

no example of any class of society better and higher than themselves, and without any possible means of improvement.

"Unless, therefore, the New Zealand Company can secure combination between capital and labour, it will fail of its great object. This combination is the indispensable condition of Colonial prosperity; and all the plans for new settlements, which your Directors will soon have to submit to the public, will be founded on it. Their great desire is, and to the accomplishment of it they will direct all their energies, that the opportunity of gradually acquiring a good landed estate shall be afforded to the gentleman and practical farmer, and the certainty of good wages, good living, and an ultimate independence to the industrious labourer. In devising, and in steadily applying, the means for attaining these objects, consists the main utility of the Company; and now that all differences between it and the Government, both at home and in the Colony, have entirely ceased—that it is receiving possession of its long withheld lands—has been invested with the great trusteeship which is now announced—and that the natives, reduced to order by the energetic and conciliatory policy of Governor Grey, are generally adopting the habits of civilised life, betaking themselves to the culture of the soil, both on their own account and as labourers to the settlers—your Directors resume their functions under a confident hope that they shall be enabled to carry to a happy practical result those principles which the experience of all Colonies, in all ages, has shown to be sound.

"Subject to such modifications as altered circumstances render necessary, they are prepared to go on with land-sales, and to recommence their active operations in the existing settlements of Wellington, Nelson, New Plymouth, and Otago; and they will, ere long, make known what new districts they offer for Colonisation.

"It only remains to state that John Welsford Cowell, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioner, has entered upon the execution of his duties. The Directors anticipate much advantage to the Company and to New Zealand from the great experience and sound judgment of this gentleman, and they regard his appointment with sincere satisfaction for the

evidence it practically affords of the disposition of her Majesty's Government effectually to co-operate in carrying out the great public objects to which the efforts of the Company are directed, and for the confidence which a knowledge of that co-operation will impart to the public.

"New Zealand House,
Broad-street-buildings, London,
Oct. 15, 1847."

The *New Zealander* says—"The tranquillity of New Zealand may now be considered as firmly established upon settled and abiding principles. The Aborigines prefer the presence of their white neighbours to their absence, and the colonists feel that the natives are very important auxiliaries to them, both for labour and for traffic. The parties have tried their strength in the battle-field, and both have come off with honours; one is strong and overwhelming on open ground and near the sea; the other is lord of the mountain, bush, and swamp. But the most important advantage has been gained by this struggle to the white population, and that is, their native friends have been tested and ascertained, the result of which is most gratifying, and we now know that more are they who are for us than are those who have been against us. The Aborigines generally are convinced that cultivating their lands and planting food is more to their advantage than fighting against soldiers and our native allies. There may probably be now and then local interruption of the general tranquillity of the Colony, but the universal tendency and order of things is peace and its prosperous consequences. The resident magistrates have been appointed, and, for the future, Courts will be held at Wellington, Wai-kanae, and Wanganui. An experiment is about to be tried at Waikarau, upon the success of which will, we suppose, mainly depend the question of placing native chiefs upon the list of resident magistrates."

MAURITIUS.

We have dates from Port Louis to the 23rd July. The Colonists were petitioning for an elective council. The agricultural interest were still complaining of the urgent want of labour, and as the crops were thus placed in imminent danger, the planters were beseeching Sir