“ not only would you remove the greatest seeds of increase in the smallest number of people, but you would remove the greatest quantity of labour (using the term labour to express saleable muscular exertion) at the least cost. If there were a pressure upon the labour-market at home, by removing that class which was then commencing to work, and which had before it a long period of health and strength for labour, you would give the greatest relief to the labour- market with the least expenditure ; and, in the next place, your object in the colony being the greatest possible la­bour at the least expense, by bringing to the colony a young man who had just arrived at his strength, but who had the prospect of a long life, you would give to the co­lony the greatest benefit at the least expenditure. Thirdly, there is in emigration the same sort of evil as there is in storms and floods. Emigration *per se* is an evil. It is the greatest evil to remove from the country of one’s birth and one’s affections. Now, by the proposed selection, since the greatest amount of emigration would really take place with the removal of the least number of people, you would ob­tain the maximum of good to be obtained by emigration, with the minimum of evil, whatever that evil may be. In the fourth place, there are great objections to any but young people ; I will not say any but the narrow class to which I have adverted. Children suffer immensely in be­ing removed. They suffer on board ship ; they suffer from the confinement ; and when they arrive in the colony, they are either neglected, or are a great encumbrance. Old people suffer much more from being removed from the scenes to which they are attached, and they are also less able to bear the fatigues which necessarily attend upon a long voyage. Lastly, almost every young couple no sooner marry in this country, or wherever they may be, than they look out for a new home. At the moment when they contemplate marriage, or at least when they are about to marry, they may be said to be on the move. You would catch them moving. You do not tear them from a place where they are fixed, but you would enable them to move to that place where their labour would be of the greatest possible value to them.”

Such are the principles of colonization, which have been successful wherever they have been applied, and the ef­fect of which, in the colonization of New Zealand, we shall presently shew. They embrace a combination of the means which are requisite, not only for conveying masses, but for permanently establishing society in a new settle­ment. They perform their peculiar functions with the least possible disturbance of previous habits. They are the very opposite, the antagonist principles, as it were, of that planless practice which seems to have proceeded on the as­sumption, that to convey people to the new colony was the one thing needful. The example of Virginia has shewn, that the conveyance of mere masses alone to the fertile lands of new countries, is not sufficient to establish a colony. In Virginia, after twenty years of perseverance in colo­nizing, and after conveying 20,000 people, not above 2000 were to be found at the end of the period. There were people, there was wealth, there was intelligence, but all was ill directed. There was no system, and combined exertion was unknown. All our early efforts at colonization were disastrous. Under the new system, the causes of such disaster have been investigated and guarded against, with what success the following pages will shew.

Under the impulse of these principles, a complete revolu­tion has taken place in the state of opinion on the subject of colonization. Persons to whom the bare idea of sever­ing themselves from their native country was insuperably repugnant, now readily embrace a favourable opportunity of emigrating. Among the educated portion of the middle class, whose families are numerous, it is now not unusual to find some one or more of the sons seeking fortune in our distant possessions, and carrying to the antipodes those energetic habits which have made this country what she is.

Cœlnm, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt.

Women of refinement, too, no longer object to emigra­tion, if circumstances favour the step ; and New Zealand affords many instances of the emigration of whole families who have been accustomed to a species of society of which the older colonies were destitute, but which in our newer colonies they themselves help to form.

In the article Austkalasia, to which we have already referred, and in the life of the great navigator Cook, are stated the geographical position and extent of the New Zea­land group, together with the circumstances of its discovery. As early as the year 1814, the northern part of the north­ern island began to be the resort of ships engaged in the whale-fishery, and men would occasionally desert from their ships and take up their residence among the natives. About the same time, some few of the natives of New Zealand occasionally made their appearance at Port Jackson, and being seen and conversed with by the Rev. Samuel Mars­den, he conceived the idea of establishing a mission in the islands, which he accordingly visited for the purpose;@@’ and although not immediately successful, the ultimate estab­lishment of a mission was the result. Since that period, the Wesleyan Methodists ami the Catholics have establish­ed missions, all of which have of late years extended their influence, bringing the natives into familiar intercourse with the Europeans, and generally promoting their civiliza­tion, in spite of certain questionable practices on the part of the church missionaries, which have brought them into some disrepute.

But the missionaries are not the only white men to whose influence the New Zealanders have been subjected. Up to the date of the commencement of the present move­ment, namely, 1839, the only colonizers of New Zealand were the very outcasts of an outcast population. Escaped convicts from the penal settlements ; runaway sailors from whaling ships ; needy adventurers, whose improvident ha­bits and evil courses have made them men of no country ; these, with a small admixture of worthy and energetic men, such as will find their way into all eligible fields, but who at that time formed too inconsiderable a minority to cure the vicious propensities and neutralize the evil passions of the majority, formed the bulk of the European population of New Zealand in 1839.

Dr Lang, principal of the Australian College at Syd­ney, who visited New Zealand during that year, thus de­scribes the mass of the European population.@@2 “ Of the character of the European population, now permanently settled in New Zealand, it is scarcely necessary to inform your lordship. With a few honourable exceptions, it con­sists of the veriest refuse of civilized society ; of runaway sailors, of runaway convicts, of convicts who have served out their term of bondage in one or other of the two pe­nal colonies, of fraudulent debtors who have escaped from their creditors in Sydney or Hobart Town, and of needy ad­venturers from the two colonies, almost equally unprin­cipled. In conjunction with the whalers who occasionally visit the coast, the influence of these individuals on the na­tives is demoralizing in the extreme. Their usual articles of barter are either muskets and gunpowder, or tobacco and rum. Most of them live in open concubinage or adultery

@@@, Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand in the Years 1814 and 1815, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden, by John Liddiard Nicholas. 1817.

@@@\* New Zealand in 1839 ; Four Letters to Lord Durham, by the Rev. Dr Lang. Smith and Elder, Cornhill.