

thought wrongs required righting. Captain Cargill felt the sting of Mr. Graham's criticism so keenly, that notice was given withdrawing the New Zealand Company's subscription for 20 copies of the *News*.

Law and order were established along with the settlement, for Mr. A. R. C. Strode arrived on the 20th April, 1848, from Wellington in the schooner *Perseverance*, having been appointed Resident Magistrate. At the same time Mr. McCarthy came from Wellington as Collector of Customs and opened the first Custom-house at the Settlement at Otakau. The police force were represented by Sergeant Barry, Corporal Smith (of the armed constabulary), and private McKain, L. Stewart, C. Stewart, and a stalwart Maori named Epa. The Custom-house was afterwards opened in the Company's store at Port Chalmers by Mr. McCarthy. After a time Sergeant Barry removed to Dunedin, leaving Corporal Smith and a couple of constables at Port Chalmers. The first lock-up in Dunedin was a small weather-board hut, and the first prisoner (French Charlie), kicked the boards out in the night and so obtained his freedom. The next prisoner arrested for a similar offence—drunkenness—was hand-cuffed to the lamp-post erected to show the dangerous creek near Watson's Hotel. Old Gibbs was a wild man, and after their experience with French Charlie the police knew there was little use in confining him in the lock-up. Consequently Gibbs was marched to the lamp-post, where he made night hideous with his cries, till he was released in the morning to come before the Magistrate. After that a more substantial lock-up was built of strong mapau posts, lined with the same timber inside, near where the present gaol stands. Steadily the work of opening up the lands progressed. The first road to the Taieri by Half-way Bush was made, streets were formed, bridges built, and substantial houses of wood erected. So the first year passed, or at any rate the nine months of it spent in the new settlement, full of experiences and incidents which the remnant of that noble band of first settlers in Otago will always keep green in their memories while mental vigour endures; but yet without any events of a very striking nature for the writer of the history of those happy times.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AJAX."

The new year, 1849, had not been far entered upon when there came something to arouse the settlers from the dullness of their daily round, and that was the announcement that the *Ajax* had arrived on the 8th Jan., 1849, with 23 cabin passengers, 13 adult second cabin, and about 150 in the steerage. Of the latter 85 were for Otago and the balance for Wellington and Nelson. The *Ajax*, Captain Young, had made a passage of 116 days. She sailed from Gravesend on the 8th September, 1848, and so may be included amongst the 1848 ships. With the *Ajax* we must conclude our lists of passengers, as space will not admit of further lists. The following were the Otago passengers:—W. H. Valpy, Mrs Valpy, Miss E. P. Valpy, Miss Catherine Valpy, Miss Juliet Valpy, Miss Arabella Valpy, William Henry Valpy (son), James Fulton, Robert Fulton, Richard Pilleul, W. G. Filleul, Miss Mary Jeffreys, Edward F. French, John Forbes, Dr. Stewart, Lewis Longuet, Mrs. Longuet, Amelia Longuet, Lydia Longuet, Alfred Lewis Longuet, Miss Christie, William Fowler, Alfred Fowler, Geo. A. Chalmers, Nathaniel Chalmers, Thos. Redpath, John Ramage, W. H. Buswell, Mrs. Buswell, John Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, William White, Mrs. White, James White, Agnes White, Robert White, Alex. White, Samuel Woolley, Mrs. Woolley, Samuel Woolley, junr., Clarissa Woolley, Eliza Woolley, Sarah L. Woolley, Henry Sutcliffe, Mrs. Sutcliffe, William Strain, Mrs. Strain, James Strain, John Strain, Wm. Strain, junr., Margaret Strain, Sarah Strain, David Strain, John Goodall, Mrs. Goodall, Chas. Goodall, Wm. Goodall, Emilia Goodall, Edwin Goodall, Walter Goodall, Eileen Goodall, James Lothian, Mrs. Lothian, Joseph Milstead, Mrs. Milstead, Misses Milstead (2), John Gallie, Mrs. Gallie, Catherine Gallie, Donald McNichol, Mrs. McNichol, Donald McNichol, junr., Mary McNichol, Robert Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Thomas Parry, Mrs. Parry, Angus McPhee, Mrs. McPhee, Hugh McPhee, Alex. McPhee, Peter Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, John Campbell, Ann Campbell, Peter Campbell, junr., Jane Campbell, Archibald Campbell, Duncan Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, John Wilman, George Hay, Mrs. Hay, William Hay, Jessie Hay, Jane Hay, George Hay, junr., John Hay, Richard Sutcliffe, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Miss Sutcliffe, Henrietta Sutcliffe, Emma Sutcliffe, Richard Sutcliffe, junr., John Anderson, Wm. Thomson, Thos. Fraser, Jas. Elder Brown, Thos. Dodds, Andrew McNeill, John Styles, Thos. Culling, E. W. Durden, Janet Brown, Jane Brown, Sarah Norris, Isabella Grant, Mary Walker.

The following made so short a stay that they could not be reckoned permanent settlers:—Mr. and Mrs. James McHardy, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Leverage, Mrs. Leverage, senr., with her son and two daughters.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

On March 23rd and 24th, 1849, the first anniversary of the young colony was celebrated with great eclat. Captain Cargill, who was a devout, God-fearing man, and the Rev. Mr. Burns wished to make the anniversary day one of humiliation and prayer, but in that they were overruled by others. Consequently the first day was devoted to aquatic and rural sports, and the second day given up to horse-racing. The report of Otago's first race meeting is interesting at the present day. We reproduce it for the information of our readers:—"Hurdle Race: Mr. C. L. Pelichet's Zorab (owner), 1; Mr. P. Crow's Bowler (Bentley), 2; Mr. Tyser's Prince (owner), 3. Mr. T. S. Watson's Black Bess bolted. Run in three heats; distance twice round the course. Prize £10, with entrance money. Hack Race of 8sovs, with entrance money: Zorab 1, Prince 2. Bowler scratched. Black Bess threw her rider."

On the morning of the 23rd public worship was held in the church at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., the services being for thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer. It is not placed on record whether the church services were well attended or not. In the local newspaper mention was

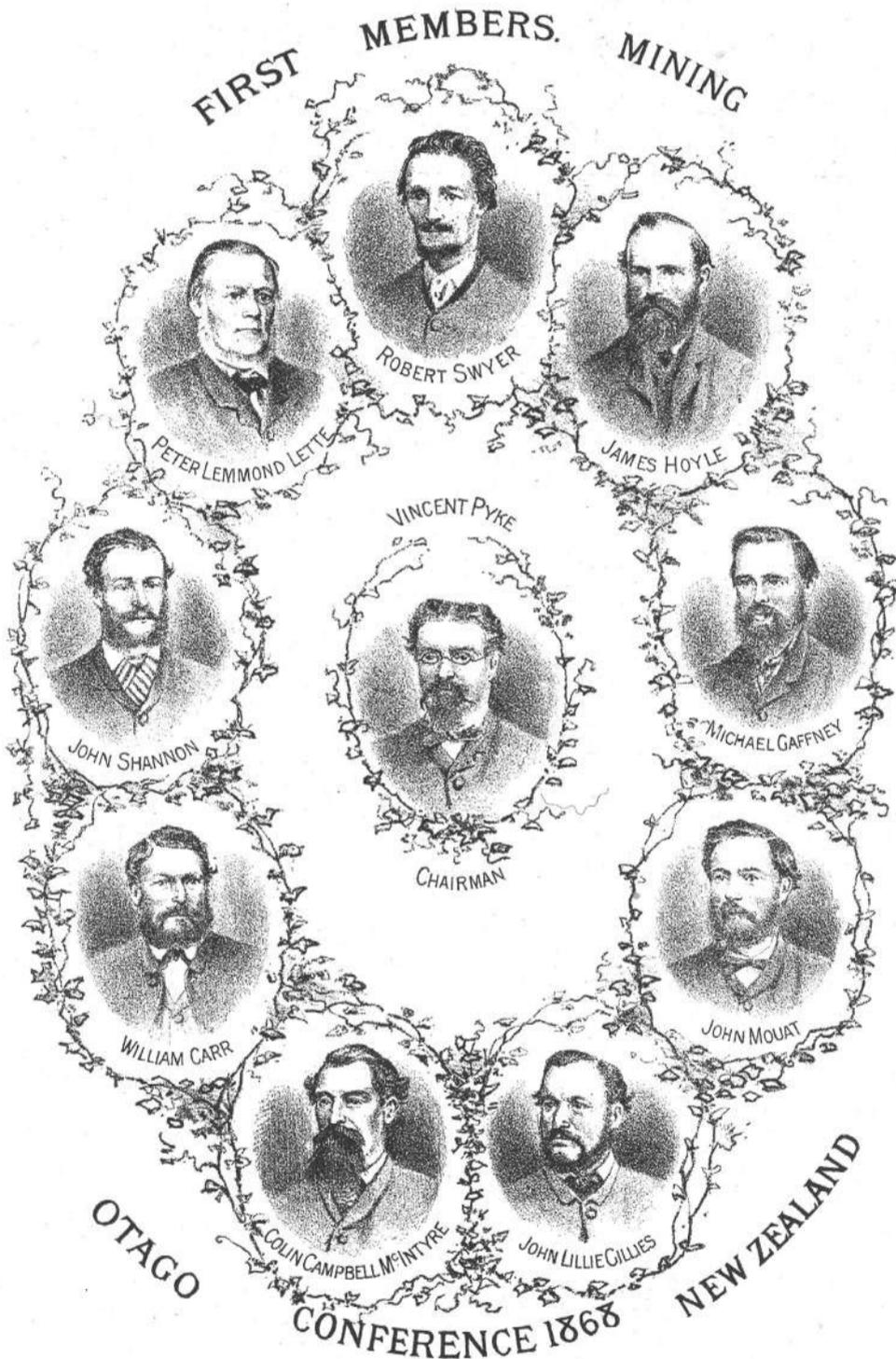
Strode) two physicians (Dr. Manning and Dr. Ramsay), one solicitor (Mr. Garrick), three merchants (Smith and Allan, Carnegie, and the New Zealand Company), two butchers (McDonald and Peter Crow), two bakers (Smith and Allan, and Brown), one tailor (Jas. Adams), five shoemakers, several storekeepers, carpenters, and sawyers. At Port Chalmers was the Custom House, the Post Office, the Treasury, two merchants (Joseph and Mansford), two hotels (McKay's and Anderson's), a butcher's shop (John Anderson), and several private houses. The population is given at 150. Mr. J. R. Monson, who kept a record at the time, gives the population of Dunedin at the end of March, 1849, as follows:—Males, 240; females, 204; total, 444. Port Chalmers:—Males, 28; females, 10; total, 38. There is a considerable discrepancy between these figures and those given by the *Otago News*. The returns for the first year published in the *Otago News* on November, 1849, gave the same figures as Mr. Monson. In addition the country population is given at—males, 158; females, 105; total, 263; making an entire population in the settlement of 745. There had been 9 deaths, 13 marriages, and 25 births in the settlement. The live stock of the settlers comprised 35 horses, 357 grazing cattle, 18 working bullocks, 2,430 sheep, 50 goats, 132 swine, and 593 poultry. Crops of potatoes and vegetables had been taken from 43 acres of land, cultivated by 57 persons in town and country. There were 99 buildings in Dunedin, 9 in Port Chalmers, and 163 in the country, the total value of them being estimated at £9,532.

THE SECOND YEAR.

The infant settlement progressed slowly, but none the less steadily, the settlers collectively and individually doing their best to carry out Captain Cargill's injunction that England expected every man to do his duty. Peace and a fair measure of prosperity attended the settlers in their rude homes in the bush; and all dwelt together in an accommodating spirit of mutual help. But early in May the first religious disensions crept into the little fold. Mr. Creed, Wesleyan Missionary at Waikouaiti, had been holding Church of England services in the gaol, no other building being available. Captain Cargill wrote Mr. Creed a religious letter protesting against his intrusion and abandonment of his post at Waikouaiti. Mr. Creed replied as vigorously. The correspondence was published by the *Otago News*, and a full blown newspaper war resulted, one issue of the paper being almost wholly devoted to articles and letters on the question of tolerance and intolerance. However, the dispute ended in the right of the Anglican communion being recognized, and peace and harmony once more prevailed. The next thing to disturb the peace of the infant community was the expressed intention of the Secretary of State to send convicts to Otago. A public meeting was held in the Church to protest against this. Mr. W. H. Valpy was in the chair, and a series of resolutions proposed by the Rev. Mr. Burns, and seconded by Captain Cargill, were carried unanimously. This early protest had the desired effect, and the system of enforced colonisation which troubled New South Wales for many years was averted in Otago.

In the month of June the library of the Church of Otago was opened, the subscription being 1s. 6d. per quarter. Captain Cargill, writing to the Home agents of the company under date 31st August, 1849, after stating that there were a few empty houses in the town, the people having gone to the country; also that there were two sawmills, one erected by Mr. Valpy upon the stream skirting Dunedin at the north, and one by Mr. Westland at the Taieri, refers to the

library. He states that he had boxes made to hold fifty selected volumes each. These boxes were intended to do for the country libraries, each box to stand on end, and each furnished with pen and ink, and a catalogue and book for the use of the librarian. The people of any district would be entitled to elect amongst themselves a librarian, and on being approved to have one of the boxes at a time, to be exchanged as required. This was the first library in Otago, and the idea was a capital one, as all the books of the library were thereby made available to the whole of the settlers. By the end of June a dray road was completed as far as Saddle Hill, and to the coal mines which had been opened there. Coal was found very early in Otago, Mr. Kettle having discovered this fuel at Coal Point and Kaitangata in 1846; but the coal at Saddle Hill was considered of more value to Dunedin. Coal was, however, not in much demand, as good firewood was in abundance everywhere. The first post office in Dunedin was kept by Mr. Archibald Anderson, who resigned in August, when Mr. H. B. Graham was appointed postmaster. Meanwhile the settlers were becoming dissatisfied with the half-hearted manner in which the New Zealand Company was carrying out the colonisation scheme. Mr. E. G. Wakefield wrote a strong letter



made of the fact that amongst the stock owned by the settlers there was a thoroughbred Berkshire boar on exhibition at Kelvin Grove, the residence of Mr. Stokes. Mr. McClymont had a large stock of heifers, sheep, and horses. There was a pure Ayrshire bull at Anderson's Bay. Provisions of all kinds were abundant. There were regular traders on the coast for the Molyneux and elsewhere. Early pease, turnips, and flowers were seen in the gardens, and the first rhubarb was grown at Pelichet Bay by Mr. David Bower. A horticultural society was in consequence projected. One bridge had been built in Princes-street, and another along the beach. The formation of one or two of the principal streets was being proceeded with, paths and bridge tracks were being made, and drains cut. During the 12 months 17 vessels aggregating 6,187 tons register had entered inwards, and 10 with 2,035 tons outward. In addition there were 32 vessels, 1792 tons, entered coastwise, inwards, and 37, representing 5,320 tons, entered outwards. It is also stated that the principal part of the houses at that time in Dunedin were between two small hills in Princes-street. The number of houses s given at 110, and the population at 760. There were two hotels, Watson's Commercial and McDonald's Royal Hotel. There was a Police Magistrate (Mr.