwhile the deliberations of the durbar were every day continued in the **Bara** or palace. The giving up of the Khasjïe was continually the subject of discussion; and when we consider the relation he stood in to the Regent, who sat with the young adopted prince upon the guddee, it will easily be conceived, that though for a time compelled to acquiesce in his imprisonment, she **watched** every opportunity to throw in a suggestion unfavorable to his being given up to the British. In this she was aided by Jacob, who was secretly inclined to the party of **Khasjiewalla**, probably **influenced** by the temper of the troops. This Sirdar took every occasion to impress upon the minds of his colleagues, that if they gave up the Khasjïe it would be tantamount to a **resignation** of their rights as an **in-**dependent nation. He did not, however, **dare** to advise his liberation, but recommended that he should be sent to the Fort of Nurwur. **For** some time his advice (which was quietly given, though **all were** conscious that it was backed by the **great** majority of the troops) was greeted with applause and followed. **Sitoolia**, it is true, made an attempt to send the **pri-**soner, to **Agra** ; but he had **scarcely** left the Lushkur before he was brought back, In his stead an embassy was deputed, with Ram **Rao** at its head, to endeavor to obtain the Governor's assent to the Dada's being retained prisoner in the country. This embassy was received by the British, but could **not** persuade them to accept its terms ; Lord Ellenborough, who **was** now at **Agra**, still insisting on his **original** demand.

On the morning of the 4th of **December** the usual durbar was held at the **Bara**, by the Bhd **Sahib**. The Maharaja, Bapoo Sitoolia, Moonshee Bulwunt Rao, Ghorepurra, father of the Bhd, and other Sirdars were present. Letters were received from the deputies at Agra, Ram Rao Phalkea, and Sumbahji, respecting the assembly of the Army of Exercise, and its probable destination for Gwalior. Orders were consequently given for a restoration **of discipline** in the Lushkur, and letters were written to all the troops, commanding them to get in

readiness for war. At the same time much uneasiness was manifested, and all men seemed to **forbode** that evil days were coming. The fact was, that though the parties that distracted the state were still, and Sitoolia seemed for a time to bear sway, this was far from being the case. *They* were not extinct, and *he* could only maintain the appearance of power, by forbearing to exert it.

On the 9th a letter was received from the British authorities at Agra, and a durbar was summoned to hear it read. Its contents were to the effect, that the British Government had demanded the delivery of the Dada Khasjje ; that the **Bhāi** had written to say she could not comply, for this man was in the hands of the troops ; that if this were the case she was requested to retire from Gwalior, where she could not exert her authority, and the British would know how to reduce the rebels to order, and take the **Khasjiewalla** for themselves. The reading of this communication caused great excitement in the durbar ; and the Bhd retired **apart** to consult with Sitoolia, but no determination **was** come to. She, of course, urged that the Khasjje should not be given up ; whilst the Sirdar endeavored to open her eyes to the consequences of resisting the British.

On the **10th**, a grand durbar was **held**, at which no less than a hundred Sirdars **were** present. Two opinions divided the assembly. One party urged the recall of the **Mama** Sahib, and complete **compliance** with the wishes of the British Government, and the other was for war. Those who advised the latter course urged the necessity of sending **forward an** army to the Chumbul to combat the invading force on the frontier ; but no determination was come to. Subsequent deliberations led to a more satisfactory result, though it at length got abroad among the troops that **it was** determined to deliver up the Rhasjje, upon which they turned out at once, and surrounded his place of confinement. Great confusion prevailed for several **days**. The agents of the **Bhāi** dispersed themselves among the soldiers, and excited them to resist Sitoolia; but the news of the advance of the British cooled their ardor.

On the **15th**, an **urreeta**, or official note, was again received from the Governor-General, and **after** a stormy debate in the durbar, **in** which taunts and recriminations were plentifully exchanged among the Sirdars, it **was** resolved to give up the Dada Khasjiewalla, who **was** soon, accordingly, under a strong guard, on his way to Dholepore, which he reached on the **17th**, and where he was delivered over to **Sir** Richmond Shakespeare, who forthwith sent him under an escort of light cavalry to Agra.

In this **circumstance**, a striking illustration is **afforded** of the very extraordinary, and anarchical state of government prevailing in Gwalior. The Maharaja, an infant, was of course without any influence ; but it was to be expected that the Bha'i, the **recognised Regent**, should exercise some authority ; whatever influence, however, she did exert was underhand, and though she nominally was the fountain of power, and the Sirdars preferred the complaints they had to make against each other to her, yet, in fact, he who was known to command the greatest number of most **obedient** troops, in general carried the day. The Bhai could not dispose of the military force of her kingdom,

without the consent of the commanders of each particular brigade ; and the commanders, in the irregular discussions in the durbar, frequently used such arguments as the following :—“ You, Sekunder, say that the Khasjje must not be given up. Very well ! March, then, with your troops to the Chumbul, and show that you are willing to bear the first brunt of the **conflict** which must arise.” But the chief thus addressed declined to take such a step, and his proposal, therefore, was **allowed** to have no weight.

The light in which all these events were regarded by the British Government may be easily conceived, Lord Ellenborough, who now saw that it was necessary to make some definitive settlement of Gwalior, was not satisfied with the tardy surrender of the Khasjje. He accordingly sent a proclamation before him, announcing that he intended to proceed in person to Gwalior to arrange matters. He required also, it is said, the surrender of the jinsee, and the complete **remodelling** of the army, together with indemnification for the expenses attendant on the assembling of the Army of **Exercise**, and a cession of territory sufficient to pay the subsidiary force he desired to establish in the country.

It seems to have been the general impression, produced by the surrender of the Khasjje, that the durbar had now become resolved on peaceful measures. But changes soon took place. Bapoo Sitoolia found that his authority was rapidly giving way, and the **Bhāi** continued exciting the troops against him. Sekunder regained his influence at court; Jacob continued secretly to urge hostilities; and a warlike tone **pervaded** the deliberations of the durbar. Colonel Sleeman, the Governor General's Agent, arrived at Gwalior on the **21st**, to arrange an interview between the Maharaja and the Governor General at Dholepore. Everything seemed to be satisfactorily settled at the moolquat, or conference, which **ensued** in the dried bed of a stream ; and Colonel Sleeman, with Sitoolia, was expected to leave **immediately** preceding the Maharaja. But the **Bhāi's** machinations **with** the troops were now ripe, and instead of a friendly interview with the Governor General, every one prepared for war. The Sipahis had been at length persuaded that it was the object of the British totally to disperse them. Even, Sitoolia, who had advanced some way **towards** the Chumbul, began to entertain doubts, and preparation was made to resist the advance of the British army. Troops were sent out to meet the **enemy**. Jeswunt Bhow arrived to take the command of the **jinsee**, and sent **expresses** to the Bundela and Pindarie chiefs, to assemble and hold themselves in readiness ; and though the Sipahis ‘of the Maharaj **campoo** entertained a dislike to this new comer, and even threatened again to batter the jinsee, all parties were pretty unanimous in determining on war. It was resolved to raise the whole country against the invaders, and a plan was formed for **pouring** out on all sides predatory hordes of horse and foot, to annoy and **distract** the attention of the British. The most extravagant expectations were indulged in. It was believed that the native troops of the British would fraternize with the Sipahis, and hopes were entertained of the total subversion of the Anglo-Indian Empire ! .

At midnight of the 25th a grand durbar was held at the palace, which resolved itself into a council of **war**. A proclamation against

the British was issued and circulated. All the imprisoned partisans of the Khasjje were set at liberty; and the **Bhāi** was heard loudly to express her regret at having allowed him to be sent away. She threatened vengeance against those who had so ill advised her ; confined the family of her own envoy, **Ram Rao**, who had been one of the principal opponents of the **Khsjje**, and confiscated his property. Meanwhile, Sekunder and his mother were hourly consulted, Baptiste's advice craved, and honors lavished upon Jacob; detachments of troops of all arms set out every now and then towards **Hingonah**, to take up a position on the British line of approach. During all this, Sitoolia remained absent, sending orders to his officers to obey the **Bhāi**, but refusing to return, well knowing, **that** now the tide had swelled in favor of the *débris* of the **Khasjee's** party, he would be severely called to account. He **was** willing to fight against the British, when troops and ammunition were sent him, but he would not trust **himself in** the Lushkur. The messages he received showed the utter imprudence of the **Bhāi** : she seemed to be occupied with only two ideas-vengeance against those who had deprived her of the Khasjje, and a desire to obtain **his** liberation. Utterly ignorant of the force of the English, she sent orders to advance on **Agra** and Muttra, and release him at all hazards; and, utterly unable to disguise her own feelings, actually commanded Sitoolia, who knew that she was plotting against his own life, to take the head of **Ram Rao, who was** the Envoy to the British Government, for the very crime in which he himself **had been** most deeply implicated. The Sirdar, however, paid little attention to her, receiving the troops that were **sent** him, **and** raising batteries just when and where he pleased. His camp on the **26th** was on the south of the **Absin Nulla** ; but on the **28th** he crossed the stream, and took up his position near **Chunda**. On this day it was determined, in durbar, to send six more regiments **to** him, under the sons of Colonel Jacob ; but this officer himself was now in disgrace, the **Bhāi** suspecting him of designing to **go over to the British**.

Before describing the operations of the two British armies which were now advancing on **Gwalior**, one **from Bundelkund** and the other from **Agra**, we shall notice the events which took place in Gwalior on the **29th**, the day which beheld two of the most signal victories ever **recorded** in the annals of India. It will easily be supposed that the **Regent** was **full of anxiety** to hear the result of the battle which was to be fought that day so near **her** capital. She declared aloud her intention, should **her** arms be successful, to feed one hundred thousand Brahmins, and directed that arrangements should be **made** for supplying food to a **thousand** in the camp, as long as the war lasted : this was done with a view to bring down blessings on her cause. Early in the morning a messenger **from** Bapoo Sitoolia arrived with the intelligence, that all that **General's** arrangements had been made in strict accordance with the suggestions of Colonel Baptiste, who was on the field, and that the action had commenced at eight o'clock. A second letter soon **afterwards** announced that **the** troops of the **Maharaja** were driving back the enemy. Great joy was now expressed in the durbar, which was increased by the next message. The **Bhāi** became intoxicated with delight, laughed **and** chatted with the **Sirdars** that yet remained about her,

and talked of taking **Agra**, **Muttra**, and **Ajmeer**, and finally driving the British to Calcutta. Equally **encouraging** accounts were received **from Punnar**, where another battle was raging, though a few **cannon** and some reinforcements were required in this quarter. These **were sent**, though they never reached their destination. But the next letter from Bapoo Sitoolia was by no means so favorable. It reported, indeed, the **partial** defeat of his forces, the cowardly conduct of the sons of Colonel **Jacob**, who ran away before encountering an enemy, and the desertion of the **Pagah** and Sillardar horse. Upon this, the **Bhai**, overcome with despair, summoned **Oodaji** to the **darbar**, and reviled him for the conduct of his troops. **He** seized his spear, and hastened with three thousand horse to endeavor to retrieve the day. Two hundred cart-loads of ammunition were sent off to the camp; but they encountered the **débris** of the flying army, which were soon **perceived** hastening over the country to Gwalior. The **Bhai** ordered the gates to be shut against the fugitives, and prepared to leave for Dhenla, with the Maharaja and an escort, in the morning. The whole Lushkur was in confusion. All the bankers and rich men made preparations for flight, with their families and property, fearing they would have to undergo the horrors of a storm.

A brief sketch of the operations of the British forces which led to this **result**, will be all that we **shall be** enabled to give. The two armies, on the **29th**, marched on **from Hingonah**, twenty miles north-west of **Gwalior**; the other **from** a point sixteen or seventeen miles to the south-east. The latter was under the orders of General Grey; the former was the Army of Exercise, commanded by Sir Hugh **Gough**, and accompanied by the Governor-General. With this force de siege train ought to have been; but, on the surrender of the **Khasjiewalla**, peace **had been** so confidently anticipated, that this important adjunct to the service was sent back.

On the **25th**, the army, consisting of about 14,000 men, arrived at Hingonah, on the bank of the Koharree **Nulla**, within the territories of **Sindiah**, whereupon a proclamation was **issued**, calling upon the **Maharane** to come to terms.

On the **27th**, Colonel **Sleeman** returned from his **fruitless** mission, and it became evident that recourse must be had to war. At this time the relative position of the two parties was as follows :-At the distance of eight miles **from** the Koharee **Nulla**, and running parallel to it **from** east to west, was the **Absin Nulla**. On the **north-bank** of the latter river, near Chunda, the enemy were posted; whilst the British occupied the same bank of **the** former. The country between was hilly, and contained several villages. The principal of these was Maharajpore, occupying the most commanding position in the **centre** of the little Mesopotamia.

The plan of operations determined **upon** on the **28th**, **supposed** the enemy to be still at Chunda; but they **advanced** their left, in **the** night, to Maharajpore, which they **fortified** with batteries-so that this point alone was offered to our attack; their right still resting on Chunda, more than two miles south-east of it. By this means, the troops which advanced upon Maharajpore had the enemy opposed to them in the shape of a column instead of in a line; But it was not until the various brigades were in motion, to pursue the **original** plan of attack, that the

alteration in the position of the enemy was discovered, and the gun fired which frightened Lady Gough, and has made **so great** a noise ever since. The Commander-in-Chief, however, on **finding** the enemy so much nearer than he expected, did not pause, but ordered 'General Valiant, with the centre column, to advance, and take the village of Maharajpore in flank; whilst Major-General Dennis, with the left, moved up in front. The right column, which consisted of **horse-artillery** and cavalry, under Sir Joseph Thackwel, supported General Valiant. We shall not enter into the details of the battle; suffice it to say that our troops drove the enemy (who resisted manfully, and stood to their batteries as long as they could), at the point of the bayonet, out of Maharajpore, and chased them from battery to battery, along a succession of little hills to Chunda, where the final rout and dispersion took place. They left between two and three thousand dead on the field, whilst our own killed and wounded were considerable.

Meanwhile, the force of about 7,000 men, under General Grey, came into action, on the other side of Gwalior, with another division of the enemy. On the 28th **they** were in front of the Antery Pass, at **Burkee Suræ**, but finding this strongly occupied by Sekunder and his warlike mother, they made a *détour*, and marched sixteen miles to **Punnjar**, which brought them to the west instead of the south of Gwalior, which now lay perfectly open. But **Secunder**, rapidly shifting his position, brought his guns to bear on the British line of march, and succeeded in opposing twelve thousand men to General Grey on the plain of Rypore, where a hand-to-hand combat ensued, which terminated in the total defeat of Sekunder, who received a ball in the groin, and the dispersion of his force.

When the Regent heard of these misfortunes, she moved on to Dhenla, where, next day, Colonel Sleeman came and had an interview with her. She had now grown completely submissive, and sent orders to all her **troops** to be quiet. The Governor-General remained on the field until January **3rd**, when the army marched in order of battle to Gwalior, where a junction was soon effected with General Grey. Now came the settlement of the question—a knotty point. The wisest course would certainly have been to have at once taken possession of the **Mahratta** territories; but this, it seems, did not meet **the Governor-General's** views. He has accordingly allowed the **Bhāi** to 'remain Regent until **the** majority of the Maharaja; and has created Minister Ram Rao Phalkea, her former envoy, and against whom she entertained such **obliging** intentions previous to the battle. The other Sirdars, friends **and** enemies of the imprisoned Khasjīe, retain their nominal influence, and seem inclined to forget their ancient differences. But the most important part of the arrangement is the establishment of a subsidiary force, to be officered by Englishmen, in which ten thousand of the old army are to be retained; the others, after receiving three months' pay, are to be disarmed, and sent back to their homes. In this manner the influence of that focus of military insubordination, the Lushkur, will be destroyed. What further arrangements are contemplated, the next mail will inform us. Gwalior is at present garrisoned by the old **Seepree** contingent, under Brigadier Stubbs.

STATE OF **AFFAIRS** IN NEW ZEALAND.

WHEN the article' under this head was forwarded for insertion in the February number, it **was** believed that all the inform&ion which **could** be **given** had been **received** in Colonel Wakefield's **despatches** to the New Zealand **Company**, dated 28th of June, 1843.* This, **however, has**, by no means, **prvded to** be the case, for, by the arrival of the "**Nelson,**" from Wellington, we have received, in addition to the *Wellington Gazette* to the 20th of September, a "supplement" of the 2nd of September, exclusively devoted to an account of the late melancholy affair in Cloudy Bay. Public **meetings, attended** by all the settlers, had been held at both Wellington and Nelson ; memorials to Government at home were **signed** almost universally, setting forth the destitute position in which 10,000 **British** settlers had been abandoned by the distant local Government at Auc-land ; a Committee of Public Safety had been appointed at **Wellington—**669 **volunteers** had been enrolled there ; a 'volunteer **corps, also,** had been formed at Nelson ; **two** forts were 'quickly raised: at **Wellington ;** and thus were. **the white men** protecting themselves, but **not** against 'their **native neighbors,** for at both places they lived 'on the' best of terms with **the** aborigines. This "supplement" ought to **be reprinted** in England, and distributed far and wide : it will interest **thousands,** besides the relatives and connections of the 10,000 settlers in' Cook's Straits. It contains the depositions of all the **survivors** ; it **proves that** it was the premeditated design of the 'island natives to make an incur:sion to **the** southern island ; that so far from its being a mere collision between the armed settlers at. Nelson and the natives, the **fight** 'did not begin by an **accidental** shot from one of the Europeans ; but, if confidence. is to 'be **placed** in the **deposition** of Joseph' Morgan, **the** laborer, who la& left the 'unfortunate **unarmed** gentlemen-& **inhumanly** butchered after having surrendcrrd **themselves—it** was a native, who **had stolen** a coat a few days' before, who meant to have shot him, but killed Tyrrell, -who was **standing** close **to** him ; and even a woman being shot at all is, perhaps, a tale invented by some of the natives as an excuse, as no such circumstance is named in any of the depositions

* This despatch will be found at p. 331, of the fourth volume of the *New Zealand Journal*, whence it wns copied into the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and nearly all the provincial newspapers.

taken by the magistrates **at** Nelson. This "supplement" contains the Proclamation of the Acting Governor Shortland on the occasion; the proclamation of the Police Magistrate, Mr. Donough, which he was obliged to contradict, in consequence of a letter from Colonel Wakefield; a proclamation from Mr. George Clark, the agent of the Church of England Missionary Society, and the official protector of the aborigines. It contains, also, the petition to the Queen, signed by all the **inhabitants** of Wellington; the petition to Parliament, and the memorial of **the** settlers at Nelson. We are sure that Lord Stanley is not the man **to** permit these important documents to be shelved in the office **in** Downing-street. The settlers—the Anglo New Zealand public, **the** Company, and the proprietors of their stock, are greatly indebted, both to him and Lord John Russell, for the Blue Books of the 1 **th** of May, 1841, and the 12th of August, 1842. It is a line of conduct of which we cannot speak too highly. Such publications keep their subordinates, at home and abroad, in good order. We trust that we shall soon have another of these Blue Books, bringing New Zealand **affairs** up to **the** present time—not that its **importance** can be compared, for a moment, with that of the noble Lord taking the most active steps to disencumber the settlers from the incubus which, in so extraordinary manner, **has** fastened itself on their backs.

There **are** four seats of distinct government in the Pacific **Ocean**—South Australia, Sydney, Hobart Town, and Aucland; they are all equally distant of communication from the settlements in Cook's Straits. There is the authority of **Dr.** Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, that "**when** **at** Aucland, the communication between **him** and **his** clergy in Cook's Straits is not so easy as that of the Bishop of Australia at Sydney.?" Of the four, Hobart **Town** is the easiest of access to Cook's Straits; but Aucland requires so many winds to come round, that it has nothing to do with the Straits. This is set forth strongly in the beginning of the "supplement," in a letter from Mr. Fox to Lord Stanley, which letter **was** approved previous to its being printed when submitted on 'the 21st of August, 1843, to the Committee of Public Safety, named at a meeting of the entire inhabitants of **Wellington**.

There is no objection to Aucland being **colonised**, and having its seat of government there, but there let it be distinct **from** 'Cook's Straits. In like manner, a government 'established at Wellington has nothing to do with Aucland. They, as far from each other as South Australia

* See p. 6 of Dr. Selwyn's "Letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

and Sydney, it will take 100 years, in all probability, to make an overland communication ; and if Captain Fitzroy is gone to establish his government at Wellington, it will be doing a great injury to Aucland : but if he is gone to Aucland, after all that has occurred, and **all** the opinions which have been given, it is like throwing good money after bad. **It** is something like Dickens's Yorkshire schoolmistress obliging the children to take physic--not because they wanted it, but because it had been bought, was in the house, and must not be wasted. Thus much is said **from** a fear that Captain Fitzroy may be gone to Aucland, and that fear arises from Lord Stanley's letter to the late Governor Hobson, of the 24th of June, 1842.* Now, my lord, may we venture to take the liberty of addressing ourselves to you personally for a moment, and recall to you some of your own expressions. It is not very long since, in the year 1835, when you had severed yourself from **Lord** Melbourne's Administration, that you told your constituents you were an unflinching Reformer. If, then, Governor **Hobson**, having, for reasons which were detailed in the New Zealand article in the February number, fixed upon a wrong spot for the seat of government, and forced the necessity of **making** two governments instead of one, you are asked, for the sake of 10,000 settlers, to practise this reform, and sever the government of the settlements of Aucland and Cook's Straits. At the last general election you told your constituents you despised the patronage of office.+ We believe you; hut, for once, practise it, and appoint a governor to whichever of the settlements you **have** not directed Captain Fitzroy to go. And, lately, my lord, you have manfully asserted, that there have been moments in the House of Commons when you have felt an asperity of temper which has led **you** to use expressions which you have afterwards regretted. Now, may not this have happened in writing, and that you wrote, without sufficient examination, when you said to Governor Hobson, on the 24th of June, 1842-

“ In **reference** to your selection of Aucland in preference to Port Nicholson, as the site of the future capital of New Zealand, I am happy to acknowledge that the grounds on which you proceeded, appear to me satisfactory;” (House of Commons' Papers, p. 163, of 12th August, 1842.)

First.-This dreadful massacre must have proved to you the error which you made.

* Printed at p. 162 of Parl. Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

† Never did a Minister fulfil a promise **more** completely than Lord Stanley, in the appointment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the Government of Canada, and of Mr. Chapman to the Chief Judgeship at Wellington,

Second.-Dr. Selwyn's opinion, we are sure, must have **clue weight** with you.

Third,-Dr. Selwyn and his church being so distant from Cook's Straits is a great evil ; he himself states that he is not so easy of **com-** munication as if he were at Sydney. Now a New Zealand Church Society was formed, consisting of the following members,

Lord Devon , Chairman	S. Hawtrey	J. Geo. Ward
Lord Ashley	J. Geo. Brett	George Chandler
Lord Courteney	Wm. Selwyn	A. M. Campbell
Lord Sandon	G. H. Bowers	John Abel Smith
3. R. Gower	Geo. Hamilton	Stephen R. Glynne
W. H. Hall	Wm. Harness	Francis Baring

The object of this Society was "the establishment of an episcopal Church at *Wellington*," and Lord Devon, Lord **Sandon** and Lord Ashley presented a **memorial** to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 29th of June, 1840, praying his Grace's patronage.* The New Zealand Company advanced large sums of money for this purpose,+ notwithstanding which, the Bishop and the metropolitan church is at **Auckland**, as far off the Company's settlements, as if they were at Sydney. The Company's object, no doubt, was the benefit which their settlers would derive from the residence of the Bishop amongst them, Dr. Selwyn is a man who has attracted the affections of both races, and all classes. The correspondence between him and the lamented Captain Arthur **Wakefield**‡ proves how useful he would have been as a resident in the Company's settlements ; and we understand that he has written since this murderous affray, lamenting that he had not been on the spot, thinking that he might have prevented it,

Again, the Bishop and the Chief Justice Martin **are** trustees for the Native Reserves-a trust not to be exercised, with any effect, at a **distance**.

Fourth.—The distant capital prevents the most useful and best-informed persons from being members of the Council **which** makes the local **ord-** nances. To this we have already called the Colonial Minister's attention, in an article printed in the New *Zealand Gazette* of the **31st** of May,

* **This** memorial is printed at p. 115 of House of Commons' Report of the 3rd of August, 1840.

† See the **correspondence** between Mr. **Somes**, the Bishop of New Zealand, and Lord Stanley, at p. 62 to GS, in Parl. Papers, 12th of August, 1842.

‡ This friendly and useful **correspondence** as to forming schools, building churches, &c., between Dr. Selwyn and Captain Arthur Wakefield, will be found from p. 85 to 87, in vol. 4 of the *New Zealand Journal*.