no kind of live stock existed in New Zealand, down to a very late epoch, except pigs. These, which were introduced by Captain Cook, have, from the great abundance of fern roots, their favourite food, multiplied exceedingly. They have been allowed to run wild by the natives, who catch them by means of dogs. The number of each kind of live stock, in the possession of Europeans, in 1860 and 1861, is shown in the following table:—

	1860	1861
Horses	10,589	14,912
Cattle	106,502	137,204
Sheep	1,051,374	1,523,324
Swine	40,318	40,734
Goats	10,089	11,797
Mules and Asses . .	104	122

It is remarkable that when New Zealand was first discovered, it had *no indigenous mammalia whatever*; indeed, its only quadrupeds were a few species of lizards, which the inhabs. held in veneration or terror. Horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals, have all been imported: even the dog and the rat have been introduced by Europeans. A good many parrots, parroquets, wild ducks, pigeons of large size and fine flavour, inhabit the forests; and poultry are found to thrive very well, though not yet reared to any great extent. Indeed, almost the only animal food used by the New Zealanders, previously to the settlement of the English, was the fish, which abound round the coasts.

The soil and climate are well suited to the growth of cattle, sheep, and other useful animals. The wool of New Zealand is of a very good quality, and the exports of it are progressively increasing, though the want of down lands and of open spaces for their pasture makes the increase of sheep less rapid than in Australia. The weight of the fleece is greater here than in NS. Wales and the contiguous settlements. The depasturing by sheep is said to improve the quality of the *runs*, the fern disappearing, and fine grass springing up in its stead. Cattle attain to a large size, and thrive extremely well. The seas and bays round New Zealand are stocked with a great variety of excellent fish, and the country is extremely well situated for the successful prosecution of the S. whale-fishery. This branch of industry is carried on to a considerable extent, and whale-oil and whale-bone make prominent articles in the list of exports. The colony appears to possess every facility for the building of ships.

The natives, who are called Maorians, probably belong to the Malay family, and, if so, are by far its best specimens. In general the men are tall, many individuals of the upper classes reaching the height of six feet and upwards. They are strong, active, and almost uniformly well-shaped. Generally speaking, the forehead is retreating and narrow, though rather wide at the base. Hair commonly straight, but sometimes curly, particularly that of the women, who are frequently handsome. Colour resembles that of a European gipsy, but varies in individuals from a dark chestnut to the light tinge of an English brunette. Eyes dark, deeply sunk and full of vivacity; the teeth, which are white, even, and regular, last to old age; the features, though prominent, are regular; their physiognomy bears no sign of ferocity, but is easy, open, and pleasing. They make excellent seamen, in which capacity they are extensively known. Except occasional cannibalism and infanticide (both of which have greatly decreased of late years), they manifest fewer of the vices of savages than almost any other savage people. Their manufactures, when first discovered, were but few, and mostly confined to the furniture of their huts, articles of dress, weapons, and other necessaries. But they prepared mats and other articles in flax of great beauty, and evinced much ingenuity in carving and building canoes. They have an abundance of poetry of a lyrical kind, in a metre which appears to be regulated by a regard to quantity, and are passionately fond of music. They have also a kind of astronomy, and, according to baron Hügel, there is not a tree or even a weed, a fish or a bird, in the N. Island, for which the natives have not a name universally known. Unlike most other ages, they have evinced the greatest aptitude for acquiring the arts, and the greatest desire to participate in the advantages of civilised life A considerable proportion of the natives are slaves to others, who are themselves dependent, to some extent, on certain arekees, or head chiefs; but the holders of slaves appear, notwithstanding, to have independent control over their own lands, and to dispose of them at will, without the consent of the arekee. Polygamy is practised by such of the New Zealanders as continue attached to their ancient superstition; but the missionaries, who have establishments in many parts of the islands, have, according to their own account, been eminently successful in converting them to Christianity. Schools also have been established in which the natives are instructed in the English language. The total number of aborigines, in each province and district, according to the returns of a census taken between September 1857, and September 1858, was as follows:—

Provinces	Males	Females
Auckland	21,630	16,560
Taranaki (New Plymouth .	1,751	1,264
Wellington	4,539	3,540
Hawkes Bay	2,044	1,629
Nelson	692	428
Canterbury	349	289
Otago	285	240
Districts:—		
Stewart's Island & Ruapuke	110	90
Chatham Islands . . .	247	263
Total . .	31,667	24,303

After having made remarkable progress in all the arts of civilization, and, unfortunately, acquired also the art of using guns and gunpowder, the natives engaged in sanguinary warfare with the European settlers at the beginning of 1863, and the struggle kept raging, with more or less intermission, all through the years 1863, 1864, and 1865.

New Zealand was discovered by Tasman in 1642, but its extent and character were not ascertained till the voyages of Cook in 1769 and 1774. From that period, the coasts were occasionally visited by whalers, and some communication was held with the natives; but no permanent settlement appears to have been made by any people till about 1815, when a missionary station was established in the Bay of Islands, towards the N. extremity of the N. island. Though the right of Great Britain to these islands was recognised at the general peace, no constituted authority was placed over New Zealand till 1833, when a resident, subordinate to the government of New South Wales, was sent hither, but with very limited powers. Meantime the shores had become infested by marauding traders, run-away convicts,