|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| To Jamaica | . 21 days. |
| Thence to Puerto Bello | . 3 |
| Across the isthmus | . 3 |
| From Panama to Valparaiso | . 10 |
| Thence to New Zealand | . 43 |
|  | 80 |

namely, communication with those colonies by way of the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific Ocean.

The West India Steam Navigation Company have a con­tract to carry the mails by steam for a certain number of years. The steam-ships for this purpose are now building at Northfleet near Gravesend, and we believe will commence running in the autumn of the present year (1841). From Jamaica to Chagrès or Puerto Bello, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, is only 550 miles, which will also be accomplished by steam by the above-named company. It is now proved beyond all doubt that the isthmus offers no difficulty, in the way of a railroad or a ship-canal, which money, and even a moderate sum of money, will not accom­plish. See Panama.

From Panama, on the Pacific side of the isthmus of that name, steam is already established to Lima, and occasion­ally to Valparaiso. All, then, that will remain to be done after the vessels of the West India Steam Navigation Com­pany shall have commenced running, will be to establish some regular communication between the western coast of South America and New Zealand. This can be done month­ly with four fast-sailing vessels ; and it is understood that the company is prepared to give a remunerating charter to any builder or merchant who will undertake to provide the ships. It should be observed, that there is every prospect of a remunerating trade for such vessels, as, even at this early stage of the settlement, two vessels from Valparaiso have arrived at Port Nicholson, and at the date of the last advices one was preparing to sail for that port. Callao in Peru is mentioned in the Report of the Directors of the New Zealand Company as a port favourable for the establishment of such communication.

The time at present occupied by the voyage to New Zealand is one hundred and twenty days. By the way of the isthmus it may be calculated as follows :

It only remains to mention that Captain Hobson has fixed upon the harbour of Waitemata, in the estuary of the Thames, as the seat of his government. He has made pre­parations for the establishment of a town, to be called Auck­land, which is in latitude 30° 51' 36'' south, and longitude 174° 43' east. At present it only contains about 200 inha­bitants ; and although under the fostering influence of the government it will doubtless increase, it must ever remain insignificant compared with the commercial capital, Wel­lington. To that and the other settlements separate muni­cipalities will be given. Judicial and other officers have been appointed and sent out; so that before the end of the present year the government of New Zealand will be com­pletely organized, and the country will be in a fair way to become one of the most prosperous, as it is now one of the most attractive, of our colonial possessions.

For the use of such of our readers as may wish for full information on the subject, the following is a chronological list of works relating to New Zealand, which, with the ex­ception of a few controversial pamphlets, is believed to be complete.

1770-80. Cook’s second and third Voyages.

1807. Some Account of New Zealand, by John Savage, Esq. Surgeon.

1817. Narrative of a Voyage to New Zealand, by J. Lid- diard Nicholas, Esq., 2 vols.

1824. Journal of a ten Months’ Residence in New Zealand, by R. A. Cruise, Esq., Major in the 84th Regiment of Foot.

1830. The New Zealanders (Library of Entertaining Know­ledge).

1832. Authentic Information relative to New South Wales and New Zealand, by James Busby, Esq.

1832. A Narrative of a nine Months’ Residence in New Zealand in 1827, by Augustus Earle, Draftsman to H. M. surveying ship Beagle.

1835. An Account of New Zealand, by the Rev. W. Yate,

Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

1836. Polynesian Researches, by the Rev. William Ellis.

1837. The British Colonization of New Zealand ; published

for the New Zealand Association.

1838. The latest Official Documents relating to New

Zealand, with introductory Observations, by the Rev. Samuel Hinds, D. D.

1838. Report of the Lords’ Committee on the present State of the Islands of New Zealand.

1838. Journal of a Residence in New Zealand, by J. S.

Polack, 2 vols.

1839. New Zealand in 1839, or four Letters to the Earl of

Durham, by John Dunmore Lang, D. D.

1840. Information relative to New Zealand, compiled for

the use of Colonists, by John Ward, Esq.

1840. Supplementary Information, published by Parker, West Strand.

1840. An earnest Address to New Zealand Colonists, with reference to their Intercourse with the Native In­habitants, by the Rev. Montague Hawtrey.

1840. Manners and Customs of the New Zealanders, by J. S. Polack, 2 vols.

1840. Correspondence relative to New Zealand. Par. Paper.

1840. Report on New Zealand, Lord Eliot’s Committee.

Par. Paper, No. 582.

1840-41. The New Zealand Journal, published every other Saturday. London.

1841. Parliamentary Paper, No. 311, 11th May; with an

excellent Map. (d. l.)

ZEALOTS, an ancient sect of the Jews, so called from their pretended zeal for God’s law and the honour of religion.

ZEBID, a city of Arabia, once the capital of Yemen ; but its port having fallen into a state of decay, the principal city of the province is now Mocha. The old mosques and mina­rets still give to the place a magnificent appearance from a distance, and it is still distinguished by an academy, much resorted to by the youth of Yemen. But it is gradually falling into ruins, so that it has become an employment for the people to carry off the stones, which are sold to be else­where applied to the purposes of building. Zebid is 52 miles north of Mocha.

ZEBU, one of the Philippine Islands, situated about the 123d and 124th degrees of east longitude. It is 108 miles in length by 24 in breadth. It is remarkable as the place where Magellan fell in a skirmish with the natives in 1521.

ZEITZ, a city of Prussia, the capital of a circle of the same name, in the province of Saxony and government of Merseburg. It stands on a height above the river Alster, over which is a stone bridge. It is surrounded with walls, has three good market-places, a palace in which is a library of 12,000 volumes, four churches, a free grammar-school, two hospitals, and 8929 inhabitants in 1834. Zeitz is a place of considerable industry, applied to fabrics of woollen goods, calico-printing, brewing, and distilling. It is celebrated for the productions of its gardens and nurseries.