

JAMES MACANDREW OF OTAGO

SLIPPERY JIM OR A LEADER STAUNCH AND TRUE?

APPENDICES

BY

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Appendix 1

Letter: Cousin James Macandrew to James Macandrew, January 1836, Hocken Library Ref 00-111/2

28 Dublin Street
Edin. January 1836

Mr Dear Cousin

Is it not rather curious that such near relations as we are, and namesakes too, should know so little of one another? — However, I hope we shall get better acquainted, and, if we keep up a tolerable correspondence, I think there is no danger of us losing sight of one another, and as letter writing is an acquisition necessary for the business of life, we shall thereby kill two birds with one stone. So this pretty long preface merely means to ~~say~~ hope this corrspⁿ will not drop.—

Uncle Robert shewed me your letter to him lately where I am happy to learn you are in a good situation. Yours is a delightful business for making a fortune fast, altho' in some instances by speculation too largely you may founder & go at once from affluence to poverty. Donald is liking his business very well I believe he is kept very close at it at least in comparison with me, he goes to his office at 8 in the morn^g & does not leave it till about 9 in the evening, with only two hours intermission, one for breakfast, & another for dinner, whereas I go at ½ past 9 or 10 in the morn^g till ½ past 8 in the ev^g, with two hours & a half for dinner & tea; but I rather think Donald's hours are the regular hours for Merchant's apprentices; altho' I think they are too long, and do not leave enough of time for study & exercise, you will not feel it so much in Aberdeen as Donald does perhaps here & you have been longer at it than he, and of course rising in your official capacity which lightens the work a little.

I am very comfortable in my office. I have a very nice kind master, so that I am comparatively in easy circumstances; I am paid by time & writing so much a page, & so much an hour in calculations &^c, checking musty old bankrupt's books, and that sort of nice work; so that ~~my~~ the contents of my purse depend greatly on my application & necessities. In short even already I find the accountant profession a very good one. And when I get up a little in life & business, there is hardly any business or profession pays better. I advise you however to endeavour to keep out of our clutches in the Bankrupt way I mean. However I hope we will be no hindrance to one another in after life if spared.

Grandfather & Grandmother & David were all ~~doing~~ very well the last time we heard. They must be very happy together. I sh^d like very much to see them again.

We shall be very happy to see you when you are able to come south. This is a beautiful city, altho' I say it. I am sure you will enjoy yourself, & increase our acquaintance,. So do not fail to come if you can leave your office—But I must stop now as supper is just ready. Give my kind love & also my brothers &^c to Aunt & Daniel &^c

& Believe me

Your affectionate Cousin

James M Macandrew

P.S. The only difference in our names is that I am a McLean which is my middle name. JMM

Appendix 2**Letter: John Macandrew (uncle) to James Macandrew, 22 March 1838, Kate Wilson Collection.**

Mr James Macandrew
 Messrs Pirie & Co
 Adelphi Court
 Aberdeen

Edinb 22 March
 1838

My Dear James

I had the pleasure to receive your letter which I should have answered in course but I have ever since been exceedingly pressed for time and you must excuse me.

I quite approve of your going to London in the employment of the respectable House to which you are apprenticed, and may Gods blessing accompany you. It is very gratifying to me and to us all, that you have the good opinion of your employers else they would not have put you into this new, &, I trust, better situation in their establishment. I am glad to observe that you are sensible that in the great City of London, you will be exposed to new temptations, and that you need the protection of the Father of the fatherless - and my Dear Boy, you will have that, if you in earnest seek & look for it – Your

Dear Mother has great credit for the way she has struggled to bring up you & your brother & sister & the principles she has installed into your minds. I trust and feel confident that you will never forget your mother, that on the contrary you will, as soon you are able, administer, from your honest earnings, towards her comfort & joy – so will the blessing of heaven fall upon you. – My dear James, if you are spared, & preserved in the paths of virtue (which may God grant of his great goodness) I think you are in a fair way of gradually (and that is the only safe way) working up into perhaps a situation of importance & emolument, and becoming yourself through time a British merchant of some eminence – many a poor boy has got forward and left behind youths who had every advantage – Do all in your power, in a lawful way, to promote the interest of your employers, at their back, equally as when their eyes are on you – and depend upon it that

In the long run, you, as well as they in the meantime, will reap the reward. A master will not belong till he discovers the worth of a faithful servant. Myself & my Boys, your cousins (one of them a young merchant like yourself) shall always be happy to hear of & from you & to write you. Write us soon. Your Aunt Mrs Isobel (?) Macandrew got another son on Monday - both doing well – your uncle was confined for some days of (?) cold, but is now better. Kind love to your mother & to sister & Daniel. Poor fellow, he will be dull after you leave but no fear of him, if he continues to behave well, as I trust he will do. I heard from uncle Daniel lately. He and grandmother in their ordinary health.

I am sorry I have not a wealth but I'll pay £2 to the British Linen Bank here tomorrow, in your name, & which you will get from their agent at Aberdeen on Saturday. I have no doubt Messrs Pirie will supply the means to purchase clothes for you. (....my dear James)

I remain your affectionate un....

John Macandrew

Your aunt & the boys send love to you

Appendix 3

Letter: D. Macandrew (cousin) to James Macandrew, 9 September 1847, Kate Wilson Collection.

James Macandrew Esq.
27 Queen St
Cheapside
London

Leith 9th September 1847

My Dear James

I really feel that I am very much to blame in not having replied to your letter of the 21st July before now. Most glad would I be if it had been at all in my power to assist you to an agency for Scotch Pig Iron, but at present I regret that I do not see? my? way at all, for unfortunately I do not possess any influence in that quarter. You may rest assured, however, that should circumstances hereafter lead me to hear of any thing suitable I shall not fail to keep you in view. I can easily see that the connection which you must have already formed by the sale? of the Welch Iron must be of great benefit when you commenced with a Scotch Agency, and I should think too that they would be mutually useful by acting favourably the one upon the other. All this must no doubt be of importance and help in recommending you to an Iron master when you can get the ear of one, which I sincerely trust you may soon. If you can at any time point out any way in which either myself or friends can be of service to you in this matter I am sure we will be most glad to do all in our power.

I am glad to hear that you are getting on gradually where you are, and I most assuredly think that with the prospect of working yourself into a respectable business in this country you are in a much more desirable position than if you were to leave for a distant country. I have no fear? That you will do well in London, and I am sure that with even a limited income there you are likely to enjoy far more happiness than in a new country where you are far from all that you hold dear. I am therefore happy that you have abandoned the offered post abroad, and I hope that you will give up the idea entirely now and plod away at home. I recollect when last in London you spoke to me about the overtures which you had about that time, they must be very gratifying to you and I daresay prove tantalizing, but, were I in your circumstances, I think the only thing which would induce me to embrace the opening would be the consideration of health, and I fondly hope you have now regained your former strength and therefore do not require any change on this account.

It is indeed a difficult matter to gain a footing in the Commission line here, and I find no little difficulty in working myself on at all. I have fortunately a good deal of my time occupied with Mr Blair's matters, which is very fortunate as it is a respectable connection and the work connected with it often keeps me from wearying for lack? of other things to do. I have through Mr Boyd got charge of a cargo of tea from China which I have the management of though the consignment is carried on in his name. This is a description of business which I like well, as it is one in which I have previously been principally engaged and consequently ought to possess some experience in. A job of this kind is, however, like the Angels visits – few and far between.

I do not recollect of any thing new worth mentioning here. We were all down at sea side quarters for a month this season, and have more lately been up at the bridge of Allan which we enjoyed very much and only returned from it this week. Have you any thoughts of coming North this season? My father will not leave for Ross shire? till about 8 days hence, and as he thinks of going alone he would I am sure be glad of your company. What would you think of spending a few days in Edin & then on to Aberdeen & Fortrose? We are likely to have a good deal of fine healthy bracing

weather yet – the most delightful of all weather to be in the country, in my estimation – as it exhilarates and sends such a fresh flow of blood through the veins. S? the fine chilly weather does all this. Take a thought of this.

Awel? Awel? Mr James and its what we must all come to, as the young lady of 65 said when she heard of her cousin's marriage. And so you have got tired of a bachelor life, have you? At least, so we have been told in the best authority. I trust the change will be in every respect to your mind, and really I think it a most natural and proper step to take. Certainly it is one which I would be happy to follow you in, if I could only find an? object, and with her could goad on my business to such an extent that it would no longer withhold the necessary tin. I believe I do not know the lady fair, but trust shall have that pleasure in due time. I think, however, that I have a guess as to the quarter whence she comes. Pray tell me all – or at least what you think proper – about this interesting subject.

We are all well, at home. Jamie is getting on nicely at his business, and has a good deal of very agreeable work. I must here? close – please let me hear from you soon. And believe me,

My dear James, Your affectionate Cousin

D M Macandrew

Appendix 4

Letter: James Macandrew, London to John McGlashan, Edinburgh, 14 June 1850, Hocken Library MSS 0078.

London 34 Dowgate Hill
14th June 1850

Dear Sir

I enclose herewith a cheque for L120-10/ being the purchase money for one property in Otago, which I will feel obliged by your securing in my name and sending me the necessary documents. I intend to apply for two other properties but as the parties for whom I am to purchase them do not sail until September, I do not wish to have the money lying idle until then, and I would not have paid for one now, but for the sake of obtaining a passage for a man and his wife whom I intend to send out by the July vessel.- My brother Mr D Macandrew of Edinburgh will probably apply to you respecting these parties and I hope you will contrive to secure them a passage in the vessel in question.

I am desirous of having all the three properties contiguous to each other and if this can be secured by lodging a deposit now on behalf of the other two, I will not do so at all events perhaps you will have the kindness to let me know how the right of selection as desired can now be secured.- I observe from the papers sent up lately for the consideration of the London Committee that the New Zealand Company seem to underrate the exertion of the association in making sales, and therefor it is that I intend to trouble you with my payment, so that you may at least have the credit of them.

I think the whole tone of the recent communication betwixt you and the Company is highly *unsatisfactory* and such as the Association ought not to submit to – (~~I feel perfectly assured~~)- such as – if it were in a right position, it need not submit to.- I feel perfectly assured of this that had proper steps been taken to make the London Committee something more than a mere name, if it had got a habitation and an active paid Secretary, the Settlement of Otago might have been ere now nearly all bought up there is an immense (sic) field here, and lately I have had occasion to see its importance more than ever.- The Settlement is far from getting justice at the hands of the Company's officials, and from what I can see, or learn from parties who have called on them for information respecting Otago, I am inclined to think that the Association and its functions are made very light of and that to use a scotch phrase they are now calling out "stinkin fish".-

I am convinced that if the Association were to act with spirit they might be in the same position as the Canterbury Association, and have the formation of the colony entirely in their own hands as it is now the influence of the Otago Association, upon the character of the Colony (excepting in as far as the emigrants are concerned) is a perfect farce.- I may state to you that our house here has lately been extending its business and operations in our Southern colonies, and that with the view of further extension and consolidation, it is probable that I shall go out for some years myself, making Otago my headquarters. I shall go out in a vessel of our own to be engaged in the intercolonial trade, a fine schooner yacht, about 350 tons burthen – We will take out a few cabin passengers in addition to several relatives of my own who are going to Otago, so that if you hear of any respectable parties, perhaps you will keep them in view, there will be a good deal of capital going out in my vessel.-

I may state to you that there are parties with whom I am acquainted going out with the intention of starting a Bank, they are taking out all the necessary implements and also as much money as will, if not at all in a liberal spirit by the Settlers, be sufficient to set the bank afloat on a solid foundation.- From what I know of the parties I feel assured that this will be the brightest day which will have dawned upon the Colony. As I am not authorized to make the matter public I mention it to you in confidence – if however you should find the knowledge of the fact, likely to be useful in operating upon parties about to proceed to the Settlement, you are at liberty to make use of the information.-

I have had several parties seeking information about the Colony lately, who cannot procure it so freely as could be desired at the New Zealand House.- The Otago Journal is not to be had in London with the exception of two numbers.- If you could send me a supply of all documents pamphlets &c bearing upon the Settlement I could make a good use of them.

I have had an application from a Jeweller who is going out with his wife and six children, and who wishes to purchase land. I promised to send him all particulars.

J McGlashan Esq
Otago Office
Edinburgh

I remain
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
JamesMacandrew

Appendix 5

Letter: James Macandrew, London, to John McGlashan, Edinburgh, 28 June 1850, Hocken Library MSS 0078.

London 28th June 1850

My Dear Sir

I duly received your letters of 18th and 19th ins^t together with a copy of your communication to the New Zealand company which was forwarded to Mr Watson, and which I considered very proper and very much to the point. Many thanks for the Otago Journals and for your kind attention to my own private matters.- I expect McLeod here by the Aberdeen steamer which sails tomorrow.-

In the course of next week I shall probably send you a cheque for the other two properties, and it is most likely that some other parties who are going out in my vessel will require a few properties.- I have been considering over the matter of a paid Secretary here and had a talk with Captain Cook about it some days ago he seems quite anxious to see such a thing too and appears desirous to take a more active part in reference to Otago than he has hitherto done, which is of great importance as from his position and character he might be of great service.- I am to see him upon the subject of a Secretary next week, and will write you, if you can come to any decision upon the point.

I now wish to call your attention to a very important matter in which if you can meet my views you will be doing the Colony a great service.-

I believe I could induce the Rev^d N (?) Nicolson Minister of the Scotch Church London Wall to accompany me provided he were to go out accredited or commissioned by the Otago Association, either in a ministerial or educational capacity.- He is a thoroughly good man, a man of very great experience and an ardent admirer of the principle of the Colony as a Free Church Settlement. As a man of business tact and habit, he is acknowledged to be the first in the London Presbytery and indeed in the English Synod, altogether he would be a most valuable coadjutor to Mr Burns as a Minister, and to the Colonists as a man of business, his talents and influence in moulding the whole fabric according to the original design of the promoters of the settlement, would be most invaluable. In the present divided state of the Colony, I consider that Mr Nicolson would be the most apt to smooth the differences, and thro' oil upon the troubled waters.- There are peculiar reason for Mr Nicolson relinquishing his present charge which as they involve no personal blame or incapacity on his part, I need not specify, I may just mention that his immediate predecessors in London Wall were the Rev^d J C Burns now of Kirkliston and Rev^d N K Tweedie now of Edinburgh.- Mr N has been as long in the Church as either of these gentlemen and has been equally successful,- to shew you his standing among the brethren here, I may state that Mr N has acted gratuitously for two sessions as Professor of Systematic Theology in the English Presbyterian College.- Mr N was formerly Minister of Terry-Port-on Craig in Fifeshire he came out at the disruption and relinquished one of the most charming manses in Scotland, he has been upwards of five years in London Wall, the oldest Scotch Church in London.- Mr Nicolson's personal influence would I doubt not induce many to go to Otago, and from the number of friends our well wishers of his in London, a degree of interest to the Settlement would be created in the minds of influential parties here which would not fail to be of great service.-

It is manifest that the present amount of ministerial provision must be far short of the requirements of the Colony, and such an offer as that now submitted may not occur again on (sic) a hurry.- It is of vital consequence that the ministerial provision should if possible be ahead of instead of behind the requirements of the Settlement – if therefore you can do anything towards getting matters put upon such a footing (either by the Colonial Committee or by the Association) in reference to Mr Nicolson, so as that he might go out under the sanction or by appointment of either of these bodies. I feel

assured you will be doing the colony a real service.- As to the expense of passage that would be provided by Mr n himself, unless there is provision for them already.- The grand point which I am anxious to secure is a standing thero (sic), either ministerially, or as the founder of a superior educational institute which might ultimately emerge into a Free Church College. Could I get you to procure this I will take all the rest in hand as regards Mr N. as a preacher I am sure he would be the man to draw a good congregation at Otago even were he to go out as an adventurer – this however he will not do, and if he goes out at all as such it must be as a c.....? and Co-Presbyter with Mr Burns.- I hope you will give this matter your very serious consideration and let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.- I may state that Mr Nicolson's wish to leave is not know in London and has been expressed only to myself, he will not announce his intention nor take any steps in the matter until he hear through me your answer to the proposal. You will therefore take care no doubt to act accordingly.- I have no doubt but the Colonial committee have plenty of applications for such neb abd should you not see the possibility of Otago being secured in his services, you might in a quiet way, make this know to said Committee.

I remain
My Dear Sir
Yours very faithfully
James Macandrew

John McGlashan Esq.

Appendix 6

Circular Letter & Business Card: Garden & Macandrew, London, to Oliver & Boyd, 15 August 1850, National Library of Scotland, MSS, Acc 5000/Vol. 207 'Business letters Oliver & Boyd, Booksellers of Edinburgh/Garden & Macandrew'.

Messrs Oliver & Boyd
Publishers
Tweeddale Court
High Street
Edinburgh

London 15 Aug^t 1850

Sir

We beg respectfully to advise you that we have established a house in New Zealand for the purpose of trading there, as well as in the countries adjacent in which our colonies are so flourishing, and also with the numerous islands of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

To those who are acquainted with New Zealand, there can be no doubt that from its locality, climate & capability, it is fitted and destined to become the Great Britain of the south, it has a good soil with vast plains suited for immediate pasturage, a climate more closely resembling Britain than any other, a long line of coast with fine harbours, which will always make it a maritime country.

The sources of wealth in New Zealand are its flocks, agricultural products, Fisheries and Minerals, and as markets must be found for these – a constant communication will be kept up with the Australian and Indian Colonies, China, California and the West Coast of South America.

As all these markets are most readily accessible to New Zealand, we are of opinion that the latter is well fitted to become a depot for British goods-

Intelligence from most of the markets to the South of the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, as well as from those situated between the Eastern Coast of Africa and Western Coast of America will reach New Zealand in less than half the time which will be required to reach England, for example take San Francisco in California, the most remote point to which there is any probability of sending British Goods from New Zealand.

The voyage at present from Sydney & New Zealand to Panama may be estimated at six weeks. When steamers are established it will probably take not more than half that time. So that goods could be ordered from New Zealand & delivered in San Francisco, in three months at most from date of order, whereas the same goods ordered from England and sent round by Cape Horn, could not possibly be delivered in less than six to seven months.

Should you feel inclined to give any of these markets a trial, we shall be glad to take charge of any consignments with which you may favour us, in the meantime however, we would not recommend you to send more than the smallest possible assortment, by way of sample, unless it were a staple article, in which case a considerable shipment would not hurt.

We are sending out a very fast vessel, our purpose having one or two more such, to be entirely engaged in the intercolonial trade, by which means, as well as by our having first rate correspondents in the several markets referred to, we hope to be enabled to render every satisfaction to such friends as may kindly favour us with their support.

We are Sir

Your most obed Serv
Garden & Macandrew
(signed by James Macandrew)

Garden & Macandrew,
London
James Macandrew & Co
Otago,
New Zealand.

Appendix 7

Letter: Benjamin Hawes (Colonial Office) to James Macandrew 2 September 1850, Hocken Library MS 0081.

Downing Street
2 September 1850

Sir

1. I am directed by Earl Grey to acknowledge your letter of the 19th & 27th Ultimo.
2. With regard to the Association I am to state that, as indeed you are doubtless aware from the opportunity which you have had of seeing the correspondence, Lord Grey is very desirous that it should be placed on a permanent and efficient footing, but that there are certain legal and other points which it would be indispensable to settle previously and that for this reason, it cannot be supposed that so important a measure could be matured and decided upon prior to the sailing of a vessel which is expected to sail early next week. Lord Grey can only say that he will be very happy if the desired object can be accomplished and that he would be glad to see it done without delay.
3. In the meanwhile the Emigration Commissioners, as you know, have been empowered to receive money from any parties who may be disposed to purchase Lands in Otago, and they have now received the authority, without which they could not have properly have returned money paid to their account at the bank of England, to issue to the depositors £15 on each entire property paid for by them as an allowance towards defraying the expense of their passage.
4. There is one peculiarity however, in the case as it now stands which it has been necessary to provide for. Whilst the New Zealand Company continued its operation, any Passengers to Otago went out in the Company's ships, and it was only necessary to allow a Drawback on the charge for Passage Money. The Land Purchasers will now engage their own Passages, and it will be necessary that they should present at the Office of the Emigration Commissioners a Certificate from the Owners or Brokers of the Ship that their Passage has been duly engaged, upon which the Commissioners will immediately give them an Order for the Amount of the Drawback to which they are entitled.
5. I am to add, for your information, that pending any more permanent arrangement, Captain Carghill (sic) has been requested to enable all parties who may be the bearers of certificates from the Emigration Commissioners to select their Lands in the same manner as if they had come out with similar documents from the New Zealand Company and has further been requested to send the requisite particulars afterwards to Lieutenant Governor Eyre with a view to the issue of regular titles.

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
Hawes

Appendix 8**Letter: T. C. Harrington to John McGlashan 30 July 1852, Hocken Library MSS 0079.**New Zealand House
30th July 1852

Sir

I have had the honor to receive, on the 22nd instant, and to lay before the Directors of the New Zealand Company, your letter of 16th February last, enclosing a Duplicate of that of 20th January, and Second of Exchange of a Bill for £125.8.0, drawn in my favor, by Messrs James Macandrew & Co of Otago upon Messrs Macandrew Crane & Co London – being the proceeds of Otago Lands sold in the Settlement between 1st January and 25th June 1851.

The Directors have been somewhat at a loss to understand what can have been your motive, either in taking a private Bill, in payment for land, or in remitting the same to me, as a channel of transmission and payment to the Commissioners of Colonial Lands and Emigration, for whom you mention it as being intended.

Had the Bill however, been duly honored, this would perhaps have been of comparatively little importance. But I regret to say such has not been the case. It has been returned, not accepted, with a Memorandum attached by the Notary, of “No Advice” – And upon further enquiry, a statement is made to the effect that the Firm of “Messrs Macandrew Crane & Co,” was only a contemplated Firm, which had no actual existence.

Under the circumstances, the Bill in question has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, specially endorsed over to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and will in all probability be returned to the Colony burdened with Protest Charges.

In conclusion, I am instructed to request that you will on no account consider yourself as authorized to enter into any similar transaction, or indeed, into any transaction, whatever, on behalf of the company, it having been the intention of the Directors that all authority and power whatever, conferred on you by them, should have ceased, wholly and absolutely, on the 31st of December 1850.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant
T C Harrington
Secretary

Appendix 9**Letter: James Macandrew to Eliza Macandrew, 25 May 1854, Kate Wilson Collection.**

Mrs Macandrew

Carisbrook

Dunedin

Otago

Auckland 25 May 1854

My Dearest Eliza

I wrote you a few hasty lines this morning since then I find that the steamer does not sail till tomorrow, so that there is time to send you a small s further.

27 May

I was stopped at the above point a - and now find that the steamer sails today at 1 o'clock. I send you herewith a newspaper from which you will observe that I was fully occupied all day yesterday - there was a very long and discussion upon a motion put forward by me to the effect that the meeting should be opened by prayer. I had all sorts of entreating to withdraw the motion for a day - hence I kept pressed the matter to a division, the result of which you will see from the papers. I shall be occupied from early in the morning until the house meets - and afterwards in the evening after it adjourns. This will last for a few days - until the standing orders are complete - upon which Committee I have been placed. I shall be obliged to close this at once as it is close upon the hour at which the committee meet - after this is over I shall have leisure to

attend to my own matters - tell William that I am writing to Thomas strongly recommending him - if he does come to New Zealand to charter a vessel from Spain direct. I find that a very profitable trade may be created between this country & Spain, and have collected a great deal of information in my travel, which will be of service to him in making up a shipment. Barny Rhodes of Wellington has been the in communicating this information, he has been trading in with Spain himself and knows all about it. Tell William to see and get Matthew to put the garden in productive order as I feel convinced that it might be made to yield something considerable. I fear that we have been wasting a good deal of time and money which if we had known all that I have learnt & seen in my time in New Zealand would have been turned to more profitable account. If Matthew has not put up the fence behind the house it had better stand as I think I can get a line - will do the thing much more neatly and cheaply.

I hope Scott has reshingled the kitchen - and that he has made a window in the roof.

I have written to William informing him that

we have succeeded in getting places the Superintendent - who may thus put an end to land sales until the Assembly legislate upon the subject - excepting upon such terms as he may choose to lay down.

I cannot find your Bob the puppy dog in all New Zealand as I suspect it is not to be had. I think I shall succeed in procuring a few donkeys, tell Colin that if he is a good boy, he will have one - if I can get them to Otago.

My time I find is up. May God bless and protect you and my little ones

earnest prayer

your affect husband

J Macandrew

Appendix 10

Letter: James Macandrew to brother in law Thomas Reynolds in Spain, 16 June 1854 Hocken Library Ref No 00 111/2.

via Sydney

Auckland, New Zealand, 16 June
1854

My Dear Thomas

I have long intended writing to you but some how or other time has slipped away and I have never fulfilled my intention. I have deemed my procrastination however of less consequence as I know that Eliza has been communicating with you pretty frequently and that she has related every thing of consequence which has been occurring in the quiet existence led by us at Otago.

I have been from home now upward of three months and am attending the first session of the New Zealand Parliament as representative of the town of Dunedin. The Government Brig a regular old tub, was sent down for us – and I think we were upwards of 70 days on our journey from Otago to Auckland. One benefit which has resulted from this is that I have seen all the provinces in New Zealand, and have thereby picked up a stock of information & ideas which may be valuable and which had I possessed three years ago, would have been many a pound in my pocket. Since I left home, there has been a steamer put on the coast, and I expect that we shall not separate until arrangements have been made by which all the settlements will be brought into close and regular communication by means of steam, a m? which taken in connection with the various steam companies now being organised to ply between England & America & the Australian Colonies, cannot fail to give an impetus to New Zealand progress greater far than ?? from any conception of these anticipations will be greatly enhanced and rendered certain by the new order of things, in reference to Government, on which we are now entering. The House of Representatives has been engaged since it met in striving to obtain responsible government, in which I am happy to say that we have succeeded, the consequence is that the while executive power will be in the hands of the men chosen by and possessing the confidence of the people, and you need not be surprised if some morning you find that the writer is a member of the Government., in the meantime, others have been found to undertake these offices, and I have no doubt but that they will be an object of ambition to every man in the country. I have sent you a few newspapers from which you will be able to gather the precise state of matters, as regards Otago, the effects of the new order? of things will be beyond all conception, it will place the administration of the waste lands in the hands of the Provincial Government – and you will best understand the matter when you are told that there are upwards of seven million of acres of available land in the province – all available for pasturage and a great quantity for agriculture, the price in the first instance of this land will probably be fixed at 20/- an acre, the whole proceed being diverted to immigration, the consequence will be that we shall have a large population in a few years, and population alone is what we require, in order to become the most important province in New Zealand, hitherto we have had no money, and there has been done p? nothing, and yet notwithstanding all this, your brother & myself, have got settled in comfort with plenty and independence, it will therefore be us, and others in the like position who will reap the benefit most of the new life which is dawning upon the Colony. I have been engaged today in a Committee on banking, the result of which will be that we shall have a Bank in Otago as soon as I get home.

I daresay you will expect me to give you some account of the actual state of things in this country, which I shall certainly do but which I must make the subject of a separate and leisurely written letter, in the meantime, I may state, that every body is making money, p? every man all over the Colony is rapidly improving his condition which must be attributed in a great measure to the influence of the Gold Field, the agriculturalist is getting prices which are perfectly fabulous at the

moment. I could sell here any quantity of oats at 9/- pbushell. Potatoe (sic) £16 pton Butcher? meal? 7- to 10^s pton. Butter? 2/6 p? and so on, every thing being in proportion. The great thing that is wanted is labour, give me labour and we will all make our fortunes in a few years, the great error committed by William and myself at Otago has been that we did not devote all our attention to sheep & cattle and to agriculture, had we done so at first, we would have been much more independent now, as it is, we cannot complain, and we must endeavour to retrieve our steps by acting for the future in accordance with the dictates of past experience.

I understand that you are still bent? upon coming to Otago, a course which I think is not a wise one if it involves a relinquishment of the profits of your present business.(some £4000? a year I believe) although? the same capital embarked? in Otago, subject to the experience which William & I could? bring to bear upon the matter, would realise probably double that sum in a very few years.- there is one great consideration which will probably weigh with you as much as any other in deciding as to your future course and that is the desirableness of being near your family. I am not prepared to say but that this ought to outweigh all the other considerations, be this? as it may however. My object in now adverting? to this subject is that in the event of your deciding to leave Spain, I think you would do well to charter a vessel, and sail to New Zealand direct, instead of going home to England & embarking there – there are many advantages which will? result from the first course – you would save a few weeks on the voyage out, also the expense of removing your family to England – and you could invest your funds in Spanish produce such as would realise a handsome profit in New Zealand. I will enumerate some of the things which I will recommend you to bring out – in the event of your adopting my suggestion.

1st The best merino breed of sheep which you can procure

2 The best Arabian breed of horses, also Spanish Mules if you could land them in safety we shall have green Paddocks ready to put them into and I believe that nothing whatever will be more profitable than a good breed of horses & sheep – they are greatly wanted and if kept in your own hands will pay enormously ?? each get £100. ?? even in Otago for a Sail?mare which ?? have simply because she happens to be about the only heavy mare in the Colony, and if I had her at any of the other settlements I could get \$150 easily. I believe that several h? horses of this stamp would? be greedily picked up in New Zealand, now at about any price. Driving? Horses are also in great demand at fabulous prices and I see no way of procuring any except they are bred in the country for many a day to come. – as regards sheep the double? qualities of wool and mutton are both equally important and I believe that we shall have a large market here for the one and at home for the other – of the two however wool shall be the predominating consideration? in importing a pure breed.

£500 worth of really good wine Port & Sherry – but chiefly Port would do well - and £500 of the cheapest sherry or any other wine would also pay. I rather think that £1000 worth of wine well selected in such proportion as I have indicated would nett at least £1000 profit. If the Port could be got pure , and ?? both? spoilt, so much the better. £500 worth of Dried Fruit well assorted?, chiefly raisins Figs Currants – Nuts, or such of them as are grown in Spain all can be had at first cost – will pay enormously £100 or even £20 worth of Olive oil will also do well. Seed Wheat – and Barley – and other cereals – you should also buy at ?? if there are such things as Poneys (sic) – similar to the Shetland, a Junior poneys – a few of them would pay well and even Donkeys if you could buy them. You will have a regular menagerie if you bring these animals but I think it would really be worth your while to venture upon such an importation. I am anxious to get a couple of poneys – a donkey – for my youngsters and if you can manage such a thing I shall be obliged, and this leads me to speak of them, the youngsters. I mean? with whom I have no doubt you will be much pleased. Colin is a noble fellow although I say it and I should like to indulge him in the means of acquiring all manly accomplishments of which horsemanship is perhaps one of the best – and in a country like this, perhaps the most requisite. I have got the same desire with regard to my little girl Marion – but I d?

your ideas are akin to my own in these respects and that your own little ones will as a matter of course be the objects of the same solicitude all I shall say therefore is, in making arrangements in this way, be pleased to adopt your nephew & niece in the same category as your own children.

I am now in a considerable state of anxiety to hear from home as I expect my Eliza to have been confined some time ago. You will have heard that our last was still born, a circumstance that affected me more than any thing that ever happened in my life, and from which I am naturally? all the more anxious till I hear the result of the present confinement – under the circumstances nothing would have induced me to have left Eliza at such a time but the overwhelming importance of the session on which we have entered, and its bearing upon the whole future character & prospects of the Otago settlement. I shall certainly never come here again unless my wife & children are with me, for although I am not given to be sentimental, I must say that they occupy more of my thoughts than is compatible with perfect ease of mind and undivided attention to the public business.

As regards your Father and your own family at Otago, I daresay you will have later intelligence from them than I can now give they were all well when I left early in March You must excuse the illegibility of this epistle as the fact is I only commenced it about half an hour ago, or better – the ship by which I am sending it is now I see getting under way, and there is no time to add any thing further than the expression of my best regards to yourself and family to all of whom I hope to be better known some of these days.

My dear Thomas
Yours v v faithfully
James Macandrew

You will observe that in recommending the articles that I have done, I look to the other settlements of New Zealand, as well as Otago, with respect to all but the live stock which I shall say had better be retained in your own hands

Appendix 11**Superintendent's Address, *Votes and Proceedings*, Otago Provincial Council, Session IX, 11 April 1860, p. 2.**

(ADDRESS)

GENTLEMEN—

I have to congratulate you on having been brought together to assume the important functions devolved upon you by your fellow-colonists, under circumstances so auspicious as those presented by the present position and future prospects of this province.

I can safely say that never has any Provincial Legislature in New Zealand assembled under circumstances more propitious for practical usefulness than does the Provincial Council of Otago on this its ninth session. Whether we regard the fact that the financial condition and public credit of the Province are such as to enable us, if so disposed, to initiate and carry through extensive operations in the shape of Immigration and of Public Works; or the no less important fact that we are unfettered by those strong personal feelings and party differences which have unhappily been so prejudicial to the interests of some of the other Provinces in New Zealand; I think I may well indulge in the language of congratulations. And Gentlemen, in so doing, allow me to express an earnest hope that, while in the nature of things, where freedom of thought and of action are enjoyed, men must necessarily differ in opinion, yet among us a spirit of mutual forbearance shall always prevail; and that differences, if they do arise, may not be permitted to merge into faction, but will be kept strictly subordinate to the public interest.

Gentlemen, it is not my intention, nor that of my advisers, to initiate much in the way of legislation during the present session. It is an easy matter to load the Statute Book with Ordinances. It appears to me that the tendency has perhaps been heretofore rather too much in this direction; let us aim at having few laws, and those only of a practical kind. There are several of this nature which will be submitted for your approval, and which, I doubt not, will receive all due deliberation at your hands. The principal business of the session will be the disposal of the public money.

There is now in the Provincial Treasury the sum of	£39,369 9 10
The estimated Revenue for the remaining half of the current financial year is—	
From Land	£40,000
From Customs	3,937
From other sources	2,300
	—————£46,237 0 0
	—————
Making a total to 30 th September next of	£85,606 9 10
From this will be deducted sums appropriated by the last Provincial Council for Public Works now in progress, and of which full particulars will be laid before you	21,000 0 0
	—————
Leaving an available balance for appropriation now of	£61,606 9 10
Which sum it is proposed to expend as follows:—	
Permanent Department of Government for the ensuing six months	£16,000
Public Works	44,000
Coastal and Internal Steam Communication	4,000

Of these items you will have full particulars and details when the Estimates are placed in your hands.

As you are aware, the two great Departments of Surveys and Public Works have hitherto been conducted under one head. It is manifest, however, that both the one and the other of these departments has assumed a magnitude and importance which render it impossible for any one individual to conduct them both efficiently. I therefore propose to separate the two, and to place a sum on the Estimates sufficient to enable me to procure the services of a competent Civil Engineer to take the head of the Department of Public Works—the gentleman who has hitherto performed the duties of both departments preferring to take charge of the Survey.

When it is considered that the permanent Survey Staff of the Government at present comprises fourteen individuals, and that it is not yet complete, the necessity of the proposed arrangement will, I am sure, be obvious to you. The same remark, I feel assured, will apply to the department of Public Works, under which, if the Province continues to progress, a large amount of public money must be expended. Upon the professional knowledge and experience of the head of this department depends the economical disposal of the public money, or the reverse, to an inconceivable extent. Another great reason which influences me in making this proposition is the necessity which exists for at once laying off and reserving land, both for common roads and railroads throughout the Province. Unless this is done, we shall have to pay no end of money as compensation to private individuals, as soon as we are in a position to indulge in railroads, which I trust will be at no far distant date. I had intended now to have broached the subject of a tramroad or railway in the Taieri and Tokomairiro Plains, with a view to eliciting public opinion on the matter; without professional data and information, however, I deem it premature to propose anything definite at present.

While alluding to Public Works, I may state that, for the future, it is the intention of the Government to confine itself to the system of contract—the labour market having now reached that point when it is believed this can be done with advantage.

As respects Immigration, you will be furnished with a copy of the correspondence between myself and the British Agents, from which it will be perceived that the most active measures are now in progress towards procuring a regular supply of Immigrants from the mother country direct. With a view to providing a permanent Immigration Fund, irrespective of any contingency which may appertain to the land revenue, I propose to issue debentures to the extent of £50,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent., payable in 1870, the sum to be specially set aside for and employed towards Immigration. For this purpose an Ordinance will be submitted to you, which, if passed, it is hoped will receive His Excellency's assent in time to enable me to make the necessary arrangements and submit the plan of operation to your next session. While on this subject, I may state that it will conduce greatly towards the efficient working of the contemplated Immigration, if its management is entrusted to a distinct department of Government, with a properly qualified head. If the Fund is to be self-renewing, I feel that this will be absolutely necessary.

Coastal Steam

In conformity with the resolution of last Council, I propose to make the best terms I can for the performance of this service, and have placed a sum on the Estimates for this purpose. It is evident, however, that the benefits to be derived by the Province from steam communication will be comparatively little, unless we take advantage of the means of transit afforded by our inland rivers and lakes, which are too shallow to be navigated by sea-going steamers. I have reason to believe that a bonus of £500 a year for two years would secure a paddle boat to ply on the Clutha River forty to fifty miles from its source; and that a similar sum would provide the same means of transit for the Taieri River, the Waipori and Waihola Lakes. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the vast importance to the whole Province of such undertakings as these. I shall transmit to you a special message upon the

subject, under the confident assurance that you will place me in a position to carry my views upon this matter into effect.

A sum will be placed upon the estimates for the construction of an Electric Telegraph between Dunedin and Port Chalmers. This is an improvement which can be effected at such a trifling outlay that it will amply repay itself, and I trust will meet with your approval. An Ordinance will be submitted to you which, if passed, will suffice not only for the proposed Telegraph, but for all other lines which may hereafter be found requisite.

In order to obviate the confusion which exists in consequence of the large number of unbranded cattle to be found running all over the country, I propose that, if not claimed after due notice, they shall be taken possession of by the Government, and sold to defray expenses, with which view an Ordinance will be submitted to you.

An Ordinance will also be laid before you on the subject of Publicans' Licenses, and for the regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Province. How far the abuses of the present system, and the evils arising out of the excessive indulgence in such liquors, can be obviated by legislation, may be a matter of question. I feel assured, however, that you will bestow upon the subject that earnest and grave deliberation which its importance demands. I have very great doubts how far the root of the evil can be touched, excepting through the moral sense of the community; at the same time, it seems to be imperative upon a wise legislature to place such checks upon the sale of ardent spirits as shall tend to repress drunkenness and the numerous evils which follow in its train.

As you are aware, the ordinance for the enlargement of the Provincial Council, passed during a former session, has been disallowed. Another ordinance has been prepared to the same effect, which, I trust, will be in operation, so as to enable three additional members to take their seats along with you next session.

The numerous importations of stock likely to be brought into the Southern District have suggested the propriety of reserving a portion of the Peninsula between Bluff Harbor and New River as a quarantine ground for diseased sheep. With a view to the speedy eradication of disease, I have placed a small sum upon the Estimates for the construction of dipping-tanks, yards, &c. This outlay will, if approved by you, be speedily repaid by a charge on the parties using the proposed erections.

On considering the Estimates, you will find that a slight increase is proposed in the permanent expenditure—partly in the salaries of heads of departments, which as a general rule have hitherto been inadequate to the responsibility of the offices, and below the standard which the progress of the province warrants. The chief increase is, I regret to say, under the head of Constabulary; it is, however, necessary to keep pace with the additional demand upon the services of this department, which an increasing population and the facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring colonies involve.

Under the Harbor Department there will be a considerable increase, arising out of the necessity of appointing a Harbor Master whose whole time shall be devoted to the duties of his office, and who must needs be provided with a boat's crew. The creation of this appointment has for some time back been absolutely imperative, and the beneficial effects of it are daily manifesting themselves.

I deem it right, on public grounds, to express my disappointment of the circumstances under which this appointment was filled up. Although I believe that a more competent man than the gentleman upon whom the office was conferred could not have been found, and that the public is fortunate in having such an officer; yet the principle of the Government creating prospective appointments and filling them up on the eve of its retirement is to be deprecated.

It was my intention to have proposed the erection of an Asylum for Lunatics. As, however, it is possible that a General Asylum for the Middle Island may be provided during the approaching Session of the General Assembly, I have deemed it best to defer taking any action in the matter. In the meantime, as the present accommodation in the Hospital is totally inadequate to the demands upon it, it is proposed to erect an additional ward for female patients. Failing the anticipated action of the General Assembly, it will be imperative upon us to erect an Asylum distinct from the Hospital.

A sum has been placed on the Estimates for the purpose of procuring an effective exploration of the Western Coast of the Province. I need not point out the importance of the object contemplated, nor of the results which may accrue from such an expedition—an expedition which I conceive we are bound to carry out, even if it should cost much more than the sum proposed.

A communication has been received by me from the General Board of Education upon the subject of a High School for Dunedin. As to the object sought to be attained by that communication, I should imagine that there can be but one opinion; and whether the matter shall be initiated by the Government or not, it is obvious that the best interests of the Province demand the establishment of a school in which the higher branches of education shall be well and efficiently taught. While the burden of organising such an Institute might fairly devolve upon the Government, I consider that, under present circumstances, the expense of keeping it up ought to be defrayed by those taking advantage of its provisions. I shall transmit to you a copy of the communication referred to, and shall be guided by your decision as to which steps the Government shall take in this most important matter.

Gentlemen, you are doubtless aware that a considerable agitation has for some time existed in the Southern portion of the Province, with a view of that district being erected into a separate Province. This agitation has been based upon grievances which to some extent were inseparable from the peculiar position in which the Government was placed; but chiefly upon misinformation or misapprehension as to the proportion of the public expenditure with which the district has been chargeable. I am glad to say that this misapprehension is now on a fair way to being dispelled, and that there is a very general feeling throughout the Southern district that union is strength—that under present circumstances any dismemberment of the Province would be prejudicial to the whole. There is a feeling, moreover, of confidence that the interests of the district will be duly cared for at your hands, and that a fair proportion of the revenue derived from it will be expended for its benefit,—a feeling which I am sure you will not belie; and which I am confident is so general that it will secure the integrity of the Province against the short-sighted policy of those who have been striving to break up that integrity.

A numerously-signed requisition has been transmitted to me from the residents in the Northern part of the Province requesting that land may be thrown open for sale in that district. I shall submit a proposition upon this matter by separate Message, and with your concurrence am prepared to accede to the request.

The last point to which I allude is the amendment of our Land Regulations. After mature reflection, I have come to the conclusion that it would be impolitic to disturb the price of land, or the main principles of the Regulations. It appears to me that, by a wise and judicious exercise of our existing powers, the present Regulations may be so administered as to secure most of the benefits sought to be derived from fresh Regulations. For example: by reserving all lands from sale until their survey is effected, and publicly notifying that certain blocks will be open for selection on or after a specified day, you will ensure competition if the land is worth competing for, and thereby get at its fair value without raising the standard of the present fixed price, which has, no doubt, been the great attraction hitherto.

I shall propose that a Penal Clause be added to the Regulations, to the effect, that in the event of the conditions not being complied with, as specified in Clause 7, the land shall be subject to an

annual tax of one shilling an acre. I would also propose that the Government, with the sanction of the Provincial Council, shall in future refrain from selling land in 2000-acre blocks, excepting subject to the usual restrictions. If, however, it is your opinion that a complete remodelling of the Regulations should take place, and that the fixed price should be raised, I shall be prepared to unite with you in taking the necessary steps to this end and in terms of the “Waste Lands Act, 1858.”

Having alluded thus cursorily to some of the principal topics to which your attention is solicited during the present Session—topics which, although not involving anything brilliant, are nevertheless of considerable practical importance—it now only remains for me to express my confidence that the various matters to which I have referred will receive at your hands the earnest consideration and impartial judgment which become a deliberative Assembly, and to declare this Council now open for the despatch of business.

JAMES MACANDREW,

Superintendent.

Appendix 12

The Otago Witness, 29 December 1860.

To the People of Otago

Fellow Colonists-The proceedings of your Provincial Council during the past week, have no doubt been as painful to most of you, as they have been to me, and as they have been detrimental to the best interests of the Province.

It is difficult to find language adequately to characterise those proceedings; this will be understood when I state that, in as far as they relate to me, they are alike ill founded and untrue. It appears that, upon 30th June last, the Provincial Treasurer was deficient £1000; and it is alleged that the money was in my hands, having been borrowed from that officer as such. The only evidence in proof of this assertion is that of the treasurer himself, who pleads this as an extenuation of his offence. On the other hand, it is solemnly averred by me that any transactions which I may have had with Mr. McGlashan were not in his capacity of Provincial Treasurer, and did not involve any funds at the time in his hands as such. (And here it may be proper to state, for the information of those at a distance, that the Provincial Treasurer is a Solicitor in private practice, and as such, with monies of clients passing through his hands; and also, that he was treasurer for one or two public bodies, with sometimes considerable funds in his hands.) So far, it is simply the assertion of one man against that of another; and the question as to which is correct, must be solved by the relative credibility of the parties. Unfortunately for the Treasurer, he seems to have contradicted himself, inasmuch as he tells the Auditors that the deficiency arose out of payments made at the South before they were entered in his cash book, and he tells the Select Committee that the deficiency was in the hands of the Superintendent; in order to prove which, he produces sundry confidential notes and memoranda which passed between us, and which he appears, lawyer like, to have carefully preserved for the express purpose of proving

the very opposite of the circumstances under which they were written. I confess that these memoranda are susceptible of the interpretation which Mr. McGlashan has sought to put upon them: a few words, however, will, I trust, suffice to place them in their true light.

It is with exceeding reluctance that I make the statement which I now do; as however, all delicacy has been buried on the other side, and the vindication of my own character demands it, I have no help for it but to state that, for years back, I have assisted Mr. McGlashan to make up deficiencies in his balances at a time when we had no other transactions; and there is no doubt, if he had chosen to preserve them, he could produce, in reply to his own most urgent appeals and entreaties, urgent notes from me breathing an equally sincere desire, and intimating equal anxiety, to find the money in order to save him from exposure and consequent ruin, as those which he has now chosen to bring forward. The confidential notes in both cases were written under the same circumstances, and with a similar object, with the single exception that the one was by a private individual who owed Mr. McGlashan nothing, and the other by the Superintendent of the Province, who happened, unfortunately, at the time to be indebted to Mr. McGlashan some few hundred pounds. I can easily conceive its being asked-If you knew that such was the position of the Provincial Treasurer when you took office as Superintendent, how came it that you took no steps in the matter? My answer is, that at the time I took office, I understood that the Treasurer had got fairly before the wind; and that it was not until prior to the June audit that I was aware of it being otherwise. I then urged him to raise money on mortgage, and by the sale of stock, and earnestly endeavoured to negociate these matters for him. It was while engaged in this that the confidential memoranda in question were written; the results were that his accounts were put all straight, and, had he been led by my advice, the

matters which have now brought so much scandal upon the community would have been buried in oblivion—a conclusion which I am sure every wise man would have done his utmost to effect. I admit that, strictly speaking, I had no right as Superintendent, to overlook or to tolerate any deficiency on the part of any subordinate officer, and the result has proven it; at the same time, as stated in my Message No. 2 to the Provincial Council (which, as the “Colonist” newspaper has seen fit to suppress in its last issue, I append hereto), the peculiar circumstances of the case appeared to warrant the course pursued by me.

Mr. McGlashan stated in the Provincial Council, that prior to the last audit, he raised £1000 on mortgage in order to make up his deficiency. At that time I was indebted to him about £500, of which he received £400 prior to the audit. I know that both the £1000 and the £400 were paid into the Treasury. How, therefore, he can state that the mortgage was for my benefit, I am at a loss to imagine.

It is a matter of deep regret to me that I should have been indebted for a single day either to Mr. McGlashan or to any body else; and if some of those who might be named, who have been the loudest and most malevolent in their fulminations or impeachments, had only paid their just debts to me, instead of applying the money to enrich themselves, Mr. McGlashan would have had no such plea on which to palliate himself as that which he has now chosen to urge.

One word more as to Mr. McGlashan.

With reference to the amended warrant for passage-money per “Gala,” he denies that Messrs. John Gladstone & Co.’s letter to Messrs. J. Macandrew & Co., giving directions as to the payment of the money, was exhibited to him. It was not only shewn to him, but also to Mr. Street, the accountant, who was in the office at the time. This may appear a very trifling matter; it is, however, of importance, as shewing how little reliance can be placed upon Mr. McGlashan’s memory or assertions.

Mr. McGlashan further states that he has made payments to me in advance on account of the steam contract. He did, certainly, on one, or perhaps two occasions, pay the subsidy after the steamer was sighted, and before she was actually entered at the Custom House, the proper time. How far it was necessary to publish this I cannot see. I can safely say, that of the £40,000 to £50,000 of public money which has been paid to me on account of steam and immigration, I never received a sixpence before it was fairly earned.

From what has been said, I trust it will be manifest to every reflecting observer that the Provincial Council has jumped at a conclusion to hastily.

With regard to most of the members, I will do them the justice to say that I believe them to have been animated by no latent animosity towards myself; but that on the spur of the moment, without due reflection, and under the influence of that sympathy engendered by the tearful emotions of a hoary-headed and eloquent man, they were led into an act which, to say the least of it, is calculated very seriously to prejudice the public interest, and which, although a secondary consideration, involves a grave injustice and undeserved censure towards myself; an act which equity and dignity alike demanded should not have been committed hastily, or without first giving the accused an opportunity of answering for himself. I know it will be said, why did I not appear before the Select Committee. It will be apparent, however, that both the constitution of that Committee, the dignity of my office, and my ignorance of the ground on which it was sought to inculcate me, precluded any such appearance. I asked for a copy of the evidence, with a view to rebutting it, but was refused. I then applied to be heard by counsel at the bar of the Provincial Council, with a like result.

As to the coterie or clique, by whose dexterity the Council was led in this matter, I have no hesitation in declaring that the Select Committee was a mere farce,—intended to impart to their subsequent proceedings a show of fair play,—and that in reality the whole

question was prejudged in as far as they were concerned. Their anxiety to exonerate the Provincial Treasurer from all blame, affords strong presumptive evidence that the whole matter was pre-arranged, and that the Treasurer, if not directly, was at least indirectly, a party to the arrangement,-a full and free acquittal being his reward.

The Speaker of the Council himself-who is supposed to set the highest example of impartiality-was heard to declare, before ever the Session commenced, that-speaking of myself-they, the Council, would make short work of it,-a drum-head court martial, and march to the right-about at once.

Such a mode of judgment, however much it may accord with martial law, is not the way in which the interests of this Province, and the character of its citizens, much less of its Superintendent, ought to be treated. I can tell the Speaker that although not a military man, the Superintendent of this Province is, perhaps, actuated by as keen a sense of honour as himself, and that he never permits his feelings nor his prejudices to influence his judgment. I can tell him further that it is possible for even an honourable man's private affairs to be temporarily-or it may be, seriously, embarrassed,-and that if such be a sufficient reason why that man should not hold the important office of Superintendent of a Province, it would be far more honourable and straightforward to petition for his removal on that ground; than, because there might be difficulties in the way, to attain the same end by a side-wind, or by strategy.

As to the personal animosity displayed towards me by the other leading actors in this drama,-to wit, Messrs. Dick and Gillies, more especially the latter,-the less perhaps that is said the better; the former might have attained the coveted position of Superintendent, and the latter that of Provincial Solicitor, by fairer and more honourable means than they have pursued both in public and in private.

As respects the newspaper press,-whose bitterness I have often experienced of old-bitterness now only equalled by its malignity,-

more especially the "Otago Colonist," which was wont to panegyrise as loudly as it now reviles-whose tendency seems to be to worship only the rising sun-by which, so long as I was in a position to provide the sinews of war, I was treated as a patriot and a gentleman; but when circumstances change, am branded as an evil-doer and a traitor. As respects the press, I know well how futile it is for an individual, be he right or wrong, to contend against it, and therefore I have no intention to combat its statements. Most of you know the circumstances under which the "Colonist" made its advent here, and the extent to which it is indebted to me for its establishment-it says little for human nature-but seems to be the universal axiom with fallen humanity, that just in proportion to those circumstances, and to that extent, will be the amount of vilification and sophisticated bombast bestowed upon me. I have quite made up my mind to be abused and pilloried to the mast-head; my only satisfaction will be the *mens conscia recti*, and my only regret the having imported a rod for my own back.

Fellow Colonist, all I ask of you is to examine for yourselves. Be influenced neither by newspaper clap-trap nor by personal acrimony. Let me be judged by my public actions-by my past character and conduct, and of that result I have no fear.

It is evident that, with an unfriendly press continually dropping its own distorted and antagonistic views into the public mind, no Government that is based upon public opinion can long exist.

It was my intention to have retired at once from the Superintendency, and to have devoted myself to private affairs; as it is, I shall make other arrangements, by which these affairs will be brought to a termination, and appeal to you as to whether I am fit to be trusted to administer the affairs of this Province or not. If your verdict shall be favourable, we will soon have a press reflecting public opinion and I shall devote myself to the great work which for years past has occupied my attention, much to the detriment of my own personal interests.

Should your verdict be unfavourable, I must bend to it, and retire from public life for ever- animated, however, by the proud consciousness that I have done my duty, and that posterity will concede to me a fair share of the honour of building up the foundations of the Province of Otago.

I have the honour to be
Fellow Colonists
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES MACANDREW.

26th December, 1860.

Message No. 2

“The Superintendent has received for transmission to his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, a requisition signed by a majority of the members of the Provincial Council, to the effect that he (the Superintendent) may be removed from office, on the ground that he had used a portion of the public funds for private purposes, and that he was for a considerable time aware that there was a deficiency in the public funds without having made the members of the Executive acquainted therewith.

“As respects the first allegation, namely, that he had made use of public monies, the Superintendent begs leave to observe that as this appears to be taken for granted upon the sole testimony of the Provincial Treasurer- evidence manifestly tendered with a view to palliate his own deficiency- it is of little use attempting to rebut the charge here, inasmuch as it would only be the assertion of one man against that of another. He would, however, call attention to the discrepancy between Mr. McGlashan’s statement to the Auditors and his statement to the Committee; in the one, he attributes the deficiency on 30th June to payments in the South; in the other, to the Superintendent having held the money.

“The Superintendent is prepared to prove that at the time he had any transactions with Mr. McGlashan, that gentleman was in possession of funds (irrespective of private monies in his hands), for which he was accountable to the

General Road Board alone, and which had nothing whatever to do with his Provincial account. With respect to the second allegation, namely, that the Superintendent, being for a considerable time aware of a deficiency on the part of the Treasurer, failed to acquaint the members of the Executive with the fact. The Superintendent distinctly denies having been aware of any deficiency at all in the Provincial Treasury account, until prior to the audit of the accounts of 30th June last. He certainly is to blame for not having apprised his Executive of the fact; his motive, however, in seeking to screen a valuable public servant from the effects of exposure, appear to him to have been a good one, and justifiable under the circumstances, and certainly not deserving of the action which the Provincial Council have been pleased to take upon it.

“The Superintendent regrets that the confidential memoranda which passed between the Treasurer and himself during the time that the latter was endeavouring to shield the former, appears to have been brought forward as proof that the deficiency in the Provincial Chest was in the hands of the Superintendent, while in reality it was in the hands of the Treasurer, by whom it was ultimately made good by raising money on mortgage on his private property.

“The Superintendent regrets the necessity for making these statements; but, in self- vindication, he is constrained to do so. Had the question been decided by a Court of law, he is persuaded that there is no evidence before the Committee which at all inculpates him. If Mr. McGlashan made use of public money at all to accommodate the Superintendent, the money was at the time in his hands- if from no other source, as Treasurer to the Road Board- and was forthcoming when wanted.

“The Superintendent cannot help feeling that the Council have arrived at a foregone conclusion, and would only further express his regret that a political body like the Provincial Council- liable to be biased by the feelings of the moment, and influenced, it may be, by some whose personal animosities and ambitions may be stronger than their

patriotism-should have so precipitately, and on the sole testimony of the party most interested, stigmatised a man (on the eve of his voluntary retirement from office) who has devoted the best ten years of his life to the interests of this Province. He feels that, even assuming the allegations contained in the memorial now under review to be true, regard for the public interests might have dictated a different course. As it is, he will transmit the memorial to his

Excellency, with the prayer, "*audi alteram partem*;" and, if necessary, will afterwards appeal to those by whom he has been placed in his present position.

"James Macandrew,

"Superintendent.

"Superintendent's Office,

"Dunedin, 20th December 1860."

Appendix 13

The Otago Witness, 27 April 1861.

To the People of Otago

Fellow Colonists—As it would appear that the conductors of the public press in Otago can discover no better theme on which to discant than personal abuse of me, and no other field for the exercise of their inventive faculties than that of my private affairs, I am constrained, contrary to my own inclination, to issue an address, which must necessarily be greatly characterised by egotism.

It would be difficult in these days to point to a newspaper press, with any pretensions to respectability, so completely prostituting its functions (regardless alike of truth and the injury it is inflicting on the community), as that of Dunedin. It is not so much your humble servant that is being damaged as it is this Province. I may perhaps be wrong, but it does not appear to me that, even granting that the Superintendent of the province had been the incarnation of evil—that his conduct had been black as Erebus, prudence might have dictated a different course on the part of the press—not that it *hated* Caesar less, but that it loved Rome more.

As you are no doubt aware, the Stafford Ministry—of which I have all along been an opponent—has removed me from the Superintendency of the province, not, however, on the ground of the Auditor-General's report (which I have every reason to believe is rather in my favour than otherwise), but at the instigation of the Provincial Council (supposed to represent the whole body of the people), backed up by the earnest personal representations of the Speaker, who seeks to succeed me in office, and subsequently by those of Mr. W. H. Cutten, who was sent by me to Auckland on a different mission altogether, but chiefly in consequence of the unfortunate position in which I have lately been placed personally—a position which, had I not

accepted the Superintendency, would not have been mine.

It is very probable that neither one nor all of the foregoing considerations would have influenced the Stafford Ministry in taking the steps they have done, had it not been that it afforded them a plausible opportunity, which they could not resist, of striking a blow at Provincial Government, and of encroaching upon Provincial independence. They have all along shewn themselves but too eager voluntarily to snub Provincialism not to jump at an opportunity of doing so, when called upon and encouraged by those who are supposed to lead and represent public opinion in the Province.

Fellow Colonists—Had I been told fifteen months ago, that the ample property of which I was then possessed, would in that brief space of time have taken to itself wings and fled away, I certainly never should have abandoned my own affairs for those of the public. My greatest error has been, that on accepting office I did not then place my private affairs in the hands of trustees: had I done so, the result would probably have been different today. It will perhaps scarcely be credited, that in the short space I have named, from a concatenation of adverse circumstances, which I could never have anticipated,—what with actual pecuniary losses, and claims for which I have been held legally liable, but on account of which I have received no more consideration than any of you, I am upwards of forty thousand pounds poorer today than I was. I have been very much the victim of misplaced confidence in others, for which no doubt I have myself to blame.

It will not be difficult to show, that a large proportion of these losses have been, directly and indirectly, attributed to my having paid more regard to the public interest than to my own. I may allude especially to the introduction of steam—to my insisting upon interest on the

Government banking account-to my having been chiefly instrumental in introducing a second banking establishment, and such like.

That I have acted wisely, or even rightly, I do not for a moment allege. I can safely say however, that whatever may have been my errors, my family and myself have been the principal sufferers. I feel conscious of a mind which desires to do right; and I sincerely hope to emerge from the furnace a wiser and a better man.

There are few men in Otago who have had more money at command than myself: and had I been the rogue which my calumniators would fain make me out to be, I have had ample opportunities of feathering my nest, instead of having to begin the world anew.

According to the newspapers, the number of individuals who have sustained loss by me is *legion*. No one can possibly regret more than I do that there should be any such; and perhaps considering the extent to which, while in business, I was mixed up with every interest in the Province, the wonder is that the claims against my late firm is not legion, but in so far as the Province is concerned, they do not amount to more than twelve to fifteen unsecured, not one of whom, if I am spared in health and strength, will sustain any ultimate loss.

It does not accord with my fancy to retaliate upon the writers of those scurrilous articles, who are so loud in their declamation on public virtue and mercantile morality, otherwise it would not be difficult to show that some of them would do well to look at home-to pay their own debts, and to apply to themselves a modicum of the indignation which they have so freely hurled at me. The antecedents of three at least of those who have traduced and maligned my character and conduct under the editorial *we*, would ill bear investigation. No doubt we shall be told about the pot and the kettle, however "those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

My great crime is, that after having spent the best ten years of my life successfully, and I

trust to some extent usefully, in this Province, and that, too, in the face of obstacles of no ordinary kind, adverse circumstances have come upon me, as they may do upon the best of you, and those who were once friendly-some of whom fawned upon me-in prosperity, have now turned the cold shoulder, and are the bitterest foes—"the poison of asps is under their tongue." Could I by any chance drop into a fortune tomorrow, I should be regarded by them as all that is praiseworthy: such appears to be the way of the world; "'tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Those who are conversant with the political history of the Province, and the somewhat prominent part which I have occupied therein, will recollect the ill nature and rancour of which I used to be the subject-malevolence which I had fondly hoped had disappeared for ever, but which appears to have been smouldering all along in the bosoms of some of the principal actors, and which, now that my back seems to be at the wall, has found vent in all the cold-hearted malignity and relentless persecution which the combined power of the law and of the press can bring to bear upon its object. Few of you would credit the zeal which has lately been manifested by some of the higher legal functionaries of the general Government unnecessarily to humiliate and mortify me, and to wound the feelings of my family. Upon this subject I could a tale unfold, which would make even the Stafford Ministry ashamed of its protégés.

Fellow Colonists-As most of you are aware, I some time ago denuded myself of the whole of my property, vesting it in the hands of trustees, by whom the affairs of my late firm will be wound up. Notwithstanding however, I have been as you know deprived of my liberty, to the disgrace of party politics be it said, for no other reason than to prevent, as it is hoped, my being again elected Superintendent of the Province. For many months back I have been regularly hunted down, my misfortunes aggravated, my estate plundered, by the unwearying animosity of a political attorney; and I am now deprived of personal liberty to gratify the vengeful spirit, and to promote the political ends of this public

spirited individual and his party, in comparison of whose past services for the public good, according to his own account, mine are not once to be named.

At the present moment, I have only to retire from the political arena, to be at once set free. But although personal liberty be sweet, it shall never be bought by me on any such terms. If it is your opinion that I am a fit and proper person to fill the office of Superintendent, it is my duty to afford you an opportunity of giving expression of that opinion. Be the result what it may, I hold that, after all that has occurred, this is as much due to you as to myself. As you are aware, it was my fixed determination some time ago to have retired, and devoted myself to private affairs. After the course, however, which has been pursued towards me by the Provincial Council, and the distortion of facts and misrepresentations which have been so freely circulated to the prejudice of the Province abroad, it appears to me that, unless poverty be a crime—poverty, the result chiefly of perhaps an unwise devotion to the public interest—justice to me demands, and the honour of the Province can be vindicated only by, my re-election.

Fellow Colonists—It is by no means agreeable for me to address you in such a strain: my only apology is the unwarrantable extent to which the public press has occupied itself in distorting and misrepresenting my private affairs. I am quite ready to admit the truth of the old proverb, that “there is always some water where the stirkie drowns;” at the same time, it is quite possible to build up a whole fabric of falsehood upon a foundation of truth, an art which the Dunedin press has largely indulged in, to my detriment. The conduct of every public man, as such, is of course a fair subject for animadversion, and I am perfectly ready and able to discuss mine, and to repel the charges laid at my door.

I stated to the Auditor-General, that those charges, in so far as the Provincial Treasurer was concerned, could not be satisfactorily sifted, and the saddle placed upon the right horse, unless by means of a judicial

investigation, which he had no power to institute. As it was, the whole evidence collected by him was given voluntarily, and the result, when that evidence is published, will show that there is nothing whatever to inculcate me, excepting the mere assertion of the Provincial Treasurer, made to exculpate himself; while on the other hand it will be seen, that there is ample evidence apart from mine, to show that my allegations with respect to that officer are true.

As regards the money for the Clutha Coalfield, I frankly admit that there has been an irregularity here, and that from some unaccountable cause the original remittance has miscarried; that it will ultimately turn up, I can have no doubt whatsoever. This is, in reality, the only matter in respect of which I can lay any blame on myself. I have taken the necessary steps to clear up the mystery, which I trust will be successful.

I observe that among other things, I am charged with withholding information with regard to a paragraph in a letter received lately from home. It would have been only fair in the Speaker of the Provincial Council, while communicating this to his friends of the press, to have informed them at the same time, that I had protested against his usurping the functions of Superintendent, as being an infringement of the Constitution Act, and that I claim to hold the office *de jure* until my successor is elected by the people, in terms of said Act. Under these circumstances, I cannot recognise any other Superintendent than one appointed by law; to such, if necessary, the matter in question can be satisfactorily explained.

Much fault is found with me by a portion of the press in that, on assuming office, there was a large balance in the Bank, which is now reduced to zero. When it is borne in mind, however, that one of my first official acts was to stop the sale of unsurveyed land, and that, for the space of nine months, the land revenue was entirely suspended, at the instigation of the Provincial Council; when it is further considered that immigration and public works have been carried on to a greater extent

throughout this period than ever they were before in the same space of time, I think we ought to congratulate ourselves that the balance was not months ago on the wrong side. At all events, my policy has been, and will continue to be, to carry on public works, and develop the resources of the Province to the fullest possible extent, in order to which, if need be, I shall never hesitate to anticipate largely our future greatly increasing revenue. Of one thing I am very certain, and that is, that it is much better for the public in general, and even for my accusers themselves, that the £30,000 which I found in the treasury is now in circulation than it should have continued to be locked up in the Bank.

Had the Provincial Council at its last session, instead of permitting itself to be led by a small clique, whose personal ambition and determination to get rid of me at any price was superior to every other consideration—if, instead of confining its attention exclusively to the object of this clique, the Council had also entertained and assented to the policy which I had chalked out, the Province, as regards the future, would have been in a very different position today. Measures would have been now in progress involving a much larger public expenditure than has yet entered into the philosophy of some of us. Fisheries would have been in course of being established; means would have been taken for the introduction of salmon into our rivers (a gold mine in itself if successful); and an impetus given to agricultural and commercial pursuits, the effect of which would shortly have been felt by every class in the community.

The policy indicated in my opening speech at the last session of the Provincial Council seems to have elicited very strong animadversions on the part of the press of several of the neighbouring Colonies and Provinces; it has brought down upon me a considerable amount of ridicule at their hands. I regard these, however, as the strongest testimony in favour of the views propounded by me, savouring, as they do, very much of the dog in the manger spirit. It certainly does seem presumptuous in the hitherto insignificant, unknown, and

disparaged Province of Otago to dream of accomplishing that which neither the British Government, nor the rich Colony of New South Wales, nor Victoria, have as yet been able to effect; and I can easily attribute much of the sneering and derision which have been bestowed upon me to the very natural feeling of “Great is Diana of the Ephesians.”

There can be little question that New Zealand, from its geographical position, its physical resources, and its climate, is capable at least, if not destined, to become the Great Britain of the South, and that the city of Dunedin may be made, and is very likely to become, the London or the Glasgow thereof. (Tell it not in Wellington, publish it not in the streets of Auckland.) Carry out my scheme of the Panama route, make this the pole of steam in the Pacific, and the deed is done.

Surely if our neighbours at Canterbury can get power to raise, and have the pluck to expend, nearly half a million of money in boring a hole through a small hill, in order to connect the town of Lyttelton with the Canterbury plains, the rich Province of Otago can have no difficulty in raising even a hundred thousand pounds, if necessary, not to bring its capital seaport into connection with its vast plains—nature having provided for this—but to bring it within forty-two days of Britain, and into connection with the whole continent of America, the islands of the Pacific, the Australian Colonies, India and China. Would there were half a dozen Yankees in our Provincial Council!

It appears that one of my greatest faults was the propounding such a scheme as the foregoing—a scheme which, according to the time-server of the *Colonist*, was proposed solely to divert attention from my own so-called delinquencies, but which, had it been entertained and assented to, would ere now have been half-way towards accomplishment, without, as I believe, borrowing a farthing, or interfering in any way with internal improvements.

Fellow Colonists—You may homologate the opinion of your representatives in the Provincial Council, and dismiss me in favour

of a more eligible candidate; be this as it may, however, I feel persuaded that there has no candidate appeared as yet, who has the interest of the Province more at heart than myself, or who, I venture to say in all humility, and without arrogance, is more capable of steering it ahead. Should I be re-elected in the face of all the adverse circumstances by which I am surrounded,—with the press weekly harping upon the same everlasting string, steeping the public mind in prejudice and one-sided statements, with my opponents active and organised all over the country—it will indeed be marvellous, if not miraculous; it will be a counteraction to all the slander, the calumny, and persecution to which I have been subjected,—a manifestation, that although one section of the community may be destitute alike of earnestness and of that charity described in terms of such grandeur by St. Paul,—that although moral worth with them is practically only another term for money, and misfortune synonymous with misconduct,—yet that throughout the great body of the people there is that genuine sincerity and sense of right which are never appealed to in vain. Should I, on the other hand, be defeated, I trust it will be a lesson to place my confidence more in Him who will not forsake me in the time of trouble.

Fellow Colonists—I know you will be told that even if you do elect me, it will be useless, inasmuch as the Governor will disallow it. Be not deceived by this—it is only throwing dust in the eyes of the simple-minded. You may rest assured that every effort which it is in the power of man to invent, will be used in order to prevent my election, and if elected, to induce his Excellency to disallow. You may be equally certain, however, that no Governor will ever dare to set aside the fundamental principle of the Constitution,—and that the sovereign will of the people must be supreme.

Any one who will take the trouble to read the Constitution Act will see that practically the Governor's veto is null and void, without the concurrence of the people themselves; and let me add, that those who would make it otherwise, deserve neither your confidence nor support.

You will also, I have no doubt, be well crammed and indoctrinated as to the stigma and disgrace which will attach to the Province if the most honourable position in it is conferred upon one who is imprisoned for debt, and as to the impossibility of an individual so situated fulfilling the duties of the office. As to the former objection, the stigma and disgrace in this instance, if any, attaches to those who, in consequence of my trusting to honourable dealing as between man and man, were by my own voluntary act empowered to place me in that position; an act of which they took advantage for political ends only, and a position in which they have been enabled to retain me solely in consequence of the defective state of the law. As to the latter objection, I need only remind you that my predecessor performed the duties of his office, for many months, without leaving his private residence. Defective, however, as the law is, I shall very probably be at liberty, *in due course of law*, by the time that an election takes place, or at all events, with certainty, very shortly afterwards.

And now, after all, what is the real secret of the hubbub in which the Province has been placed for the past six months?—what the inspiration which has disinterred the high-flown speeches, the letters and leading articles which have been so freely served up upon mercantile morality and public virtue?—productions which, to the initiated, savour greatly of Satan reproving Sin. In plain language, the secret is simply as follows:

1st. Although possessing the copyright of the *Otago Colonist*, I abstained, very shortly after being Superintendent, from asserting any right thereto, or exercising any influence over the paper. In addition to this, I had the misfortune—seeing that the business appeared to be prospering—to ask for at least a portion of the amount which it is well known was found by me towards starting and carrying on the concern (the whole of which amount, by the original agreement, was to be repaid out of the profits). From that moment a change came o'er the spirit of the *Colonist's* dream. I was not, after all, the great capitalist who could afford to

sink a thousand pounds or two for the sake of having an organ, and “Mammon, the least erect of all the spirits which fell from Heaven”—Mammon leading him on, the Moloch of the *Colonist* forthwith discovered that I was a great sham—a base imposter—a wolf in sheep’s clothing.

2nd. Although perhaps incredible to recent comers, it is well known to most of the old colonists that for years past there has been a sort of family and business combination in this little community, whose aim has been to concentrate all the political power and patronage of the Province within and among themselves. They had so far succeeded that the local administration of Justice—the Bench—the Bar—the Crown Lands—and the Provincial Executive, had all got included within this magic circle. On my assuming the Superintendency, the spell was to a certain extent broken,—not, however, before they had secured to themselves such a share of the loaves and fishes, and of the legal machinery of Government, as to make them sufficiently formidable. The only man who stood between this family business compact, and Provincial empire, was myself. The corollary needs no explanation. I am persuaded that there is many a man among you who could speak *feelingly* as to the fact which I have now hinted at.

Fellow Colonists—I fear that I have already trespassed too long on your attention, and shall therefor conclude with a single sentence. You have had all, and nothing but, the black side of my character and conduct held up to you. And that, too, painted by no niggardly hand as to colouring.

Every man has a dark side, and most men have, more or less, a bright side as well. Now, although it is not for me to extol my own deeds, or to attempt to illuminate my own character, yet I flatter myself that the bright side of my career might be found worthy of some notice as well as the other. It is, however, characteristic of the hollow-hearted, that in their estimation, when adversity overtakes us, our good deeds, if any, are all forgotten.

In all this it may be supposed, and will doubtless be said, that I am appealing to, or using the *argumentum ad misericordiam*. I can say safely, however, that if I know myself, I am animated by no such motive: on the contrary, I believe in my conscience that my own interest and comfort will be best served by renouncing public life for ever. I believe however, that the public interest and duty alike demand otherwise, and that there is a call upon me, if you so will it, to stick to the work which so far Providence seems hitherto to have assigned to me. I need not enlarge upon that work, further than to repeat that it has always been my highest ambition to be instrumental in colonising this fine province, and that any influence which may be conferred upon me in the body politic, will be devoted henceforth, as it has been hitherto, towards the great object of peopling the wilderness with a happy, contented, industrious, and God-fearing community; with which view I feel that legislation must needs be greatly more devoted to the interests of the working man than it has hitherto been. In the working man I see the bones and sinews of all our physical and material greatness, both present and prospective; and morally, I see even now in this class the elements and manifestations of a far more healthy state of feeling in every respect, than that which seems to pervade the so-called higher class, as such. Of course there are numerous exceptions, all honour to them. Far be it from me to say or do aught calculated to set class against class, or to disturb the natural and healthy distinction which civilisation and the providence of God have instituted in the social and mental scale. At the same time, no strict observer among us can shut his eyes to the fact, that at the present moment, backbiting, envy, slander, insincerity, hollow-heartedness, and all their kindred concomitants, in our small community, are very much confined to the higher circles, so called. No doubt I shall be charged with demagoguism—with seeking to curry favour with, to secure the votes of, the working class, and so forth. Unfortunately, however, the present electoral roll forbids this assumption,

and would, on such principles, lead me the other way.

I have no desire, nor intention, to propitiate any class, but am resolved to square my political conduct and policy with my own convictions, which are, that in a new country like this, labour is essentially capital; that as such, it is, and must be for many a long day to come, the greatest power in the state; and as such, that it is the duty of every wise man and of every true patriot, to devote himself to the healthy development of the natural order of things.

One word more. From some of my remarks it may be sought to adduce that I think lightly of mercantile morality and of public virtue; on the contrary, my observations were only levelled at those who have been so loudly declaiming upon these matters, but who, whatever might be their conduct in the latter respect, if placed in a position to exhibit it, have no claim whatever, but the reverse, to set themselves up as teachers, far less as models, of the former. Far be it from me to say anything tending to

reduce the standard which I trust Otago will ever maintain in these matters, and grieved am I even to think that any conduct or transaction of mine (however extenuated by a knowledge of all the circumstances connected with them), should have been such as to furnish my enemies with even the shadow of an opportunity of twisting them into infringements of either the one or the other.

I sincerely hope that the result and conclusion of the whole matter in question will belie all that has been said, and that future and lasting good will arise out of present and apparent evil.

May He who rules and regulates all events, the most magnificent and the most minute alike, so order and determine, is my earnest prayer.

I have the honour to be,
Fellow-Colonists,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES MACANDREW

April 15, 1861.

Appendix 14**Letter: Joseph Mackay to James Macandrew, 13 August 1866, Kate Wilson Collection.**

Princes St
Dunedin 13th August/66
Jas Macandrew Esq. M H R

Dear Sir

I duly received your favors? of the 26th ult & 1st inst with enclosures & feel an increasing debt of obligation for your many valuable contributions to the "Bruce Herald", all of which by my special request are kept thoroughly unknown except by myself & the Editor whom I have guarded against mentioning the Authorship to any one whatever.

You will observe that your budget has been taken full advantage of, the Gold Field's Speech will come in opportunely in next issue of the "Recorder" as a Public meeting was to be held at Tuapeka on Thursday last, when our Provincial Treasurer Mr Moss was to advocate your views in support of the Provincial v General Govt Control, the only gainer by such a change would be the new Minister of Mines, & if I mistake not Haughton is the expectant.

Your remarks regarding the Otago members referred to, are so truthful that my first impulse was to make use of them, but as your Letter is marked "Private" I thought this deterred me from doing so, but as you afterwards mention that I may make what use I please of them, I have worked them into a Local with other strictures upon them sent me by another Otago Member, the authors of both being only known by myself & you may rely upon the strictest secrecy, as I rewrite such in my own hand, and retain the originals in my own possession. As to your remark that "discretion & my policy prompt otherwise" than, I presume handling thus? somewhat roughly those who may chance to lie in our power, I also like to speak out boldly when merited & take the risk of their displeasure or influence being exerted against the paper.

I regret that you should feel precluded from writing so freely as you would desire, from being desirous of not showing your hand in the correspondence. I presume you mean from your style betraying the writer, as you may have every confidence in its not being divulged otherwise, as every precaution has been taken to prevent this.

I observe that Mr Moss' speech at Lawrence Thursday last is fully reported in today's "Times" and I know well that the Miners there are in favour of Provincial Government Control.

I met your Son Colin the other day when he informed me that your good Lady & family are all well.

Again thanking you for your valuable contributions & soliciting a continuance,

I remain

Yours Truly

Joseph Mackay

Appendix 15

The Leeds Mercury, 1 July 1867.

NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, May 8

The province of Otago, in the Middle Island, is in a state of incipient rebellion, and, judging from its newspapers only, I should be safe in saying that no greater excitement existed in the Southern States of America before the overt act of Fort Sumter than now exists in this important southern province of New Zealand. It is a conflict between the provincial and general governments and originated in this wise. In 1859 or 1860 Mr. James Macandrew, a merchant of Dunedin, the chief town in the then insignificant province of Otago, was elected its superintendent, but in 1861 was removed from that office by the Governor, after a careful examination of certain charges of (to use the mild phrase now employed) pecuniary irregularity preferred against him by the Provincial Council. Time wore on, the goldfields were productive beyond all expectation, and Otago became one of the most wealthy and important districts in New Zealand, under the successive superintendencies of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hyde Harris, and Mr. Dick. The discovery of gold on the west coast of the Middle Island has, during the last two years, withdrawn much of Otago's population, and great depression resulted. A few months ago, which Mr. Dick's term of office was expiring, Macandrew came forward to contest his re-election, and contested it so successfully that he was returned by 2,260 votes to 1,392. The cause of this popularity of Mr. Macandrew's was that time had softened down the righteous indignation against his malversations, as they were originally called, into sympathy for the martyr of a few pecuniary irregularities- those who had taken a prominent part against him in 1861 having meanwhile become politically obnoxious. Another reason, and probably the one to which the greater influence really attached, was that Mr. Macandrew was known to be a man of considerable enterprise, and he

was regarded as the best possible person for pushing the province ahead.

Mr. Stafford was the Premier who, in 1861, advised Governor Browne to remove Mr. Macandrew from office, under the powers expressly conferred by the Constitution Act; and as Mr. Macandrew had taken no steps at law or otherwise to rebut the charges brought against him, both in the report of the official accountant and in the public press, it was confidently anticipated that Mr. Stafford would now advise Governor Grey also to disallow the present election. Immediately after the election (February last) the Ministry sent the Auditor-general, Dr. Knight, down to Otago to re-examine the accounts, with a view to ascertain whether certain defalcations had been made good. Dr. Knight's report was unfavourable; yet Mr. Macandrew's return was gazetted - the Governor was not advised to disallow his election.

But the Government took another and most unwise, and in some sense tyrannical course.

There are certain functions of government which belong to the superintendencies by law, and certain others, which nominally belonging to the Governor, are authorised to be delegated to superintendents or such other persons as to his Excellency in Council may seem fit. These delegations have hitherto invariably been made to the superintendents of provinces; but the Ministry resolved that these powers should not be delegated to Mr. Macandrew, that it would be dragging the Governor's honour in the dirt, and that by this means his superintendency should be rendered comparatively inoperative.

The management of the goldfields was one of the matters nominally in the control of the Governor, but invariably delegated to superintendents, and the management of those in Otago had been so delegated previously to

Mr. Macandrew's election. The delegation was now, however, refused to that gentleman, and conferred on Mr. Stafford, as Premier, who appointed a resident agent to carry out his instructions. Immediately this became known in Otago the people exhibited the greatest excitement; the Provincial Council met and determined to reward all their goldfield officers who refused to obey Mr. Bradshaw, the agent, with a year's salary should the General Government be found to have the power of dismissal; and the Volunteers, in their pretended fear that they may be called on to act in quelling a universal riot, proposed to tender their resignation *en masse*, and were only prevented by the publication of a *Times* article on Volunteer duties in reference to a Fenian escapade at Chester, then just received.

Everywhere throughout the province Mr. Bradshaw has been obstructed. He has had to break open doors of offices closed in his face; his appeals to the police are made in vain, as they are provincial servants and countenance resistance; ferries are closed against him, and looking to the character of not a few diggers, his position is, I fear, one of personal peril. In short, the province considers itself insulted, and is attempting to express its sense of insult in every possible way. There has been a large amount of what the Americans style "tall talk," but in this Otago finds little sympathy, and it would find scarcely any on the whole matter if it were not for the false position in which the Ministry have placed themselves in regard to it.

There is a class of politicians here, as everywhere else, whose views are based on no

higher ground than that of expediency. These maintain that as the election of a superintendent rests with the province the Ministry are bound to confirm it, not by the mere gazette notice only, but by according to him all the requisite delegated powers. This class was loud in its praises of the Ministry when it found that they did not advise the Governor to disallow the election, but as energetically condemns them now that they refuse to delegate the Governor's powers. The other class, that which adheres to principle, saw with regret that the Governor was not promptly advised to disallow the election, and regards the refusal to delegate as a poor attempt to rectify the mistake. The compromise which the Ministry have made between expediency and principle satisfies no one, not even themselves, and must injure their stability considerably.

It is true that had the election been disallowed, Mr. Macandrew would have been returned with a still larger majority, and a serious dead lock would have been threatened; but then Ministers had the power of calling the Assembly together, when whatever legislation was necessary could have taken place – even to the extent of appointing a superintendent or suspending the Constitution, so far as Otago was concerned; or if the action of the Ministry was condemned they could have resigned. As the case now stands, it is on record that pecuniary irregularity in office is no bar to reappointment, while the Ministry hold out a direct premium to agitation and resistance, since it was manifestly the fear of these that induced Mr. Stafford to shrink from giving the same advice to the Governor in 1867 that he did in 1861.

Appendix 16**Letter: Governor Bowen to Elisa Macandrew, 10 January 1873, Kate Wilson Collection.**Fern Hill
Jan. 10. 1873

Dear Mrs. Macandrew,

We were much disappointed at not having the pleasure of seeing you and your family again today. We shall always retain a most pleasing remembrance of the courtesy and kindness which we have received from the Superintendent and yourself. We have greatly enjoyed our visit to Dunedin.

I hope you will accept the enclosed photographs.

With our un? kind regards & best wishes, I remain, my dear Mrs Macandrew

Yours Most Sincerely

G F Bowen

P S I send you herewith a pair of slippers which I hope you will ? ? ? so as to wear them yourself. They were made for me by a tradesman in Dunedin – The Superintendent will tell you the story connected with them.



Appendix 17

James Macandrew, *Address to the People of Otago, Mills, Dick and Co., Steam Printers, Stafford Street, Dunedin, 1875.*

FELLOW COLONISTS—

As the elected head of this Province, specially charged to watch over and protect its interests, I deem it due, both to you and to myself, to give expression to a few thoughts as regards the present political situation.

I desire to do so as briefly as possible, and as an earnest man speaking to earnest men.

I am deeply impressed with the conviction that we have reached a crisis in the political history of New Zealand, upon our right action with regard to which now, depends the future of the Colony for good or for evil.

I assume that you are all aware of the fact that a majority of your representatives in the Colonial Parliament have decided that your Provincial Legislature is to be abolished, and that but for the strenuous efforts of a minority this abolition would have been an accomplished fact, without any reference whatever to your wishes or opinions on the subject. As it is, the operation of the Act has been postponed until after the prorogation of the next Session of the new Parliament. So that the people of New Zealand may, at the approaching elections, have a voice in this matter.

What I now earnestly desire is, that the people of Otago would calmly and deliberately consider for themselves the effect which the abolition of the Province is likely to have upon their own interests. To my mind that effect cannot fail to be very disastrous indeed, and it may be added that this conclusion is based upon a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the past history and present position of the Colony.

It cannot, I presume, be denied that, considering the extent of its territory, the short period of its existence, and the comparatively small handful of its population, the progress of Otago hitherto has been perfectly marvellous, all the more so looking at the fact that it has contributed upwards of two millions of money to the Colonial chest, in respect of which there has not been one single sixpence of value received. Just fancy to yourselves what this sum might have accomplished had it been expended in developing the resources of the Province.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the progress of Otago, which a quarter of a century ago was an unpeopled wilderness, than the fact that of the thirty-two colonies of Great Britain no less than twenty-eight are inferior to this Province in respect of the amount of its public revenue and the extent of its commerce.

In my opinion the only thing which has prevented the still further progress of Otago has been the abstraction of its revenue by the Colony, and the action of the Colonial Legislature, by which the Province has been deprived of the power of carrying on immigration and public works on its own account, both of which I maintain in the nature of things could have been more satisfactorily conducted by the Provincial than by the General Executive. As a striking example of the contrast between the two systems, we need only revert to the fact that under General administration, the cost to the Colony on immigration has been upwards of £21 10s. a head for each statute adult, while under the system so successfully carried on for years by the Provincial Government, the total cost did not exceed £15 10s. per adult, the quality of the immigration comparing favorably with that of the former. There was nothing to have prevented the whole of the recent immigration into this Province from

having been conducted on the same terms, had the provinces been allowed to borrow for the purpose as the Colony did.

How far our past progress is to be attributed to the action of the local legislature is a question upon which opinions may differ; there can, I apprehend, be no difference of opinion, however, as to the fact that this progress has been in no degree attributable to the action of the Colonial Parliament; and yet it is now proposed to part with the one, and to place the administration of affairs entirely in the hand of the other.

One great argument—indeed, I may say the only argument—which has been adduced in favor of abolishing the Provincial Legislature, is the alleged saving of public expenditure which would be effected thereby. This is an argument, however, which might be much more forcibly applied towards the abolition of the Colonial Legislature, as at present constituted. The Provincial Legislature and Executive of Otago (which could fulfil all the functions of the Colonial Legislature and Executive without any additional charge) costs one shilling and sixpence per head on the population of the province, while the Colonial Parliament and Executive cost two shillings and ninepence per head.

As regards the whole Colony, the total cost of the nine Provincial Councils and Executives is under £32,000 a year, while the annual expense of the General Assembly and Colonial Executive is over £50,000. If you add to this £250,000 of annual departmental and other charges—you will be able to judge as to where the greatest saving might be effected. I may say that the foregoing figures represent expenditure in respect of services which might be dispensed with without detriment to the public interest; they do not include anything connected with the Immigration and Public Works Departments, in both of which there would be a material reduction were these matters left to the Provinces.

I repeat that the Abolition Bill, if carried into operation, must be disastrous to the interests of this Province in various ways. I shall only allude to one or two facts, which will serve simply to bear out this opinion. We will take first and foremost the territorial revenue, which, although *de jure* Colonial revenue, has been hitherto *de facto* the revenue of the province, and appropriated by the Provincial Council towards roads and bridges, the erection of schools, subsidising local Road Boards, &c.

Under the Abolition Bill the annual interest upon the Provincial debt becomes the first charge on the land revenue to the extent of £90,000. The residue, if any, goes into the Colonial Treasury, to be appropriated by the General Assembly. I say the residue if any, because it is quite possible that there may be no residue, inasmuch as in the event of our railways not paying more than working expenses, the interest on their cost is legally chargeable on the Land Fund. Assuming, however, that there will be a residue, you may be quite certain that very little, if any thereof, will find its way back to you—the Colonial horse-leech must first be satisfied. Although it is likely that the railways in this Province will yield sufficient to cover both interest and working expenses, yet there are political lines in New Zealand with regard to which it is to be feared that such will not be the case; and so surely as any portion of our Land Fund goes into the common purse, just as surely will it be applied towards deficiencies in every part of the Colony. The probability is that railways in Otago will be a source of revenue, which, under Provincial administration, would be expended wholly within the Province, but which, under the proposed new order of things, will not be so expended.

In fact, it was broadly stated from the Ministerial bench during the late Session, that whatever surplus may be derived from remunerative railways should be devoted towards making up the deficiency of those which may not pay, in whatever part of the Colony they may be situated, and this will undoubtedly be one of the practical results if the Abolition Bill comes into operation. I regard this declaration as a gross breach of that fundamental principle which was laid down when the

Public Works policy was agreed to, namely, that each Province should be charged with the cost of its railways; on no other condition would I and others have assented to the policy. As it is, it only shows the folly of relying upon the stability and good faith of the Colonial Legislature where the rights and interests of particular Provinces are concerned.

Reverting to the abstraction from the Province of its Land Revenue, I look upon it, that unjust and injurious as this will be, the blotting out of the Provincial Council, as exercising a watchful eye upon the administration of the Waste Lands will be more detrimental still, and will probably result in the public estate falling into the hands of the few instead of the many, and in the indiscriminate renewal of the pastoral leases without reference to the requirements of settlement, or to their real value.

There is nothing that I deprecate more than setting class against class. I have always regarded the pastoral interest as one of the greatest and most important in the Province, and can see no necessary antagonism between it and any other. I regret, therefore, to think that the abolition of the Provincial Legislature is in a great measure supported by this interest, in the hope that it is likely to get a renewal of leases on better terms under Colonial than under Provincial administration.

In the course of the next few years, nearly the whole of the pastoral leases throughout the Province expire. Should the administration continue in the hands of the Province, the pastoral tenants will be greatly multiplied in number, and instead of runholders, will become thriving and wealthy sheep farmers, living on their estates and employing a large amount of labor; a consummation which will add greatly to the public revenue, and will tend to elevate the position of the province both politically and socially.

Now, let us glance at the other reasons which are adduced in favor of the proposed constitutional change. It is said that several of the Provinces are bankrupt; that they are unable to carry on any longer; that is to say, they are unable for want of means to perform those primary functions of government which have hitherto devolved to them, viz., the protection of life and property, the education of the people, &c., &c.

If, however, the Provinces are unable to carry on these functions without funds, how is the Colonial Government to carry them on? It is clear that it must do so with money which it has derived from the so-called destitute and needy Province itself, or with money derived from other Provinces. For example, in the latter case, the Gaols, Police, Hospitals, and Schools in Auckland are to be upheld partly at the cost of Otago—a proceeding against which I shall always protest, and which the Provincial authorities of Auckland reject with scorn. They say, let us have the management of our own affairs and a fair proportion of our own revenue, and we shall provide for the peace, order, and good government of the Province without imposing on our neighbours.

I deny that there is any necessity for the Provinces being unable to perform their functions, but I will tell you why some of them are unable to do so. It is simply because the public revenue, a large proportion of which used to be devoted towards the necessary purposes of government, has been gradually more and more withheld from the Provinces, and absorbed by the Colonial Parliament, until at length all that is left is 15s. a head capitation allowance; that is to say, the people of Otago, out of the £5 contributed annually to the Colonial chest by each man, woman, and child, receives in return the magnificent sum of 15s., wherewith to pay the interest on the Provincial debt, to maintain the absolutely necessary public departments, and to carry on the greater portion of the real government of the country. It will readily be seen that but for its land fund, of which it is now to be deprived, Otago would have been in no better position than the poorest of its neighbours.

I repeat that if any of the Provinces have been left high and dry, it is in consequence of the lion's share of the revenue having been absorbed by the Colonial Parliament, and applied to what? Not towards the paramount purposes of Government—not to the settlement and occupation of the

Colony—but to the maintenance of a Legislature at Wellington, and of a Colonial establishment upon a scale of extravagance, unparalleled, I believe, in any other country in the world similarly situated.

The Colonial expenditure has from the outset been assuming larger and larger dimensions, more suitable to an old and populous country than to the requirements of a young and thinly peopled colony.

Talk of Provincial extravagance—the thing pales into insignificance compared with that of the Colony. Depend upon it, unless we retrace our steps, the day of reckoning will come sooner or later, and it is not by hugging the chain which binds us, and rushing still further into the arms of Centralism that this day is to be evaded. It can only be met in one of two ways—either the taxation of the Colony must be increased, or the unnecessary and unwarrantable expenditure must be reduced. Of this latter, I feel convinced that there is not the slightest hope, so long as the two islands are mixed up, and unequally yoked together in one Legislature as at present—a Legislature which assumes to itself the conduct and control of the whole of the parish business throughout the Colony, instead of confining its attention to those few subjects which concern New Zealand as a whole.

It may be said, why not apply the pruning-knife and cut down the unproductive expenditure? And no doubt this would seem to be the natural solution of the difficulty. Long experience, however, has convinced me that this cannot or will not be done, and that the only practical remedy is to cut down the tree and plant afresh—and this leads to the real point to which in my humble opinion, the attention of every elector should be directed at the forthcoming election. I should vote for no candidate, however personally acceptable, unless I could thoroughly rely upon his strenuously advocating and supporting such measures as shall substantially secure—

1. That each Island shall have power to provide for the maintenance of its own peace, order, and good government, and for the management of its own local affairs, irrespectively and independently of the other.
2. That the power and functions of the General Assembly shall be distinctly defined, and shall be limited to questions purely federal.
3. That the Provincial Legislature or legislatures of each island shall have supreme constituent powers in respect of all subjects not so defined as aforesaid.

It seems to me that the foregoing proposals embody a general principle of action, which if determined upon by a majority of the representatives of the people, will produce such a reform as must lead to the existing taxation being beneficially expended or greatly reduced, and be conducive to the happiness and prosperity of the people of both Islands. It will be observed that I have not touched the question as to the number of Provinces in each Island; as this does not materially affect the chief object to be attained—namely, financial reform and retrenchment; at the same time there are grave and important considerations which would have to be taken into account in discussing the point as to the number of Provinces. My own opinion leans strongly towards at least two Provinces in each Island; I do not think that for years to come anything less will be satisfactory, either on the ground of economy or efficiency.

Provincial Councils, even in the false position in which they have been placed hitherto, have been important schools for the nurture of political life, and for political training, and as such (apart from all other benefits) they have been worth infinitely more to New Zealand than they have cost. How much more valuable would they be in these respects if placed on a proper footing and in a position of supremacy, each in its own sphere.

It would be easy to show as regards your own Provincial Council, that with all its faults, it is just as capable—aye and more so—of making laws and of dealing with the affairs of Otago as is the General Assembly at Wellington. In the case of the latter it may well be said

“Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

It surely stands to reason that forty-six men, all of whom are elected by yourselves, assembled within the Province, can deal far more satisfactorily with your interests than can eighty-four men assembled in the North Island—only one-fourth of whom are elected by you.

Another great argument which is urged in favor of the proposed change is, that it will secure a greater amount of justice to outlying districts, that is to say, it will confer upon Otago what it already to a great extent possesses, and which every district which so desires it may possess tomorrow—viz., Road Boards with power to rate themselves. Hitherto these Road Boards have been subsidised by the Province out of its land fund. Under the proposed new regime they are to be subsidised out of taxes to be extracted from the pockets of the ratepayers, in other words they are to be subsidised out of moneys contributed by the people themselves. And this is the great boon for which we are invited to part with those institutions under which the Province has flourished so remarkably, just as if this boon could not be obtained if necessary under the existing system.

I know of few things which have been more beneficial to this Province than the liberal subsidies which during the past ten years have been received by the District Road Boards and Municipalities at the hands of the Provincial Government. It is true that since 1871 the Colonial Government has subsidised Road Boards throughout the Colony to the extent of £50,000 a year, and that Otago has had its proportion of this sum. This money, however, has not come out of revenue but out of loans, which have to be repaid—an easy mode of acquiring popularity from which the Provincial Governments have been carefully debarred.

Depend upon it, inadequate as it may have been towards their requirements, the outlying districts of Otago have had vastly more money expended within them by the Provincial Council than they are ever likely to have at the hands of the General Assembly. I would say more, that but for the enormous drain upon the resources of the Province which has gone to uphold the lavish expenditure of the Colonial Parliament, the outlying districts would have been far more liberally dealt with than they have been. If the General Assembly can be confined to purely federal action, and the colonial expenditure reduced by £200,000 a year, both of which objects can be accomplished if the people are true to themselves, the outlying districts would be in an infinitely better position than they would have been under the Abolition bill. The abolition of the Native and Defence departments alone, which cost the Colony £126,000 a year, would enable the Provinces largely to increase their expenditure in outlying districts. Had the management of native affairs been left to the Provinces, as they ought to have been, millions of money might have been available for outlying districts, and for the general benefit.

One of the crimes with which your Provincial Council was most loudly charged in the Assembly was that its sole aim had been to aggrandize Dunedin at the expense of the Province. Never was there a more reckless and unfounded charge. It would be no difficult matter to show that considering the extent of its population, Dunedin has had no more than very scant justice at the hands of the Provincial Council. It is much to be regretted that there are those among us who, while they exhibit an unfounded jealousy towards Dunedin, have no objection to aggrandize Wellington, to any extent, at the expense of Dunedin.

I have long been convinced that if there is to any genuine diffusion of local administrative power throughout the Colony, such diffusion will have to emanate from Provincial Legislatures. I do not anticipate that any practical measure in this direction is likely to proceed from Centralism as it exists in this Colony.

The Provincial Council of Otago has done much in the way of extending power of local administration. It has already placed upon the Statute Book an Ordinance whereby, if the people decree it, County Boards may be constituted at any time, with full power to administer all local

matters; an Ordinance which confers far greater powers, and makes much more liberal provision in the way of substantial endowments, than did the local Government Bill, introduced into the General Assembly as part of the Abolition Bill.

By virtue of a Colonial statute, a fixed proportion of the land revenue has to be set aside as an endowment for these County Boards, whenever they are brought into existence. As it is, however, none have taken advantage of this Ordinance, from which it may be presumed that the people deem themselves better off as they are; an opinion in which I do not think that they are very far wrong. The Provincial Council has created and endowed all over the Province, Municipalities, Road Boards, School Boards, Harbor Boards, Athenaeums; in short, its maxim has been to decentralise administrative power in every direction, and in this it has afforded a striking contrast to the Colonial Parliament, whose principle of action has been, centralise—centralise—centralise—so much so, that if not checked now, it will shortly become impossible to move in any part of New Zealand without the authority of the Governor in Council, which means practically, an irresponsible bureaucracy at Wellington.

That your Provincial Council is faultless and may not be improved, it is not for me to allege. Let it be what it may, it is an embodiment of the popular will; a transcript of yourselves; and if it acts indiscreetly, the remedy is in your own hands. All I would say further is, that if you sweep it away, you will commit an act which you yourselves will yet bitterly regret; an act which posterity will mourn over and deplore. What would England, Ireland, and Scotland give now to have what we are asked to throw away—their local parliaments to deal with local affairs?

You may rest assured that political privileges are not so easily acquired that they should be lightly disposed of, and that nothing but the most culpable indifference to the responsibilities which devolve upon them, will account for the people of this Colony parting with one iota of the powers and privileges which they now possess, or permitting themselves to be led by those who are influenced by a morbid love of change for its own sake.

One word more in conclusion. I have endeavoured very imperfectly to point out that Otago, which has been the milch cow of the colony, has nothing to gain, but everything to lose should the Abolition Bill be carried into operation—that the Colonial Parliament has from first to last been the wet blanket upon progress—that the resources of the Province are every day disappearing more and more in the maelstrom of Colonial finance—that the bane of the Colony has been the gradual growth of a grasping and improvident Centralism, repugnant to the genius of free institutions, and totally unsuited to the peculiar circumstances of New Zealand. You might as well attempt to build a pyramid, commencing at the apex, as to build up a great nation in New Zealand by means of one Central Government at Wellington.

I cannot disguise from myself the fact that, could we divest ourselves of the idea of the unity of New Zealand, the true remedy for the existing evils, in so far as Otago is concerned, would be that the Province should be erected into an independent Colony. Even were the people unanimous on this point, however, there are difficulties in the way which would take much time to surmount. As it is, therefore, the practical remedy at this moment is to send to the new Parliament men who will spare the country from that plethora of Government with which it has for years been scourged—men who will see to it, that the General Assembly shall take the shape of a simple and inexpensive federal Council, dealing only with a very few subjects; and that the two islands, and the various Provinces in each, shall be separate, distinct, and independent as regards the disposal and control of their respective revenues and the management of their local affairs. Of course there must needs be an equitable adjustment, as between the Provinces, as to the payment of existing Colonial liabilities, which adjustment would have to be regulated by the federal Legislature.

Finally, I trust it may not be deemed out of place to point out, in reference to the approaching election, that if there should be more than one anti-Centralist candidate for the same seat, the chances are that the Centralist candidate, representing it may be a minority of the constituency, will be returned, unless all the anti-Centralist candidates but one can be induced to retire, or unless the electors shall determine to confine their support to one and the same candidate. I do most fervently hope that every elector will arouse himself to a due sense of the gravity of the situation, and that we may each and all be guided and directed by that wisdom that cometh from above.

I have the honor to be,

Fellow Colonists,

Yours faithfully,

J. MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

Dunedin, 16th November, 1875.

Appendix 18

His Honor James Macandrew, Address to THE MEMBERS OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF OTAGO, Final Reports, Votes & Proceedings, Otago Provincial Council, 10 June 1876, p. 1.

GENTLEMEN,—

The late Colonial Parliament having enacted that you shall not as representatives of the people assemble in your collective capacity, I am deprived of the privilege of again addressing you in Council assembled, and you are debarred from exercising those functions with which, by the people, you have been entrusted, and which were conferred upon you by the constitution. I do not know that there is to be found a more reckless, uncalled-for, and tyrannical proceeding in the history of representative institutions.

Proposed Abolition of Provinces.

My belief is that, in so far as Otago is concerned, if the popular voice were taken it would be found to be all but unanimous in demanding that the Provincial Council shall again assemble, and that any question of Constitutional change should be therein discussed and determined. While I am far from saying that the Provincial Council is immaculate, or that its action in the past might not have been improved upon, I assert and maintain that it affords a much more complete reflex of the public mind of Otago than does the Colonial Parliament; and that, as such, it is the proper arena on which to decide all questions affecting the peace, order, and good government of the province. I would say, further, judging from a lengthened experience as a member of the Colonial Parliament, that in proportion to its numbers the Provincial Council of Otago possesses as much ability as does the Colonial House of Representatives; and that while the former is much more capable of dealing with subjects exclusively appertaining to the Province, it is quite as competent to deal with what may be termed colonial questions as is the Colonial Legislature.

I venture to predict that should the Abolition of the Provinces be effected, and all legislative and administrative power be centred at Wellington, it will be the prelude to years of departmental extravagance, political turmoil, and well founded local discontent which cannot fail to exercise a most baneful influence upon the advancement of the Colony in general and of Otago in particular. Most assuredly New Zealand will yet have cause bitterly to rue the day that Centralism rules supreme, and the different political entities of the Colony shall have been destroyed *de jure*, but not *de facto*. From the heterogeneous elements of which the Colonial Legislature is made up it is not impossible that a majority of votes may be found to accomplish the one, although they cannot possibly effect the other.

The blind infatuation which leads Colonial statesmen to presume that, without rhyme or reason, and in spite of the declared wishes of the people to the contrary, they can suddenly blot out of existence the political entity of a Province like this, by means to some extent of setting one district against another, and bribing its different Municipal bodies with their own money, is to my mind most lamentable, and augurs anything but well for the future: it exhibits a very poor opinion indeed as to the intelligence of the people and their capacity to realise what is best for their own interest.

Why not have left well alone? Otago is in all conscience being bled sufficiently by the Colony without being further drained of its land fund, its educational endowments, and its railway revenues, all of which must as a matter of course become common property under the *Abolition regime*. To say that it will be otherwise appears to me to be an insult to our common sense, and cannot possibly be believed but by the most prejudiced partisans and inexperienced politicians.

One of the prominent provisions of the Abolition Bill, which he who runs may read, is that the £90,000 a year interest on the Provincial debt, which has heretofore been met chiefly out of the

Otago share of the consolidated revenue, is henceforth to be charged against its land fund. When to this is added the expenses of survey, administration, compensation to leaseholders, and payment of interest on unproductive railways in other Provinces, it would be interesting to know how much will remain with which to fulfil those glittering promises of the Colonial Government as to permanent endowments—promises which, we may rest assured, will prove as evanescent as all those of a similar nature which have emanated from the same source.

Affairs of the Province

Gentlemen, although you cannot be convened to review potentially the action of the Executive, and to receive an account of its stewardship, I deem it right that you should be put in possession of all the information as to the state of the affairs of the Province during the past financial year, which you would have received if in Session assembled.

With this view the various departmental reports will be forwarded to you, also the balance-sheet of the year; likewise the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the six months ending the 30th September next.

The following figures will no doubt be interesting as applying to the twelve months preceding the 31st March last.

Finance, 1875-6.

The revenue paid into the Provincial Treasury was £524,124, while the disbursements amounted to £656,640. The revenue derived from this Province by the Colonial Treasury was £533,980. It will thus be seen that the total public revenue of Otago, Colonial and Provincial, for the year, amounted to £1,058,104.

With such resources why should the Province be required to go to Wellington to be dry nursed?

Statistical.

The number of Deposits in Savings' Bank for the year was 21,600, the amount of Cash deposited being £234,290.

Of Births there were 1,573. Marriages 474, and of Deaths 585.

Immigrants landed from the United Kingdom 5,132.

The amount of Gold received by Escort for the year was 108,791 ounces.

Of Public Schools supported by the Provincial Government there are now in the Province 162, with a Teaching staff of 313. The total number of scholars in attendance at the end of the year was 13,026. The amount expended on Education for the year was £59,128, of which £25,023 was for School buildings, and £2534 on Public Libraries and Athenaeums. The Education report enters very fully into these details, so that they need not be enlarged upon here.

The area of Rural Lands sold for cash for the year was 102,094 acres to 357 purchasers, and of Town Lands 116 acres to 76 purchasers. Area of Rural Land taken up on Deferred payment, 19,707 acres by 126 individuals. The area of Land Surveyed for Settlement during the year was 245,740 acres, of which there were for immediate payment 1216 sections covering 210,316 acres; for deferred payment 165 sections, covering 33,000 acres; of Town and Suburban sections there were surveyed 1537, covering an area of 2424 acres. It will thus be seen that the Survey Department has not been idle. There are at present about 130,000 acres in course of Survey.

Railways

The Railway Revenues for the year, over 202 miles, amounted to £105,000, the working expenses being £66,500. It may be observed that in our case the working expenses cover a considerable expenditure incidental to the initiation of the traffic—expenditure which it may be assumed will not be required when the lines are in complete working order.

Goods traffic has for some time been carried on upon the Awamoko Railway, and so soon as the light locomotive and carriages now being manufactured in Dunedin are completed the line will be opened for passenger traffic also.

The Waiareka branch railway is about completed, and would have been available for goods traffic now, could the main line to Maheno have been taken over from the contractors.

The Western District Railways, in consequence of disputes between the Public Works Department and the contractors, have not progressed so speedily as might have been desired; at the same time, looking at the rate of progress in the construction of other lines throughout the Province, the Western District lines will compare favorably in this respect. The Government has now concluded to take the completion of the lines into its own hands, paying the contractor at the contract rates for the work actually performed by him. In connection with these railways, and for political party purposes, a vast amount of calumny and vituperation has been heaped upon the Government by persons who know nothing and care less about the facts of the case. All this, however, the Government can afford to treat with the contempt which it deserves.

With regard to the question of light branch railways I may say that I take some credit to myself for having been instrumental in promoting their adoption in this Province, believing as I do that they will be found much cheaper than metalled roads. I cannot but regret that we are not in a position, as we ought to be, to extend them, where practicable, throughout every district in the Province. But for the action of the Colonial Parliament there would be nothing to prevent this. I observe that in some quarters there is a disposition to sneer at these lines as compared with the colonially constructed railways, forgetting apparently that the one can be made for one-half or one-third the cost of the other..

Estimates.

In framing the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current six months it will be seen that the Government relied to a large extent upon receipts from land sales.

During your last two Sessions there were authorised various important public works which were to be constructed out of land revenue or out of loan. The Colonial Parliament having declined to sanction the latter, there remains no option but to fall back upon the former.

It is true that Parliament empowered the Colonial Treasurer to advance to the Province in respect of these works the sum of £60,000 out of the Immigration and Public Works Loan, the evident intention being that the sum would have to be repaid by the Province on the same terms and within the same period as the Public Works Loan was to be repaid by the Colony. Instead of this, however, the Colonial Government insisted upon the Province repaying the amount with interest in twenty-four monthly instalments, commencing upon the 30th June, 1875.

Had the repayment of this £60,000 been extended over 30 years, as is the Colonial Loan out of which it was advanced, there might have been some advantage to the Province; as it is we might almost as well have been without it.

It will no doubt be obvious that the land revenue is the only source out of which provision can be made, not only for the completion of contracts already authorised by you, but for numerous other necessary works in all parts of the Province. Under these circumstances I need not say that the recent action of the Waste Lands Board has placed matters in an exceedingly awkward position, and

has compelled the Executive Government to curtail operations in every direction. Practically the whole policy of the country is controlled by an irresponsible Board, which can set at defiance the decisions of the representatives of the people. Such, I am persuaded, was never the intention of the Legislature when it altered the constitution of the Board, although it was pointed out by myself and others at the time as a possible result of that alteration.

Constitutional Changes.

Gentlemen, I do not know that I need to say more. I would only express an earnest hope that in dealing with the question of Constitutional changes the new Parliament may bring to bear upon the subject a judicial spirit—that spirit of fairness, prudence, and grave responsibility, the absence of which was so conspicuous in the reckless action of the late Parliament.

The Provincial Council, which means the people of Otago, has done much in the past, and although very much still requires to be done, yet under its enlightened sway this fair Province, which yesterday was but a wilderness—for the most part inaccessible—has now scattered over it a prosperous and thriving population, thousands of comfortable homesteads abounding with peace and plenty, and is intersected with roads, bridges, schools, and other public institutions, which in many countries have been the growth of centuries. In fact it exhibits the spectacle of a “Nation born in a day.”

Can it be that the institution under which all this has arisen—that system of local self-government which has accomplished so much—which in the heroic work of colonisation has borne the heat and burden of the day, is to be suddenly swept away—not by the sovereign fiat of the people, but by that of some mysterious power and influence at Wellington?

In a country with representative institutions a political revolution, which not only does not emanate from the people, but is resented by them, is the greatest possible anomaly, and cannot but result in disaster.

What would be thought of Congress were it to abolish the States of America without consulting the several States, and they themselves dissenting? The very idea is preposterous, and yet this is precisely what is sought to be done in the case of Otago.

It is not necessary that I should enlarge on the political position of parties in New Zealand. As Superintendent of Otago I have had a long correspondence with the Premier, and I forward to you copies of the various communications that have passed between us.

In conclusion, permit me to say one word personal to myself. In adopting the political action to which, under a sense of public duty and regard for the interests of the Province, I have been impelled—mercenary motives have been freely attributed to me by those who it may be presumed are themselves incapable of being actuated by any other or higher principles of action. All I would say is: that it only shews how weak in the cause which must needs have recourse to arguments so contemptible—arguments which might be equally as well applied to the action of every public man, central or anti-central. In common with those to whom I have been longest know, such a charge is regarded by me with disdain.

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

Dunedin, June 10, 1876.

Appendix 19

Last Will and Testament of Eliza Hunter Macandrew, died 28 February 1875, Archives New Zealand, DAAC D239 9073 23 435.

I Eliza Hunter Macandrew the wife of James Macandrew of Colinswood Otago Peninsula in the Province of Otago New Zealand Superintendent of the said Province of Otago hereby **declare** this to be my last Will and Testament **Whereas** by a Deed dated the sixteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and forty eight between the said James Macandrew of the first part me the said Eliza Hunter Macandrew (therein called Eliza Hunter Reynolds) of the second part and Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds of the third part being a Settlement made in consideration of the marriage shortly afterwards solemnized between myself and the said James Macandrew Certain Household Furniture Goods Chattels and Effects particularly specified in the Schedule to the now reciting Deed were assigned by the said James Macandrew to the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds their executors administrators and assigns **And** by the now reciting Deed the said James Macandrew covenanted with the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds that the said James Macandrew would within the period therein mentioned effect an Assurance on his own life in the sum of one thousand pounds in the names or name of the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds or the survivor of them or other the Trustees or Trustee for the time being **And** also that in case the said James Macandrew should during our joint lives become seized or entitled in my right to any real or personal estate or effects of the value at anyone time of one hundred pounds he his executors or administrators would convey assign and settle the same so that the same should become vested in the Trustees or Trustee for the time being under the now reciting Deed In trust as thereafter mentioned for me my heirs executors administrators and assigns for my sole and separate use freed and discharged from the debts control or interference of the said James Macandrew **And** it is by the now reciting Deed declared that the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds and the survivor of them and the executors and administrators of such survivor or other (p.2) the Trustees or Trustee for the time being under the now reciting Deed stand possessed of and interested in the Policy of the Assurance therein before covenanted to be effected in trust to receive all monies payable in respect thereof and also of and in the said Furniture goods chattels and other effects thereby assigned during our joint lives for my sole and separate use free from the debts control and interference of the said James Macandrew and from and after the death of such of us as should die first in trust for the survivor of us our executors administrators and assigns **And Whereas** the said James Macandrew in pursuance of his covenant in that behalf effected an assurance on his life but the same afterwards lapsed **And Whereas** by another Deed dated the thirtieth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifty one between the said Eliza Hunter Macandrew of the second part and the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds of the third part The said James Macandrew for the considerations therein mentioned conveyed and assured unto the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds and their heirs At that Allotment of Suburban land containing Ten acres or thereabouts situate in the Settlement of Otago marked and numbered Ninety seven Block Six of the New Zealand Company's map thereof To hold the same unto and to the use of the said Robert Garden and William Hunter Reynolds and their heirs upon and for the said James Macandrew thereby reserved to himself a power by Deed of Will absolutely to revoke determine and make void all or any of the uses and trusts thereby limited and declared and by the same or any other deed or will to limit and declare such other uses and trusts of and concerning the said hereditaments as he should think fit **And Whereas** the said James Macandrew afterwards by Deed dated the fifteenth day of August One thousand eight hundred and sixty granted and assured to one Alexander

Gavin Anderson inter alia the said Section 97 Upon trust to sell dispose thereof in manner and for the purposes therein mentioned **And Whereas** the said Alexander Gavin Anderson attempted to sell the said Section but the said William Hunter Reynolds made claim thereto as my (p.3) trustee and subsequently with the view of obviating litigation the said Alexander Gavin Anderson agreed to accept the sum of one hundred pounds and to convey and assure the said section to the said William Hunter Reynolds in trust as in the next reciting Deed mentioned **And Whereas** by a Deed dated the fifteenth day of August One thousand eight hundred and sixty the said Alexander Gavin Anderson in consideration of the said sum of One hundred Pounds paid to him by the said William Hunter Reynolds out of his own monies conveyed and assured to the said William Hunter Reynolds and his heirs part of the said Section containing about Eight Acres and also part of Section Ninety six containing about one rood nineteen poles To hold the same with all buildings improvements rights and easements unto the said William Hunter Reynolds and his heirs Upon trust to permit and suffer me to occupy use and enjoy the same and to receive and take the rents issues and profits thereof during my lifetime for my sole and separate use free from the debts control management and interference of the said James Macandrew or of any future husband with whom I might marry and from and after my death to hold the same for the use and benefit of my children until the youngest child should attain to the age of twenty one years and thereupon to convey the same to all the said children then alive equally between them with power to the said William Hunter Reynolds at any time during my lifetime with my consent in writing and without my husband joining therein and after my death at his own discretion to sell and dispose of the said property and to invest the proceeds thereof in real or government securities for the benefit of myself and my said children upon the like trusts as are thereby provided in regard to the said lands with power also to alter and vary the said investments and from and after my death to apply the annual proceeds arising therefrom for the benefit of the aforesaid children or to accumulate the same as he should think fit. **And Whereas** the said William Hunter Reynolds in the month of One thousand eight hundred and sixty one with my consent sold the lands described in the last recited Deed to one William Bridgman for One thousand nine hundred pounds of which sum five hundred Pounds was paid was paid in cash and the balance remained secured (p.4) by a mortgage of the said lands. **And Whereas** out of the said sum of five hundred Pounds the said William Hunter Reynolds repaid himself the said sum of one hundred Pounds mentioned in the said recited Deed of the fifteenth of August One thousand eight hundred and fifty and also sundry legal and other expenses incurred by him in and about my Trust Estate amounting to about One hundred and twenty pounds and the balance of the said sum was invested in the purchase of certain cattle which were placed on the Farm at Macandrews Bay Otago Peninsula aforesaid and now called Colinswood **And Whereas** in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty four certain lands in the Otago Peninsula forming part of the said Estate of Colinswood were purchased by Mr. Arthur William Morris, my Brother Thomas Reynolds and the said William Hunter Reynolds with the sum of One thousand pounds given for that purpose by my Mother Marion Reynolds and the said lands are held by them upon the trusts declared and contained in a certain Deed dated the third day of May One thousand eight hundred and sixty four made between the said Marion Reynolds of the first part the said Thomas Reynolds William Hunter Reynolds and James Macandrew of the second part and the said Arthur William Morris Thomas Reynolds and William Hunter Reynolds of the third part namely In trust for me for the term of my natural life free from the debt control or engagements of my present or any future husband and from and after my death in trust for all or any such one or more exclusively of my children as either during my lifetime or after my decease being sons or a son should attain the age of twenty one years or being daughters or a daughter should attain that age or marry under that age and if more than one in equal shares And by the Deed now in recital it is declared that until a sale of the said lands the rents issues and profits

thereof are to be received by me for my sole and separate use independently and exclusively of my husband And that after my death the said Arthur William Morris Thomas Reynolds and William Hunter Reynolds shall apply the whole or such part as they shall think fit of the annual income from the share to which any child should for the time being be entitled in expectancy under the trusts in the now reciting Deed declared for or towards the maintenance of education of such child either directly or to his or her guardians or **(p.5)** are by the same Deed directed in augmentation of the capital of such share **And Whereas** the sum of Eight hundred and twenty four pounds four shillings and six pence part of the said mortgage debt of One thousand four hundred Pounds was invested by the said William Hunter Williams in the purchase of section twenty one Upper Harbor East District and part of Section One of four Block One Otago Peninsula District which sections were by Deed dated the fourth day of March One thousand eight hundred and sixty eight made between Henry Howorth therein described of the one part and the said Arthur William Morris Thomas Reynolds and William Hunter Reynolds of the other part conveyed and assured upon the same trusts as in the last recited Deed declared and contained **And Whereas** the sum of six hundred and fifty Pounds the balance of the said mortgage debt of One thousand four hundred pounds together with some interest remains in the hands of the said William Hunter Reynolds **And Whereas** I am possessed of or entitled to certain shares in the Dunedin Water Works Company and also in the Standard Property Investment Society which have been acquired and paid for by me with and out of the savings of my private income **And Whereas** the said James Macandrew has since the purchase of the said Estate of Colinswood laid out and expended thereon in the erection of a dwelling house and other buildings and in and about the improvement of the property a large sum of money **Now I do hereby** express my earnest wish and desire that my dear husband the said James Macandrew shall be permitted to reside with my children at Colinswood aforesaid and enjoy the said estate in the most full and ample manner during the term of his natural life and that no sale of the said Estate or any portion thereof take place in his lifetime unless with his assent And whenever the said Estate shall be sold I desire that one tenth of the clear proceeds of such sale be paid to my said Husband for his own use And as to the said sum of six hundred and fifty Pounds so remaining in the hands of the said William Hunter Reynolds I desire **(p. 6)** that the same together with all accumulations to arise from its investment be paid to my daughters Marion Hunter, Jane, Alice, and Mabel Featherstone, in equal shares on their respectively attaining the age of twenty one years or marrying whichever event shall first happen **And** in case either of them shall die under age I wish her share to be divided among the survivors equally **And** as to the monies to arise from the sale of the said Water Works and Investment Society Shares **I give and bequeath** the same unto my aforesaid daughters and my sons James, Herbert, Hunter, and Arthur William in equal shares on their respectively attaining their majority or in the case of my daughters marriage as the case may be **And** I direct that the shares original and accruing as well of the sum of six hundred and fifty Pounds as of the Water Works and Investment Society Shares so payable to my daughters shall be held by them for their sole and separate use and free from the debts and control of any husband with whom they may respectively intermarry **And I appoint** the said Arthur William Morris Thomas Reynolds and William Hunter Reynolds Executors of this my will And finally I **enjoin** upon and request each of my children in the event of the said Arthur William Morris Thomas Reynolds and William Hunter Reynolds or the survivors or survivors of them or other the Trustees or Trustee of my said Estate acceding to my wishes as hereby expressed to acquiesce therein and at their majority respectively if the said Trustees or either of them shall desire it to release them from all liability in respect of any act by them or any or either of them heretofore done or hereafter to be done in respect of my affairs **In witness** whereof I with the consent of my said husband testified by his signature his name hereto have hereunto subscribed my name this eleventh day of December One thousand eight hundred and seventy four (signed) **Eliza Hunter Macandrew**

Signed and acknowledged by the above named Eliza Hunter Macandrew the Testator as and for her last Will and testament in the presence of us both present at the same time who at her request in her presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as Witnesses.

Signed by the above named James Macandrew in the presence of

John Logan JP Dunedin

Appendix 20**Letter: James Macandrew to Mabel Macandrew (b 1867), 18 August 1879, Kate Wilson Collection.**Wellington 18 Augt
1879

My Dear Mavie

You must excuse me for having been so long in replying to your various letters. I have had so much to do and to think about that days and weeks slip away before I know where I am hence the delay. You may rest assured that I do not forget my dear little girl and that your letters as well as those from Arthur Alice and all of you afford me very great pleasure and satisfaction.

I was glad to hear that the hens have been behaving themselves so well and that you have an abundance of eggs. If I were at home I should see that you had a splendid fowl yard and Dick pond to which you could walk in the most wet weather in your slippers without wetting your feet. You might then rear hundreds of chickens of all sorts- and have one or two fat hens, or geese, or turkeys, or dicks on the table every day – besides no end of eggs -. Perhaps I may be able to see to this some of those days – in the meantime you must makes friends with Jamie and perhaps he may put it all right – you must not suppose however that I wish you to grow up altogether a Henwife. I only wish you to be industrious and to combine industry with amusement – taking care of course that the latter, that is, the amusement, does not interfere with your lessons – which at present is the first and Chief Consideration. I desire anxiously that you should be not a sham but a real lady- quiet and gentle in your manners well-informed – and accomplished both in mind and body – diligent with your lessons – and hating every thing which is rude and vulgar – above all and beyond all. Strive to grow up in the fear & love of God – without which there can be no real happiness – and no true nobility in this world – please to read this to Alice and Arthur and say that I wrote all this and wish it to apply to them - as well as to you –

There is one thing I should be particularly proud of – and that is to see the finest flower garden in Otago at Collinswood – I am sure if the three of you would set to work and see which could grow the finest – and the most plentiful display of flowers. You could make the place another Garden of Eden. I should gladly pay for flower seeds and plants to any extent I often think what a grand flower garden we should have been surrounded by now, had it pleased the Almighty to have spared to us, your dearly beloved mother – whose taste in this and all other matters I should be so proud to see exhibited by her children

I must now stop as it is past one o clock in the morning and time that I were in bed. I hope to be home in the course of ten days – meantime don't omit writing to me in case I should not be able to leave this.

Tell Jamie that I think there will be a ton of seed potatoes from Tauranga next week.

With love to all
Your affectionate father
J Macandrew

p.s. Touching your desire to see Colins baby – Marie (?) will tell you all about my feelings in the matter.

Appendix 21**Letter: James Macandrew to Mabel Macandrew, 11 July 1881, Kate Wilson Collection.**

Library General Assembly New Zealand

Wellington
11 July 1881

My Dear Mavie

I expected to have received letters from you or Arthur by the mail which came in this morning – but have been disappointed.

I thought that you all promised to write every Saturday. But as yet your performances have come much short of your promises.

I was sorry to hear that Arthur has been unfortunate with his potatoes – and do not know how it is that the horses can have got into them seeing that the place was well fenced.

I hope he may have better luck next time.

I hope you are very attentive & diligent with your lessons and that you will be able to give a good account of yourselves on my return which will likely be about the end of next month if not sooner.

The mail is just closing so that I must conclude by hoping that God may bless you all and that you may be kept in the paths of truth & honour,

Your affectn father
J Macandrew

Appendix 22**Letter: James Macandrew to Mabel Macandrew, 23 August 1884, Kate Wilson Collection.**Wellington 23 Aug
1884

My Dear Mavie

I received your letter of 12 Inst and am happy to hear that you are all well and that Arthur has not got measles as was supposed.

I trust he is now quite well again and that he is getting on at school. He ought to have written to me every Saturday but as yet I have received no letter from him. It was very awkward my portmanteau having been dropped into the water. Every thing was completely soaked and had to be washed when I got here. I had to purchase clean shirts at Port Chalmers ??

I have been somewhat unwell for the past two weeks, having been for the most part confined to the house by the doctor . I am now about all right again and am walking about. Dr has pronounced that there is nothing the matter with me now although a week ago a straw would have knocked me over. My being unable to move about has been very awkward in view of the political turmoil in which I could ? take no part personally. I was constrained by my friends very much against my will to form the New Government, knowing well all the time it was not likely to stand, - as to this, my prognostications proved true and we now hold office only until our successors are appointed. When that may be it is hard to say – as things are in a very unsettled condition and there may probably be several changes before any permanent Govt can be formed. I am being str to join another Government. I think however that I shall keep out of it and prefer to spend my time at home during the recess. I hope the sheep are doing well and that there will be a good show of lambs. – the weather here is very cold & stormy – if it is the same with you – it will be very bad for lambing.

Tell Jamie that I have been unable to get to see Larnach I expect to see him today.

I hope Archie is enjoying the cold weather

May God bless and project you all

Your affectn father
J Macandrew

Appendix 23**Letter: James Macandrew to Hunter Macandrew, 22 August 1885, Kate Wilson Collection.**Wellington
22 Aug 1885

Dear Hunter

I received your two notes and was pleased to hear that you have not found it necessary to seek a milder climate for the winter. I spoke to Mr? Blair on the subject who told me that you could be transferred? to the North Island at any time should it be deemed advisable I think however that if you take proper care of yrself it is better for you to remain where you are – the great thing is to avoid unnecessary exposure and to take every precaution against sitting and sleeping in damp clothes, especially until your ?? becomes less susceptible to cold than it now is. – the want of ?? care at your time of life often sows the seeds of disease which often renders life a burden to its possessor. You have I believe a sound constitution and it is your duty to yourself not to trifle with it.

I have been very much on my beam ends since coming here from a pain in one of my knees I think it must have originated in a slight twist and falling? – and the prospect of increased taxation does not render? the prospect brighter. I wish I had taken possession of Cod Fish Island with its 3000 acres which I could have had for £500 a £25 a year rent. It would have been a standby run which would have enabled the family to live in comparative affluence and independence.

Perhaps it would not be a bad thing to acquire it. Yet? I have got a Clause into the land bill ? ? free grants of land may be had in any part of the city – to the extent of 300 acres to one family if it is large enough.

You must say to Colin so as to save my writing that the Reserves are to remain in the hands of the school community – so that the? occupation since not be? fine? I suppose other three weeks will bring the session to a close when I shall not be sorry

Your affn father
J Macandrew

Appendix 24

Last Will and Testament of James Macandrew, died 28 February 1875, Archives New Zealand, DAAC D239 9074 251 A917

‘A’

This is the last Will and disposition of James Macandrew of Colinswood in the Province of Otago

I James Macandrew aforesaid do hereby in the event of my death will and bequeath as follows that is to say

1st The proceeds of my life policy One thousand pounds (at present lodged in the Bank of New Zealand Dunedin as collateral security in respect of a Cash Credit in my favour for Four Hundred Pounds) after deducting any balance which maybe due in respect of such Cash Credit and after defraying the Cost of my funeral which I desire shall not exceed Ten pounds at most – to be divided equally between my four daughters - Marion Jane Alice and Mabel - or so many of them as shall survive after my death – or rather at the time thereof the money to be invested to the best advantage and the principal and interest secured to each of them so as that in the event of the marriage of either or all of them such investment shall be held in their own right and shall be beyond the control of their respective husbands –

2 The whole of the Household Furniture Books maps pictures + plate belonging to me to be taken possession of and held by my ~~eldest~~ second Son ~~Colin~~ James and in the event of his death without lawful issue shall descend in like manner to my other surviving Sons in order of their seniority – and failing the survival of any of my sons with lawful offspring then the said Articles shall revert to my eldest surviving daughter and her

descendants (p.2)

descendants if any

3rd all sheep Cattle Horses Pigs and other live stock as also all carriages Carts Harness ploughs and other agricultural dairy and gardening implements and tools belonging to me at the time of my decease to be sold by public auction and the proceeds equally divided between and among my five sons Colin James Herbert Hunter and Arthur – or the survivors of them

4th The Cottage recently erected by me on this property (near the steam boat jetty) partly out of the legacy left to her by my late mother I bequeath absolutely and solely to my eldest daughter Marion and the adjoining House on the same property which has been built and renewed, entirely at my expense I bequeathe in like manner to my next daughter Jane and in the event of either or both of them dying ~~without offspring~~ unmarried and childless I desire that the said tenements may belong to my daughters Alice and Mabel

5th and I do hereby nominate and appoint my brother in law Mr Thomas Reynolds together with my two sons Colin and James their respective heirs and administrators as my joint Executors to give effect to the foregoing provisions

Dated at Colinswood this ninth day of January One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy Seven

J Macandrew

This is the Copy informal Testamentary Disposition marked with the letter 'A' referred to in the annexed Affidavit of Colin Macandrew and James Macandrew severally sworn this ninth day of March One thousand eight hundred and eighty seven before me

A Finch
A Solicitor of the Supreme court of new Zealand

Signed in the presence of
Marion Fyfe Cochrane

Since writing the foregoing I have erased the name of my Son Colin as Legatee of personal effects and substituted my Son James instead

J Macandrew 26.5.80

(p.3)

Macandrew Bay 26 May
1880

To the Commissioner
New Zealand Gov^t. Assurance Department
Wellington

Sir

In the event of my decease without making any subsequent disposal of the One thousand pounds payable on my death by the Government of New Zealand I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to pay the amount (less any sum that may be owing by me to the Bank of New Zealand) to the trustees named in the annexed will in trust for my daughters as therein directed

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most ob^t

J Macandrew

Codicil

In the event of my Cash Credit at the Bank of New Zealand being drawn upon at the time of my death thereby reducing the amount of my life policy to be divided as heretofore directed among my four daughters I desire that the amount by which the said policy may be reduced shall be made up out of sheep to be sold so as that the full sum of one thousand pounds may be available for my four daughters as aforesaid

J Macandrew

7 June 1881