

THE NEW ZEALAND ADVERTISER,

AND
Bay of Islands Gazette.

Wm. Hooken.

No. 71.]

KORORARIKA, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1840

[Vol. I.]

THE GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Russell,
New Zealand, 15th July, 1840.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, that the Islands of New Zealand being now included within the Territory of New South Wales, a Copy of the Letters Patent under the Privy Seal of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, dated the 18th day of January, in the sixth year of his Reign, erecting all the Territories and Islands comprised within or dependent upon New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Western Australia into a Bishop's See or Diocese, styled the Bishoprick of Australia, has been in conformity with the decision of the Executive Council of New South Wales, as approved by His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Governor and Captain-General of that Colony, transmitted to this Government; and that the full power and authority of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the said Diocese is extended to these Islands. And the said Copy of the said Letters Patent has accordingly been duly Registered and lodged in the Archives of this Colony.

By His Excellency's Command,
(For the Colonial Secretary.)
JAS. STUART FREEMAN.

In the Supreme Court of New }
South Wales. }

ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **DAVID SALMON**, of
Aotearoa, deceased.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late **CAPTAIN SALMON**, residing in New Zealand, are hereby required to come before me in fourteen days and prove the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same to me within the same period.

Dated at Victoria, Bay of Islands,
New Zealand, this 8th day of
July, 1840.

GEO. COOPER, J. P.,
*Receiver of Interest to Estates
for New Zealand.*

In the Supreme Court of New }
South Wales. }

ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **WILLIAM JOHNSTONE**
SMALL, late of Sydney.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late **WILLIAM JOHNSTONE SMALL**, residing in New Zealand, are hereby required to come before me in fourteen days and prove the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same to me within the same period.

Dated at Victoria, Bay of Islands,
New Zealand, this 8th day of
July, 1840.

GEO. COOPER, J. P.,
*Receiver of Interest to Estates
for New Zealand.*

In the Supreme Court of New }
South Wales. }

ECCLIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of **GEORGE PEAR**, late
Master of the schooner FRIZZY.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late **GEO. PEAR**, residing in New Zealand, are hereby re-

quired to come before me in fourteen days and prove the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the same to me within the same period.

Dated at Victoria, Bay of Islands,
New Zealand, this 8th day of
July, 1840.

GEO. COOPER, J. P.,
*Receiver of Interest to Estates
for New Zealand.*

Sales by Auction.

IMPORTANT LAND SALE AT THE

VICTORIA HOTEL.

On Tuesday next, the 21st inst ant,
at 11 o'clock precisely,

by Messrs. **Spicer & Carvell.**

MESSERS. S. & W. have much pleasure in announcing, that they have been honored with instructions to offer for public competition, on **TUESDAY** next, the following very valuable Properties, viz:—

Twelve very fine Allotments containing about one acre each, situated between Tapika and Waihihi, within a few minutes' walk of Kororarika.

The situation is delightful, and will be found admirably adapted for private Dwelling Houses, gardens, &c.

A plot of Land within fifteen minutes' walk of Kororarika, containing 4 acres, with a House and well stocked garden, and having a water frontage of 200 feet.

Two plots adjoining the above, one 11 the other 4 acres.

Several Allotments beautifully situated on the rising ground at the back of the **VICTORIA HOTEL**, admirably adapted for Dwelling Houses, the situation being dry and healthy, and commanding a fine view of the Harbour and shipping.

Several excellent building Allotments in the Township of Kororarika, adapted for stores or places of business, being situated in the most central part of the Town, and having street frontages varying from 54 to 120 feet.

A very valuable Property situate within a trifling distance of Kororarika, consisting of about 200 acres of Land, with an excellent House and store, having a good water frontage, and possessing every facility for carrying on an extensive business with the shipping in Harbour.

The above is at present Let to a respectable Tenant for £100 per annum. Terms made known at time of sale.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By **W. WILSON,**

On the Premises at the Pa, on **FRIDAY**, the 21th July, at 12 o'clock,

THAT well-known House and Premises, the **WHEELER'S ARMS**, now in full trade, well adapted either for the public use or a private residence. The House contains 4 Rooms; there is a carpenter's shop and other out-buildings; also an excellent yard.

AFTER WHICH,

Two Allotments of Ground.

Terms at sale.

A boat will leave Kororarika at ten o'clock on the day of sale for the convenience of intending purchasers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS.

W. WILSON,

Has been honored with instructions to bring to the hammer, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 22nd July, at 11 o'clock, **ON THE GROUND,** **FIVE** valuable ALLOTMENTS adjoining the Property of **JOHN SCOTT, Esq.**, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour and Shipping. Terms at Sale.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
By **W. WILSON,**

AT
THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

On **FRIDAY**, the 17th July, at 11 o'clock,

THE WHOLE OF THE

FURNITURE

CONSISTING OF

CHAIRS, sofas,
Dining and other tables
Sideboards
Chiffoniers
Lamps
Plate
Glass
A dinner service
Crockeryware
Kitchen utensils.

AFTER WHICH,

The whole of the choice assortment of
Wines, Ales, Porter, Spirits,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By **W. WILSON.**

On **THURSDAY**, 18th AUGUST,
At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock,

SEVERAL

ALLOTMENTS in the Township of **NEW BRISTOL**, on the Hokianga River. The Plan to be seen at Mr. W's Auction Rooms.

TITLE GUARANTEED.

Terms at time of sale.

N. B.—Applications for other Allotments situate in the above Township, to be made to **C. B. BREWER, Esq.** or to **W. WILSON.**

LOST, a netted Purse, containing an Order on Mr. **WILSON** for £5 and a Mission Bill for £5 16s, payment of which has been stopped. Any person returning the same to Mr. **WILSON**, Auctioneer, will be rewarded.
July 15.

WANTED, a pair of Brickmakers to whom constant employment will be given.—Apply to **W. WILSON**, Auctioneer.
July 15, 1840.

WANTED, a Servant Woman to make herself generally useful in a family. Apply before 9 o'clock in the morning to **W. WILSON**, Auctioneer.

WANTED—one pair of Sawyers and two Fencers to work within ten miles of the Bay of Islands.—Apply to **W. WILSON**.

AUCTIONEER

PRINTED, press, ink, accounts and miscellaneous books, pens, nibs, scales, ink stands, copy books, and other stationery, on sale at the Office of this Paper.

STONEY STORE,

KORORARIKA BEACH.

D. NATHAN,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of the Bay of Islands and its vicinity, that he has opened the above Store with a new and extensive stock of Merchandise, which he has just received, ex *Diana*, amongst which will be found

Ready-made Clothing

Consisting of—Gentlemen's frock and dress Coats, pilot cloth Coats, Jackets, and Trowsers, moleskin shooting coats, ditto trowsers, buckskin, Bath ribbed and flushing ditto, canvas ditto, drab and olive cloth great coats, pea and monkey jackets, silk, Valentin, buff and quilting waistcoats, gentlemen's white shirts with lawn fronts and linen collars, regatta shirts, stripe do., red and blue serge shirts, southwester's, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Manilla Hats,

200 pieces Print,

100 pair blankets, 100 pieces sheeting, 100 pieces shirting, 50 pieces unbleached cotton, 40 pieces glazed calico, diaper checks, bed tick, dimaree, fact, nett, edging, ball and reel cotton, thread, needles, mixed pins, hooks and eyes, shirt buttons, tapes,

TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

Pen and pocket knives, tea boards, percussion caps, shot belts, playing cards, foolscap paper, *SPIRITS*, consisting of superior

Jamaica Rum,

Strong proof, draught and case Gin, Wines in wood and bottle, bottled Ale and Porter, draught ditto; salad oil, mustard, pickles, tea, sugar, flour, butter, soap, pipes, Negrohead and Cavendish tobacco, lying pans, chisels, plane irons, thumb latches, hammers, 4 crates

CROCKERYWARE,

Consisting of—Cups and Saucers, Plates, Dishes, Tureens, Jugs, Wash-hand Basins and Ewers, and a

Variety of other Articles too numerous to mention.

D. N. Begg also to announce, that it is his intention to conduct the business of his Establishment upon principles that will meet with general approbation.

Having effected arrangements with Wholesale Houses of the first standing in Sydney and Hobart Town,

D. NATHAN,

Will be constantly receiving fresh supplies of GOODS in the various branches. In soliciting a share of public patronage, he begs to assure the Inhabitants, that the most scrupulous and unremitting attention will be paid to any commands with which he may be honoured.

WHALBONE, MAIZE,

And all kinds of Produce purchased FOR CASH.

Kororarika, July 13, 1840.

ACCOMMODATION

FOR respectable Persons may be obtained at the **RUSSELL FAMILY HOTEL**, Wai Kerri Pa.

15th July, 1840.

NOTICE—Tenders will be received for Fencing the Bural Ground at Kororarika, on or before the 25th inst. Extent say 72 by 42 yards.

Post 3 feet 5 x 5
Rails 9 do. 4 x 3
Battens 5 do. 3 x 1

To be submitted to **GEO. THOS CLAYTON & Co.**

Kororarika, 15th July, 1840.

For Coromandel Harbour, River Thames.

(To sail on Monday next.)
THE PACKET SHIP

DIANA, burthen 298 tons, Captain ROBERT MILNE.—Has superior cabin and steerage accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, to GILBERT MATR, Esq., Waiapu, or to

W. WILSON.

WANTED a respectable sober Man and his Wife as general Servants in a Gentleman's family; liberal wages will be given. Application to be made to **W. WILSON**, Auctioneer, Kororarika.

THE Undersigned are now Landing, and have for SALE, (by Wholesale) the principal part of the ship *Chelydra's* Cargo; also, Merchandise ex *Transfer* and *Diana*, viz: Black and green Tea, sugar, arrack, gin in cases and hhds., ale and porter in bottle, Port and sherry wines, in bottle, 1st and 2nd quality Flour, brown and fine biscuits, square fig Negrohead tobacco, sheet lead, 9, 10 and 11 quarter blankets, buckskins, cloths, gingham, drills, ducks, canvas, Valentin checks, hats, coarse and fine clothing, boots and shoes, glass, prints, oils, glassware, earthenware, iron pots, carpenter's tools, 1-4th motion and 1-5th motion beer or spirit engine, complete, in mahogany cases, nails, cutlery, butter, great coats, striped cotton shirts, oilcloths for flooring, fine oil cloth table covers, tin ware, metal ware, ivory handled knives and forks, 11 sets of 50 pieces, Lucifer matches, worsted and cotton stockings and socks, silk Baulmans, carpeting, muslin dresses, trifolium seeds, stocks, 3-bushel bags, cheese, hams, fine salt, ironmongery, canvas tents, lined.

Two four-roomed screw houses, 18 feet by 18 feet, made in England, boarding and every thing complete; Six four-roomed houses in frame, 20 feet by 24 feet, made in New South Wales, with shingles, glass, cedar doors, cedar window frames and sashes, locks, keys and hinges; six two-room houses in frame, 20 feet by 16 feet, made in New South Wales, with shingles, &c. same as above.

HENRY THOMPSON & Co.

FOR Freight or Charter, the splendid British-built Ship *Chelydra*, A 1,340-ton Register. This ship is only two year's old; has superior accommodations of Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to **DAVID SMALE**, Esq., Commander, or to

HENRY THOMPSON & Co.

JUST Received, and on sale at **WILSON'S Rooms**, a few Copies of the latest **WORK on NEW ZEALAND**.—Price 5s. July 15.

ON SALE,

BY the undersigned, on board the store ship *Tuscan*, off Russell, Tobacco, small fig Sherry, claret and Port wines, Fastons, vests, trowsers, Black silk and bandanna handkerchiefs, Combs, cards, pens, Hats, shirts, &c., &c.

JOHN J. MONTEFIORÉ.

July 1, 1840.

ON SALE,

BY the Undersigned, on board the store ship *Tuscan*, off Russell, Bottled ale and porter in 6 and 3 doz. casks, Brown stout, pale and strong ales, Real Jamaica rum, 5 o. p. in barrels, Rum in hhds. 2 o. p., Square fig tobacco in tierces, 18 to the lb., Sugar, rice, flour, bread, Preserved meats, pickles, Ladies', gentlemen's and racing saddles, Large bowl pipes, New Zealand cured pork, Double barrel guns, Tents, lined and unlined

ANDERSON, SCOTT & Co.

July 1, 1840.

WANTED, three good Shoemakers. Liberal wages will be given to steady men. Apply to **Mr. M'GUER**, Boot and Shoemaker and Leather Dealer, at **Mr. Cook's**, near the Beach. Kororarika, July 7, 1840.

For Sydney Direct,
THE BRIG "BEE,"
 D. McFARLANE, MASTER,
 WILL sail in a few days. For Freight
 or Passage apply to the CAPTAIN on
 board.
 Bay of Islands,
 30th June, 1840.

The New Zealand Advertiser,
 AND
BAY OF ISLANDS GAZETTE.

KORORARIKA: - JULY 16, 1840.

In another column will be found a letter from "An intending Settler" on the Land question, which we insert chiefly for two reasons—first, to show that we are not on any, whenever it is necessary, to enter on important public questions—and, secondly, to furnish us with a text for some remarks on the subject, which our Readers may understand. It is decidedly necessary that a public Journal should be open to temperately written communications. We beg our correspondent to excuse our not publishing his postscript, which has struck us as more like a question addressed to ourselves, than as a suitable remark for the public eye at present.

We will profess what we have to say by observing, that our correspondent is in mistake if he supposes we have not been alive to the Land question, or that we have intended to evade it altogether. Our defence is simply this—It appears to us in the present stage of the affairs of this Colony, scarcely possible to judge accurately of this question, and we are not disposed to hazard the doing any party unnecessary injustice. *Audi alteram partem* is a maxim of which we feel the force, and the fear of violating it has thus far kept us silent. We are full well aware that the difficulties which beset the constitutional colonization of this country are exceedingly great, and we are disposed to admit that parties who legislate respecting it—parties, too, who have no apparent inducement to act unjustly in the matter—will keep as far from designedly or undesignedly injuring any person, as possible. There must be decided evidence of obliquity in their intentions before we shall feel it safe to impeach them. It is true that, inadvertently, they may err, but in this case we can point out their error without any impeachment of their integrity.

Our correspondent is rather too vague on one or two points. What Government does he think to blame? Is it that established here, or that of Sydney, or the British Government of which he thinks it right to complain. We do not suppose it is the first, because he must be aware that His Excellency has nothing to do in this matter but to execute decrees put into his hands. With regard to the measures or intentions of the Sydney Legislature, it remains to be seen what they will do, but we acknowledge our indisposition at present to think that any injustice is intended, or will be eventually felt. Moreover, they can scarcely legislate but in accordance with instructions from home, and, therefore, the chief part of whatever blame may arise must rest with the Home Government. But the instructions to His Excellency, which we this day commence to publish, bear no appearance of unjust intention. What the action may be is yet to be seen—we can prove nothing from the plot.

We have persuaded ourselves that all will ultimately be well. Our conviction is strong that those whose interests are temporarily deranged will be glad of the transition from insecure New Zealandic usage, to that of competent British authority. Of course the demonstration is in the hands of time. Will our Readers with us wait to see its issue?

Our Sydney contemporaries argue the subject at length, and, as might be expected, in various ways. Our limits will not per-

mit us to fall into the error of prolixity. The resumption of all lands by the Crown is indispensable to impartiality; but it does not follow that parties who before held lands of independent Chiefs, will certainly have their possessions taken away when these Chiefs sign away their independence. We feel assured that this change will not, of itself, involve any such consequences, and if not, no one can justly complain of it. There are claims, doubtless, which will be overturned by the transition, but they are such as will not stand in the count either of public morality or of conscience.

There are other points involved in our correspondent's letter, which demand notice. The term "illegal" is not happily chosen to express the circumstances to which he refers, but we must defer our views on this point to our next, when we may touch on one or two other bearings of this great subject.

The *Australasian Chronicle* of the 23rd June contains the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament on the 16th January, and the Naturalization Bill of Prince Albert of Cobourg and Gotha. The first topic introduced into the speech is the Royal marriage. The next is the general friendship of Foreign Powers. The Northern provinces of Spain are mentioned as in a state of tranquillity. A renewal of hostilities in the Levant had been prevented by the concord of the five Powers. Persia did not appear to be yet quite reconciled to Great Britain, and the British relations with China had been for a time interrupted. Parliament is congratulated on the success attending the military operations of the Governor-General of India. The affairs of Canada, the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, and the measures recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England respecting the established church, are recommended to the deliberations of Parliament. The penny postage is alluded to, and the Speech closes with a reference to the general Commercial embarrassment which had been experienced throughout the world, and the spirit of insubordination which had broken out in many parts of the country.

The royal Marriage was celebrated on the 10th Feb. at the Chapel Royal. His Serene Highness was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform. Her Majesty wore a magnificent lace robe and veil, of the most exquisite workmanship. The only ornament on her head was a wreath of orange flowers, and a small diamond pin by which the nuptial veil was fastened to her hair. Her train was of white satin, with a deep fringe of lace. The Queen Dowager, the Prince's father and brother, and all the principal Nobility of the land were present. At Buckingham Palace a splendid wedding breakfast was prepared for the bridal party, after which they set out for Windsor.

The last clause of Prince Albert's Naturalization Bill enacts, that her Majesty may confer on him any rank or precedence she will.

Will not her Majesty, empowered by this clause, give to her illustrious husband the dignity of King Consort.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to relieve the Newport rangers, Frost and his companions. It was expected that they would be transported for life.

We learn with deep regret that the Rev. Mr. Bumby, Wesleyan Missionary, of Hokianga, has been drowned, with 12 Natives, in an expedition Southward, but the particulars have not reached us.

George Cooper, Esq., Collector of Customs, has taken up his residence at Victoria, at the house of Mr. Busby, the late British Resident.

We are informed that large numbers of Emigrants from New South Wales and

Port Phillip may be shortly expected in New Zealand.

At Norfolk Island on the Queen's birth-day, the prisoners were permitted to range at large; and were treated with leniency, with a small mixture of rum. Great credit is due to Captain Macnouchie, for the effects which his system of discipline has produced upon these men, supposed to be incorrigible. Out of more than twelve hundred prisoners at perfect liberty on that occasion, not one behaved in a riotous manner.

Publican's Licenses.

At a meeting held at the Police Office on Tuesday last, before C. H. Robinson, J. Johnson, and G. Mair, Esquires, the following persons obtained Licenses:—George Russell, Russell Hotel, Kororari-ka; Samuel Allen Wood, Wood's Hotel ditto; John Johnson, Duke of Marlborough, ditto; Robert Edney and George Hemmings, Whale Fishery, ditto; Robert Evans, Commercial Hotel, ditto; Thomas Nolan, Mason's Arms, ditto; David Mason and James Stewart, Sailor's Return, at the Pa; William Tibbey, Russell Hotel, ditto; James Stiles, Eagle Tavern, ditto.

To the Editor of the New Zealand Advertiser & Bay of Islands Gazette.

SIR, - In common with many of your Readers I have been surprised and disappointed by your silence upon a subject of such vital importance to this community as the question of land claims now in agitation at Sydney. Permit me to remind you, that the duty of the Press is not confined to the publication of the mere domestic news of the day, but that it may be considered to have betrayed the public whose organ it is, or ought to be, when it permits its best interests to be overwhelmed by the oppression of Govt., without exerting its energies in their defence.

Whilst a Bill is before the Council of New South Wales, in which it is sweepingly declared that *all* the purchases of land which have been made in this country at so great a risk of property and even of life, on the faith of a solemn declaration of its independence by the British Government, are illegal, when that solemn recognition of the independence of New Zealand is denied, and tortured into a "tacit admission of it, *sub silentio*," and when it is proposed on the assumption of this illegality (which, by the way, is ably and strenuously denied by two of the most eminent Barristers in Sydney) to strip Englishmen of their possessions and confiscate them to the Crown by the unjust and unconstitutional means of its own Commissioners, it certainly behoves the voice of the people to make itself heard.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
 AN INTENDING SETTLER.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

July 11—The ship *Diana*, Captain Robert Milne, 201 tons, from Sydney.—Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Nagle and child, Captain Besnard, Captain Watson, Captain Lums, Captain Leathair, Captain Beckham, 28th regt., Dr. Gammie, 80th regt., Messrs. W. C. Henrell, R. Schultze, H. Crofts, J. B. Gilmore, J. Sharpe, R. Wignory, H. Cretnoy, R. Leathair, —Poxyer, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Davis and child, and 20 in the steerage.

July 11—The *Alexander Henry* whaler, Captain Evans, from a whaling expedition.

July 11—The *Narwhal* whaler, Captain Bird, from the whaling ground.

July 11—*L'Infer*, French man-of-war of 50 guns, Commodore Lavaud, in 123 days from France.

July 11—The cutter *Ranger* from the Thames with His Excellency on board.

July 14—The *June Eliza*, Sydney whaler.

MANIFEST.

Of the "Diana" from Sydney: - 6 hds. gin—Meum; 35 hds. 24 cagnons M-

rack, 122 cases 22 blks. gin, 3 tierces 3 kegs tobacco, 4 boxes soap, 25 kegs nails, 10 casks 6 blks. wine, 3 blks. port, 6 casks ironmongery, 3 do. tur, 2 do. pitch, 2 do. hardware, 6 bales 1 trunk clops, 1 bundle saws, 11 cases cloth, 1 pur-ship's coppers, 1 ton flour, 2 cases sugar, 1 ton iron pots, 10 tons coals, 2 bags seeds, 1 lbl. harness—Abercr-obie; 501 cases gin, 30 blks. rum, 10 blks. 11 barrels brandy, 8 tierces tobacco—R. Dacre; 2 tierces tobacco, 1 bale blankets, 3 1/2 tons flour, 3 casks 1 case hardware—Harper; 1 pipe rum—Capt. Barber; 25 kegs 6 casks 2 cases hardware—J. Nagle; 4 bales shirts, 2 ditto blankets, 20 cans oil, 30 grindstones, 1 case millinery, 20 kegs butter, 2 packages hardware, 7 tons iron, 2 do. flour, 6 do. coals, 20 casks ale, 20 do. wine, 2 packages hardware—Capt. Mure; 6 cases 4 trunks 3 bales slaps, 2 casks 4 qr. do. wine, 1 case oil, 2 cases pipes, 5 blks. frying pans, 3 chests 2 half do. tea, 20 boxes soap, 4 crates earthenware—L. Joseph; 12 cases soap, 1 cask butter—G. Payner; 4 boxes soap, 1 bale drapery, 21 chests tea, 3 blks. 50 cases gin, 3 blks. rum, 2 tierces tobacco, 50 blks. arack, 50 bags flour, 1 case guns, 232 bags rice—order.

Police Report.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1840.

Before C. B. Rolinson, Esq., Police Magistrate.—Mr. William Trusted, of Hokianga, was charged by a man named Stout with unlawfully and by force of arms obtaining possession of a raft of timber which was being conveyed to a man named Chadwick, and which was seized by Trusted as it was passing his premises. The evidence went to prove, that the timber was purchased by Trusted from the prosecutor, and marked in his name, and that the raft was part of the same timber, consequently, by general custom his property. The case was dismissed.

Burns, the third party implicated in the robbery of Mr. Hector's boat a short time since, has been apprehended, and was this day brought up for examination, but in consequence of the absence of Aipari the Native woman, the prisoner was remanded.

NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *Chester Gazette*, Jan. 4.)

A PORTABLE HOUSE.—Yesterday the surveyors of the board of ordinance inspected a splendid house, now constructing by Mr. Manning, of High Holborn, in the timber yard of Mr. Richardson, in the Commercial Road. The house is wholly of wood, and will shortly be taken to pieces and transported to New Zealand, where, when set up, it will form the Government House of the Colony, and will be the first inhabited by Captain HOBSON, R. N., who has been sent out by Government some months since as British Resident in New Zealand. It is larger, more convenient and more substantial than the portable house made for the Emperor Napoleon, at St. Helena. Its dimensions are 120 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and 24 feet in height. The best Norway deals are used in the building, the massive framework, upright posts, and roof of which are all bolted and screwed together in such a manner that although as it now stands it is as firm as any edifice in London, every portion of it may be disconnected and again connected, if required, in an almost incredibly short space of time. The sides, too, are enclosed with stout planking, so fitted together, that the shavings of the wood cannot render the walls less tight, and when painted on the outside, they will have the appearance of massive masonry. The roof has two

coverings, one of fir plank, furnished here, and the other shingle, to be provided in the colony. There is but one floor, but the space between the ceiling and the gable sides of the roof would be easily converted into a range of bed-rooms, and even as it is at present would answer as lumber rooms. The bottom of the building is laid out in 16 rooms, embracing dining and drawing-rooms, dressing, bed, and servants' rooms; There are also a school-room, clerk's and secretary's offices. Kitchens are to be built detached from the house. The dining and drawing rooms are both of great extent, and capable, by opening a large pair of folding doors, of making a very magnificent apartment. The height of the rooms is 12 feet, and their sides are a beautiful specimen of partition work, and every room will be furnished with a stove, the marble chimney pieces, &c. being all ready to set up in the colony. Every article of furniture will be fitted to the house before it is taken down, and will be sent out with it. The most ingenious methods have been used to prevent the sea air from injuring the doors and partitions, and no glue is used in their manufacture. There is ingress and egress from each room by French casements, of which there are 20 pair in the entire building. The casements are already glazed, and furnished with Venetian shutters, opening upon the terrace verandah which surrounds the building. This terrace will form a fine promenade, two yards wide and about 100 yards long, the verandah being supported by iron columns, which will give a fine appearance to the building when viewed from a distance. The surveyors of the Ordnance appeared well satisfied with the building generally, and a vessel, expressly chartered by Government for the purpose, will convey the mansion to its destination. Its weight is calculated at 250 tons, and its cost £2,000. The interest taken by the Government in the building of this residence of a colonial Official, appears to have given much satisfaction to several gentlemen in the east of London interested in the prosperity of the colony forming in New Zealand, and has induced a hope that it will soon be recognised as a British colony, and taken under the direct protection of the Government.

NEW ZEALAND.

Instructions of the Marquis of Normarby to His Excellency Lieut. Governor Hobson.

(No. 7) DOWNING STREET, 14TH AUG, 1840.

SIR, Your appointment to the Office of her Majesty's Consul at New Zealand having been signified to you by Viscount Palmerston, and his Lordship having conveyed to you the usual instructions for your guidance in that character, it remains for me to address you on the subject of the duties which you will be called to discharge in a separate capacity, and under my own official superintendance.

The acquaintance which your service in her Majesty's Navy has enabled you to obtain with regard to the state of society in New Zealand, relieves me from the necessity of entering on any explanation on that subject. It is sufficient that I should generally notice the fact, that a very considerable body of her Majesty's subjects have already established their residence and effected settlements there, and that many persons in this kingdom have formed themselves into a society having for its object the acquisition of land, and the removal of emigrants to those Islands.

Her Majesty's Government have watched these proceedings with attention and solicitude. We have not been insensible to the importance of New Zealand to the interests of Great Britain in Australia, nor unaware of the great natural resources by which that country is distinguished, or that its geographical position must, in seasons either of peace or war, enable it in the

hands of civilized men, to exercise a paramount influence in that quarter of the globe. There is probably no part of the earth in which colonization could be effected with a greater or surer prospect of national advantage.

On the otherhand, the Ministers of the Crown have been restrained by still higher motives from engaging in such an enterprise. They have deferred to the advice of the Committee appointed by the House into the state of the Aborigines residing in the vicinity of our colonial settlements, and have concurred with the Committee in thinking, that the increase of national wealth and power promised by the acquisition of New Zealand would be a most inadequate compensation for the injury which must be inflicted on this kingdom itself by embarking in a measure essentially unjust, and but too certainly fraught with calamity to a numerous and industrious people, whose title to the soil and the sovereignty of New Zealand is indisputable, and has been solemnly recognised by the British government. We retain these opinions in unimpaired force, and though circumstances entirely beyond our control have at length compelled us to alter our course, I do not scruple to avow that we depart from it with extreme reluctance.

The necessity for the interposition of the Government has, however, become too evident to admit of any further inaction. The reports which have reached this Office within the last few months establish the facts that about the commencement of the year 1838, a body of not less than two thousand British subjects had become permanent inhabitants of New Zealand; that extensive cessions of land have been obtained from the Natives, and that several hundred persons have recently sailed from this country to occupy and cultivate those lands. The spirit of adventure having been effectually roused, it can be no longer doubted that an extensive settlement of British subjects will be rapidly established in New Zealand, and that unless protected and restrained by necessary laws and institutions, they will commence, unchecked, in that quarter of the globe, the same process of war and spoliation under which uncivilized tribes have almost invariably disappeared, as often as they have been brought into the immediate vicinity of Emigrants from the Nations of Christendom. To mitigate if possible, to avert these disasters, and to rescue the Emigrants themselves from the evils of a lawless state of society, it has been resolved to adopt the most effectual measures for establishing amongst them a settled form of civil government. To accomplish this design is the principal object of your mission.

(To be continued.)

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