

kokopo," and subsequently to Auckland. There the salvaged goods were sold at public auction.*

The title of the journal suggests that Williams must have left New Zealand shortly after this episode. He is believed to have died in Fiji about 1857.

An ardent republican, he was very much prejudiced against the British administration, and he spoke of "English robbers" as having deprived the Maoris of so much land at the Bay that they no longer had even a foothold. Between 1818 and 1839, he declared, more than half of the Maori population had died from disease. While he was vitriolic concerning social conditions at the Bay in the early forties, he asserted that they were equally horrifying at the Thames. Half-caste girls were following in the footsteps of their mothers, and there was no apparent effort to check this European-created trade. He wrote of the "chicanery" employed by the British Government to "treaty with these poor, ignorant natives." "It is positively a disgrace to England," he added, "not unlike the gross imposition at the founding of the American colonies." Hobson's taking of the country by fraud had led to "a succession of unjust measures." Williams was unfair to Hobson whom, apparently, he had not known. Hobson, he declared, was appointed Consul at the Bay with the proviso that, "if he could obtain a treaty with the chiefs, the whole or part of the country" was to come under his authority as Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the laws of New South Wales. But he was to have jurisdiction over only such parts as should have been conceded by treaty. He went on to say that Hobson, on arrival at Sydney, had concocted a plan with the Governor (Sir George Gipps) contrary to the Home Government's instructions. Williams called it a "disgraceful, a deep-laid plan," whereby Maori rights were completely

* A full account of the "Shipwreck and Plunder of the American Brig *Falco*" appeared in the *New Zealander* newspaper (Auckland) on 13th September 1845. The wreck took place to the north of Table Cape, and the crew and passengers took refuge in Perry's store at Waikokopu. The "pirates" who plundered the cargo and mails were mainly Europeans from the shore whaling-stations. The archdeacon who arrived from Poverty Bay was no doubt Archdeacon William Williams.