

knowledge (both by the General and Provincial Governments) to have sustained by the abolition of his appointment which has followed the introduction of the Constitution lately granted to New Zealand by the Imperial Government.

Mr. Grimstone's service's under the Crown are particularly set forth in the Memorial which is to be presented to Council, which shews that he entered the public employment so far back as the year 1837, and that on the formation of this Colony, he was selected from one of the Departments in New South Wales, to proceed with Captain Hobson, to assist in the organization of the several public offices. How he discharged the duties confided to him, will be apparent from the rapid promotion which he met with in the early years of the Settlements; which advancement is substantiated by documentary evidence.

The amount of labor and assiduity necessarily required in the establishment of such Departments as those of the Colonial Secretary, Audit, and Post Office in a new Colony, under very disadvantageous circumstances, can only be clearly understood by those who may have been placed in a similar position to the Memorialist, whose exertions were unassisted by any one having a previous acquaintance with official routine, the junior officers having with one or two exceptions, been appointed from amongst the new Colonists;—so that a double duty in fact devolved upon the Memorialist, the performance of his own duties, and the instruction of others, some of whom at the present time are in the enjoyment of appointments in the Northern part of this Island.

The early part of the year 1844 saw Mr. Grimstone's services transferred to the Southern Division of the Colony, where very little had been done towards the formation of the necessary establishments of Government, the testimony of the several officers and of the public generally, is not wanting to shew that the Memorialist exhibited both zeal in the discharge of his duties, and a ready attention to the interests and wishes of the settlers, so long as he continued in a position to be of service. The Secretary's Office and the Land Registration office were by the beginning of the 1846 both established by the Memorialist.

Nor were the exertions of the Memorialist confined merely to his official duties, for we find that on more than one occasion he spared neither expense nor labor in giving publicity to such information regarding the advantages and prospects of the "Southern Settlements" as might prove useful in determining intending emigrants as to the choice of their future home.

#### Recognized Principle under which the claim is advanced.

A perusal of the following extracts from a work upon Colonial Policy, which has lately issued from the London Press (1853) written by Earl Grey, subsequently to his retirement from the office of Secretary of State, will be sufficient to at once set aside all doubts as to the validity of the claim advanced by Mr. Grimstone, and will it is presumed remove any difficulty which may have been conceived as to the source from which the compensation sought to be obtained should be paid.

The first, and of itself conclusive extract is from the Report of the Privy Council to Her Majesty the Queen, dated 1st May, 1849, published in the Appendix to Lord Grey's work, Pages 422, 448, 449, and 456, Vol. 1.

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your order in Council of the 31st January last, to refer unto this Committee copies of a correspondence between Earl Grey, one of your Majesty's principle Secretaries of State, and Sir Charles Fitzroy, and the other Governors of your Majesty's Australian Settlements, on the subject of the introduction to Parliament in the ensuing Session, of a Bill for the better Government of those Colonies, to consider the same and report to your Majesty our opinion as to the steps which it would be advisable for your Majesty to take on the subject of the said correspondence."

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We believe that true economy is promoted by giving to those who are employed in the public service, some reasonable assurance for the permanence of their official incomes. It is thus only that efficient service can be secured in return for a moderate remuneration. With these views the arrangement which we should recommend is that Parliament should, in the first instance, charge upon the revenues of the several Colonies an amount sufficient to defray the expense of those services, which it would be inexpedient to leave to be provided for by annual votes of the respective Legislatures, leaving, however, to those Legislatures full power to alter the appropriation by laws to be passed in the usual form. It would remain for your Majesty to determine what instructions should be given to the Governors of those Colonies, as to their assenting on behalf of the Crown, to any laws which might be tendered to them