

P A P E R S

RELATIVE TO THE

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

FOR THIS AND THE FOLLOWING PAPERS, E. NO. 1. & E. NO. 2.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY COMMAND OF HIS
EXCELLENCY.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS.

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS to His Excellency the GOVERNOR, requesting permission to publish certain Memoranda.

So many reports are abroad as to the cause of the Resignation of Ministers, many of which are altogether without foundation, that Ministers consider it but justice to His Excellency as well as themselves, and at the same time due to the colony, that some authoritative information should be given by the Government.

Ministers, therefore, ask His Excellency's permission to be allowed to publish the following documents in the Government Gazette:—

1. His Excellency's Memorandum of the 6th September, 1864, with the enclosed draft Proclamation.
2. Ministers' Memorandum of the 7th September.
3. His Excellency's Memorandum of the 8th.
4. Ministers' Memorandum of the 13th.
5. His Excellency's Memorandum of the 14th.
6. Ministers' Memorandum of the 22nd.
7. Ministers' Memorandum of the 30th, with Enclosure.

Auckland, 1st October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY acceding to MINISTERS' request.

Ministers having informed the Governor that they consider it just to the Governor, as well as to themselves, and due to the Colony, that some authoritative information should be given by the Government, as to the causes which have led them to place their resignation of their offices in the hands of the Governor; and having requested permission for this purpose to be allowed to publish certain documents in the Government Gazette, the Governor begs to state his acquiescence in the advice which his Ministers have thus tendered him, and begs that the publication may take place without delay. The Governor requests, however, that they will, at the same time, publish their memorandum to which the Governor is now replying, as well as his answer to it.

The Governor hopes also that in publishing his memorandum of the 8th of September, they will be good enough to publish the two enclosed extracts from his memoranda of the 3rd and 7th of May, as enclosures to it.

He trusts also that they will at the same time publish his memorandum of the 28th of September (in part reply to their memorandum of the 22nd of September), Mr. Whitaker's reply of the 30th of September, and the Governor's memorandum of the same date, asking for information regarding quantities of land required, which has not yet been supplied, together with his application of the 30th September for financial information, and their reply.

As the Governor has not yet replied to the Ministerial memoranda of the 22nd of September, and of the 30th of September, and cannot do so until he has obtained the information for which he has asked, the remainder of the correspondence will of course also be published when it is completed.

Government House, Auckland, 1st October, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 1 to No. 2.

* * * * * The Governor would amongst other things require of all natives who returned to reside in such districts, that they should neither carry or possess arms without having a license to do so, and that they should reside in such localities as might be approved by the Government, letting it also be understood that all such people as might bring their arms with them, would establish an additional claim upon the consideration of the Government, when the question of their ultimate location came to be considered. In this manner the Governor believes that there would have been no difficulty in getting all the well disposed natives of the Waikato, Thames, and other neighbouring districts, to return at once to their allegiance in the manner many of them are now doing and will probably continue to do.

The Proclamation about to be issued cannot be read alone, it must be considered with the previous instructions of the Government upon the same subject. These provide penalties for those who come in without arms and ammunition. The Proclamation only provides for the case of those who give their guns up—it is known there are natives without guns who want to come in, such people are now forced to remain with the rebels, and to continue to be dangerous characters.

Various feuds exist between the native tribes. The Government are now supplying some of these people who are friendly with arms and ammunition, or are repairing their arms. It seems unlikely that whilst this is done those opposed to them will come in and give their arms up, whilst their hereditary enemies embittered against them by recent events are permitted to retain their arms and ammunition. The Governor cannot say that he thinks the Government would be able in all cases to protect those who give up their arms against the attacks of others who were allowed to retain them.

Only to pardon those who come in with guns and ammunition in their hands, will the Governor fears be regarded as a declaration of lasting war against those who do not comply with the terms of the Proclamation. It is his belief, having regard to its other provisions about land, that its probable effect in that case will be to spread ultimately the war over the whole of New Zealand, to draw many other tribes into it, to endanger other settlements, which we have no sufficient force to protect, and to prolong it almost indefinitely, in fact the Governor does not see where it is to stop. As long as it was

a question of rendering Auckland and the Waikato country safe, and filling these up, and of protecting and filling up the country between New Plymouth and Wanganui, he saw what was intended, now he does not see the ends the Government propose to gain. He fears they will endanger that which they have already obtained—and that the settlement of the country may be delayed for a long period. We have now hardly troops to hold that which we have got possession of, and are yet doing that which the Governor fears will bring new enemies on us, and embarrass us in other quarters, without at the same time being just and necessary in principle.

We have no means of compelling people of distant tribes to come in and give up their arms, and we hold out no inducements to them to do so. We tell them they have forfeited all their land by rebellion, if it can be proved they were engaged in it. We now call on them, without having subdued them, to come in and register their names as those who have so forfeited their lands, and at the same time to give up their arms their only means of defending those lands or of protecting themselves against their enemies, and we offer them no adequate inducement whatever to do this. We issue offers of peace to them for which they have not asked, in a form which the Governor believes must alarm and irritate many who have not yet been hostile to us; whilst others may be encouraged to become so from deeming this act on our part a sign of weakness. All these difficulties might be avoided by acting on the line of policy approved by the General Assembly of simply issuing Proclamations from time to time regarding those districts wanted for settlement, and giving such proofs of our justice and good intentions in those districts, as viewed together with the stern punishment inflicted on the Waikato tribes, would probably influence the distant tribes themselves to sue for similar terms. * * * *

May 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 2 to No. 2.

* * * * In answer to some remarks of his responsible Advisers the Governor would state that he read the former Government notice and the present proclamation as requiring all natives who come in, to come in with guns, and give them up. His only experience in the matter was that he saw on the upper Waikato fourteen natives who had come in without guns, and had been made prisoners for so doing, and he felt considerable hesitation in ordering their release when applied to on the subject. He also believed that what had then taken place, had prevented other natives who had no guns from coming in. If, as ministers state, half the natives who have given in their submission in Waikato, had been received though they brought no guns with them and this is the principle to be acted on, and if, as the Governor has understood from those who have seen them, many of the guns given in are worthless, there appears to be the less necessity for calling on the Governor to sign a formal proclamation, informing all those who want to come in that they must bring guns with them, especially when for the reasons he stated in his memorandum of the 3rd May, he thinks that such a proclamation may produce bad results. The object he had in view in proposing that no native should be allowed to have a gun in any district proclaimed open for settlement without a license was to provide for the case of friendly natives who may be living within the limits of such a district, and gradually to bring about a registration of arms. He proposed that those who had been in arms against us should be required to come in without arms or to give them up, and he would not give such people a license to have arms; friendly natives who cannot will be disarmed, he would give a license to have guns. He still thinks his Advisers would do well not to reject this suggestion too lightly; it would have many practical advantages; the Governor still believes we have hardly troops enough to hold what we have got possession of, looking to the exigencies of Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and other parts—and it is this consideration which makes him so anxious to see no steps taken which may lead us into collision with other tribes, and spread the war over a large space. * * * *

May 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM suggesting the Publication of Memorandum of 24th June, 1863.

In the Ministerial memorandum of the 13th of September last, Ministers allude to the plans proposed by the Governor in June, 1863. As Ministers are about to publish their memorandum of the 13th of September, the Governor thinks it would be right that they should at the same time publish his plans, to which they thus allude. He therefore requests that they will publish, together with their memorandum of the 13th of September, that part of the Ministerial memorandum of the 24th June, 1863, which contains the plans of the Governor to which they allude.

October 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM acquiescing in HIS EXCELLENCY'S proposal to publish Memorandum of June 24th, 1863.

In reply to His Excellency's memorandum just received in reference to the publication of the Ministerial memorandum of the 24th of June, 1863, Ministers have to state that that document has already been published as a Parliamentary paper, but shall be again published with the following papers, as his Excellency desires it.

Auckland, 3rd October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the Publication of certain Memoranda.

Ministers having informed the Governor that they considered it just to the Governor, as well as to themselves, and due to the Colony, that some authoritative information should be given by the Government, and as to the causes which have led them to place their resignations of their offices in the hands of the Governor, he, from a desire that no injustice should be done to his Responsible Advisers, and that everything should be done which was due to the Colony, acquiesced in their advice, in what

he believes to be an unusual proceeding, that parts of his correspondence with His Responsible Advisers should be published in the Government Gazette.

The Governor never alluded to, or thought of, what was just or fair to himself: what he was working for, was what he thought due to the Colony; in order that public opinion regarding what he ought to do, might be formed upon a sound basis. Those about him knew that one reason which induced him to acquiesce in a publication which he thought most irregular, was, that he could now be checked by public opinion, if he was doing, from a mistaken apprehension of what was right, that which was wrong.

He now finds himself represented as striving to give a one-sided view of the case.

He ought not to run any risk of being subjected to such an imputation. He therefore requests his Responsible Advisers will, if they publish any of the correspondence which has passed between themselves and the Governor, publish the whole of it. It is quite as much due to the Colony that they should see the correspondence relative to the native prisoners, and other subjects, as that which the Government now proposes to publish.

October 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Publication of certain Memoranda.

When Ministers asked permission to publish the documents mentioned in their memorandum of the 1st instant, they included all those which appeared to them to have any reference to their Resignations. It seems, however, that His Excellency desires that there should be published at the same time some extracts from his memoranda of the 3rd and 7th of May, in reference to another proclamation then proposed to be published.

Ministers would respectfully remind His Excellency that these memoranda were answered by them, and therefore that it would give but a one-sided view if the answers were not published as well as the extracts. If His Excellency considers the publication of the extracts as necessary in fairness to himself, Ministers submit that all memoranda in reference to terms of peace, commencing with His Excellency's memorandum of December, 1863, should be published together. Ministers of course can have no objection to add the remaining documents, which will conclude this correspondence—with one exception, namely, those relating to finance. As to these, Ministers would beg to say that as this matter is still the subject of important negotiations and the correspondence incomplete, any publication relating to it would be premature. When the negotiations are concluded all objection will then cease. At the same time, it is of course open to His Excellency to give any directions for publication that he thinks fit, on his own responsibility, but Ministers can be no parties to it at present.

Auckland, 3rd October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM requesting Copies of Documents HIS EXCELLENCY may desire published.

Ministers have made arrangement for the publication of all the documents relating to the several subjects which have been under discussion between His Excellency and his Ministers in the form of Parliamentary Papers, so as to save the great expense of a double publication, viz.: first in the Gazette and afterwards in the Parliamentary form, and will avoid the irregularity which His Excellency thinks would be committed by the former mode.

Ministers will therefore feel obliged if His Excellency will be pleased to transmit copies of any documents in his possession (not including his own and Ministers' memoranda) which he will permit to be published. The documents relating to Tauranga are now in course of preparation, and Ministers will feel much obliged if His Excellency will let them have copies of the two letters received by him from General Cameron, about the 13th and 14th of January, in reference to the expedition to Tauranga.

12th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY expressing regret at the delay in publishing the Correspondence.

The Governor, upon the 3rd of October, assented to the publication of the correspondence between his Responsible Advisers and himself, stating that one of his main objects in doing this was in order that public opinion regarding what was being done might be framed upon a sound basis. He had no doubt, from his previous communications on this subject with his Responsible Advisers, that the proposed publication would take place immediately, and he delayed issuing the proclamation he had proposed, until this was done. It is, therefore, with considerable disappointment that he now hears that his Responsible Advisers intend to delay the publication of this correspondence, until the meeting of the General Assembly.

October 15th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM relating to the Printing of Papers relative to Resignation of Ministers.

Ministers would beg respectfully to remind His Excellency, in reply to his Memorandum of the 15th inst. (just received), that their proposal was to publish, in the first instance, those documents only having reference to their resignation, but it was subsequently arranged, in deference to His Excellency's wishes, that all the documents which have passed between His Excellency and his Ministers, including those relating to the prisoners, should be published together.

Ministers have lost no time in carrying out this arrangement, and with a view to expedition have employed two other printing offices, besides that belonging to the Government, and are urging the printing forward as rapidly as possible. Some delay is now taking place waiting for authority, asked for on the 12th instant, to print His Excellency's despatches (which it is wished to insert in their proper places with the other papers), and the letters of the General (asked for on the same date), with any others His Excellency may wish.

Ministers do not propose to delay the publication till the Assembly meets, but to follow the course a short time since adopted in reference to the Panama papers, viz.: to have an extra quantity printed, in the form required for the Assembly, and these distributed as soon as ready. The object of this course, as already stated, being to avoid the great expense of twice printing the same papers.

His Excellency may rely that not a moment shall be lost in the publication of the papers, but as they are very voluminous considerable time is necessary to get them into type.

17th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 10.

MEMORANDUM relating to Private Letters of SIR D. A. CAMERON.

The Governor having seen Lieutenant-General Sir D. Cameron upon the subject of the proposed publication of his private letters to the Governor, of the 13th and 14th of January last, Sir D. Cameron objects, on principle, to the publication of his private letters.

If Ministers will let the Governor know what are the points they wish to establish by the publication of these private letters, he will see if this can be done equally well in some other way.

October 17th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 11.

MEMORANDUM showing what Points MINISTERS wish to establish by the publication of General CAMERON'S Letters.

The points Ministers wish to establish are that Sir Duncan Cameron, in the first letter to which they refer, requested that an expedition should be sent to Tauranga, and in the 2nd, that there should be no delay.

Ministers beg respectfully to remind His Excellency that he has not yet given permission that his despatches should be published, and some delay in the printing is taking place accordingly.

17th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 12.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY withholding permission to Publish his Despatches to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor cannot give his consent to his Despatches being published in the manner proposed by Ministers. He thinks that in his allowing the whole of his correspondence with his Responsible Advisers to be published, he has done all that can reasonable be expected.

Many of his Despatches he thinks it might not be judicious to publish in whole—or in part, at the present time; and he really cannot now make such a selection from them as he would wish. His health and spirits are impaired by the ungenerous and unbecoming treatment which he conceives he has received from Ministers, at a time when he has had such great and serious difficulties to meet; and it is as much as he can do to keep up with the constant important business which each day throws upon him.

The General Assembly can address him regarding any Despatches they may wish to be communicated to them, and the Governor will not fail, as he has always hitherto done, to exert himself to the utmost to meet their just wishes.

October 18th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 13.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of yesterday's date.

Ministers beg most respectfully to express their great regret that His Excellency should conceive that he has received ungenerous and unbecoming treatment from them. Ministers are entirely at a loss to understand upon what grounds His Excellency has formed this conception, and they trust that His Excellency will be pleased to particularise the instances which appear to him to justify such a charge, so as to afford them an opportunity of explanation or of apology for anything they have done or written which may appear to require such a course.

Ministers trust that His Excellency will reconsider the subject of the publication of his Despatches to and from the Secretary of State, as it will be very difficult without some of them (in addition to those which have been laid before the Imperial Parliament and are being reprinted here) for the Members of the Assembly to understand what has taken place and the present position of affairs. The course His Excellency proposes to pursue, of waiting for an address from the General Assembly, Ministers venture to suggest will necessarily involve the loss of much valuable time.

If His Excellency will permit them, Ministers will look over the Despatches and suggest to His Excellency's consideration which of them appear to be necessary, and which may be published without detriment to the public service.

19th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 14.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY again declining to Publish his Despatches to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

In reply to the Ministerial memorandum of this day's date, the Governor begs to state that he thinks that he ought not to enter into any further correspondence with his Ministers regarding the ungenerous and unbecoming treatment which he conceives he has received at their hands. A perusal of their correspondence with the Governor will enable other persons to judge whether he is not fully justified in what he has said upon this subject.

The Governor feels that under present circumstances he has come to a right decision in declining to consent to the publication of his correspondence with the Secretary of State, and he regrets that he cannot depart from that decision.

Government House, Auckland, 19th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 15.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

Adverting to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 17th inst, regarding Sir D. Cameron's private letters on the subject of the expedition to Tauranga, Sir D. Cameron has authorized the Governor to inform Ministers, that they can of course, if they think proper, state to the General Assembly that the General was strongly in favour of the Tauranga expedition on military grounds, and because it appeared from reports forwarded to him by the Governor that large numbers of Natives belonging to that district were joining the rebels in his front. But the General thinks that Ministers ought also to state that when he heard the Governor was not favourable to the expedition, he requested of the Governor that the troops might not be embarked, or that if they had sailed, they might be recalled.

October 27th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 16.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

In reference to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 27th of October, Ministers would feel much obliged if His Excellency would be pleased to ask General Cameron what were the grounds for his making the request that the troops of the Tauranga expedition might not be embarked, or that, if they had sailed, they might be recalled. Ministers are under the impression that General Cameron's views have never changed as to the propriety and advantage of the expedition, and that he was anxious that it should proceed, but that he was unwilling to take the responsibility unless the Governor would concur.

Ministers, in order to make their explanation clear, would have to state this impression, but are unwilling to do so if it would convey a false impression.

2nd November, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

No. 17.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

The Governor having considered the Ministerial Memorandum of the 2nd inst., in which his Responsible Advisers request him to ask Sir D. Cameron certain questions, begs to state that he feels a great reluctance to propose these questions to Sir D. Cameron. It forms no part of the Governor's duty to conduct such a Correspondence between his Ministers and the Lieutenant-General, and he fears that embarrassments might arise from his thus travelling out of the strict line of his duty. He hopes, therefore, that his Responsible Advisers will excuse him from entering into a correspondence of this nature.

November 11th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

Ministers regret the Governor's decision—that he will not conduct a correspondence between them and the Lieut.-General in reference to some important facts which they wish to establish. Ministers feel assured that His Excellency will at all events admit the unfortunate position in which they are thus placed. His Excellency will not permit Ministers to communicate directly with the Lieut.-General, and His Excellency will not obtain from the Lieut.-General the information they desire in reference to an important public matter in which the General Assembly and the Colony are interested, and upon which the Legislature will require explanations.

The question is the more important in this case, when the practical result of His Excellency's determination is to prevent the publication of facts which the Ministers consider it just should be known.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

Auckland, 17th November, 1864.

No. 19.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

In reply to the Ministerial Memorandum of yesterday's date, in which Ministers state that the Governor will not permit them to communicate directly with the Lieut.-General, the Governor would remark that his Responsible Advisers are well aware that the Governor has no power either to permit them, or refuse to permit them to communicate directly with the Lieut.-General; on the contrary Ministers did communicate directly with the Lieut.-General upon the 14th inst.

Regarding the duties especially confided to the Governor and the Lieut.-General, it is necessary that they should conduct their own correspondence; and in order that the public service may proceed harmoniously and well, the Governor thinks it right not to travel out of his own particular line of duty, in reference to the Lieut.-General; and it is for this reason that he declined to ask the Lieut.-General to inform Ministers on the subjects they allude to in their Memorandum of the 2nd inst.

It is very possible that the views of Sir D. Cameron might differ from those of Ministers, and that he might answer that it formed no part of his duty to furnish explanations to the Colonial Legislature, as to the propriety and advantage of an expedition to Tauranga for such objects as were contemplated by Ministers, or whether he was anxious it should proceed, but that he was unwilling to take the responsibility unless the Governor would concur.

Indeed the Governor could not with propriety discuss at least the last point with the Lieutenant-General, and upon the whole he is satisfied that he ought not to be made the medium of conducting a correspondence of this nature. He regrets therefore that he does not feel it to be his duty to comply with the request of Ministers.

November 18th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 20.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

Ministers will feel much obliged if His Excellency will be pleased to inform them what His Excellency refers to when in his Memorandum of the 18th instant he says "Ministers did communicate directly with the Lieut.-General upon the 14th instant."

November 18th, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

No. 21.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

The Governor begs to inform Ministers in reply to their Memorandum of this day's date, that in stating that Ministers did communicate directly with the Lieut.-General upon the 14th instant, he referred to the previous note to the Lieut.-General of that day's date regarding the letters addressed by the Lieut.-General to the Governor, which Ministers informed the General they proposed to publish.

November 18th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 22.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

The note of the 14th instant to which His Excellency the Governor refers in his Memorandum of yesterday's date was not a communication from Ministers, but a private note written by Mr. Whitaker in reply to a private note from Sir Duncan Cameron asking for some information.

His Excellency no doubt could not prevent Ministers from communicating with the General, but His Excellency can withhold his permission from such communication taking place, and has done so, contrary to the wishes of both Sir Duncan Cameron and Ministers, and, as Ministers believe, very much to the detriment of the public service.

Ministers regret that His Excellency should feel it his duty to do them what they feel to be an injustice. Ministers have been authorized to make a statement relative to Tauranga, and an expression of the opinion of General Cameron has been conveyed to them by His Excellency that that statement should embrace a fact which the General wishes known. Ministers believing that the statements thus authorized will convey but half the truth, leaving out that which Ministers deem essential, have requested His Excellency to obtain from the General such an addition to that which he wishes known as will make the statement complete; but His Excellency declines to do so. Ministers will only repeat that they regret it.

Auckland, November 19th, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF
HIS EXCELLENCY.

AUCKLAND:

1864.

FURTHER PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

The Governor has just received a copy of "Papers relative to Native Policy," including various subjects which is stated to be presented to both Houses of the General Assembly, by command of His Excellency.

The Governor earnestly begs that these papers, in their present form, may not be presented to both Houses of the General Assembly, as by his commands. He has issued no such commands, and feels it to be his duty to decline to do so.

Government House, 21st November, 1864.

G. GREY.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

Ministers regret that His Excellency should decline to permit the papers printed for the information of the Assembly to be presented in the usual form—by His Excellency's command. No orders were given by Ministers to use His Excellency's name; but the papers were handed over to the Clerk of the Assembly for publication in the usual manner, and he has adhered to it. If, however, the subject had been brought specially under the notice of Ministers, they would have felt that the express consent given by His Excellency that the papers should be published would have justified the use of the ordinary mode of doing so.

As, however, His Excellency refuses to permit the use of his name, the notification that the papers are presented by command of His Excellency shall be at once withdrawn.

November 22nd, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

Referring to the Ministerial Memorandum of this day's date, stating that the express consent of His Excellency was given to the publication of certain papers relative to the publication of which His Excellency in his Memorandum of the 21st instant alleges that "he has issued no such command, and feels it his duty to decline to do so," Ministers would respectfully remind His Excellency of the following extracts from certain correspondence between His Excellency and his Ministers:—

[Extract from Minute of His Excellency the Governor, dated 3rd October, 1864.]

"He therefore requests his Responsible Advisers will, if they publish any of the correspondence which has passed between themselves and the Governor, publish the whole of it. It is quite as much due to the Colony that they should see the correspondence relative to the native prisoners, and other subjects, as that which the Government now proposes to publish."

[Extract from Ministerial Memorandum, dated 12th October, 1864.]

"Ministers have made arrangements for the publication of all the documents relating to the several subjects which have been under discussion between His Excellency and his Ministers in the form of Parliamentary papers, so as to save the great expense of a double publication, viz.: first in the Gazette and afterwards in the Parliamentary form, and will avoid the irregularity which His Excellency thinks would be committed by the former mode."

[Copy of Memorandum of His Excellency the Governor, dated 15th October, 1864.]

"The Governor, upon the 3rd of October, assented to the publication of the correspondence between his Responsible Advisers and himself, stating that one of his main objects in doing this was in order that public opinion regarding what was being done might be framed upon a sound basis. He had no doubt, from his previous communication on this subject with his Responsible Advisers that the proposed publication would take place immediately, and he delayed issuing the proclamation he had proposed until this was done. It is, therefore, with considerable disappointment that he now hears that his Responsible Advisers intend to delay the publication of this correspondence until the meeting of the General Assembly."

[Extracts from Ministerial Memorandum, dated 17th October, 1864.]

"Ministers would beg respectfully to remind His Excellency, in reply to his memorandum of the 15th instant (just received), that their proposal was to publish, in the first instance, those documents only having reference to their resignation, but it was subsequently arranged, in deference to His Excellency's wishes, that all the documents which have passed between His Excellency and his Ministers, including those relating to the prisoners, should be published together.

"Ministers have lost no time in carrying out this arrangement, and with a view to expedition have employed two other printing offices, besides that belonging to the Government, and are urging the printing forward as rapidly as possible

"Ministers do not propose to delay the publication until the Assembly meets, but follow the course a short time since adopted in reference to the Panama papers, viz., to have an extra quantity printed, in the form required for the Assembly, and these distributed as soon as ready. The object of this course, as already stated, being to avoid the great expense of twice printing the same papers.

"His Excellency may rely that not a moment shall be lost in the publication of the papers, but as they are very voluminous considerable time is necessary to get them into type."

Ministers submit that these extracts conclusively show, with reference to the papers in question, that it was at His Excellency's express request that all of them have been published; that he complained of this publication being delayed even until the meeting of the General Assembly, and that he was aware of, and did not object to their presentation to the Assembly in the usual Parliamentary form.
22nd November, 1864. FREDK. WHITAKER.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of this day's date, on the subject of the publication of certain matters, stated to be presented to both Houses of the General Assembly, by command of His Excellency.

Without entering into the general question, whether the Governor gave any commands on the subject, he trusts his Responsible Advisers will admit that he could not have commanded that to be presented to both Houses of the General Assembly of the existence of which he was not aware.

For example, at page 3 of the papers, to which the Governor yesterday called the attention of Ministers, a Memorandum is inserted, in small type, unsigned, which the Governor never saw until he read it there yesterday.

Government House, 22nd November, 1864.

G. GREY.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

Ministers beg to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of this day's date, relative to an unsigned note inserted in the Parliamentary Papers E, No. 2, page 3, which the Governor never saw until he read it there yesterday.

What His Excellency terms a Memorandum is only a note, inserted for the purpose of rendering the Memorandum intelligible, and without which the connection of the different documents could not be understood. In inserting such a note, Ministers have only followed the precedent of previous Parliamentary Papers.

November 22nd, 1864.

F. WHITAKER.

EXTRACT FROM MINISTERIAL MEMORANDUM OF 24TH JUNE, 1863—referred to on
Page 2 of E No. 1 (Part 1), Memorandum No. 6.

"His Excellency then proceeded to explain in detail to Ministers the plan he would recommend for the defence of the southern frontier of the settled districts of the Province of Auckland, and the establishment of a basis for further military operations in the interior of the enemy's country."

"The plan, briefly stated, is to make the Waikato River, from the sea on the west coast to its southern bend in the middle of the island, a temporary line of defence, by placing armed steamers on the river, and by establishing posts on its northern bank. Then from the bend of the river to establish a line of fortified posts, extending to the Hauraki Gulf, the intervals to be defended by cavalry, the gulf and its shores to be looked after by another steamer. Next to those forward military posts, from the central bend of the river up to Paetai and Ngaruawahia, taking permanent possession of these places, the latter of which will be the point where one steamer will usually be stationed. At the same time to clear out all hostile Natives at present residing between the Auckland isthmus and the line of the river and fortified posts above mentioned, which together cross the island. Lastly to confiscate the lands of the hostile Natives, part of which lands would be given away, and settled on military tenure to provide for the future security of the districts nearer Auckland, and the remainder sold to defray the expenses of the war.

"The execution of these plans would require the employment of a considerable body of Militia and Volunteers, and the consequent expenditure of large sums of money on the part of the Colony. Measures for the defence of the other settlements of the Northern island would necessarily have to be taken at the same time; and the lands of the Natives, in their neighbourhood, who should take up arms against us, would have to be similarly confiscated and dealt with."

"Ministers cordially concur in these plans of His Excellency, and they are willing to take upon themselves the responsibility for their adoption, on the understanding that they will be carried out as a whole, and also that, as far as the responsibility relates to military expenditure, Ministers will pay from Colonial funds all that is connected with the Militia and Volunteers. They also consider that a general notice should be at once officially published, that the claims to land of any Natives who may take up arms against the Queen's Government will be forfeited."

"Ministers have left untouched the general question of the relations which should exist between the Governor and his Responsible Advisers regarding Native affairs. He trusts that this question may be settled as soon as practicable; he forbears, however, to press it to a solution at a moment of such great difficulty and danger, feeling that his Advisers have aided him well in so heartily cooperating in a plan he believes to be essential to the safety and welfare of this part of the Colony, and which he will continue, with the assistance of the military and civil authorities, to carry out vigorously."

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS

RELATIVE TO

THE MAORI PRISONERS.

SECTION I. RELATIVE TO THEIR TREATMENT AND DETENTION ON BOARD THE HULK "MARION."

SECTION II. SUBSEQUENT TO THEIR ESCAPE FROM THE KAWAU.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY BY COMMAND OF HIS
EXCELLENCY.

AUCKLAND:
1864.

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS RELATIVE TO MAORI PRISONERS.

No. 1.

MINUTE of His EXCELLENCY transmitting Papers for consideration of Ministers relative to TE ORIORI.

The Governor transmits, for the consideration of his Responsible Advisers, the accompanying papers in relation to the Chief Te Oriori, now a prisoner on board the hulk "Marion."

1. A letter from Mr. Berry to Mr. Marshall (and papers connected therewith), detailing the circumstances under which Te Oriori interfered in September last to save Mr. Berry and Mr. Anderson from the Ngatimaniapoto tribe.

2. A letter from Mr. R. O. Stewart (now Resident Magistrate of the Lower Waikato), dated September 15th, 1863, shewing the conduct of Te Oriori, in sending back the Ngatimaniapoto from the vicinity of a mission station and of our settlements, because he regarded them as a ruthless tribe, not to be depended upon, at the same time expressing indignation at the offences they had committed.

3. Two statements from Mr. Puckey and Mr. White, which render it apparently probable in a high degree that Te Oriori, in the action at Rangiriri, although engaged against us, received two wounds in efforts he made to save the life of Captain Mercer, or of some wounded British officer.

4. A copy of a statement made to the Governor by Mr. Rogan, on the 27th inst., regarding the prevailing opinion or impression in the native mind, on the subject of Te Oriori's captivity.

The Governor submits that the facts disclosed in these papers render it expedient that Te Oriori should receive a conditional pardon, and that he should be released from confinement on his parole, residing for the present in such place as the Government may appoint; being allowed to have his immediate family with him.

The question as to the extent of land he should be regarded as having forfeited for having actually borne arms against the Government, could be hereafter settled.

But the Governor feels, that looking to the rank of the prisoner, and to the generous manner in which he acted when actually with the rebels, a very strong and excellent effect will be produced upon the native population generally by the prisoner's being released from confinement; whilst it is also his opinion that the conduct of the prisoner entitles him fully to this consideration at our hands.

G. GREY.

February 29th, 1864.

Enclosure 1 to No. 1.

DEAR SIR,—

I think it was on or about the 7th September, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, when I had that interview with Te Oriori. A short time after dinner I heard the dog bark, as if he saw strangers; presently I saw some armed natives moving stealthily in the bush and fern at the back of the house. I went immediately towards them, when two of them advanced a little, whom I saluted in the usual way, when they shook hands, and were quite friendly. After having some preliminary conversation, one of them said, that Te Oriori had sent that he wished to speak to me, but that he was a short distance inland, and asked in a rather decided manner whether I would go or not. I did not hesitate for a moment; so we started for inland (Bill accompanied me, who had joined us whilst this was going on). I was received by Te Oriori in his usual friendly way, asked a great number of questions. He said I should leave Te Wharangi immediately—before night;—he appeared anxious that I should do so as soon as possible. He said he had placed himself between me and strange natives (who were but a very short distance away), to protect me and Mr. Underwood till we could get away. I urged him to extend his protection till Mr. Underwood came back from Auckland, or till next day—that I had no canoe to take away any goods or property, as Mr. Armitage had all our canoes. This he said he could not do. He then procured materials for writing a note to Mr. Underwood, which you have seen.

You are already aware that before I could get away that night I was surrounded and robbed by the natives; but that some of the people who were with Te Oriori when I saw him came there also, and I think exercised some influence in preventing violence, &c.

Mr. M. Vickers, Victoria Street, Auckland.

I have, &c.,

J. BERRY.

To UNDERWOOD,—You must go away to-day, and not be long about it. There is evil on this side. You must leave.

TE TIRIRI (TE ORIORI).

Enclosure 2 to No. 1.

Office of the Lower Waikato Resident Magistracy, Taupari, 15th Sept., 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acquaint you that Te Oriori, chief of the Ngatikoroki, and nearly related to W. P. Kukutai and to Mrs. Armitage, had an interview yesterday forenoon with the Ngatitipa. That hostile chief was attended by twelve of his own tribe and of the Ngatihaua, and their objects in

visiting this station were to condole with his relatives by marriage on the death of Mr. Armitage, to express their disapproval of the doings of the Ngatimaniapoto in that dreadful work, as well as in their hovering about this neighbourhood, and helping themselves to some of the food of the Ngatitipa, which had been stored in the bush at some distance from this settlement.

Te Oriori informed us that the Ngatimaniapoto had asked leave to come and attack some of the forts lying between Te Ia and Waiuku, and had been permitted. He however, suspecting them, had followed them, and had stopped them from killing Mr. Berry (Mr. Underwood's partner) a few days ago. He had heard of them being here, and had now sent them back to Meremere, as they were a ruthless tribe, and not to be depended upon. He also informed us that the main body of the rebels is now at Paparata. This position is clearly chosen because of its proximity to the Thames or Piako, an easy portage of only four or five miles dividing the two waters (of Thames and Waikato). It is probable that they receive supplies of food, &c., that way.

Te Oriori expressed his opinion that if once the rebels were fairly worsted at Meremere they would be inclined to listen to, or to ask for terms of peace.

With reference to the killing of Mr. Armitage, Te Oriori said that it was done at the instigation of the Ngatipou, in revenge for that gentleman having been the agent who warned them off their land at Tuakau; and that they themselves (the Ngatipou) were in ambush to shoot Mr. Armitage about the 20th ultimo, when he passed Wharangi (on Mr. Underwood's land) in his canoe going down the river. As, however, Nini Kukutai was in the canoe along with him, they were afraid to fire, lest they should kill that friendly native.

I have further the honour to acquaint you that W. P. Kukutai has this morning received letters from Ruihana and others at Meremere, in which he is informed that Aihepene and the Ngatiteata had these been written to to leave Waiuku clear for an attack by the rebels. Walter was requested to receive friendly natives from Waiuku, and to keep them with himself here out of the way of danger.

The messenger said that the 20th is the day fixed by the natives for attacking the troops at Meremere.

The country between this place and opposite Te Ia is wholly Ngatipou land, and I have the honour to acquaint you that the rebels seem to be taking possession of it, and fortifying themselves on the hill called Pukekawa, about two miles inland from Mr. Underwood's and Mr. Marshall's farms. They have also commenced to plant potatoes, &c., at Pukekawa, which I am told is an extremely strong position, and very difficult of access. Their intention in thus occupying this left bank of the Waikato, seems to be that they may be there out of the reach of the troops—preserving a rough country in their own rear—and that they may be able to cross over the river to the right side at their pleasure, and harass settlers and positions there. They have at present many large canoes in their possession, and could if they chose help themselves to many more which are now in the hands of the Ngatitipa, the Ngatitahinga, and other friendly people. They have at present the command of the river below Te Ia, and since the murder of Mr. Armitage and his companions, on the 7th instant, no Europeans have passed up or down, with the exception of a few who went hence yesterday, expecting a passage in the barque "City of Melbourne," for the Manukau.

I have, &c.,

R. O. STEWART,
Clerk of the Magistracy.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Auckland.

Enclosure 3 to No. 1.

Recollections of a Conversation with Te Oriori, on board the prison ship "Marion":—

"Having heard that a number of the Ngatimaniapoto natives had set off with the intention of killing Mr. Underwood and another white man, I and a number of my men went by a short cut so as to get to their house before the Ngatimaniapotos. We arrived first: I and my men sat down on the top of the hill, a short distance from the house, on the road by which the Ngatimaniapoto would have to come. I then sent a messenger to tell Mr. Underwood to come up to me, 'Meinga atu ko Te Oriori tenei.' Tell him Te Oriori is here. He thereupon came, and I told him to remove his things at once across the river, and that I would assist him. I pointed out the danger of remaining where he was, and told him that he would be safer across the river. He set to work at once, and with my assistance removed his property across. My men were hungry, and I asked him for some potatoes; he gave me two baskets.

"During the attack upon Rangiriri, I saw a wounded soldier; he had ribbons upon each side of his coat; he was lying in a position where he was liable to be struck by the bullets of both his friends and foes: I went to save him, so that I might be able to say, 'He is a man whose life I saved.' I assisted him to rise, and with my arms extended, supported him towards a hollow, where he would not be exposed to the fire of either party. Whilst I was in the act of assisting him I was struck by two balls, one immediately after the other, one in the heel, the other in the calf of the leg. I then left him, and returned to the pa; shortly after this I was struck by a bullet on the thumb."

The above is, to the best of my recollection, the substance of Te Oriori's statement to me.

Auckland, February 27th, 1864.

E. W. PUCKEY,
Interpreter.

Te Oriori told me, soon after he came on board the "Curaçoa," that while he was in the rifle pits near the edge of the lake, at Rangiriri, he saw an officer fall close to the entrance of the pa. He left the rifle pits with the intention of placing the officer in a hollow out of the way of the balls, but was wounded in the right leg and left heel, just before he got up to him. He returned, and just as he reached the rifle pits he received a wound in the left thumb. Just as he was struck he saw the officer roll down into the hollow.

T. A. WHITE.

Enclosure 4 to No. 1.

MR. ROGAN states as follows:—

A considerable time since, as I was travelling through Kaipara, the natives there had a discussion as to the probable fate of the prisoners taken at Rangiriri. Te Kana expressed it as being the opinion of many natives throughout the district, and also that of the natives of the Thames district, that there was one particular chief who had been captured amongst the party, who was without offence, and that chief was Te Oriori. This made some impression on my mind, and afterwards I had an opportunity of speaking about it to Te Kana; he said if Te Oriori were released by the Government, and allowed to go to his own country, it would have a great effect on the minds of the natives as regards their continuance of the war, and that under any circumstance, if Te Oriori were released and allowed to return to his own district, he would be certain to induce his own particular people, the Ngatikoroki, to withdraw from the war, and that according to native custom, in all future time the descendants of Te Oriori would never stand in arms against the Government.

Information given to me by Mr. Rogan, the 27th of February, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 2.

MINUTE by HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Governor would feel much obliged to the Colonial Secretary, if he would add this letter to the other papers in favour of Te Oriori, which the Governor has already transmitted to Ministers.

March 5th, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure to No. 2.

Copy of a LETTER from R. C. MAINWARING to Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.

SIR,—

Auckland, March 3, 1864.

In compliance with your request that I should bear some testimony in favour of Te Oriori's conduct in Upper Waikato previously to the commencement of the war, and more especially with reference to the part he took at the Awamutu affair, I think I can fairly say that he is the man to whom we are chiefly indebted for the preservation of our lives and property. At Ngaruawahia and at Rangiaohia he did not hesitate to support us in the face of Ngatimaniapoto, and most willingly consented to our proposal that his boys should accompany us to Auckland.

I think the incidental allusions to Te Oriori in Mr. Gorst's various letters from the Awamutu will bear out what I have said; and further, I feel confident that every European in our employ at that time will confess to a feeling of gratitude to Te Oriori.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.

R. C. MAINWARING.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Minute respecting TE ORIORI.

In reference to His Excellency's Memorandum relative to the prisoner Te Oriori, and also on the proposed notice to be issued to the natives of Waikato, Ministers respectfully suggest that, considering the temper exhibited at present by the natives in arms, particularly as indicated in a late letter from W. Thompson to the East Coast natives, considering also the fact that no part of the Waikato belonging to W. Thompson has yet been taken possession of; and further, that General Cameron purposes immediately to operate upon Maungatautari and the adjacent country, action on either subject would be premature. Ministers think, however, that as soon as General Cameron is in possession of Maungatautari a proclamation by His Excellency embodying the substance of the annexed notice should be issued.

In reference to Te Oriori, Ministers think that his exceptional release on parole at present would be an act of doubtful expediency, and that it would be better to decide finally on the course to be pursued with the prisoners generally, when any special indulgence might be granted to Te Oriori to which the circumstances recorded in His Excellency's Minute may be held to entitle him. On the return of the Colonial Secretary from Kaipara, Ministers will be prepared to take the case of all the prisoners into consideration, with a view to immediate and final action.

9th March, 1864.

WM. FOX.

Enclosure to No. 3.

Ki nga iwi Maori kua whawhai ki roto o Waikato.

Kua riro Waikato i a Te Tienara rorou ko ana hoia, a, e noho nei ratou i Rangiaohia, i te Awamutu, i Kihikihi. Tenei te Kawanatanga te mea nei kia whakanohia he Pakeha hoia me etehi atu Pakeha ki runga ki nga whenua o Waikato inaianei, ki reira mahi paamu ai, hanga whare ai mo ratou, mo a ratou wahine, tamariki hoki, hei kainga pumau mo ratou mo ake tonu atu. I tenei wa, i tenei wa, kua tuwhera he ara-tikanga ki nga Maori e whawhai nei ki nga hoia, e ahei ai ratou te homai a ratou pu, te whakamutu i te whawhai. Nui atu ta ratou pakeke, a, ko te tukunga iho tenei, kua riro to ratou whenua, te whenua o Waikato. Engari e mea ana te Kawanatanga kia kotahi atu whakamatauranga ki muri. Ki te pakeke tonu, ka tukua katoatia te whenua o Waikato ki te Pakeha.

Na, ko nga tangata katoa e hiahia ana kia noho ratou i roto i nga rohe o Waikato, a, e whakaae pono ki te Ture a Te Kuini, me haere mai ki te aroaro o Te Tienara, o tenei Kai-whakawa ranei o Te Kuni. Ma ia tangata e masu mai i tana pu, i tana pu, i tana pu, i tana pu, me ana paura, mata, tingara hoki: me homai katoa enei mea ki a Te Tienara, ki tenei Kai-whakawa ranei; me tubituli te ingoa o ia

taugata, o ia tangata, ki te pukapuka, me tona whakaetanga kitte Ture a te Kuini. Ka mutu tenei, me haere ia ki te wahi e pai ai te Kawanatanga hei nohoanga mona, me noho ia i taua wahi, kia oti ra ano te whakarite he kainga tuturu mona.

Ko nga whenua katoa o nga tangata i uru ki te whawhai kua riro i a Te Kuini. Erangi ka whakahokia atu ano tetehi wahi ki nga tangata e hohoro te hacremai ki a Te Tienara whakarite ai i nga tikanga o tenei pukapuka he whakaaro hoki ki nga tangata, ki nga wahine, ki nga tamariki.

Na, ka whakahokia atu e Te Kawanatanga etehi whenua hei nohoanga mo ia tangata, mo ia tangata: ka ho atu ano hoki he "*Karawa Karati*" mo aua wahi.

Akarana, 8th Maehe, 1864.

[TRANSLATION.]

To the Iwi Maori who have been fighting in Waikato.

General Cameron and the soldiers have taken possession of Waikato, and are now encamped at Rangiaohia, Awamutu, and Kihikihi. The Government intends immediately to put Military and other settlers on the lands of Waikato, there to have farms for themselves, their wives, and their children for ever, so long as they shall live. The Maoris fighting against the soldiers have had several opportunities of laying down their arms, and giving over fighting. They have been very obstinate, and now their land, the land of Waikato, is gone; but the Government is desirous of giving them one more chance, before all Waikato is given to the Pakeha settlers. Let those, therefore, who desire to remain in Waikato, and will be obedient to the Queen's law, come before General Cameron, or some Queen's Magistrate, wherever he may be. Let every man who comes give up his gun, his powder, his bullets, and his caps. Let him give them to General Cameron or to the Queen's Magistrate. Let his name also be written down, that he will obey the Queen's law. Then let him go to whatever place the Government shall tell him to go to; let him live there till it shall be pointed out to him where shall be his permanent place to reside. All the land of those who have been fighting is forfeited to the Crown, but part of it will be restored to those who now come in without delay, as pointed out in this paper, from consideration of the wants of themselves, their wives, and their children. The Government will give them back enough for each man; for this each man shall have a Crown Grant.

Those who agree to this, and do as above written, will not be made prisoners, nor punished personally for what they have already done, except those who have committed murders. Murderers shall not be forgiven; when they are discovered they shall be tried, and if found guilty punished by the law for their evil work.

Auckland, 8th March, 1864.

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM respecting the course to be adopted with the Native Prisoners.

Referring to His Excellency's request, more than once repeated, that Ministers would decide on the course to be adopted with the prisoners taken at Rangiriri, and in other engagements with Her Majesty's Forces, without further delay, Ministers beg respectfully to state that they have deferred advising any action in the matter chiefly from the following reasons:—

1st. That they hoped that the anticipated capture of Maungatautari, the last remaining stronghold of the Natives in Waikato, might have led to a decisive result, and would have enabled them to advise that the prisoners should be released, or at least dealt with in some way which might have obviated the necessity of a trial.

2nd. The fact that the Royal Assent to the Suppression of Rebellion Act, under which they conceive it most expedient to try the prisoners (if at all) has not yet been received in the Colony. Should a trial under this Act take place, and the Act be found to have been disallowed, the consequences might be serious, and greatly complicate the position of the Government towards the Natives, both loyal and in rebellion.

3rd. Though Maungatautari has now fallen into our hands, that event has not occurred under such circumstances as to give it all the signification which it might have had, and at this moment Ministers have no information as to what may be the result, whether it may end (as they would hope) in shaking the confidence of the rebels, and leading to their submission, or may operate in a contrary direction.

4th. For the above reasons, Ministers still feel that to bring the prisoners to trial is a step which requires grave consideration, and which they would not at this moment have recommended of their own motion. But as His Excellency has pressed them so strongly on the subject, and appears to entertain so decided an opinion upon it, Ministers are prepared to surrender their own views and acquiesce in that of His Excellency.

5th. They therefore beg to advise that the whole of the prisoners now in the hands of the Government be forthwith brought to trial before a Court constituted under the Suppression of Rebellion Act, consisting exclusively of Officers in Her Majesty's service; it being, in the opinion of Ministers, desirable that the tribunal should consist solely of persons not in any way personally interested in the Colony, as settlers or otherwise.

Auckland, 7th April, 1864.

W. Fox.

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the Detention of the Native Prisoners on board the Hulk.

The Governor would observe, in answer to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 7th instant, regarding the Native Prisoners detained on board the hulk "*Marion*," and who have been in confine-

ment since November last, lest any misunderstanding should take place upon this subject, that what he is pressing for is not that these prisoners should be all brought to trial, but that some decision should be come to regarding their future disposition.

He has felt, and still feels, that when men have lost relations, lands, homes, and liberty, that they ought not to be kept prisoners on board a hulk, in uncertainty regarding their future fate, for any longer period than the necessity of the case may absolutely require; and some of the circumstances connected with the capture of these prisoners render the Governor most anxious that they should, as soon as possible, know what is to be done with them.

The Governor also thinks that the uncertainty regarding the intentions of the Government in reference to these prisoners is producing a bad effect upon the Native population generally, many of whom it appears believe that all of them will ultimately be put to death.

In the Governor's opinion it would be sufficient to bring some of them to trial, whilst there are others who it is unnecessary to proceed against, but who might be released on such conditions as the Government thought it necessary to impose.

He would also, if the matter was left to his discretion, in all practicable cases, *try the prisoners before the ordinary Courts of the country, and not before Courts composed of Military Officers.

G. GREY.

* See this subject further pursued in Mem. of 19, 20, and 24 Oct., 1864, printed *post*.

Government House, Auckland, 12th April, 1864.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Minute of the 12th instant.

With reference to the Governor's Memorandum of the 12th instant, Ministers feel with His Excellency that the prisoners on board the hulk "Marion" ought not to be kept in uncertainty regarding their future fate for any longer period than the necessity of the case may absolutely require. The prisoners have fully understood from the commencement that their lives were not in any danger, and they have no apprehension on that point. It is only, therefore, as regards the length and nature of their confinement that any uncertainty in their minds exists. As to the Native population generally, the uncertainty regarding the intentions of the Government may in some instances be producing a bad effect, although of this Ministers are not aware; but on the other hand Ministers are assured that on some tribes, not actually engaged in the rebellion, but sympathising with it, the effect has been very good.

It must be borne in mind that heretofore the object of keeping the prisoners in the confinement to which they have been subject, has been not for the purpose of inflicting punishment, but to ensure their safe custody in the only place available for that purpose. Ministers have considered safe custody of the first importance, as they felt assured that if the prisoners should escape or be rescued by their friends the result would be to give new life and vigour to the rebellion, and to undo a great deal of what has already been effected towards its suppression. Ministers still think it would be an unwise and dangerous experiment to permit any of them to have such liberty as would enable them, by a breach of parole only, to join their tribes and friends still engaged in active hostilities against the Queen's troops. Conditions as to residence or otherwise are easily made, but as easily broken, and there would be no means in the hands of the Government of enforcing their observance nor of preventing their breach. Ministers are, therefore, of opinion that all, and not some only, of the prisoners should be brought to trial, and that none should at present be released.

With regard to their ultimate disposal, it would be premature to attempt to settle that question until the Court shall have disposed of their cases, but Ministers have no difficulty in stating, for the information of His Excellency, their present views.

The offences of which the prisoners have been guilty are not greater than those of the men, who are from day to day permitted to lay down their arms and submit upon the terms that they shall not be made prisoners or punished in person, and it would be hard to subject the prisoners, who have only been less fortunate, to an unnecessarily disproportionate punishment. Ministers are therefore of opinion that when all danger to be apprehended from their being at large shall have ceased, the prisoners on board the hulk may be placed on the same footing as those who accept the terms of submission offered by the Government; and the fact becoming known amongst their friends that such will be the course taken with the prisoners, when peace is established, will afford an additional inducement for submission. In the meantime (the trials being over) any indulgence consistent with safe custody might be allowed.

The trial of so many prisoners by the ordinary courts of the country for high treason would, however desirable on many grounds, be almost impracticable, and, at all events, open to great objection on account of the delay and technicalities which attend such trials. The most convenient mode of trial will be under the Suppression of Rebellion Act, and a good Court may be constituted partly of officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, as required by the Act, and partly of gentlemen holding militia commissions who have not been actively engaged in the war, and who hold high social positions in the Colony.

19th April, 1864.

F. WHITAKER.

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the Disposal of the Native Prisoners.

The Governor has received and considered the advice of his Responsible Advisers with regard to the disposal of the native prisoners on board the hulk "Marion."

The punishment the Government already inflicted on these prisoners, and now advise the Governor hereafter to inflict on them, amounts to this:—

They have already been imprisoned on board the hulk in uncertainty as to their future fate, for five months.

They have been deprived of their arms; their houses and property have been for the most part destroyed, their crops totally so, their horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry have all been taken, as have their ploughs and other agricultural instruments, fishing implements and canoes, and paddles; no means of subsistence now remains for themselves or their families, nor any means of procuring subsistence hereafter; they, together with their families, have, in fact, been deprived of everything but life. The whole of their landed properties, some of which are large and valuable, are regarded as forfeited to the Crown, although from these the Government propose, out of consideration of the wants of themselves, their wives, and their children, to give them back an indefinite quantity at the pleasure of the Government, vaguely described as "enough for each man." Such a portion of land can be but of little value, with no means of cultivating or cropping it, or stocking it.

In addition to these punishments, it is now proposed to bring all these prisoners, without reference to their degrees of guilt, or services, or conduct, prior to the present disturbances or during their continuance, to trial, before military courts, for high treason, and then the trial being over, to determine what their ultimate disposal shall be, keeping them, however, in safe custody until peace is established.

The Governor much regrets that his Ministers should have rejected his earnest solicitations in favour of the Chief Ti Oriori, which he made to them on the 29th of February last. He believes that many lives would have been saved by a compliance with his request. He cannot think that the uncertainty which the Ministers have thrown over the intentions of the Government, regarding the ultimate disposal of the influential Chiefs who are prisoners on board the hulk, has produced a good effect upon the native population; he on the contrary believes that the course pursued in this matter has driven many natives to desperation, and has filled others, who have as yet taken no part in the rebellion, with distrust.

He also does not see why, if, as Ministers state, their only object in keeping the prisoners in confinement has been to ensure their safe custody, they could not without further delay allow these prisoners every indulgence consistent with such safe custody, instead of delaying to do so until the trials are over, which is the course they propose to adopt.

In reference to the parallel drawn by his Responsible Advisers between the case of the prisoners who laid down their arms, and of the other natives who are now laying down their arms, the Governor cannot see why conditions as to residence or otherwise should be more easily broken by one of these classes of persons than by the other, and he is firmly convinced that any captive New Zealand Chiefs generously treated would never break conditions as to residence or otherwise into which they had entered to obtain freedom from actual imprisonment; he has never even contemplated this as a possible event.

On the whole, the Governor entertains a firm conviction that from the circumstances connected with the manner in which the prisoners surrendered, and from general considerations, the punishment which his Responsible Advisers advise should be inflicted upon all the native prisoners exceeds in severity that which Great Britain has ever before inflicted upon any people under similar circumstances, and he cannot take upon himself the responsibility of giving the orders requisite to give effect to this advice.

His Responsible Advisers will see that his position in this respect is very different from that of the Crown in Great Britain. There, all orders for the suppression of riots and rebellions, and for the punishment of rebels, are given by responsible ministers directly to the chief military and naval officers, and it is apparent to present and future times that they really were the persons responsible for what was done, and that the Crown took no direct action, and had no control in the matter. Here, on the contrary, from the peculiar relations existing between the mother country and a colony, the Governor is the person who, in his own name, issues all such orders to the military and naval authorities; such orders are, in fact, openly and ostensibly his orders, and he is in this respect really the servant of his Ministers. He also has none of the facilities for forming a new Ministry which the Crown has in England, or in the neighbouring Colonies, for from the great distance of the several settlements from each other, it is almost impossible for him to consult with different New Zealand statesmen, as to whether they will or will not undertake to form a new Government.

The Governor has also not only to issue orders on the advice of his Responsible Advisers for the suppression of the rebellion, the punishment of prisoners, &c., to the Colonial forces, but also to the senior naval and military officers of the forces of Great Britain, and there can be no doubt that he will be held responsible by the Home Government for any acts of which he may order the execution by their forces, or for the ultimate attainment of which he directs the employment of their forces, if such acts appear to the Government and people of England to be unnecessarily severe or unjust, or even if such acts would have a tendency to prolong, without sufficient object, a civil war in this country.

Government House, April 22nd, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS, in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Minute of the 22nd April.

His Excellency the Governor's Memorandum, of the 22nd instant, leads Ministers to the conclusion that a serious difference of opinion has arisen between His Excellency and themselves in reference to the prisoners on board the hulk "Marion."

These prisoners have hitherto been treated, not as persons charged with grave offences, but as persons whose temporary safe custody was necessary for the public interests. It was the desire of Ministers that this state of things should continue for the present, but they have been so earnestly pressed by the Governor to put an end to it, and make some final disposition, that they consented in deference to His Excellency's wishes to tender him advice on the subject.

Two courses only appeared to be open: either to try the prisoners before some competent Court, or to release them upon parole. The latter course Ministers felt would be a dangerous experiment, and necessarily therefore advised the adoption of the former.

Apart, then, from questions of minor importance, with which the subject is mixed up, the substantial point of difference between the Governor and his Advisers is this:—His Excellency desires at once to release the prisoners, or, at all events, some of them, upon parole. Ministers' objection to that course is insuperable; they desire that the prisoners should—at all events, for the present—be kept in safe custody; but whether without trial, or after trial, Ministers consider not to be of essential importance.

Ministers regret that His Excellency should feel that the great distances of the New Zealand Settlements from each other opposes any serious obstacle to his forming a new Government entertaining his own views for the purpose of carrying out his policy; but they beg to be allowed to say that, having regard to the frequent and rapid communication by steam, they consider that His Excellency overrates this difficulty, and they assure him that they shall be ready to render their best assistance towards removing or obviating, as far as possible, any obstacle of this nature. They think it, however, their duty to place on record that, the policy on which they are acting, received the support of large majorities of both Houses of the Assembly during the last Session, and was embodied in its legislation; that all the advice they have hitherto tendered to His Excellency has been in strict conformity with that policy, nor have they in any respect seen the smallest reason to change their opinion as to its efficiency to solve the difficulties of the present crisis.

There are several matters referred to in His Excellency's Memorandum, upon which Ministers desire to be permitted to add a few remarks:—

1. In attributing to the present Government the infliction of the long list of punishments so minutely detailed, His Excellency appears to have altogether overlooked the fact that, as regards many of the prisoners, all their losses, except their liberty and arms, took place before the present Government came into office, and were the result of a plan of operations devised by His Excellency, and carried out under his directions before Responsibility in Native Affairs was accepted by the Colony; and that as regards many other of the prisoners, they have suffered no loss of any kind, except their liberty and their arms, for troops have never yet entered their country.

2. Ministers did not propose to try the prisoners before a Military Court for High Treason. A principal objection to the Civil Court was that Ministers did not clearly see what other charge than Treason could be properly preferred, while, on the other hand, the "Suppression of Rebellion Act" afforded an opportunity of framing other appropriate charges for trial by a Military Court, and hence one reason for Ministers' preference of the latter tribunal.

3. Ministers feel that the case of Te Oriori is a special one; they recognise his claims to consideration, and are fully prepared to treat him generously; but they cannot feel that it would be safe or prudent to place him in a position in which his only restraint from rejoining his tribe and friends, who are still in arms, would be his parole. It is well known that Te Oriori is infirm of purpose, and that in joining in the Rebellion he suffered himself to be over persuaded by his tribe and friends, and yielded against his own convictions to their pressure. Ministers cannot believe that it would be judicious to place him for the present in a position in which he could possibly be again subject to the same influences.

4. Ministers agree with his Excellency that conditions as to residence, or otherwise, could be as easily broken by persons who lay down their arms, as by prisoners who are released from imprisonment on similar conditions; but his Excellency does not appear to recognise the difference of our position as regards these two classes. Those of one class we have taken with arms in their hands, and are therefore in a position to use the best means in our power of providing for our own protection; whereas those of the other class are induced to submit upon the express condition that they shall not be imprisoned—terms which we grant, not because we feel assured that they will not be broken, but because we deem it desirable to make offers which will have the effect of thinning the ranks of the enemy, notwithstanding that there may be some risk of those who accept them returning at a future period,—a risk which, in the opinion of Ministers, would become imminent, if unhappily our arms were to suffer any serious reverse in the field. Ministers cannot entertain the same exalted opinion of the parole of a New Zealand chief, as that to which His Excellency gives expression; and the recent conduct of Ruihana, Kereopa, and other chiefs at Maungatautari, who accepted the terms of submission, gave up their arms to General Cameron, signed a declaration to the effect that they would bring in their people on the next day but one, went back to the enemy's camp on the following day, and have not since returned, strongly confirms Ministers as to the correctness of their views on this point.

5. Ministers are at a loss to understand His Excellency's observations on their advising him to inflict punishment on all the native prisoners, exceeding in severity that which Great Britain has ever before inflicted on any people under similar circumstances. Ministers are not aware of ever having given any advice which can in any way bear out such a charge. They have never advised the infliction of any punishment whatever, except so far as the restraint of liberty necessary for safe custody, may be called punishment, and the confiscation of land, neither of which is new in the history of rebellions against British authority. As fully explanatory of the treatment the prisoners in the hulk have received at the hands of the Government, Ministers transmit the enclosures specified in the margin; these do not appear to require any commentary. On the subject of imprisonment for safe custody, Ministers may refer for a precedent to the case of the native chief, Rauparaha, who was imprisoned in 1846 under the express direction of His Excellency, then Governor of New Zealand; and they believe that an examination of the circumstances of that case would not tend to place the present imprisonment of the natives in an unfavourable contrast. Rauparaha was taken when not engaged in actual fighting, was kept for nearly a year a close prisoner on board of a man of war, was never brought to trial, and during the far greater portion of his whole period of imprisonment no hostilities were taking place between the natives and Her Majesty's Troops in any part of New Zealand. If motives of political expediency at that time justified Rauparaha's imprisonment, similar reasons now exist in

far greater force with reference to natives who were captured fighting, and who are imprisoned while their friends and allies are still waging war.

6. Ministers do not fully understand the object of His Excellency's observations on Responsibility. They recognise, of course, that there must be an important difference between the practice of Responsible Government in England and in a Colony; but if his Excellency means that Responsibility for the acts of the Government in New Zealand rests with him, and not with them, they feel it to be their duty respectfully to express their dissent from that view.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

Auckland, 26th April, 1864.

Enclosure 1 to No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Maori prisoners taken in arms during the Waikato campaign, and up to this time detained in confinement in the harbour of Auckland, having been the subject of recent communication between His Excellency and his Responsible Advisers, and being regarded by both as entailing a very grave responsibility on the Government of the Colony, the Colonial Secretary begs to submit to His Excellency the Governor the following brief summary of the circumstances attending their imprisonment, and their condition at the present time. He has also appended an account of a visit paid to the hulk by the reporter of one of the Auckland newspapers, who, in common with the other representatives of the local press, was recently admitted to inspect the floating prison and its inmates, and which contains a very fair description of them, so far as a casual but careful observer could examine into the subject during a single visit. His Excellency will perhaps think this memorandum of sufficient interest to justify its transmission to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The greater number of these prisoners were taken at the capture of Rangiriri on the 21st of November, 1863—were sent in immediately after that event, and by the obliging permission of commander Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., were placed on board H. M. S. "Curaçoa," where the bulk of the crew being ashore as a naval brigade, there was ample room on the main deck for the captured Maoris. Every possible care and attention was bestowed upon the prisoners by Lieutenant Yonge, the senior officer on board—by the officers and men of all ranks, and by Dr. Slade, of H. M. S. "Miranda," who visited them daily, and expended much professional labour upon them. Mr. T. A. White, an officer of the Colonial Government, was placed on board as superintendent of the prisoners, and as the medium of communication between them and the ship's people. On the 17th of December it is recorded in Mr. White's official diary that the prisoners "express their thanks to the officers and men for the kind treatment they have received on board, and the kindness shown to them by the soldiers (the guard, a part of H. M. 50th Regiment) and sailors is more than they deserve."

On the 24th December the hulk "Marion," formerly a barque of 450 tons, having been properly fitted up, and moored immediately abreast of the town, under the guns of the "Curaçoa," a guard of 50 men of the Colonial Force, chiefly Germans under the command of Captain Krippner, was placed on board. The superintendence was again entrusted to Mr. T. A. White, and Dr. Sam (a graduate of the University of Oxford, and M.R.C.S.L.) appointed medical attendant on board.

Divine service has been held generally twice on every Sunday by Ministers of the Church of England and Wesleyan denomination (there was only one Roman Catholic prisoner), and visits have been paid by ministers of religion almost every day. Orders have been issued, as a matter of course, to ministers of religion whenever asked for.

A supply of New Testaments in Maori, and slates, pencils, and some elementary books have been given. Under the voluntary care of Mr. White several classes for elementary instruction have been formed, and a considerable number of the prisoners have learned reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Testaments are in constant use.

Such games as they are accustomed to and are capable of being played on board of ship—such as drafts, a great favourite amongst Maoris, and at which they are great adepts—are permitted. Fishing lines and hooks have also been served out, which both alleviate the tedium of imprisonment, and afford a wholesome variety of food.

When first brought on board the "Curaçoa," and even to the date of their removal on board the hulk, there was much disease amongst the prisoners, chiefly arising from poverty of diet and dirty habits. They were clothed in filthy and tattered rags, and more than half were eaten up with a very bad sort of itch, extremely difficult to eradicate. These diseases have been now almost entirely removed by the unremitting care of Dr. Sam. Personal cleanliness has been enforced to the utmost by the discipline enjoined by him and Mr. White, and a good supply of clothes, blankets, and other necessaries has been constantly provided. The same liberal scale of rations has been allowed, as is usual for prisoners waiting trial in common prisons in the Colony, with such additions as the fishing line, or occasional presents from natives, may have afforded. The whole of the prisoners have improved very greatly in health and general condition, so much so that those who saw them at the time of their capture now scarcely recognise them. One death only has occurred, that of Te Rakatau, a chief of no great note, the cause being dysentery. A number of the other prisoners were allowed to attend his funeral ashore.

Little or no depression of spirits has existed among the prisoners, which has no doubt very greatly contributed to the general health of the ship. They seem to have become aware early after their capture that their lives would be spared, and that when the war was over they would be allowed to return to their own country, or be sent to some island on the New Zealand coast, for which some of them have expressed a strong desire.

The great improvement in their general health, and the entire absence of all complaints whenever they have been visited by members of the Government, and by many other persons, including the ministers of religion, afford strong evidence that their confinement so far has not weighed very

heavily on their minds. In addition to the conviction that no serious punishment would be inflicted upon them, the Colonial Secretary attributes their cheerful tone of mind chiefly to the very strong personal interest exhibited towards them by all the officers on board the hulk, and considers that the selection which was made of the gentlemen in charge, has been most fortunate.

The conduct of the prisoners has been most unexceptionable during the whole period of their confinement. Only one instance of a refusal to conform to the established rules having been reported, the case being that of a chief, who refused for a couple of days to perform the usual ablutions.

The entire number of prisoners, at this date, is 197.

A daily report of the general condition of the prisoners, and a daily medical report, have been regularly sent in to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. White and Dr. Sam. Specimens of these documents are appended.

The Colonial Secretary begs to express his conviction that, under all the circumstances, no establishment of a similar nature in Her Majesty's dominions is better managed, nor would bear a closer inspection than the prison ship "Marion."

WILLIAM FOX.

Auckland, *3rd May, 1864.

Enclosure 2 to No. 8.

ACCOUNT of a Visit to Maori Prisoners on board Hulk "Marion."

[*Extracted from the "Daily Southern Cross."*]

It is so long since the flower and chivalry of Upper Waikato have been under the painful necessity—through no fault of British rule, however—of quitting their paternal estates and of accepting the hospitable treatment which they are known to receive as prisoners of war on board the "Marion" hulk, that one begins to look upon that very antique model of a clipper, with her living freight, as one of our institutions, which shall last as long as copper and copper-fastenings are a proof against the rude billows which during a nor'easter occasionally ruffle the usually placid water of the Waitemata. The question of "What shall we do with our Maori prisoners?" was one which at first was frequently put, and as frequently answered, and answered too in a hundred ways, according as they were viewed as prisoners of war entitled to our clemency, as rank rebels who could never by any process of civilisation be converted into loyal subjects, or as murderous villains who had defiantly outraged the law and for whom no punishment was too severe. When the excitement caused by the loss of many brave men was over, and the thinking portion of the public began to reason on the subject, the location of our prisoners of war appeared to be a more difficult problem to solve than was at first supposed, and those whose duty did not call upon them to express an opinion, very properly left the matter in the hands of the Executive. The result was, as we all know, that the "Marion" hulk was fitted up as a floating prison for them, to which they were removed from the "Curaçoa," and here they have remained for the last few months, with plenty to eat and drink, and wanting nothing but their liberty. We paid a visit yesterday to the Maori aristocracy of Waikato,—not as they were hunting in their native forests, or fighting for their paternal acres, or—to change the scene—making night hideous with their yells, and tomahawking their victims,—but in an ignoble state of idleness on board the hulk. Of course we could make a very poetical scene out of our visit, and could, if inclined to give scope to our imagination, picture to our readers the noble savage casting longing eyes through the port-holes towards the broad lands of Waikato, and sighing for that greatest blessing of life—liberty. But it is not our purpose to do so, but to simply describe, in as homely language as possible, the way in which the Maori prisoners have been treated since the chances of war placed them at our mercy. Those who saw the prisoners when they were brought in from Rangiriri, must have been struck with their squalid and wretched appearance, looking as if they were half starved, and were a company of beggars collected from the ends of Maoridom. The intimation, too, that there were chiefs amongst them—great, noble, and powerful chiefs—who would require a ready reckoner to count their possessions; and that these were the men who so gallantly defended Rangiriri, and so prudently surrendered themselves afterwards, must have seemed almost like an insult to one's common sense; but, nevertheless, such was the case. But the scene is now very different. The civilising influence of good living, and the observance of proper sanitary arrangements, seems to have had a wonderful effect upon the lean, hungry, dejected looking kine who were marched down from the Front a few months ago. In changing them into strong, robust, plump looking Maoris, who, if set at liberty to-morrow, would be an army in themselves, and would be equal to the severest campaign that could be imposed upon them. But let the gentle reader not be alarmed; our Maori guests are not going to be released just yet; for whatever changes are to be made in their location, they will be kept out of harm's way, both for our own sakes and theirs. Ascending the somewhat water-worn sides of the old hulk, and presenting our authority for admission,—for it is only by a special order from the Colonial Secretary that such is obtained,—we found ourselves, by the politeness of Mr. White, the Government Interpreter, and Mr. Wilson, the officer of Captain Krippner's company who was in charge at the time, partaking of their hospitality, and shortly afterwards making a tour of observation through the vessel, accompanied by the former gentleman. Next to our surprise at seeing such a fine, hearty, cheerful looking lot of Maoris on board, was that of witnessing the order, regularity, and cleanliness that were observed. Most persons have some time or other been on board a man-of-war, and have wondered, no doubt, how, with so many living souls clustered together, so much order—and that virtue which is next to godliness—has prevailed. Strict attention to discipline is the cause of it, and the application of this principle to the "prisoners of war" has made them what they were not before,—decent looking, respectable Maoris. Those who picture to themselves the Maoris in the hulk as being like newly caught birds of the forest enclosed in a cage, and pining away under the deprivation of their liberty, have a very erroneous notion of their real state.

*Though dated 3rd of May, and transmitted on that day, the above memorandum was made an enclosure to memorandum of 26th April, 1864, at the request of Ministers.

The reverse is positively the case, for to our ken they appeared to be as jolly and as self-satisfied of their safety, as persons in their position could possibly be. On descending on to the main deck, we found groups of five or six, here and there, intently engaged in a game of draughts, or a Maori adaptation of the game, the board being the same but the moves different; and it was with great glee that the conqueror cleared his opponent's men off the board,—an example of skill in the game which was readily applauded by the other Maoris crouched down beside the players, and who were carefully watching the game. Well scraped and scrubbed decks and bunks, the orderly arrangement of the various appurtenances of bedding and wardrobe, the clean but simple clothing of the prisoners,—which consists of a pair of duck trowsers, a Scotch twilled shirt, and a waistband,—the thorough ventilation of the vessel by port-holes and wind-sails, and the orderly conduct of the prisoners, was pretty clear evidence that Mr. White's management of them is all that could be wished, and that he has displayed an amount of care in studying their health and comfort which the most fastidious Maori sympathisers could not complain of. A large proportion of the prisoners are young men, who were probably training for warriors, and had only smelt powder in the dangerous sense of the expression, since the present war began. These for the most part seemed utterly careless of their position, and grief at their confinement is certainly not a feeling that one would attribute to them. Others again were middle aged men who had probably seen some service; and one of them, a Chief, an intelligent and we may say a somewhat intellectual looking Maori, was pointed out to us as having carried the King flag to the South when the war began. He now, however, acknowledges the error of his ways, and submits cheerfully to the mild punishment he is receiving, by being prevented from doing further mischief. The Maori custom-house officer, who made himself so conspicuous at the time of the seizure of Mr. Gorst's printing plant, was next brought under our notice. He was playing draughts, and a familiar pat on the back from Mr. White, and the words, "He's a great favourite of mine," made the ex-Maori customs' officer look up from his game, and with a happy-go-easy sort of air recognise his friend; and we may say Mr. White seems to be a true friend to them all. If they turn rusty with the wardens, a kindly word from him is received as law. Several other celebrities were pointed out to us, including the great landed proprietor of Waikato, whose name we have not at present at our tongue's end, and who seemed for the time to be—metaphorically—standing upon his dignity, for he was seated under one of the bunks, and apparently more thoughtful than communicative. With very few exceptions, however, there was a cheerfulness amongst the whole of the prisoners which could only be brought about by comfort and good treatment. One good-looking chief, whose expansive forehead and amiable and thoughtful looking countenance bespoke superior intellectual powers, was anxious to know from Mr. White when he would be set at liberty. That gentleman, of course, exercises his judgment in his replies to their various queries, and in this case we understood his reply to be, that there was no prospect of it at present, as William Thompson still continued to make war against the Queen's authority. Covered with his blanket, and reclining on his rough couch in an easy posture, he conversed for some minutes in an apparently earnest tone with Mr. White. While this was going on we scrutinised more closely what we saw around us. Several Maoris were either seated or reclining in their bunks, the most of them good and intelligent looking fellows, and some of whom recognised the presence of a visitor by a polite nod of the head and an offer of their hands, which was as politely acknowledged. The deck of which we are now speaking was the only one that was occupied by the prisoners until a month or two ago, as the lower part of the vessel was used as coal bunkers. The prisoners, however, were so crowded that all the coal except what was used for the vessel was taken out, and Mr. White planned and fitted up a lower deck apartment, which is much more roomy and commodious than the one above it. This is 25 feet wide by 87 feet long, with rows of bunks on each side, the prisoners lying along the breadth of the vessel, and by this addition, Mr. White informs us, that there is accommodation for 350 Maoris on board. It was upon this lower deck that we next descended, and the height between decks being 7 feet 3 inches instead of 5 feet 9 inches as above, locomotion was much easier. If we had a favourable impression of the comfort and cleanliness of the upper deck apartment, the appearance of the lower one was much more calculated to favourably impress us; in fact, we could not speak too highly of the orderly conduct of the ex-rebels themselves, or the careful management which has induced it. Groups of Maoris were seated here and there, some playing at draughts, others sewing their clothes, others lolling on their bunks, and others at full length peering through the port holes at the objects around them; and one, who for a wonder spoke very good English, as few of them do, said he was looking at the steamer. Smoking is a favourite diversion of such of the prisoners as indulge in the weed, but they are not supplied with it by the Government, but receive it in presents. The General made them a present of a case of tobacco, and Judge Johnston sent them 10 lbs. the other day. We were shown a sample of tobacco in the possession of one of them, of native growth, like the twist negrohead, but lighter in colour and much stronger it is said, in flavour. Very few of the prisoners are maimed. One had his arm amputated at the Queen's Redoubt, and another had his arm so fractured that he has lost the use of it. It appears that the skill of a pakcha surgeon is appreciated by some of the Maoris. One young man who wished to get rid of the inconvenience of the deformity of having one toe too many, asked Dr. Sam, the medical attendant, to amputate it, which the doctor did successfully by putting his patient under the influence of chloroform. There is a great difference in the complexions of the prisoners, some being very dark, and others so light that they might be taken for half-castes. There were only two half-castes, however, amongst them; one an intelligent lad of about 13, who was removed to the Catholic College on the North Shore; and another, about 20, who still remains on board. One prisoner has died since he came to the hulk, and a few are now suffering from simple diseases. There are altogether 197 prisoners on board, and three of these were taken at the siege of Orakau, and were only recently brought down. We now append the following particulars, to give the reader an idea of the daily routine on board the hulk. The prisoners are called up at daylight in the morning, according to their numbers, from 1 to 8. These numbers mean divisions, which are named as follows:—No. 1, Ngatihana, 26; 2, Ngatipuhiawe, 25; 3, Tainui, 26; 4, Nagtiteata, 25; 5, Ngatimahuta, 28; 6, Te Ngaungau, 24; 7, Te Kiriwai, 28; 8, Ngatiapakura, 15; the total being 197. On being called, they wash them-

selves in rotation, and that operation having been finished by eight o'clock, they then breakfast. Three cooks and sixteen stewards are appointed amongst the prisoners, and seven more are appointed to wash decks. These duties are all taken in rotation. Two more are told off to be stationed at the hatchway, for the purpose of admitting only one company on deck at a time, either to wash or scrape the deck. After breakfast the whole of the cooking and breakfast equipage is washed up, and religious services are performed amongst the prisoners, a native monitor (a prisoner) officiating. They then employ themselves in scraping the upper and lower decks, washing and scraping them every day alternately. The prisoners have a clean change of clothing every Sunday and Thursday morning. They have dinner between twelve and one, tea between four and five; and the rations served out to them daily are 1lb. biscuit, 1lb. meat, and the same allowance as the soldiers have of tea, sugar, coffee, salt, and pepper. About 5 o'clock p.m. they have their evening religious service, and then wash decks, and they retire to rest at dusk. Many of the prisoners are pretty good scholars, considering the advantages they have had, and we noticed some of them writing and figuring on their slates—seven dozen of which have been distributed amongst them. Mr. White frequently gives them lessons in arithmetic and writing, and has appointed eight of their number, who are more advanced than the others, to superintend their schools. There is a part of the hulk partitioned off as a hospital, but there are few patients in it. There are ten on the sick list now, and twenty-six is the highest number that have been so. These were laid up with the following diseases:—three dysentery; three, boils; one, scrofula; nine, cough; six, itch; four, constipation. A daily, weekly, and monthly report is sent in to the Government by Mr. White, whose authority on board, as it regards the general management of the prisoners, is supreme. The vessel is fumigated once a week. One of the diversions which the prisoners have is fishing, and two lines are served out to each company, and they frequently catch sixty or seventy snappers in the day, which are very acceptable food for the sick. The prisoners were in the "Curaçoa" from the 25th November to the 24th December, and since then they have been in the hulk. Mr. White has been with them the whole time, and brought a hundred of them down from Papakura. The stores for the rebels are supplied by the Native Office. The guard on board, to prevent the rebels from escaping and to preserve order, consists of fifty men of Captain Krippner's company of Waikato Militiamen. Captain Krippner is in command, and his responsibility extends simply to preventing the rebels from escaping, and, as our gallant friend observed, shooting them if they attempt it. They have not, however, attempted it, and Captain Krippner and his second in command, Ensign Wilson, have been able to reserve their fire. They are both gentlemanly and efficient officers, and we believe carry out their duty strictly. The duty is far from an agreeable one, but as only one-third of the men are on guard at a time, they have frequent opportunities for going on shore, and thus relieving the tedium of it. Four sentries are always stationed at the most commanding positions on deck, and these have loaded revolvers. Another is stationed at the bow of the vessel, with a platform round it, so that he can command either side of it should an attempt at escape be made by jumping overboard; in fact, Captain Krippner's arrangements for keeping his prisoners safe seem to be as perfect as they could be. Such is the result of our observations on the state of the prisoners on the Maori hulk. If we had more time, we would probably have been able to put them in a more readable shape; but even as it is, we trust they will be in some degree interesting to our readers.

No. 9.

MEMORANDUM in reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of the 26th April.

The Governor finds from the Memorandum of His Responsible Advisers, of the 26th instant, that there is a misunderstanding on their part as to the substantial points of difference between themselves and the Governor regarding the native prisoners on board the hulk "Marion." What the Governor is striving to bring under review is—

1. The long imprisonment of these people on board the hulk, without any announcement being made by the Government as to what their ultimate fate is to be.
2. The amount of punishment in the whole which, as he understands his Responsible Advisers' Memoranda, they advised him to cause to be inflicted upon the native prisoners.

He believes that the first point to which he has alluded is exercising a very prejudicial effect upon the country, that it tends to prolong the war, to cause an unnecessary loss of life, and to entail an useless expense on Great Britain and the colony; whilst he does not consider it as forming a part of any settled line of policy.

On the second point the Governor has already expressed his opinion. He would only add that he does not think the losses inflicted on the prisoners up to the date of their imprisonment were on the whole a necessary result of the plan of operations he devised. An enquiry would show that many of these losses were inflicted in opposition to his wishes and advice. His present Responsible Advisers must be well aware of his views on this subject; for when the expedition was sent to Tauranga, they advised him to issue orders that the crops and cattle, and other property of the natives on the West side of the harbour should be taken possession of, and he then declined to issue such orders; even in the case of hostile natives at Tauranga he would only sanction their supplies of food and their cattle being taken possession of.

The Governor would now earnestly recommend that the losses which the Waikato tribes have suffered should not be perpetuated; he believes that by repairing these in as far as is expedient by aiding the natives to settle on those portions of land which may be assigned to them out of their whole possessions, the Government would perform an act at once generous and politic, and likely speedily to restore this part of the country to a healthy state, and to produce for the future a very beneficial effect on the minds of the dispossessed native population, many of whom were led by circumstances they could not control, unwillingly to join or go with the rebels. However, if the Governor is really the author of the losses the prisoners have sustained, there is the more reason, in his opinion, why he should

see that these are not overlooked, in deciding what is the whole amount of punishment which is to be inflicted on them.

To remove what he believes to be a misapprehension on the part of his advisers, the Governor briefly alludes to the case of Ruihana and Kereopa. These chiefs saw the General on the 11th of April. It will be seen in their letter of that date that some of the 120 men they spoke of had not guns. On Tuesday, the 12th, 28 native men came in with Wm. Naylor to give themselves up to the General, of these about 13 had not guns; they were immediately made prisoners, and placed in a redoubt, in consequence of the Government notice on the subject. This must have frightened the people Ruihana and Kereopa intended to bring in; but the two chiefs had given up their guns to the General, have now given a reason for not bringing the men in, and have asked for a pass to return themselves within our lines, being clearly afraid to come in after what has taken place, without such a pass.

The Governor regrets that his Advisers should not understand his remarks upon the subject of Ministerial responsibility, and his own personal responsibility in the present state of this colony. He only intended to state what he thinks must be admitted truths; he did so trusting his Responsible Advisers would see how grave and large a responsibility still really rested upon him, and that he might consequently establish what he believes is a just claim upon their consideration. He has feared that the great loss of life, including females, which took place at Orakau, from the natives refusing to surrender, might with justice be traced in part to his having so long allowed the prisoners now on board the hulk, and the native population generally to remain in ignorance of what the fate of these prisoners, especially of Te Oriori, was to be. He has felt a very great degree of anxiety upon this subject, and has dreaded the recurrence of similar events. With all deference to the opinions of his Advisers, he thinks a very serious responsibility for such things rests upon him. He has done his utmost at all times to promote the views of his Advisers, and he only wished to shew, that on a point where he felt so strongly, a responsibility really rested on him, which gave him a strong claim on their consideration, which he hopes they will yet recognize.

April 29th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 10.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of the 29th April.

In the Governor's Memorandum, of the 29th of April, His Excellency states that the long imprisonment of the natives on board the hulk "Marion," without any announcement being made by the Government as to what their fate is to be, tends to prolong the war, and produce the consequent evils which His Excellency details. With every deference to His Excellency's opinion Ministers are unable to adopt this view.

It is true that the Government have not made any formal official announcement, but there is no doubt that the prisoners, as well as their friends, have for some time past understood that, unless the misconduct of themselves or their friends should require another course, they will be liberated without personal punishment, and be permitted to go back to Waikato when peace is established; but it has appeared to Ministers up to the present time that to release the prisoners or make an absolute promise and official declaration to do so, would be injudiciously to throw away a powerful check on both the prisoners and their friends. In support of this view, Ministers have the authority of William Thompson himself to refer to, who when questioned by a rebel native as to the cause of his defeat at Rangiriri, and what he meant to do for the future, is stated to have replied, "that he did not know; he could not do anything; his relations and friends were prisoners in Auckland."

Ministers, moreover, feel assured that these men living in our power has had the effect of checking the barbarous system of murdering unarmed men, women, and children, which had previously disgraced the rebel natives. Since the prisoners have been in custody no murder has been committed: their friends, Ministers are informed on excellent authority, being restrained by the fear of reprisal.

With regard to the 2nd point referred to by His Excellency, Ministers were not aware that many of the losses inflicted on the prisoners were inflicted in opposition to His Excellency's wishes and advice, nor did they very well see how such could be the case, as, after the Session of 1862, up to the time of the acceptance by the Assembly, in November last, of Responsibility in Native Affairs, that Responsibility rested with His Excellency, whose authority was supreme.

It might be inferred from the terms in which His Excellency refers to the Tauranga expedition, that Ministers proposed to interfere with natives not hostile. As the Memorandum in which they rendered advice on that occasion was not intended to, and, they submit, did not bear such a construction, they presume that this inference was not intended; and although the word "property" was used in the Memorandum of instructions proposed by Ministers to be sent, they assented to its omission in deference to His Excellency, although they could not then, and cannot now, see why it would not have been equally just and politic to deprive the hostile natives of any other supplies they possessed, as well as of their supplies of food.

Ministers quite concur with His Excellency that it will be generous and politic to treat the Waikato tribes with liberality by assisting them to rettle with advantage on the land to be assigned to them, and Ministers are fully prepared to take that course.

As regards the case of "Ruihana" and "Kereopa," it was simply cited by Ministers as a very recent event, which justified their unwillingness to rely on Maori parole; and if the view which His Excellency takes of their conduct were borne out by the facts, (a conclusion from which Ministers respectfully dissent), it would not alter their general estimate of the amount of reliance to be placed on the word of Maoris similarly tempted to break their word. The best that His Excellency's view of the conduct of these men amounts to is, that having failed to fulfil their promise, they offer a plausible excuse (or rather it is offered on their behalf) for its breach. What Ministers would require in such a case would be performance, and not excuses; and it is because they fear that if they relied on Maori parole they might be put off with excuses, that they think it their duty to decline to do so.

It has always been the anxious desire of Ministers to pay the greatest deference to His Excellency's opinions on all occasions, and, as far as possible, to comply with his wishes. They regret the difference that has arisen in the present instance; but they feel so strongly what appears to them the imprudence of releasing the prisoners at present, and they so much fear the dangerous consequences which might result from it, that they are not prepared to take the responsibility of such a step.

FRED. WHITAKER.

Auckland, 2nd May, 1864.

No. 11.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, in reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of 2nd May.

The Governor has duly considered the Memorandum of his Responsible Advisers, of yesterday's date. He would only remark that he has not requested his Advisers to advise the release of all the prisoners at present. What he requested was that an announcement should be made by the Government as to what their ultimate fate should be; and as it appears that Ministers are under the impression that the prisoners and their friends have for some time past understood that in the event of the misconduct of their friends, the prisoners are still liable to personal punishment, and will not in such case be permitted to go back to Waikato when peace is established. The Governor would add, that he has never led any of their friends, in interviews he has had with them, to believe that any decision had been come to regarding their fate.

Letters from Mr. Mair, which he has this day seen, satisfy him that the ignorance prevailing regarding the fate of the prisoners has exercised, and is exercising, a very prejudicial effect upon the country.

May 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 1 to No. 11.

SIR,—

Camp Te Awamutu, April 28, 1864.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, a letter addressed to me by Mr. Mair, Interpreter, embodying a statement made to him by Hone Te One, Native Magistrate from Kawhia, relative to the result of a visit recently made by some of his people to the place where the Ngatimaniapoto Chief Rewi is at present residing.

In reference to my letter of the 21st instant, relative to certain Natives from the neighbourhood of Reid's Mission Station, I beg to state that the old chief Kingi is very desirous to know the Governor's pleasure regarding him and his people, who are now anxious to join the remainder of their tribe at Kawhia.

I have &c.,

The Private Secretary to His Excellency
The Governor, &c., &c.

GEORGE J. CAREY,
Brigadier-General.

SIR,—

Te Awamutu, April 28th, 1864.

I have the honor to inform you that the native, Pumipi Moko, who was sent by Hone te One to the Hangatiki country, returned last evening, and reports as follows:—

He was not permitted to see Rewi or any of the Ngatimaniapoto chiefs, the road being guarded by a number of the Ngatihau tribe, from Whanganui, who had orders to shoot any one who attempted to pass; but he was allowed to send messages to Rewi, urging him to follow the example of Kingi and his people, and accept the terms offered by the Governor and the General.

Rewi answered that "he and all his people were very anxious to make peace, and live quietly by the side of the white people, but he was afraid that he would place himself too much at the General's mercy by giving up his arms;" that the natives captured at Rangiriri "had been dealt treacherously with, they having been led to believe that upon giving up their arms they would be permitted to go free, and live within the lines of the troops;" he did not believe "that they (the prisoners) were so well treated, or that their lives were to be spared;" but if some of them, Te Oriori or Takerei for instance, "were allowed to come and see them, they would attach great importance to anything they proposed." He also added, that if "the Governor would write to him, as he had done to Thompson and his people, and be a little more lenient in his offers, he would be inclined to listen;" but in the mean time "if any of his people accepted the terms offered, and attempted to pass out of his country, they would, if arrested, be put to death."

The allies with him at present are the Ngatihau from Whanganui, and a section of the Ngatiporou. They have built a pa, the name of which I have not been able to ascertain, on rising ground at the head of the Hangatiki valley; it is, I believe, about six miles from Lewis' place (Orahiri), and perhaps twenty-six or thirty miles from this camp.

Pumipi informs me that there are no natives living on the river below Lewis', and that above that place the road is jealously watched by a strong guard of Ngatihau natives, who being Southerners, would have less compunction in killing any friendly native who attempted to pass without Rewi's permission.

I have, &c.,

The Brigadier-General Commanding.

WILLIAM G. MAIR,
Interpreter to the Forces.

SIR,—

Te Awamutu, April 29th, 1864.

I have the honor to inform you that on the return of Hone Te One from Hangatiki, of which I gave an account in my last communication, his brother, Pumipi Moko, went to the same place to use his influence with portions of the Ngatihikairo and Ngatihinitu, whom he expected to find there. He returned on the 27th instant, and reports as follows:—

He was not permitted to see Rewi or any of the chiefs of Ngatimaniopoto, the road being barred by Ngatihau (from Whanganui), who had orders to shoot any one who attempted to pass, but he was permitted to send messages urging them to follow the example of Kingi Wai Kawau, and Makoare, and accept the terms offered by the Governor and the General.

Rewi, Tikaokao, Wetini, and Hikaka all spoke to this effect, that they were both anxious and willing to make peace and live quietly by the side of the Pakeha, but they must be allowed to "retain their guns, the muzzles of which they would plug tightly, for they were afraid that if once disarmed they would be completely at the mercy of the General." They said that the prisoners captured at Rangiriri "had been dealt treacherously with," they having been given to understand that upon giving up their arms they would be permitted to go free, and live within the lines of the troops, whereas they were detained as "prisoners and slaves, and might yet be put to death," but if the Governor would permit some of them, "Tioriori and Takerei, for instance, to visit them, then they could see and hear how they had been treated, and would attach great importance to whatever they told them," and if the Governor were to write to them, as he "had done to Thompson and his people, instead of sending verbal messages, then they would perhaps believe in the truthfulness of the offers made to them," but in the meantime if any one accepted the present terms, "they would, if arrested, be put to death."

Rewi's present allies are a number of the Ngatihau, under the chiefs Topine Te Karamua and Wai Paka, and a section of Ngatiporou, under Porourangi and Hoera. They have built a large pa on rising ground at the head of the Hangatikei Valley, some five or six miles above Orahiri (Lewis's place,) and I believe some smaller pas on the different roads. The lowest post is guarded by Ngatihau, who have instructions to kill anybody who attempts to pass, and, being Southerners, they would probably feel less compunction in carrying out these orders; they are in constant dread of soldiers appearing in that district.

From the prisoners taken at Orakau, and from other sources, I have been enabled to glean the following information respecting the fight at that place on the 31st of March and 1st and 2nd of April: Rangataua Pa appears to have been thrown up at the suggestion of Rewi, who had probably been taunted for not having struck a blow for his settlement of Kihikihi, as Waikato had done for Rangiaowhia. Thompson and his friends being actively employed at "Te Tiki ote hingarangi" (Maungatautari), he sent to Taupo for assistance, and was soon joined by a large party of the Matikiwahs, under the chiefs Paerata, his son Hone, Matawaia, Wereta, and Hoeana, about eighty of the Uriwera, under Piripi Te Heuheu, Paerau, Whenuanui, and Paora, and a number of Ngatikahununu from the Wairoa, under their chief Te Waru; there were also detachments of the following Waikato tribes—Ngatimahanga, Ngatihinetu, Ngatimahutu, Werokoko, and Patupo, under the following chiefs, Hone Kingi, Nuimoa Te Katea, Manuwao, Potene, Tamati, Aporo Te Kaingamata, and others; these, with a few Ngatikohera, some Ngatiraukawa from Arouhena, and about fifteen of his own family hapu made up a force of about three hundred and fifty fighting men. It was the intention, if Ngatimaniopoto had joined in any numbers, to throw up a pa on an eminence called Kareponia, about two hundred yards distant, and connect both works by a line of double rifle pits. The ground was occupied on Monday, the 28th March, each tribe or hapu taking up a certain line of works, which they afterwards defended. When they saw the troops coming out against them at dawn on the 31st, they thought it was only a reconnoitring party, who would pay dearly for their rashness. In the assault led by Captain Ring on the first day, they only lost one man, Piki of Uriwera; on the second day several were killed, including Aporo Te Kaingamata, who had made himself very conspicuous the preceding night by going round the works constantly and shouting to the different tribes to "be watchful and brave," and "work hard at the rifle pits," &c. On both these days a large party of Ngatimahanga and Ngatiraparapa came down from the Maungatautari ranges to the opposite edge of a swamp about a mile distant, and endeavoured by dancing and firing their guns to draw off the attention of the troops and to encourage their friends in the pa, who danced in acknowledgment, and tried to persuade them to "come round by the eastward through the ti-tree swamp, where they said there were no troops," and cast in their lot with them in the pa.

On the third day, April 2nd, when the sap had approached to within fifteen yards of the outer works, General Cameron sent myself and Mr. Mainwaring to them to say that he admired their bravery exceedingly, but that they had better yield and thus save their lives, for they were completely surrounded by troops, and their escape was impossible. The answer returned was, that they "were all of one determination, to fight against the Pakeha for ever, and ever, and ever." They were then requested to send out their women and children that they at least might be saved, to which they replied that if "the men died, the women would die with them." These answers came from the Uriwera who occupied that side of the works, but a discussion was held in the inner redoubt as to what course they should adopt; upon some one suggesting that they should accept the terms offered, it was answered, no! or we shall be all "taken to Auckland, as those were from Rangiriri, and never perhaps be liberated." Rewi himself proposed that this should be their last fight, and that they should request the General to "march all his troops back to the Awamutu, and that they should pledge their word to follow and lay their guns at his feet, and hereafter trust to the white people for protection." To this the Uriwera (who were evidently the toas of this fight) answered that "they would not listen to such terms, and if any one came from the General again they would do their best to shoot him." Rewi then proposed that they should cut their way out, and his brother Raureti said it had better be postponed till night.

When the sap broke through into their outer line of works, a portion of which were at once occupied by troops, they thought the place was being stormed, and the Waikatos who were stationed at the other end, rushed out into the open, but being met by a heavy fire, they returned to their post. A short time after this, however, it was decided that the position was untenable, and as numbers were falling under the heavy fire from the sap and the grenades, they determined to evacuate the pa. Rewi and the principal chiefs (who had not been permitted to take any part in the actual fighting) were placed in the centre, and the whole force, among whom were several wounded, retired steadily, firing to their right and left as they went along to the ti-tree swamp, about two hundred yards distant; it

was upon entering, and again on emerging from the ti-tree, that the greater number were killed; they then re-entered the swamp, and after following it for some distance towards the Punui River, Rewi, with a small party of his own people, struck off to the left to avoid pursuit, but on reaching the Arowhena road he loaded his double-barrel gun, and sitting down, said that Paerata, Piripi, Hone Kingi, and other Rangatira's were killed, and that he would die too; he was persuaded, however, to go on. Raureti was wounded in the arm, and his son Perenera, who is a great favourite with his uncle, (Rewi) was taken prisoner, and gave up his gun to a soldier, but upon another man attempting to bayonet him, he broke away, and escaped with a wound in his shoulder, and did not find his people till the third day after.

No attempt has been made by them, they say, to recover any of the bodies from this side of the Punui—they being too frightened—and they are of opinion that many are still unburied. Rewi sent a message by Hone te One to Brigadier General Carey to furnish him with a list of the killed and prisoners; he said he thought that about eighty had been killed and one hundred and twenty wounded, taken prisoners, or missing; of his own party of about fifteen, only three or four escaped; his half-brother, Te Raore, was wounded, and is a prisoner.

The following chiefs were recognized among the killed, viz.: Matekiwaho (Taupo), Paerata, Hone, Weneta, and Matawaia, Uriwera, Piripi te Heuheu, Paerau, Te Whenuamui, and Paora, Ngatikahununu Te Waru, Ngatimahanga Manuwao, and Potene, Ngatikoura, Aporo Te Kaingamata; Hone Kingi of Waikato is also dead. Among the prisoners were the following chiefs: Wi Haramoa, of Ngatihinetu; Tameti, of Ngatimehanga; Te Harana, of Matekiwaho, and Noah, (since dead) of Ngatikahununu. Of the wounded prisoners eleven have died, the others are in a fair way for recovery, and, with two or three exceptions, are to proceed to Auckland in a few days. There are six women still here, four of whom will have recovered sufficiently in a few days to proceed to Raglan, where they have been invited by Heteraka Nero.

Kingi Waikawau and his people are still here awaiting the pleasure of the Governor. No more natives have come in since. Fires are occasionally seen in the Rangitoto ranges, but at a great distance, and at a place called Whanaki, near the summit of Maungatautari.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM G. MAIR,

Interpreter to the Forces.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 12.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS, relative to Releasing the Native Prisoners on Parole.

It would appear, from the Governor's Memorandum of yesterday, in reference to the prisoners on board the hulk "Marion," that there has been a misunderstanding as to what His Excellency desired. Ministers regret this, but certainly they had understood that His Excellency wished to release the Prisoners, or, at all events, some of them, on parole.

In His Excellency's Memorandum of the 12th of April, he says, "In the Governor's opinion it would be sufficient to bring some of them to trial, whilst there are others who it is unnecessary to proceed against, but who might be released on such conditions as the Government thought it necessary to impose;" and again in His Excellency's despatch of the 29th of April last, to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, His Excellency states as follows: "My own opinion is adverse to bringing a considerable number of the prisoners to trial, if such a step can in any way be avoided; I would prefer releasing them on parole." It now appears that what His Excellency intended to request was, "That an announcement should be made by the Government as to what their ultimate fate should be." After a careful consideration of the advantages and disadvantages likely to follow from such a course, Ministers are prepared to yield to His Excellency's wishes.

They submit, therefore, for His Excellency's consideration, that the prisoners should not be brought to trial, for that would appear as a farce if before doing so it were announced that no punishment, even if they were found guilty, would follow; that it should be announced to them at once that no personal punishment beyond restraint of liberty will be inflicted, and that when peace is established they will be liberated, and land allotted to them to settle on. An opportunity of communicating with their friends on the subject of their position should be afforded them, and two of their number, to be approved of by the Government, not important Chiefs, permitted to be bearers of their letters, taking their parole to return.

With regard to the letter from Mr. Mair, no doubt the statements are not to be disregarded; but, on the other hand, too much weight should not be attached to them. Mr. Mair received his information from one Native, who was told by another native, who had communicated with the rebels. The unreliable character of information, generally, derived through native sources might be illustrated by a statement of some of the reports certainly put in circulation, but Ministers feel that it is quite sufficient to allude to them.

Auckland, 4th May, 1864.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

No. 13.

Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State, dated 6th April, 1864. [Publication declined by His Excellency.]

No. 14.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS relative to AHIPEKE KAIHAU's Letter.

In His Excellency's despatch to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 6th of April, 1864, (No. 53), and transmitted at that date without His Excellency's Responsible Advisers having seen it at the time, they observe the following passage:—

“The enclosed letter, received from a well-informed native Chief, Ahipene Kaihu, on the 4th March last, will show the feeling prevailing amongst the natives. He states that the cause of sadness of the Waikato tribes, and of their determination to persist even to death in the course on which they have embarked, is their belief that the Chiefs of Waikato whom we have taken prisoners, and who are kept in close confinement on board a hulk, will, when this war is ended, be transported to some island, where they will be imprisoned and then hanged.”

Ministers desire respectfully to record their opinion that Ahipene Kaihu cannot be regarded as either a trustworthy or disinterested authority in this matter. He is a leading Chief of a tribe resident near Auckland, a large number of which have actively engaged in the rebellion, and several of his immediate relations and neighbours were taken prisoners at Rangiriri, and are now on board the hulk. His object in coming to Auckland was partly to try to obtain the release of these men, and his letter to the Colonial Secretary was written with that express object. He was himself so far committed to the rebellion by overt acts in March, 1863, confirmed by his previous conduct for a year and a half before, as to induce His Excellency to suspend him from his office of Assessor, and though he has been since restored (under circumstances which need not be here recounted) there is little doubt that his sympathies are with the rebels, though he feels it to be his interest to abstain from exhibiting them in any very open manner. His assertion as to the effect of the confinement of his relations and friends under these circumstances, made for the express purpose of influencing the Governor to release them, is not, in the opinion of Ministers, of the smallest value whatever.

It is not, however, for the purpose of impugning Ahipene's testimony in this particular case, that Ministers have called His Excellency's attention to the subject, but rather to place on record their conviction that the testimony and opinions of natives ought to be regarded with the very greatest caution, particularly at this period of excitement in the native mind, and that neither this Government nor Her Majesty's Secretary of State ought to allow their views to be materially affected by them. As regards their opinions, there is no difficulty in finding, on any given question, any number of opinions on either side; and as regards their testimony, it is so often at direct variance with truth, when they have any object in mis-statement, that Ministers very seldom dare in such cases to act upon it. The following are a few instances which seem to go far to justify the incredibility of Ministers; they have all occurred within a very recent period, and might be increased to almost any extent if it were worth while to search the files of the Native Office:—

In October last, Pirimona, an ordained native minister of the Church of England, residing at Auckland, where he had every opportunity of ascertaining the truth, both from the leading clergy of his Church and from the Native Office, a man believed to be of the highest respectability, precisely the man whose testimony might be quoted with effect in an official report, went to the Bay of Islands and Hokianga, where his own relations, the Ngapuhi tribe, in no way connected with the rebellion, live. His object seems to have been to sow sedition amongst them, and he did so by circulating the greatest falsehoods as to the progress of affairs in Waikato and our alleged resources there. This is a sample of his tales (which he put in writing): That at Kerikeri there was a fight in which seven Maoris fell, and one thousand and eighty Pakehas were slain. The Maoris captured 150 tents, two cannons, and two cwt. powder; one officer was taken prisoner, and his name was Kamera. This, he says, he heard from a man who was in the engagement. A little further on he records the fight at Papatara: “The Maoris fired from where they were, they killed fifty soldiers, not one Maori was killed.” It is unnecessary to observe that these stories are all but pure fabrications. A paper, laid before the House of Representatives, containing other statements of a similar character, is appended.* Whether the stories were his own invention or he only repeats the inventions of others, it is certain they were very generally believed and repeated, and but for the prompt interference of the local officers of Government would no doubt have done much mischief. They prove at once the want of veracity, and the unreasoning credulity of the Maori race; and, considering Pirimona's previous character, convey a warning on the subject to those who may be induced to rely much on Maori statements.

Again, a gentleman in Cook's Straits describes, in a private letter, a visit of a native who had just been participating in the hostilities at Waikato. The man stated, at a public meeting of natives, that at Rangiaowhia, where he fought himself, the English “lost 1500 men; and that Bishop Selwyn was now second in command, and rode about with a sword at his side.”

Immediately after the evacuation of Paterangi, W. Thompson despatched his nephew, Waharoa, to the East Coast for recruits. This man carried a report that at Rangiriri we lost 6000 men, the natives 140, and that we took no prisoners.

A letter, signed with W. Thompson's own name, and believed to be authentic, was received by the Bay of Plenty natives immediately after the affair at Rangiaowhia. It is now on the files of the Colonial Secretary's office. He describes the battle at some length, stating that he was present himself, and in command of a part of the native force. “Then,” he says, “the cavalry came on; I said to my men, ‘Fire.’ There was one volley. Every horse was killed. That was the end. General Cameron is now suing for peace.” The real facts were that the natives routed, driven pell mell before an assault of our troops, followed for a great distance and severely cut up by our cavalry and Forest Rangers, and on the whole lost over 100 killed, besides many wounded, while our loss was quite trivial. Thompson gives the native loss as eight. “As for the Europeans,” he says, “they had the bed of death to themselves.”

A missionary from the East Coast writes: “The most absurdly exaggerated reports are in circulation about our losses at Waikato. When the poor ‘Avon’ (a steam transport which had a trifling accident on a snag) was injured, she had on board 1000 men, all of whom perished.” The General must have more lives than a cat. He was killed at Waikato, and £20 taken from each of his boots. He went in disguise as a minister to one of the pas (I think Paterangi.) The bell was rung, and he took his station in the pulpit, but counted each person who entered. As the karakia (Church service) was proceeding, a Maori noticed some part of the uniform under the surplice; the alarm was given, and the unfortunate General was despatched. There are several other stories of the same character flying about, which are all implicitly believed.

* See App. to Journals, 1863, E. 20.

The Bishop of Waiapu, in an official letter, dated April 5th, 1864, writes:—"The reports which are conveyed are of the most absurd character—such as you have instances of in other quarters—that the losses sustained by our soldiers are something enormous; that the Queen will not send any more soldiers; that England is at war with America and Russia and other parts of the world; that the soldiers have been driven out of Rangiriri and Meremere; that Auckland is nearly depopulated, and that the natives of the coast have only to go there and take possession. The tales and accounts which arrived while I was at Waiapu spoke of 156 of Ngatiwhakane (a friendly tribe on our side) being killed. (Three was the actual number.) It was to little purpose that I explained the onward march of the troops to Awamutu and Maungatautari—my story was English and one-sided."

An European settler, married to a Maori woman, and who has lived in the Ngatimaniopoto country during the whole war till a few weeks ago, writes, April 19:—"These tales of their losses (alluding to Orakau) is nothing but a mass of falsehoods. They only admit some 30 or 40 dead on their side, but the dead and wounded of our troops was the small number of one thousand four hundred."

These instances are only a few out of very many which might be stated. Some of the fabrications are plausible enough, others it would have been thought were too gross even for the credulity of men whose reasoning faculties have not been much exercised in weighing the evidence of facts, although they rather curiously present a very large amount of logical acumen in some other respects, the most remarkable being exhibited by the readiness with which they can frame an excuse for the justification of any fault with which they are charged. But veracity is not the most marked feature of their character; and it is certain that when their feelings are strongly interested, they are but little to be relied upon.

6th May, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 15.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY relating to granting Passes to visit Prisoners on board the Hulk.

The Governor has had presented to him a pass (herein enclosed) for his signature, addressed to the officer commanding the hulk "Marion," authorizing Mr. Martin to visit the prisoners now on board the hulk. The Governor has hitherto signed such passes, in compliance with the wishes of his Responsible Advisers.

But he is sure that his Responsible Advisers will feel that he ought not to continue to assume so direct a responsibility in a system of which he does not approve, and that he ought not to sign such passes.

Auckland, May 3, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 16.

Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State, No. 72, dated 7th May, 1864. [Publication declined by His Excellency.]

No. 17.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS referring to Despatch No. 72.

Ministers have perused His Excellency's despatch to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, No. 72, of 7th May, in which His Excellency suggests to His Grace that instructions may be given to him in relation to the disposal of the rebel prisoners taken at Rangiriri, and in other engagements with Her Majesty's troops.

Ministers regret extremely that they had not the opportunity of seeing the despatch referred to before it was transmitted so as to have been able to forward at the same time some observations which they think it proper to make on the subject of responsible government.

The Colony has had conferred upon it, and has accepted, the great boon and the great responsibilities of "Responsible Government," in reference to both the European and native races. If it is understood to be still open to Her Majesty's Government in England, on the suggestion of the Governor, from time to time, to withdraw particular questions from the control of the Responsible Ministry of the Colony, it certainly is not what was understood at the time when the Colony accepted "ministerial responsibility," and Ministers feel bound on behalf of the Colony most respectfully to protest against the practice.

In the particular instance under notice His Excellency has himself attributed the greatest importance to the disposal of the prisoners in its bearing on the prolongation or termination of the rebellion. Ministers are responsible for the suppression of the rebellion; for the whole policy by which it is proposed to suppress it; and, above all, for taking care that it is so suppressed that it may not be renewed at a future period. It is evident that if a particular subject of great importance to those ends is removed from the control of the Responsible Ministry their hands must be weakened, and the responsibility become so divided between them and His Excellency as to render it unintelligible in theory and powerless in action.

That the prisoners were taken by Her Majesty's troops appears to be the ground on which His Excellency suggests an opening for the exceptional treatment in this case. In the opinion of Ministers this makes no difference. It is a well recognised constitutional doctrine that in suppressing rebellion or civil tumult, Her Majesty's troops act only in aid of the civil powers. Whether arrested by military force, by a police constable, or simply surrendering at pleasure, rebels in arms are offenders against the law of the country, liable to be tried and punished by it, and their disposal as fitting a subject for the control of the Responsible Advisers of the Chief Executive Officer as any other which concerns the "peace, order, and good government" of the country.

Ministers respectfully request that His Excellency will forward a copy of this memorandum by the first mail to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2nd June, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM in reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum, of the 4th May.

The Governor has carefully considered the recommendations made by his Responsible Advisers in their memorandum of the 4th instant, for the disposal of the native prisoners on board the hulk "Marion."

The Governor thinks that, as after so deliberate a consideration of the subject they have determined upon adopting the course, in reference to these prisoners, which is stated in their memorandum, they had better carry it out. If Her Majesty's Government think proper to order any change in the total amount of punishment which is to be ultimately inflicted on the prisoners, the Secretary of State can give such directions in this matter as he thinks proper, after reviewing all the circumstances of the case.

Government House, May 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 19.

MEMORANDUM relative to proposed Visit of Native Chiefs to Rebels.

The Colonial Secretary has consulted the other Ministers in reference to the proposal made by certain natives, at an interview with His Excellency this day, that they should be allowed to visit the Rebels for the purpose of endeavouring to induce them to lay down their arms,—W. Kukutai in particular, asking for a pledge that, if he brings in any of his people, they shall be allowed to settle wherever the Government shall direct, and shall not be hereafter molested.

Ministers are quite willing that these natives should go as they have themselves proposed, and they have no objection to give W. Kukutai a pledge in writing that any of the natives who may be brought in will be free from molestation provided they will give up their arms, and will sign when called upon, a declaration of allegiance.

Auckland, 10th May, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 20.

MEMORANDUM recommending Passes to certain Native Prisoners to Waikato.

The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if His Excellency will sign the enclosed pass for two of the prisoners whom Ministers propose to allow to go to Waikato as bearers of letters from the other prisoners to whom has been announced the intention of Government in reference to their future disposal.

The Colonial Secretary apologises for sending the pass in blank, but having just heard accidentally that His Excellency intends to go to Tauranga to-day, and the prisoners not having yet decided what names to suggest, he is afraid it may not be arranged before His Excellency's departure.

Auckland, 10th May, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Enclosure 1 to No. 20.

To Brigadier-General Carey, and all other officers in command of Her Majesty's Forces, and all officers of the Colonial Government in Waikato.

This is to authorise the two natives named in the margin, and Mr. _____, of the Colonial Service, to proceed to Waikato, and the former are hereby authorised to visit and communicate with any natives in arms in that district, and to convey to them any letters of which they may be the bearers.

You will please give every assistance in your power to facilitate the movements of the persons above mentioned.

Government House, Auckland, 10th May, 1864.

No. 21.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY relative to Passes to Native Prisoners.

The Governor trusts his Responsible Advisers will excuse him from signing such a pass as they have presented to him, permitting two natives (not influential chiefs) from amongst the prisoners to proceed to Waikato, to visit and communicate with any natives in arms in that district, and to carry to them any letters of which they may be the bearers, with the view of letting the natives in arms know that the prisoners on board the hulk "Marion" will not have any personal punishment inflicted on them, beyond restraint of liberty, and that when peace is established, they will be liberated, and have land allotted to them to live on.

It was against the judgment of the Governor that these prisoners and their friends were left so long without a guarantee of what their punishment was to be. It is equally against his judgment, that at the present moment, after our heavy losses at Tauranga, such a communication as is proposed, carried by such messengers, should be conveyed to the natives now in arms.

In assenting to the Executive Government carrying out by their own action the course with regard to the native prisoners they have determined to adopt, the Governor thinks he has done all that can be required of him.

Government House, May 10th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 22.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of the 10th of May, respecting Passes to Native Prisoners.

Ministers beg respectfully to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of the 10th of May, declining to sign a Pass for certain Natives whom Ministers propose to allow to visit the Rebels in Waikato.

The principal object which Ministers have in allowing these Natives to go to Waikato, is to remove impressions which have been alleged by His Excellency to exist in the mind of the Rebel Natives as to the past treatment of the prisoners, and their ultimate disposal. Whether such impressions exist, Ministers very much doubt; but if there be any foundation for believing that they do exist, Ministers desire to prevent the possibility of their continuance; and they do not see the same objection as His Excellency appears to do to the course proposed being carried out at this moment.

What Ministers have requested His Excellency to do, is merely to sign such a Pass as may enable the two Natives to go through the Waikato, where, without such a document, it is very probable that they will be detained by the Military authorities. Ministers entirely accept the responsibility of their mission. His Excellency has put in writing both his acquiescence in Ministers carrying out their own proposal in this matter, and his own objections to it. Ministers hoped that His Excellency would not interpose the practical impediment which the want of such a Pass as they request amounts to. They can only regret that he considers it his duty to do so.

Auckland, 11th May, 1864.

WM. FOX.

No. 23.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting Passes to Native Prisoners.

The Governor, in reply to his Responsible Advisers' Memorandum regarding a Pass to certain Native Prisoners who they propose to send up the Waikato, has only to state that if they think proper to give such a Pass to the Natives, and wish him to enclose a copy of it to General Carey, for the General's information, he will do so; and that he is quite satisfied the bearers of the Pass will not be interfered with.

11th May, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 24.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting Passes to certain Native Prisoners to Waikato.

The Colonial Secretary begs to enclose copies of Passes which he proposes to give to the two Native Prisoners, also one for Mr. Monro, who will accompany them as far as Head Quarters, and will be obliged if His Excellency will write to Brigadier General Carey, before he leaves for Tauranga.

Auckland, 11th May, 1864.

WM. FOX.

P.S. It is proposed to send off the Natives to-morrow morning.

Enclosure 1 to No. 24.

The bearers of this Pass, "Hapimana" and "Reihana," are authorised to travel through Waikato, and to communicate with the Natives now in arms in that, or adjacent districts. They are authorised also to deliver certain letters of which they are the bearers.

All Officers of Her Majesty's Forces are requested, and all Officers of the Colonial Government are instructed hereby, to give every facility to the bearers for passing and re-passing as above.

WM. FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland, 11th May, 1864.

A similar one for Mr. Monro of the Native Office.

No. 25.

Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State, dated 3rd May, 1864. [Publication declined by His Excellency.]

No. 26.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS as to alleged Statement of REWI respecting Native Prisoners.

Ministers have perused His Excellency's Despatch, No. 64, dated 3rd May, 1864, and addressed to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relative to an interview reported to have taken place between a friendly native and certain natives in arms, who acted as the medium of communication with Rewi.

Ministers respectfully beg to submit that the statements said to have been made by Rewi may, if unexplained, tend to create an erroneous impression on points which have elsewhere formed the subject of discussion between His Excellency and Ministers, and of communication with Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. They are desirous, therefore, of making the following remarks on two important points.

1. Rewi is reported to have said that the prisoners taken at Rangiriri "were dealt with treacherously, they having been led to believe that in giving up their arms they would have been permitted to go free, and to live without the lines of the soldiers." This allegation of Rewi, if true, would establish a most dishonorable breach of faith on the part of the Military Authorities, to whom the prisoners surrendered, or on the part of the Colonial Government, or of both, and Ministers respectfully express

their regret that His Excellency should have forwarded the statement in which such imputation is made to the Secretary of State without a denial of its truth.

General Cameron's account of the surrender of the prisoners at Rangiriri, in his official Despatch of the 24th November, 1863, is in these words: "Shortly after daylight on the 21st, the white flag was hoisted by the enemy, of whom 183 surrendered unconditionally, gave up their arms, and became prisoners of war."

Ministers have never, officially or unofficially, heard any other account of the transaction. Nor is it possible that it should have been otherwise. Hostilities had commenced in the afternoon, continued during the night, and no communication whatever took place between the natives and the military till the white flag was hoisted, the soldiers had entered the redoubt, and the rebels were actually prisoners. There could have been no opportunity for any treaty as to their surrendering on terms, and it is placed beyond all doubt by General Cameron's official report that none took place, but that the surrender was altogether unconditional.

The point seems of the more importance to Ministers because His Excellency, in a Memorandum addressed to them on the 22nd April, (and which has been forwarded to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle) refers to the "circumstances connected with the manner in which the prisoners surrendered." This expression followed by Rewi's allegation, unaccompanied by comment, might lead to the belief that there were some conditions, or terms, annexed to the surrender of the prisoners, a supposition which Ministers are convinced is entirely unfounded.

2. Rewi is said to have sent word "that if Te Oriori or Takerei Te Rau were allowed to come and see the rebels in arms they would attach great importance to anything they would propose." Ministers have just received an authentic statement, made under the hand of Pumipi Moka, one of the natives to whom the communication was made. Pumipi's account is exactly the reverse. He says that Rewi sent word that if the Government wanted a messenger, "let them send Tapihana. Te Oriori and Takerei Te Rau belong to the Government," *i.e.*, are under Government influence, and no weight will be attached to anything they propose. Tapihana is a known ultra-kingite, and perhaps the most dangerous to be at large of all the prisoners.

A copy of Pumipi's statement is appended. Ministers will be obliged by His Excellency transmitting it and this Memorandum to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Auckland, 22nd May, 1864.

Wm. Fox.

Enclosure to No. 26.

STATEMENT of PUMIPI MOKO, referred to in Memorandum of 20th May, 1864.

Myself, Hone Haora, and Hira Kerei went to Ramarama-po on the Waipa, and saw Hone Te One there. We all went to the General at the Awamutu. The General's successor would not send us to make peace, but he desired Hone Te One to do as he thought proper, seeing that he (Hone Te One) knew what his Excellency had said on the When we returned to Kawhia we started to Hangatiki. We slept at Orahiri (Mr. Louis Hetet's place), about 15 miles from Te Kapua. We found ten men of the Ngatipo tribe there, who said they were afraid to give up their guns lest they should be imprisoned afterwards. I told them that the Governor dare not deceive them, lest, as he said himself, "he should be taken to London and beheaded; and he had too much affection for his head to wish to have it taken off his shoulders." The next day a messenger went to the pa (which is finished) at Hangatiki from us. Ngatimaniapoto, Waikato, and Ngatihau (Whanganui people) were there. The chiefs would not let us go to the pa, and sent out Whanganui natives to stop our passage. I wrote a letter to the Ngatimaniapoto as soon as we met the messengers sent to turn us back. I told them that I only came for their good, to persuade them to accept the Governor's terms of peace. When they got my letter, they sent to ask why I came. I said I came to tell them the conditions of peace. 1st. That all munitions of war must be given up; 2nd. His Excellency's promise of amenity to the king people; 3rd. the Queen's message to put a stop to the punishment of her (Maori) children; 4th. That, if peace is made, the boundaries (utmost extent) of the Queen's land will be, commencing at Te Rore, Paterangi, Te Awamutu, Rangiaohia, Kihikihi, Orakau, and Maungatautari; Te Wetini and Hikaka (Ngatimaniapoto chiefs) both approved. Rewi Maniapoto wanted to see a letter from the Governor. He also wanted to make peace with his gun in his hand, the muzzle of it being stopped (plugged). He desired us to go back and communicate with the heads of the law. He said that if the Government wanted a messenger the best one they could send to them would be Te Tapihana. Te Oriori and Takerei belong to the Government.

Hira Kerei's father (one of the messengers from the rebels) in answer to my question as to what they were gazing about for, said that they were afraid of being surprised. They are as wild and scared as bush pigs. They sleep on the hills. There are about 800 of them, of whom some 300 are men. A large number have gone away to Taupo. They consider there are redoubts at Te Kapua, at the Parapara, at Tuahu, at Orahiri—the latter place being about five miles from Hangatiti. They are thoroughly frightened.

PUMIPI MOKO.

Signed before me this 16th day of May, 1864.

R. H. MACGREGOR, R. M.

No. 27.

MEMORANDUM relative to the treatment of Maori Prisoners.

The Governor has received a Memorandum from his Responsible Advisers, dated the 22nd inst., relative to his despatch No. 64, of the 3rd inst., which Memorandum he will, in compliance with their wishes, transmit to the Secretary of State:

The Governor thinks that the statement of Pumipi, now enclosed to him by Ministers, confirms

the fact that the people with Rewi are afraid to give up their guns, lest they should be imprisoned afterwards, as was the case with the prisoners taken at Rangiriri. This, it will be seen, and the uncertainty regarding the future fate of the prisoners, were the points dwelt on in his despatch No. 64, of the 3rd inst.

As Ministers state, General Cameron in his official despatch, of the 24th November, 1863, reported that the natives taken at Rangiriri were prisoners of war. In a letter to the Governor of the same date, which the Governor sent on to his Responsible Advisers, the General also said—"I hope the prisoners will be treated generously, for every one must admire the gallant manner in which they defended their position to the last."

The Governor is sorry to differ with his Responsible Advisers; but he has always felt that after this it was not advisable that the native prisoners should first be treated as prisoners of war, be confined for a length of time on board a hulk, have their rights as British subjects practically ignored, and then after the war is over, be all punished as subjects who have been in rebellion, by the forfeiture of their property, without having been tried or heard in their defence. As he has before stated, he thinks a course which in his view would have been a more generous one, would have tended much to save life, and to an earlier pacification of the country, and he always must regret that it was not adopted.

Government House, 25th May, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 28.

MEMORANDUM relative to His EXCELLENCY'S Despatch of 3rd May.

In reference to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 25th instant, relative to his Dispatch No. 64, of the 3rd of May, Ministers desire to be permitted to make a few short remarks.

1. They have always considered the case of the Natives of New Zealand, whatever might be its legal aspect, as an exceptional one, and requiring exceptional treatment.

2. That whether the captive Natives be regarded as Prisoners of War, or as subjects in rebellion, is a matter, as regards their land, of no importance. In either case, the right to take land appears to Ministers equally clear.

3. That the New Zealand Settlements' Act, 1863, expressly provides that every man whose land is taken under its provisions should be heard in his own defence, if he thought fit.

30th May, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 29.

MEMORANDUM relative to the condition of Natives on board the Hulk.

The Governor has received from his Responsible Advisers a memorandum upon the subject of the Maori prisoners on board the hulk "Marion," which, in compliance with their wishes, he will have great pleasure in transmitting to the Secretary of State with the other papers. As Ministers remark, the detention of these men on board a hulk for so long a period of time, entails a very grave responsibility on the Government of the Colony, including the Governor. It would, therefore, be a great satisfaction to him if the Government would allow a Judicial Board of Naval and Military Surgeons to be appointed a Commission to enquire and report whether the prisoners can with safety be retained in confinement on board the hulk, during the winter, and if so, if it is necessary to make any and what changes in the system of confinement to which they have hitherto been subjected.

Government House, May 4th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 30.

MEMORANDUM relative to a Medical Board on Native Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of the 4th instant, in which he suggests a Medical Board "composed of Naval and Military Surgeons to enquire and report whether the prisoners can with safety be retained in confinement during the winter, and whether it is necessary to make any changes in the system of confinement to which they have hitherto been subjected."

Ministers have already turned their attention to the subject, and readily acquiesce in His Excellency's suggestion, although they think it would be better that the board should not be exactly composed in accordance with His Excellency's recommendation, but partly of medical and partly of nautical persons, who may be able to pronounce an opinion on the sufficiency of the hulk—her seaworthiness, and other particulars. Ministers would also prefer that the majority of the Board should consist of persons resident in the colony rather than comparative strangers to the climate of the colony, and the habits and constitutions of the natives. They have no objection to some officers of Her Majesty's service being on the Board, if His Excellency wishes it, and will be prepared shortly to submit the names of some gentlemen for the purpose.

Ministers take this occasion to mention that they have already made arrangements to give the prisoners a run ashore, as many of them, daily, as the means available will enable them to grant this indulgence to, under the necessary surveillance.

Auckland, 9th May, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 31.

MEMORANDUM respecting a Medical Board of Enquiry into the state of the Maori Prisoners.

The Governor requests the attention of his Responsible Advisers to the Memorandum he addressed to them on the 4th instant, representing the very serious responsibility he felt must rest upon him in

consequence of the confinement of the Native Prisoners on board the hulk "Marion," and begging the Government to allow a Commission of Military and Naval Medical Officers to be appointed to report upon the system of confinement these men had been, and are now subjected to, and the fitness of the hulk as a place of confinement for so many prisoners during the winter.

The Governor would also call attention to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 9th, in which, in reply to his Memorandum of the 4th, they acquiesced in his suggestion, and undertook to submit to him the names of gentlemen who should compose such a Commission.

Since that time the Governor has heard nothing further from Ministers upon the subject, but he understands from good authority that the hulk is not a fit place for the confinement of so many men; that some of them are in weak health, and likely to contract the seeds of disease, which will probably shorten their lives after their release; and as he feels great anxiety upon this subject, and is well aware that if disastrous results do follow from the close confinement to which these men have been so long subjected, and from the kind of diet they have until lately received, that he must incur a very grave responsibility; he feels sure that his Responsible Advisers will pardon him for requesting them to take action without further delay in this matter.

Government House, 27th May, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 32.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting Treatment of Native Prisoners on board the Hulk, and as to the Medical Board.

In reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 27th instant, in reference to the confinement of the Native Prisoners on board the hulk "Marion," Ministers are glad to be able to state, for His Excellency's information, that some time since when it became evident that the prisoners would in all probability have to be detained in safe custody during the winter, Ministers gave careful consideration to the question of the fitness of the hulk for accommodation of so many, and it appeared to them that having regard to their health and comfort some change would be necessary. Ministers, therefore, immediately rented a house and a peninsula for 40 acres of land on the North Shore. The house has been made a Hospital for the sick, and the land used as a place of recreation for them all. A large boat has been procured to take the Prisoners backwards and forwards from the shore to the hulk, and to enable some of them to take exercise by rowing in the harbour. Since then arrangements have been made for the erection of a building with sufficient accommodation for 100 at least, and it will be completed in about a fortnight, when a number of them will be removed to it.

With regard to diet, Ministers have to state that at the commencement of their confinement, the prisoners were supplied with the same rations as Her Majesty's troops, with the addition of potatoes, sometimes given them by the Government, and at other times received as presents from their friends, which they were allowed to accept; that a properly qualified Medical man, specially and till lately exclusively, has been throughout in attendance on them; that his recommendations as to diet have been from time to time attended to; and that an important alteration has recently, at his suggestion, been made by decreasing the quantity of meat and substituting an adequate quantity of potatoes.

Ministers regret that the promise made in their Memorandum of the 7th of May has been overlooked. The omission has unfortunately arisen in consequence of the sudden departure of the Colonial Secretary for Wanganui, when hostilities broke out in that district. The names of gentlemen to form a Commission for the purpose mentioned in His Excellency's Memorandum of the 4th and 27th of May, shall be submitted to-morrow.

Auckland, 30th May, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

No. 33.

MEMORANDUM recommending the appointment of Medical Gentlemen to report in reference to the Hulk.

Ministers recommend the appointment of the undermentioned Medical Gentlemen, to examine and report in reference to the hulk "Marion," namely:

Dr. Mouatt, C.B., V.C., Principal Medical Officer.

Dr. Philson, the Provincial Surgeon; and,

The Senior Medical and Naval Officer in the Harbor.

And the undermentioned Naval gentlemen, to examine the Hulk and report as to the state of her hull and moorings:

The Senior Master of the Ships of War in Harbor.

Captain Johnson, the Marine Surveyor of the Colony.

Auckland, 31st May, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 34.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting Medical Board on Prisoners in Hulk.

In reply to the Ministerial memorandum of the 31st ultimo, in which Ministers acquaint the Governor with the names of the medical gentlemen they intend to appoint to examine and report upon the hulk "Marion," the Governor would recommend that the Board should inquire into and report upon the date which that vessel ceased to be a coal hulk. The present state of ventilation and cleanliness of the ship. The dieting and clothing of the prisoners since they have been on board the ship, and the dates at which any changes have been made in these.

June 6th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 35.

MEMORANDUM transmitting Despatch to SECRETARY OF STATE respecting Native Prisoners, for Ministers' perusal.

The Governor transmits, for the perusal of his Responsible Advisers, this despatch, in which he is transmitting to the Secretary of State their Memorandum of the 2nd of June, regarding the Native Prisoners.

June 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 36.

Copy of a DESPATCH from His Excellency Sir G. GREY to His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Auckland,

6th June, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Upon the 7th ultimo I wrote to your Grace (Despatch No. 72), in relation to the prisoners of war taken by Her Majesty's forces, and in my despatch introduced this paragraph:—

"If your Grace deems it necessary, after a consideration of the case, to address any instructions regarding the mode in which it is proposed to dispose of these prisoners, who were taken by Her Majesty's Forces, I have the honor to request that I may receive your commands on the subject."

2. My Responsible Advisers, in a Memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, object to my having used this language, and state, in fact, that the question of the treatment of the prisoners of war taken by British forces in this colony is beyond the control of the British Government, being a subject under the control of the Responsible Advisers of the Chief Executive Officer of the Colony.

3. It will be for your Grace to issue to me such commands as you think fitting upon this subject. But I think that in justice to myself this should be explicit, so that I may not hereafter be accused of improperly treating prisoners of war, captured by British forces, but that it may be clearly seen that the matter is one which is beyond my control, if that is the position in which it is to be placed.

4. That the Governor's position in relation to this subject is one of difficulty, these facts will shew:

On the 7th May, in the despatch to which my Responsible Advisers object, I enclosed to your Grace my correspondence with them regarding these native prisoners. Amongst the papers was a memorandum from the Colonial Secretary, which they requested me to transmit to you, answering the objections I made to the treatment of the prisoners, and stating, amongst other things—

"The whole of the prisoners have improved very greatly in health and general condition, so much so that those who saw them at the time of their capture, now scarcely recognize them."

"Little or no depression of spirit has existed amongst the prisoners, which has, no doubt, very greatly contributed to the health of the ship."

"The Colonial Secretary begs to express his conviction, that under all the circumstances, no establishment of a similar nature in Her Majesty's dominions is better managed, nor could bear a closer inspection than the prison ship 'Marion.'"

5. I thought it my duty to write requesting, on account of the great responsibility which must rest upon me in the eyes of the world, that a Medical Board, composed of Naval and Military Surgeons, might be appointed to inquire into the state of the hulk and prisoners, and to report whether they could be with safety retained on board the same hulk during the winter.

6. My Responsible Advisers, on the 9th of May, objected to the composition of the Medical Board I proposed, but agreed that a Board should be appointed, adding—"They will be prepared shortly to submit the names of some gentlemen for the purpose."

7. I was surprised that I heard nothing further from them on the subject, and on the 22nd of May the Colonial Secretary left this place for Whanganui without anything further being said on the subject to me.

8. On the 27th of May the Principal Military Medical Officer in New Zealand and the Sanitary Officer for Her Majesty's Troops for New Zealand called on me separately, and told me in substance, that after an inquest on the body of a native prisoner who had died, they had together visited the hulk on board which the prisoners of war were confined; that it was a most unfitting prison for them, and that some of them were there contracting the seeds of disease which, if they did not die in confinement, must shorten their lives when released.

9. I immediately wrote to Ministers, calling their attention to the fact that I had heard nothing further from them in relation to the native prisoners, and the promised Medical Commission since their memorandum of the 9th May, and telling them the unfavourable reports that I had heard, and begging them to take immediate action in the matter.

10. They replied, on the 30th May, stating that the delay in answering me had unfortunately arisen in consequence of the sudden departure of the Colonial Secretary for Whanganui, but that they were glad to be able to state, when it became evident that the prisoners would in all probability have to be detained in safe custody during the winter, Ministers gave careful consideration to the question of the fitness of the hulk for the accommodation of so many, and it appeared to them that having regard to their health and comfort, some change would be necessary; Ministers, therefore, immediately rented a house and a peninsula of 40 acres of land, on the North Shore; the house was made a hospital for the sick, and the land used as a place of recreation for them all.

11. Whilst, at the request of my Responsible Advisers, I was this day writing this despatch to your Grace, I thought it would be desirable to ascertain the precise date when a commencement was made in carrying out this amelioration of the condition of the native prisoners on board the hulk. I therefore asked to be allowed to see any papers connected with the subject of the lease which had been taken of the house on the North Shore.

12. The papers, copies of which are enclosed,* were then forwarded to me, from which I now learn for the first time, that on the 13th of May the Medical Officer in charge of the prisoners wrote to the Native Minister, reporting that five prisoners were suffering from gunshot wounds (four of whom were unable to walk), and as confinement in these cases generally tends to deteriorate the system, and retard

* Dr. Sam's Reports, 13 and 14 May. Vide App.

recovery, he begged strongly to urge the necessity of their being brought on shore, and his being allowed to treat them there.

13. On the same day he reported that the prisoners were suffering from pains resulting from their having to sleep on hard wooden boards, and begging to be allowed to obtain straw mattresses for them.

14. On the 14th May, the Medical Officer in charge reported that seven of the prisoners, including Te Oriori, had considerably suffered since their confinement on board, inasmuch as they at the present time seemed depressed in spirits, emaciated in frame, and inclined to yield to the least predisposing cause of disease. He therefore suggested that they ought at once to be removed on shore, where, with the facilities of exercise and other remedial measures, they would be allowed a fair chance of renovating their shattered constitutions.

15. I beg your Grace will understand that I have earnestly, for a long time, and in the gentlest manner, pressed the subject of these prisoners on the consideration of my Responsible Advisers. I stated to them on the 29th of April last what were my feelings on the subject in these words:—

“With all deference to the opinions of his Advisers, he thinks a very serious responsibility for such things rests upon him. He has done his utmost at all times to promote the views of his Advisers, and he only wished to shew that on a point where he felt so strongly a responsibility really rested on him, which gave him a strong claim on their consideration, which he hopes they will yet recognise.”

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

G. GREY.

P.S.—My Responsible Advisers having stated that they would not be prepared to make remarks on this despatch which they should wish to do, until the mail which leaves on the 8th July, it has been detained until this date to meet their views.

July 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 37.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting HIS EXCELLENCY'S Despatch to SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ministers have just received the despatch dated the 6th instant, which His Excellency the Governor is about to transmit to the Secretary of State. As the mail closes early to-morrow morning, Ministers are unable to transmit by the same opportunity some observations which they desire to submit to the consideration of the Secretary of State before he comes to any decision upon the question referred to him. Ministers therefore respectfully request that the Secretary of State will be pleased to postpone his decision till after the arrival of the mail following that of to-morrow morning, and that His Excellency will forward this Memorandum with his Despatch.

7th June, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 38.

MEMORANDUM respecting Medical Board on Prisoners on Hulk.

His Excellency the Governor is respectfully requested to have the necessary communications made to Dr. Mouat, and the Senior Naval Medical Officer, informing them that permission has been obtained from their respective commanding officers for them to act on a commission to enquire into the state of the “Marion” hulk, and requesting them to act, Dr. Mouat to act as president.

His Excellency is also requested to state if there are any other points beyond those which appear in his Memoranda to which he wishes the enquiry to extend.

Auckland, 9th June, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

MINUTE.—Nothing further at present strikes the Governor.

June 10th.

G. GREY.

No. 39.

MEMORANDUM suggesting the withdrawal of Dr. SLADE'S name from the Commission.

The Colonial Secretary has, since his return from Wanganui, been made acquainted with what has been done towards the appointment of a commission to enquire into the state of the Native Prisoners confined on board the hulk. Among the gentlemen proposed to be appointed is Dr. Slade, the Surgeon of H.M.S. “Miranda.” As it is essential, in order to make the enquiry complete, that it should extend back to the period when the prisoners were brought in from Rangiriri, and as Dr. Slade was himself their medical attendant during the period they remained on board H.M.S. “Curaçoa,” it is conceived that it would place that gentleman in a false position to make him a member of a commission before which he may (and probably will) be required to give evidence as a witness.

The Colonial Secretary therefore begs to suggest that the name of Dr. Christy, the Surgeon of H.M.S. “Esk,” who is in Auckland in charge of wounded sailors, should be substituted for that of Dr. Slade.

Auckland, 13th June, 1863.

WM. FOX.

No. 40.

DRAFT INSTRUCTIONS for Board appointed to enquire into the system of confinement to which the Maori Prisoners have been and are now subjected, and the fitness of the hulk “Marion” as a place of confinement for them.

The objects of the Government in instituting this enquiry are, first to obtain a Report from the Board upon the past treatment of the prisoners, and secondly, any suggestions it may have to make for their future management. The Board is requested to conduct the enquiry in reference to the following points:—

1. *Accommodation.*

During the summer this has been provided solely by the hulk “Marion.”

A house capable of affording accommodation to 20 or 30 has since been taken on the North Shore, with 40 acres of land, and additional buildings have been erected intended to afford accommodation for about 100 more. Te Oriori and one or two more are lodged at Hori Kukutai's house, near the Houses of Assembly.

The Board will please to report how far the hulk has been a proper place of confinement during the past summer; how far and for what number it may be considered available during the ensuing winter; whether the buildings referred to ashore are sufficient, and for what number of prisoners; and as regards both hulk and buildings, will suggest any improvement they may think desirable.

The Board will also be so good as report whether, at the time the prisoners were brought in, any other place in or about Auckland, combining safe custody and sanitary conditions, was available for the purpose, and whether if such place did exist, the airy position of a ship in the harbour was or was not more advantageous during the summer than any which could have been had or erected ashore.

The Board will also report at what date the lower deck of the hulk ceased to be used as a depot for coals, and whether as a fact the use of that part of the ship for that purpose for a short time produced any appreciable bad result.

2. *Discipline, Cleanliness, Employment, Recreation.*

3. *Diet*, both as regards quantity and quality of provisions, and with respect to any changes which have been made in the same from time to time, whether they have been made in accordance with the wishes of the prisoners, and whether they have been judicious.

4. *Clothing.*

5. *Medical Comforts and Medical Treatment, Qualification of Medical Officer.*

6. *Health* at the following periods:—

(1.) When brought from Waikato, say November, 1863.

(2.) When transferred from H.M.S. "Curaçoa" to the hulk, December, 1863.

(3.) At the present date.

(4.) What deaths have occurred: at what dates, and from what causes.

(5.) The Board will also be so good as state what has been the sanitary condition of the City of Auckland and the neighbourhood, (ashore) during the past summer, and what it is now, particularly as regards febrile diseases and dysentery.

(6.) Also what is the nominal ratio of sickness and mortality of Maoris in their own homes, as compared with Europeans, particularly as regards scrofulous and pulmonary complaints. The extensive experience of Dr. Philson will enable him to throw light on this subject; and the Board is referred to a statistical paper by Mr. Fenton, and to the official returns of the Medical Officers of the Government in Maori districts, a few of which are forwarded, and reference can be had to all if required.

7. *Whether any recommendation* made by the Medical Officer or Superintendent of the prisoners for the improvement of the accommodation, diet, medical comfort, or otherwise, has failed to be immediately carried out by the order of the Government.

In conducting the enquiry, the Board is referred to the officers in charge, Captain Krippner, Captain Dinnin, Mr. Wilson, Dr. Sam, (the medical attendant), Mr. T. A. White, (Interpreter and Superintendent.) The Rev. C. Baker, of the Church of England has been in confidential communication with the prisoners at least twice a week. The Rev. Mr. Buddle, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, and other Ministers of Religion, to whom, if to anybody, the prisoners would be likely to make complaints if any ground existed, have also been frequent visitors.

In addition to these, the Board will call any persons, whether officers of Government or not, whose evidence they may think of importance.

The daily and weekly reports of Dr. Slade, R.N., Dr. Sam, and Mr. White, (original) are forwarded herewith.

The Board will be so good as return these documents when the enquiry is closed.

Ministers will themselves be happy to give any information, either personally or in writing, which the Board may desire.

The Board will be so good as report to the Colonial Secretary.

WILLIAM FOX.

The above Draft Instructions were submitted to His Excellency by the Colonial Secretary as those he intended to issue to the Commission of Enquiry.

No. 41.

MEMORANDUM as to Appointment of Medical Board on the hulk "Marion."

The Governor has received the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 13th inst., recommending that Dr. Slade's name should be struck off the Commission to enquire into the state of the hulk "Marion," and that Dr. Christie's name should be inserted in its place. He has also read the draft instructions for the Commission, which the Colonial Secretary was good enough to forward for his perusal.

The Governor has carefully considered all the circumstances connected with the proposed appointment of the Commission which he wished to sit, and report as soon as possible after the 4th of May last, as well as his Responsible Advisers' Memorandum of the 2nd inst. to the Secretary of State, objecting to the course the Governor had pursued, and the report of the Government Medical Officer for the hulk "Marion," of the 14th of May, with the existence of which the Governor was not made acquainted until he accidentally saw it on the 6th inst., but which furnished the information he wished to obtain on the 4th of May, as it shewed that the native prisoners could not with safety be retained in confinement on board the hulk "Marion," and indicated the changes that ought necessarily to be made in the system of confinement to which they had up to that date been subjected.

The conclusion at which the Governor has arrived is, that the public service will be most benefitted by his not further interfering in the appointment of the proposed Commission.

Government House, Auckland, 15th June, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 42.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary begs respectfully to inform His Excellency that he does not quite understand the tenor of the last paragraph of His Excellency's Memorandum, on the subject of the Commission proposed to be appointed to report on the prison ship "Marion."

Will His Excellency be so good as to state whether he merely declines to substitute Dr. Christie for Dr. Slade, or whether he does not now wish to prosecute the proposed enquiry?

Auckland, 15th June, 1864.

WM. FOX.

No. 43.

MEMORANDUM requesting a Reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of 15th June.

The Colonial Secretary will be much obliged if His Excellency will favour him with a reply to his Memorandum of the 15th instant, requesting explanations of His Excellency's Memorandum of the same date.

18th June, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 44.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting MINISTERS' Memorandum of the 15th June.

The Governor has just received the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of this day's date, requesting that the Governor would send a reply to the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 15th instant. In compliance with the wishes thus expressed, the Governor now at once forwards his reply. From the importance of the subject he had desired to give his answer a careful consideration before transmitting it.

Government House, Auckland, 18th June, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure to No. 44.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY in Reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of the 15th June.

In reply to the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 15th instant, the Governor begs to state that by the last paragraph of his Memorandum of the 15th instant, he meant what he expressed—"That the public service would, in his belief, be most benefitted by his not interfering further in the appointment of the proposed Commission" to examine and report in reference to the hulk "Marion."

He felt that in this matter of the Native Prisoners, regarding which he is confident he will be hereafter most seriously blamed, he ought not, until he hears from the Secretary of State, to interfere in any manner that he can possibly avoid. For, although from his desire to meet the wishes of his Responsible Advisers, he has been in many ways made an active party to the imprisonment of these people, by having had to sign passes for all persons admitted to the prisoners, &c.; yet, for the most part, his suggestions and earnest requests regarding the prisoners on points connected with them which he believed of the greatest importance to the peace of the country, have been rejected. Whilst much of the responsibility was thrown upon him, no power whatever was allowed him, and he found himself taking an active part in that of which he disapproved, and performing duties which he is confident will subject him to future blame, and in the execution of which he thinks a due consideration was not shown to his wishes or feelings, however earnestly these were expressed.

His Responsible Advisers will pardon the Governor for recalling to their recollection what has taken place on this subject within the last few weeks, in illustration of the position in which he has been placed.

In consequence of the communications which had passed between the Governor and his Responsible Advisers in relation to the Native Prisoners, on the 3rd of May the Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Governor for his information, a report upon the state of the Native Prisoners, in which, amongst other things, it was stated as follows:—

"The whole of the prisoners have improved very greatly in health and general condition, so much so that those who saw them at the time of their capture now scarcely recognise them.

"Little or no depression of spirit has arisen amongst the prisoners, which has, no doubt, contributed greatly to the health of the ship.

"The Colonial Secretary begs to express his conviction that, under all the circumstances, no establishment of a similar nature is better managed, nor could bear a closer inspection than the prison-ship "Marion."

The above mention Memorandum was considered by the Colonial Secretary of such interest, that the Governor was requested to transmit it to the Secretary of State, which he accordingly did.

The Governor, anxious to satisfy his mind that no objection could justly be raised against the mode of imprisonment to which the Natives were being subjected, and that every care had been taken in collecting the information which he had been asked to transmit to the Secretary of State, wrote, on the 4th of May, to his Responsible Advisers saying that he felt that a very great responsibility would rest upon him for the detention of the Native Prisoners for so long a time on board the hulk "Marion," and that it would therefore be a great satisfaction to him if the Government would allow a Medical Board of Naval and Military Surgeons to be appointed to inquire and report whether the prisoners could, with safety, be retained in confinement on board the hulk during the Winter; and, if so, if it would be necessary to make any and what changes in the system of confinement to which they have hitherto been subjected.

On the 9th of May, the Colonial Secretary informed the Governor (although objecting to the proposed composition of the Medical Board) that a Board should be appointed, and that the Government would be prepared shortly to submit to him the names of some gentlemen for the purpose.

On the 13th of May, the Colonial Secretary was informed by the Surgeon in charge, that the Native Prisoners were suffering from pains, from their having to sleep on hard wooden boards, and he requested to be allowed to obtain straw mattresses for them.

On the 14th of May, the Colonial Secretary was informed by the Medical Officer in charge of the prisoners that seven of them, including the Chief Tioriori, had considerably suffered since their confinement on board, inasmuch as they then seemed depressed in spirits, emaciated in frame, and inclined to yield to the least predisposing cause of disease. The Medical Officer therefore suggested that they ought at once to be removed on shore, where, with the facilities of exercise, and other remedial measures, they would be allowed a fair chance of renovating their shattered constitutions.

The Governor has no doubt that it was his duty, the moment this letter was received, to have written to the Secretary of State, and to have informed him of the mistaken information which he had transmitted to him in his despatch No. 72, of the 7th of May. The report from the Medical Officer was, however, not communicated to the Governor, and up to the 22nd of May, at which date the Colonial Secretary left for Whanganui, the Medical Board which was promised had not been appointed; nor was the Governor informed of the unfavourable report which had been received from the Medical Officer in charge of the prisoners.

The Governor thinks the report from the Medical Officer appointed by the Government of the 14th of May, rendered any further enquiry on the points alluded to by the Governor unnecessary, for it showed that the Native Prisoners could not with safety be retained in confinement on board the hulk during the Winter, and indicated the changes that ought necessarily to be made in the system of confinement to which they had, up to that date, been subjected. The Governor thinks that after what had passed between him and his Responsible Advisers, that report ought to have been communicated to him the moment it was received.

On the 27th of May the Principal Medical Officer in New Zealand, and the Sanitary Officer for Her Majesty's troops in New Zealand, called on the Governor and informed him, in fact, that they had thought it their duty to state that they had together visited the hulk on board of which the prisoners of war were confined; that it was a most unfitting prison for them, and that some of them were then contracting the seeds of disease which would shorten their lives when released. This report was entirely confirmatory of that which their own Medical Officer had already made to the Government.

On the same day the Governor wrote to Ministers, telling them the unfavourable report that he had heard, and begging them to take immediate action to carry out the promised enquiry.

On the 30th of May Ministers replied to the Governor stating "that some time since, when it became evident that the prisoners would in all probability have to be detained in safe custody during the winter, Ministers gave careful consideration to the question of the fitness of the hulk for the accommodation of so many, and it appeared to them that having regard to their health and comfort, some change would be necessary." And Ministers concluded by saying:—"That the names of gentlemen to form a Commission for the purpose mentioned in His Excellency's Memorandum of the 4th and 27th of May shall be submitted to-morrow." Ministers still did not inform the Governor that such a report as had been asked for on the 4th of May had been supplied by their own Medical Officer on the 14th of May.

On the 2nd of June, Ministers addressed to the Governor a Memorandum, objecting to any interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government in the question of the treatment of Prisoners of War taken by British Forces in this Colony; and in fact complaining of what the Governor had said in a Despatch on this subject; it being, in their opinion, under the control of the Responsible Advisers of the Chief Executive Officer of the Colony. But, in asking the Governor to send this Memorandum to the Secretary of State they made no mention of the nature of the report they had received from their own Medical Officer, which was so directly opposite to the Memorandum they had drawn up for the information of the Governor, and which information he had, at their request, transmitted to the Secretary of State.

On the 6th of June the Governor happened to ask to be allowed to see certain papers, and he then, for the first time became aware of the nature of the reports which had been made to the Government on the 13th and 14th of May, by the Medical Officer in charge of the prisoners.

The Governor thinks that a consideration of these circumstances will shew that until the Secretary of State has decided what is to be the position which the Governor of this Colony is to hold in reference to the treatment of Prisoners of War, he ought not to give any opinion, or in any way interfere in relation to a subject over which his Responsible Advisers claim the sole jurisdiction, and regarding which himself and the Secretary of State may not be in possession of information of the most important kind, and with which the Governor might be dealing in ignorance of some of the facts of the case.

Government House, Auckland, 17th June, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 45.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of the 17th, relative to proposed Commission of Enquiry into State of Maori Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt, on the 18th instant, of His Excellency's memorandum of the previous day, relative to a proposed Commission of Enquiry into the system of detention adopted by the Government towards the Maori prisoners. He begs to make the following remarks in reply.

1. His Excellency complains that "much of the responsibility is thrown upon him," and "he finds himself taking an active part in that which he disapproves, and performing duties which he is

confident will subject him to future blame." Ministers are quite at a loss to understand what "active part," and what "duties" His Excellency refers to. Beyond his signing passes for visitors to the hulk, which will be presently explained, Ministers are not aware of His Excellency having, at all events with their knowledge or at their request, taken any active part or performed any duty in connection with the subject. Ministers have never considered, and do not now consider, His Excellency responsible for anything connected with the detention of these prisoners. They have always considered it as a matter of Governmental administration for which themselves and not the Governor are responsible, precisely in the same manner as they are responsible, and the Governor is not, for the system of detention adopted towards other prisoners in the various gaols of the Colony. It has never been customary, since responsible government was established, for Ministers to lay before His Excellency the reports of the medical officers of those gaols, or otherwise to refer to him the ordinary details of their management or condition. Ministers can find no analogy or precedent for the system of divided responsibility which His Excellency seems to aim at establishing in this matter. Under Responsible Government, as they understand it, they are either responsible solely or not at all. They are quite prepared to answer to the General Assembly (by whose votes they hold their position) for all that has been done in reference to the imprisonment of the rebel natives.

2. The whole cost of the maintenance and custody of these prisoners has hitherto been defrayed by the Colony, and it has never been attempted to make that cost an Imperial liability. If, because they were taken by Her Majesty's troops, they are not under the sole control of Responsible Ministers as His Excellency seems to contend in his recent despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, they ought to have been retained in the custody of those who took them, and not handed over to the Colonial Government. Ministers beg most respectfully to request His Excellency to inform them whether if they should acquiesce in the position taken by him in his late despatch to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle and in his present memorandum, he is prepared to refund to the Colony the heavy outlay which has been already incurred about the imprisonment of the rebels, and to relieve the Colony for the future of all liability for such expense.

3. The practice of His Excellency signing passes for visitors to the prisoners on board the "Marion" originated in the fact that a military guard of Queen's troops had, at the request of Ministers, been placed on board the hulk, and the Colonial Government does not generally communicate with the military in any way, except through His Excellency. And Ministers may be excused for reminding His Excellency that on the 3rd of May last he declined in writing to sign any such passes for the future, on the express grounds that he disclaimed any responsibility for the system of detention adopted by Ministers. If it had been proper to submit the reports of the officers of the ship to His Excellency, or otherwise consult him in reference to the management of the prison before that disclaimer, Ministers were certainly relieved from any such obligation after that date.

4. Taking this view of the subject, Ministers do not think it necessary to offer any remarks upon His Excellency's recapitulation of the dates on which he became aware of the particular circumstances recorded by him; nor upon the visit of Dr. Mouatt and Dr. McKinnon to the ship. They must, however, observe in passing, that the visit of these gentlemen was made without the permission or even knowledge of Ministers, and in direct violation of the prison rules. Whatever "report" they may have made to His Excellency (of which Ministers know nothing) must have been made after a very superficial enquiry, on most imperfect information, and in entire ignorance of the steps which were being taken by Ministers at the time for improving the accommodation of the ship, and adding extensive buildings ashore, with a view to the approaching winter. Had Ministers been made aware of the intentions of Dr. Mouatt and Dr. McKinnon to visit the ship every facility would have been offered them, and they would have been placed in a position to obtain information which might have made their "report" of some value.

5. As regards His Excellency's opinion that Dr. Sam's report of the 14th May "shewed that the prisoners could not with safety be retained on board the hulk," Ministers have, with the utmost respect for His Excellency's opinion, arrived at an exactly opposite conclusion. To them Dr. Sam's report appears to prove that an unusually small and steadily decreasing proportion of sickness existed in the ship. Of nearly two hundred prisoners who had suddenly exchanged a life of intense excitement for the monotony of a prison, seven only, at the end of six months confinement, were suffering from depression of spirits or general degeneration of health to such an extent as to induce the surgeon in charge to report upon their cases. Considering what was the meagre state of health of the majority of the prisoners when first taken, the report of Dr. Sam, on which His Excellency relies, is, in the opinion of Ministers, conclusive proof that during the whole of the past summer, and down to its date, the "Marion" had been a most unexceptionable place of confinement. It would, probably, be difficult to find any other instance of a prison in which, after a lapse of six months' confinement of so large a number of prisoners of all ages, so very small a number could be pointed out as affected in the manner reported by Dr. Sam. But Ministers respectfully submit that a question of this sort ought not to be disposed of by a simple reference to the authority of a single day's report of six lines long. If Dr. Sam were personally examined, and if the daily, monthly, and half-yearly reports which he has sent in were inspected, it would be seen that during the detention of the prisoners there has been a steady and marked improvement in their general health and condition, entirely inconsistent with the conclusion at which His Excellency has arrived.

6. Ministers cannot help most respectfully expressing their regret that His Excellency, while placing on record the summary given in his memorandum under notice, and while commenting on Dr. Sam's report, which he considers conclusive against the sufficiency of the hulk, should have omitted all allusion to the memorandum of the Colonial Secretary appended to Dr. Sam's report, and written instantly on its receipt, in which he directs the seven prisoners specified to be immediately removed ashore, and several other improvements to be made as suggested by Dr. Sam.* Ministers also think it

* See Dr. Sam's Report, and Memorandum of Colonial Secretary, *post* under date of 14th May, 1864. "Dr. Sam's Daily Reports."

due to themselves to remark upon His Excellency's quotation from Mr. Whitaker's memorandum of the 31st May, from which His Excellency cites and records just so much as supports his view that the hulk was defective; but (quite unintentionally no doubt) omits to quote the succeeding paragraphs which shew what improvements Ministers had made and were making to provide additional accommodation. If His Excellency had completed the quotations it would have been apparent on the face of his memorandum that eleven days before his receiving the unofficial "report" of the "principal medical officer in New Zealand and the sanitary officer for Her Majesty's troops," Ministers had already, on the official report of their own medical officer in charge of the hulk, directed steps to be taken, which, when completed, would obviate the defects which His Excellency has commented on in his memorandum. Ministers are confident that His Excellency's attention only requires to be called to these omissions to prevent them creating an impression unfavorable to Ministers, should His Excellency's memorandum be perused by any one less familiar with the subject than they are.

7. Ministers also beg most respectfully to express their regret that His Excellency, after pressing an enquiry upon them and their acquiescing in it, should immediately on receiving the draft instructions which they proposed to issue to the commissioners, and which shewed how searching an enquiry Ministers intended to direct, decline to take any further action in the matter. Dr. Sam's report, on which His Excellency rests his decision, was in His Excellency's possession from the 6th of June to the 17th, but it was not till two days after the receipt of the draft instructions on the 15th that His Excellency intimated his intention not to proceed with the enquiry. Ministers, however, cannot allow the matter to drop; and they propose to proceed with the enquiry on the basis of those instructions at once. They wish the commission to consist of Dr. Mouatt, the principal medical officer in Her Majesty's service in New Zealand; Dr. Christie, R.N., surgeon of H.M.S. "Esk," or Dr. Gibb, surgeon-major to Her Majesty's forces, who, having served many years in Caffraria during the war, will be able to bring much valuable experience to bear on the subject; and Dr. Philson, M.D., M.R.C.S., and Surgeon of the Provincial Hospital and Coroner of Auckland. Dr. Mouatt has already consented to act on His Excellency's requisition, but in order to obtain the services of Dr. Christie or Dr. Gibb, it will be necessary that application should be made to the Senior Naval Officer in the port, or to Lieut.-General Sir D. Cameron. Ministers will be greatly obliged if His Excellency will make such application to the Senior Naval Officer, or in case Dr. Christie's services should not be available, to Sir D. Cameron, on the distinct understanding that Ministers, and not His Excellency, are responsible for the enquiry.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 46.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting Native Prisoners.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of yesterday's date relative to the native prisoners. He would remark in the first place, upon the subject of omissions, which Ministers state he has made in his memoranda in quoting official documents; that such memoranda were, virtually, discussions between himself and his Responsible Advisers, and that in transmitting copies of them to the Secretary of State, or in otherwise placing them upon record, he has studiously endeavoured, in every case, at the same time to place on record every paper which threw light upon the intentions of his Responsible Advisers. They see all his despatches; if they will at any time point out any papers which he has omitted to put up as enclosures, he will at once transmit to the Secretary of State any further information that they desire to send home. He refrained from transmitting his despatch regarding the native prisoners by the last mail, purposely that his Responsible Advisers might at the same time have an opportunity of forwarding any information that they wished upon the same subject.

The Governor would still say that he does not think that he has hitherto been furnished with such information regarding the native prisoners as he was entitled to. For instance, notwithstanding his anxiety upon the subject of the chief Te Oriori, it is only this day, upon putting a question to the Colonial Secretary, that he learnt that that chief has been for some time at large upon his parole.

The Governor has felt that a responsibility he could not be expected to bear, has, in the case of the native prisoners, been thrown upon him, in his being expected to acquiesce in their continued confinement for so long a period without, in as far as he is aware, any legal authority whatever existing for their detention. He therefore gratefully accepts the offer contained in the Memorandum of his Responsible Advisers, and having seen the General upon the subject, will at once order that the native prisoners should again be taken charge of by the military authorities, and he will forthwith proceed to deal with the cases of the prisoners conjointly with the General, undertaking that the Imperial Government will refund to the Colony all the expenses which it has legitimately incurred in the imprisonment of these men, and that the Colony shall be relieved from all future liability of expense on their account.

Auckland, 23rd June, 1861.

G. GREY.

No. 47.

MEMORANDUM of Ministers respecting the Native Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's Memorandum of this day's date, relative to the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the detention of the Maori prisoners. His Excellency states that "he gratefully accepts the offer contained in the Memorandum of his Responsible Advisers, and having seen the General, will at once order that the native prisoners should again be taken charge of by the military authorities," &c. But His Excellency does not notice the statement of Ministers that they could not allow the proposed enquiry to drop, nor does he give any reply to the request that he would obtain the services of Dr. Christy or Dr. Gibb, on the proposed Commission.

Ministers beg respectfully to observe that they did not in their Memorandum make any offer to His Excellency, but simply requested to be informed whether, if Ministers were prepared to acquiesce

in His Excellency's views, he would take the expence on himself. They have nowhere intimated that they do acquiesce in His Excellency's views, but on the contrary, have expressed their dissent from them. They are, however, prepared to waive their own opinions in deference to the strong pressure which His Excellency has brought to bear upon them on this subject, and will, if he desires it, transfer the custody of the prisoners to His Excellency on His Excellency giving the guarantees referred to in Ministers' previous Memorandum. They cannot, however, as His Excellency appears to have thought, when writing his Memorandum under notice, divest themselves of all responsibility in the matter. They must still claim to be His Excellency's Advisers as to the disposal of the prisoners, a matter which may most seriously affect the suppression of the rebellion and pacification of the natives.

And they beg most distinctly to state that they cannot consent to any change being made till such an enquiry into the past detention of the prisoners as has been proposed shall have been effected. When the Commissioners shall have made that enquiry and reported, Ministers will then be prepared to transfer the prisoners to His Excellency's keeping.

In reference to the complaint which His Excellency has made that no information had been furnished him of the fact that Te Oriori had been allowed to go at large upon his parole, Ministers beg to state that after His Excellency's Memorandum of the 3rd May, refusing to interfere in a system of detention which he did not approve, they did not consider that it was his wish to have any further official communication on the subject, and therefore thought that in acting as they did, they were conforming to His Excellency's views.

23rd June, 1864.

No. 48.

MEMORANDUM of His EXCELLENCY respecting Native Prisoners.

The Governor has received from Ministers their Memorandum of yesterday's date upon the subject of the native prisoners confined on board the hulk "Marion," and having given it his best consideration, regrets much that he cannot comply with their present wishes.

With every proper deference to the views of his Responsible Advisers and to their opinion that the distinct understanding may be that Ministers, and not the Governor, shall be responsible in this matter, he believes that even if he thought he would be justified in entering into such an understanding with them, which he does not, he could not in the opinion of the Home Government, or of the world at large, divest himself of the responsibility which naturally belongs to him in regard to these prisoners.

After the most lengthened and careful consideration of the subject, the Governor has come to the conclusion that he can no longer bear the responsibility of being the person who sanctions and orders the long continued detention of so large a number of prisoners (taken by British troops), in an imprisonment of the nature of that to which they have been subjected, without, in as far as he knows, any legal authority existing for their imprisonment. He is fortified in this resolution, because whilst he believes, as he has already stated, that this responsibility does rest upon him, he thinks that Ministers have, in point of fact, in this matter expected him to act as their subordinate, whose duty it was to carry out their views, without exercising his own discretion, although these might lead to the violation of rights belonging to all the Queen's subjects—to whom information even on the most important points connected with it was to be communicated or withheld as they thought proper—and whose opinions, views, or feelings in the matter were frequently not to be recognised.

If Ministers are responsible to the General Assembly for all questions connected with these native prisoners taken by British troops, the Governor regards himself as being really equally responsible to that body to do his duty in this matter, and he is also responsible to the British Parliament and nation for the manner in which the prisoners have been or may be dealt with.

He has hitherto, in the greater number of instances, given way on this subject to his Ministers, whilst he does not think that they have equally recognised or made allowances for his responsibility in the matter. He therefore felt it to be his duty at once to close with the terms stated in the second paragraph of their memorandum of yesterday's date, and to assume the responsibility of the disposal of these prisoners on behalf of the Imperial Government, who, he believes, will be generally held to have a large responsibility in this question, and he cannot go back from this unless he is allowed without any further delay to place on parole all such of the native prisoners as he thinks proper, and on such conditions as he may think it necessary to impose.

Government House, Auckland, 24th June, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 49.

MEMORANDUM relative to the Disposal of the Native Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's memorandum of yesterday's date, relative to the detention of the rebel prisoners.

Ministers can only conclude, from the tone of His Excellency's two last memoranda on this subject, that he is determined to carry out his views regardless of his Responsible Advisers.

While, therefore, they yield to the pressure which His Excellency brings to bear upon them, Ministers feel bound to state that they have consulted many of the persons best qualified to judge on the subject, and these persons have been unanimous in their condemnation of the release of the prisoners as a body, either absolutely or on parole, at the present time.

As regards the earnest request made by Ministers in their two last memoranda, and which His Excellency has not favored them by noticing, that he would enable them to carry into effect the investigation into the fair treatment of the prisoners by means of such a commission as originally suggested by His Excellency, Ministers can now only appeal to the memoranda which have passed on the subject for proof that it has not been they who have flinched from such enquiry. Those memoranda shew that after urgently pressing the enquiry on Ministers and their acquiescing in it,

His Excellency no sooner received the draft instructions to the commission, which shewed how searching an investigation they were prepared to direct, than His Excellency expressed his intention to abandon the enquiry altogether. Ministers are contented to let this part of the question remain as it is.

In thus yielding to His Excellency's wishes, Ministers understand that they cease, as far as it is constitutionally possible for them to do so, to be in any way responsible for the custody or disposal of the rebel prisoners, which will rest entirely with His Excellency on that basis on which he has placed it in his memorandum of the 23rd instant and on the terms as to refund to the Colony of the expenses, expressed in the memorandum of Ministers of the previous day.

In conclusion, Ministers must observe that had His Excellency, when the rebel prisoners were first taken, assumed the position which he now does in relation to this subject, viz., that having been taken by Imperial troops their detention and disposal were matters for his administration as the Representative of the Imperial Government, Ministers would probably not have opposed His Excellency's views, though they would have claimed the right to advise as to their ultimate disposal as being a question of vital and local importance to the Colony. But His Excellency never even hinted at such a proposition at that time. The prisoners were handed over by the Imperial authorities to the Colonial Government, not on the request of the latter, which has had on its shoulders ever since the grave responsibility and anxiety attending their detention. Now, at the end of more than six months, His Excellency reclaims the prisoners on the ground that they were taken by Imperial troops. Ministers cannot help suggesting that if His Excellency's present views are correct, a grave error was committed by him in taking the prisoners out of the custody of the Imperial officers and placing them in that of the Colonial Government, and they beg to repeat that so long as they were in their custody they can only consider that they were so on the usual terms of Responsible Government.

25th June, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 50.

DRAFT INSTRUCTIONS to Dr. SHORTLAND forwarded. to HIS EXCELLENCY with No. 49.

His Excellency having taken charge of the rebel prisoners on account of the Imperial Government, the Colonial Government is very desirous of avoiding for the future both the reality and the appearance of responsibility in connexion with their detention or custody.

You will be so good as inform the officers in charge of the prisoners that the Colonial Government has no longer anything to do with the custody or maintenance of the prisoners, and direct them no longer to report or communicate with the Native Office on the subject, but directly with His Excellency; and you will be so good as take care that no officers of the Native Department have for the future anything to do with the matter. If His Excellency should wish for any assistance from that department, he will no doubt request it in the usual way through the Colonial Secretary.

As the Colonial Government would be exceedingly sorry to put His Excellency to the smallest inconvenience, the services of Mr. T. A. White, of the Native Office, now acting as Interpreter and Superintendent of Prisoners on board the hulk, and who probably could not be easily replaced, will be at His Excellency's disposal should he wish it; but he must be recognized as transferred for the time to His Excellency, and will take his instructions exclusively and directly from him, and his salary for the time will not be chargeable to the Colonial Government.

You will also be so good as inform the Rev. C. Baker, and Rev. T. Buddle, that the passes issued by me are cancelled, and that if they wish them to be continued they must apply to His Excellency.

Inform Dr. Sam and any other gentlemen who hold appointments in connexion with this branch of administration, that their services are no longer required by the Colonial Government, but that they will be paid by it up to the date when they may be engaged by His Excellency, or (if he does not require their services) till the end of the ensuing month (July).

Request Dr. Knight (Auditor General) to furnish, as early as he conveniently can, a full account of all the expenses connected with the imprisonment of the rebels, from the day of their arrival in Auckland, including purchase of hulk, food, clothing, buildings, repairs, salaries of officers, and extra pay of guard of Colonial troops employed on board the ship.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 51.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, in reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of 25th June.

The Governor has received and considered the Ministerial memorandum of the 25th instant, in which Ministers inform him that they conclude he is determined to carry out his views regardless of his Responsible Advisers. He regrets this should have been said. He imagined the suggestion made by themselves in their memorandum of the 3rd of June, was made in a friendly spirit of accommodation, and that in accepting it he would not have been met with such a statement as he has above quoted, after which he cannot carry out his intention of accepting the suggestion made by Ministers in their memorandum of the 23rd of June. Any further action the Governor takes in this matter he can only take after careful deliberation as to the manner in which he can constitutionally have that done which he may think ought to be done.

There are other reasons arising out of the Ministerial memorandum of the 25th instant which would prevent the Governor from at present carrying out his intentions as expressed in his memorandum of the 24th instant. Ministers now tell the Governor that they have consulted many of the persons best qualified to judge on the subject, and that those persons have been unanimous in their condemnation of the release of the prisoners as a body, either absolutely or on parole, at the present time.

If the Governor now accepted the proposal of Ministers as made in their memorandum of the 25th, it might be thought that he had proposed to liberate the prisoners as a body. On the contrary, his

proposal was to be allowed without any further delay to place on parole all such of the native prisoners as he thought proper, and the Governor believes that since Ministers have received that memorandum they have themselves placed on parole one or more of the prisoners about whom he felt so anxious, and who he proposed to place on parole, so that they have in part at least given effect to his views. And, secondly, the Governor now learns that Ministers have been collecting a body of evidence from many persons regarding the liberation of the native prisoners at the present time, which evidence he has not seen or weighed, and he could not, after the warning given to him by Ministers, feel that he was acting as a free agent in the matter, or with due regard to the consequences that might flow from his acts, until he had carefully considered the evidence which has produced so strong an impression on their minds, and which has not been laid before him.

Government House, Auckland, 29th June, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 52.

MEMORANDUM respecting Prisoners who have Committed no Offences.

In returning Mr. Mainwaring's letter* of the 25th June, regarding a prisoner of the name of Manahi, who it appears has been imprisoned under a misunderstanding, the Governor would state his conviction, that an enquiry would shew that other persons detained as prisoners on board the hulk have committed no offence.

June 29th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 53.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS relative to responsibility with respect to the custody of the Maori Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's memorandum of this day's date, on the subject of the rebel prisoners. Ministers are placed by it in a position of considerable practical difficulty from which they trust that His Excellency will relieve them as early as possible. It is this—

In His Excellency's memorandum of the 23rd instant, he was pleased to state that, "he gratefully accepts the offer contained in the memorandum of his Responsible Advisers, and *having seen* the General on the subject, will *at once* order that the native prisoners should be again taken charge of by the military authorities, and he will *forthwith* proceed to deal with the cases of the prisoners conjointly with the General, &c." In His Excellency's memorandum of the following day he speaks in the past tense, of his *having felt* it to be his duty at once to close with the terms stated in the memorandum of Ministers referred to, and to assume the responsibility of the disposal of these prisoners on behalf of the Imperial Government; and *he cannot go back* from this unless, &c." And on the same day (24th) the Colonial Secretary has been informed by the Native Secretary that His Excellency gave orders direct to that officer, without communicating through the Minister whose subordinate officer he is, to make out a list of such prisoners as in his opinion might be allowed to go at large.

The sum of this is, as Ministers understand it, that His Excellency did actually and as a fact on the days above mentioned assume, on behalf of the Imperial Government, the custody of the rebel prisoners, and Ministers have since that date carefully abstained from any, even the smallest interference with them.

From His Excellency's memorandum just received it appears that His Excellency is now prepared to go back from the position he had taken up, and he states that he cannot now "carry out his intention" of accepting "the suggestion" made by Ministers in their memorandum of the 23rd.

This then is the difficulty in which Ministers find themselves. His Excellency appears in his two first memoranda to treat the matter as a fact accomplished, and his assumption of the management of the prisoners as a thing already done—from which "*he cannot go back.*" In the memorandum of to-day he speaks of "his intention to accept the suggestion," as if it were a thing still under consideration, and adds that "he cannot now carry it out."

The Governor is quite correct in believing that the suggestion made by Ministers in their memorandum of the 23rd of June "was made in a friendly spirit of accommodation," and they were therefore very much surprised to find the uncompromising tone of His Excellency's memorandum of the 23rd and 24th of June, which appeared fully to justify Ministers' statements that His Excellency seemed determined to carry out his views regardless of his Responsible Advisers.

Ministers are still prepared to act in "a friendly spirit of accommodation," and are willing to afford His Excellency every facility in carrying out his previous determination to leave the prisoners to the charge of the military authorities, or, on the other hand, are willing to receive back from His Excellency the charge of the prisoners, if he so desires it. If His Excellency will be pleased to state his wishes, Ministers are prepared to acquiesce in them.

Auckland, 29th June, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 54.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS regarding certain Natives whom His Excellency desires to be Liberated.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's memorandum of yesterday's date, relating to a letter from Mr. Mainwaring suggesting the release of a prisoner on board the hulk named Manahi, in which His Excellency states "his conviction that enquiry would shew that other persons detained as prisoners on board the hulk have committed no offence."

Ministers have received this intimation from His Excellency with the greatest surprise.

The whole of the prisoners on board the hulk have been received by the Colonial Government from General Sir D. Cameron and other distinguished officers in Her Majesty's service. Their transmission to Auckland by these officers has, (on every occasion, Ministers believe,) been notified to His Excellency by those officers before they were transferred to the Colonial authorities. The latter have simply received them as they were sent, never for a moment conceiving that persons who had "committed no offence" would be so treated as, if His Excellency's surmises are correct, these have been.

It does not, however, appear to Ministers that Mr. Mainwaring's letter establishes that Manahi had "committed no offence." He appears to have been taken with others from whom General Cameron had required the surrender of their guns—a condition only imposed on rebels. If Manahi had borne arms against the Queen, or was aiding and abetting those who did so, it can scarcely be said that he had "committed no offence." And, as far as can be inferred from Mr. Mainwaring's letter, this would seem to have been Manahi's position.

If His Excellency will oblige Ministers by replying to their memorandum of yesterday's date, so that they may distinctly understand that the prisoners are in their charge, and not in that of the Imperial Government, they will at once institute an enquiry on both subjects. It will much facilitate their doing so, if His Excellency will be so good as state what cases they are on which he entertains the conviction referred to, and the authorities on which he founds it.

30th June, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 55.

MEMORANDUM respecting information as to the nature of Crimes committed by the Native Prisoners.

The Governor would feel much obliged to the Colonial Secretary, if he would furnish him with a list of the natives who have been imprisoned on board the hulk "Marion," with a statement of the nature of the alleged crimes for which they have been detained in imprisonment, and the places where, and the dates at which, these were committed. He will then at once supply the information for which the Colonial Secretary has asked in his memorandum of this day's date.

Auckland, June 30th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 56.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS requesting information as to whether Prisoners are in charge of Imperial or Colonial Government.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's memorandum of this day's date, asking for certain information about the prisoners on board the hulk. The Colonial Secretary is sorry that he cannot give the whole of the information requested by His Excellency without communicating with the hulk and persons on board. Till the Colonial Secretary knows definitely whether the prisoners are in charge of the Imperial or the Colonial Government, on which point he has already requested specific information from His Excellency, he does not wish to interfere with the prisoners or their officers.

As soon as His Excellency favours him with this information, he will be prepared to take action.
June 30th, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 57.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY requesting Names of Maori Prisoners on Parole.

The Governor would feel much obliged to the Ministers if they would acquaint him with the names of any native prisoners who may have been permitted to come on shore upon parole, and the dates from which they may have been respectively permitted to do so.

Auckland, June 30th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 58.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting Native Prisoners on Parole.

The Governor would have preferred not replying to the Ministerial Memorandum of yesterday's date relating to the Native Prisoners, until he had obtained the information he asked for regarding the names of any Native Prisoners who may have been permitted to come on shore on parole; and the dates from which they may have been respectively permitted to do so. He thought, on so important a point, information could at once have been supplied from the Native Office, but it appearing that this information cannot be supplied until to-morrow, whilst the Colonial Secretary presses for an immediate answer to his Memorandum of yesterday's date, the Governor begs to express his thanks to Ministers for their offer to acquiesce in his wishes regarding the custody in which the prisoners should in future be retained; and at the same time desires to acquaint them that, for the reasons he yesterday stated to Ministers, he does not wish to accept the suggestion made by them in their Memorandum of the 23rd June, regarding a change being made in the custody in which these prisoners have been retained.

Government House, June 30th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 59.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS regarding Natives who have been released on Parole.

The Colonial Secretary regrets that he has been prevented, by the absence of an Officer to whom

he wished to refer, from sending a reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of yesterday, requesting information as to prisoners who have been allowed to come ashore on parole. The Colonial Secretary has endeavoured to supply additional information, so as to make the minute as complete as possible.

1st July, 1864.

Wm. Fox.

Enclosure to No. 59.

STATEMENT of all Native Prisoners who have been permitted to go at large by or under the advice of MINISTERS.

The first group of Native Prisoners who have been released on parole, consisted of Ihaka and the surviving members of his party. The circumstances of the case, as far as they can be gathered from the papers in the Native Office, and those printed in the Appendix to the Journals, are as follows:—

Ihaka and twelve men were arrested, by a mixed force of Queen's and Colonial Troops, by the orders of His Excellency, at their village of Keri Keri, about twenty-five miles from Auckland, on the morning of the 16th July, 1863. Seven women and three of Ihaka's children were taken at the same time. They were all retained in the custody of the Imperial troops at Drury, and afterwards in a hut at Otahuhu, till the 16th September, when the opinion of the Attorney General was taken, as to whether "there were sufficient grounds for taking and keeping Ihaka in custody." The Attorney-General, after perusing the papers, stated that there were "not sufficient grounds for charging Ihaka with any criminal offence." On the 22nd September, further papers were laid before him, and he was again requested to advise, when he stated as his opinion that "it was very questionable whether a prosecution should be instituted, and if instituted whether it would be successful." From this date the prisoners continued in custody at Otahuhu, till the 5th or 6th of November, when the present Ministry having taken office, the subject was brought under their notice by a letter from Mr. Rogan, an officer of the Native Department, who reported that "Ihaka expressed great disappointment at the length of time he and his people had been in custody, seeming to feel very much the loss of his father and two children."

The New Ministry, which had taken office only a few days previously, on looking into the subject, found it a matter of great delicacy how to advise His Excellency. The prisoners had been taken at a period when the Colonial Ministers were not responsible in Native affairs. No specific charge had been made against them. They were held under no legal warrant, and the Attorney-General had twice advised that there was not evidence to establish any criminal charge against them. It was difficult to suggest any course which should not compromise either those who had imprisoned or those who were to release them; and the difficulty was enhanced by the fact that the New Ministry had accepted of responsibility in Native affairs.

After much consideration, His Excellency was advised that these Natives should, with their own consent, be placed on the island of Arakino, in Hauraki gulf, about ten or fifteen miles from the City of Auckland. This course appears to have been discussed between His Excellency and his previous Ministers, in September, but no action had ensued.

About the middle of November, the survivors of the party, including Ihaka, were removed to Arakino. A weather-board house was built for them, and a good whale boat purchased for their use, by the Colonial Secretary: and as it appeared that they had been stripped of all their property at the time of their capture, and had neither food nor the means of procuring it, supplies were given them by the Colonial Secretary till they might be able to provide for themselves. To enable them to do the latter, a pair of good horses and a plough, and other agricultural implements, were given to them, and sufficient seed to enable them to plant crops.

Ihaka's father and two of his children appear to have died while imprisoned. The Colonial Secretary is not certain whether one of them did not die in the Colonial Hospital at the same date. Ihaka did not himself long survive his captivity, dying a week or two after he was placed at Arakino. The rest of the party are understood to be still there.

2. Ruihana and Hapimana. These men were taken in arms, at Rangiriri, on the 21st November, being of the number whom General Cameron reported to have surrendered unconditionally. On the 11th May last; having been selected from six nominated by the other prisoners, they were sent through Waikato to visit the rebels in arms, for the purpose of removing certain impressions said to exist in the minds of the latter as to their treatment on board the hulk. They returned to Auckland on the 10th June, and in consideration of their having kept faith with the Government, it was thought desirable not to send them again on board the ship. At the request of Paul Tuahaere they were allowed to visit him at Orakei for a few days, but are now in town at one of the Native hosteleries. They report themselves personally at the Colonial Secretary's Office every few days.

Takerei Te Rau.
Pairoroko Tuhiki-
tia.
Ti Oriovi.
Mohi Tahuna.
Matene Ruhe.
Paora Puketahi.

3. On the 14th May, the prisoners mentioned in the margin* were reported by Dr. Sam (the medical attendant of the ship) to have suffered by confinement, and he recommended their removal ashore for the benefit of exercise, &c. Orders were at once given that they should be sent to reside at a house which the Government had taken on the North Shore, and as early as it could be got ready; and these, with some others, were shortly after removed there. Subsequently, during the absence of the Colonial Secretary at Wanganui, on the 2nd of June, Te Ori Ori and Pairoroko were, by the orders of the Hon. Mr. Whitaker, brought over to the Town side of the harbour, and placed at the house of Hori Kukutai, an officer of the Survey department. On his return to Auckland, the Colonial Secretary was surprised to find that Takerei Te Rau was still on board the ship, notwithstanding his orders that he should be taken to the North Shore. On enquiry he found that he had been taken over there several times during the day but objected to remaining there, and seeming to get very low-spirited about it, had been taken back to the ship at his own request. The Colonial Secretary, on the suggestion of the Native Secretary, therefore, on Saturday, the 25th instant, directed the latter, verbally, to substitute Mr. Hobbs' hotel for the hospital at the North Shore. The Colonial Secretary desires to call His Excellency's particular attention to this date, because it exhibits an inaccuracy in the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 29th ult., in which he stated that since His Excellency

had expressed his intention to assume the charge of the prisoners on account of the Imperial Government, Ministers had not even "in the smallest degree," interfered with their management. As far as it was a departure from the intention of Ministers not to interfere at that date, it was an inadvertence, and was caused by the Colonial Secretary anxiety to give Takerei the benefit of his decision of the 14th May.

The Colonial Secretary begs to observe that none of the above are strictly on parole, no special terms having been imposed; nor is the Government under any pledge not to replace them in strict custody if it thinks proper.

1st July, 1864.

W. Fox.

No. 60.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS' on the subject of the Rebel Prisoners, to be forwarded with His Excellency's Despatch to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ministers beg to thank His Excellency for detaining his despatch to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 6th June, 1864, on the subject of the rebel prisoners, in order that they might accompany it by their remarks. The memoranda on the same subject which have passed between His Excellency and Ministers since the date of that despatch render it unnecessary for Ministers to do more than to request that this, and the half-yearly report of the medical officer which they now enclose [printed elsewhere], may be sent with the despatch.

Ministers deeply regret that so serious a difference should have arisen between His Excellency and themselves, and that His Excellency should have conceived it to be his duty to criticise in the manner in which he has done, this portion of their administration. Had His Excellency examined this matter for himself, and personally inspected the prison arrangements, or proceeded with an enquiry by commission as Ministers urged, instead of receiving unauthorized reports from one or two casual visitors, possibly His Excellency would have arrived at a different conclusion from that which he has adopted. Ministers can only say for themselves that in this matter of the rebel prisoners they have acted under a deep and constant sense of the grave responsibility imposed upon them by the charge of so many of their fellow subjects, necessarily deprived of their liberty and held in a state of confinement. While providing for their safe custody, which they regarded as a matter of the first consequence, they have omitted nothing which the experience of skilled persons could suggest, or their own feelings of humanity could dictate, as conducive to the health, comfort, and welfare of these unfortunate men, whose open participation in rebellion rendered it necessary for themselves no less than for others that restraint should be imposed for a time on their personal liberty. And they believe that their care has been attended with entire success; that, considering the state of health in which they received them, the sickness and mortality among the prisoners has been unusually small; that a most remarkable improvement has taken place in the general health of nearly the whole; and that in all material particulars they are at this moment in as satisfactory a state as they would be under any prison management in any part of the world.

5th July, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 61.

MEMORANDUM respecting Native Prisoners captured at Tauranga.

The Colonial Secretary has received this day the letter of the Military Secretary to His Excellency, dated the 29th ult., requesting that His Excellency will give instructions for the early removal of 18 prisoners arrived from Tauranga on the 28th ult. by the S.S. "Alexandra."

Presuming, by His Excellency passing on the letter of the Military Secretary to Ministers, that it is his desire that they should take charge of these prisoners, the Colonial Secretary begs to state that he will be prepared to do so the moment he receives an official intimation of the crimes for which they are to be detained, and the dates and places of their capture by Her Majesty's troops.

July 4, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 62.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Maori Prisoners brought to Auckland in the "Alexandra."

Will His Excellency be so good as obtain for the Colonial Secretary an order from the military authorities to the officer in charge of the prisoners on board the "Alexandra" to deliver them to the Colonial Secretary.

5th July, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 63.

MEMORANDUM (enclosed in MINISTERS' Memorandum of 30th September *post*) respecting the Removal of the Maori Prisoners to Kawau.

On the 8th or 9th of July, Mr. T. A. White, the superintendent of the prisoners, came to my office and told me he had just been with His Excellency; that His Excellency had proposed a plan for sending the prisoners to Kawau, where he would give them land to cultivate, setting apart a portion of the island for the purpose, and that His Excellency had desired him (Mr. White) to mention the subject to me, and see whether I would acquiesce in it. I replied to Mr. White that if His Excellency wished me to entertain such a proposal officially he must address me in the usual way as a Responsible Minister, and that I could not receive such a proposition through a subordinate officer of my department.

Half an hour later I left my office, and on returning homeward I met on the road the Rev. B. Y.

Ashwell, who asked for a few minutes conversation with me. He said it was about the prisoners going to Kawau. I laughed, and said, "I know whose heifer you are ploughing with."

After further conversation at that time, and on the following Monday when I again met him by appointment, I agreed that Mr. Ashwell should write me a letter proposing the plan, which might enable me to open communications with His Excellency on the subject. This he did as follows:—

"Auckland, July 11th, 1864.

"SIR,—A few weeks ago I had a conversation with His Excellency the Governor on the best means of preserving the natives from the demoralization which in all probability would be the consequences of the war.

"It occurred to me that at least a remnant of the Waikato natives might be saved, if the prisoners now on board the hulk were located in some isolated position and a plan in some measure similar to the Moravian were adopted for them. They would then be free from the temptations to which they would otherwise be exposed by their proximity to the military posts on the Waikato. The Kawau Island, I am convinced, would be a good location to try the experiment, and I believe I am not mistaken in thinking that His Excellency Sir George Grey would give his assent to the plan.

"If this plan should meet the approbation of the Government, would you kindly mention it to the Governor.

"I can only add that I shall be most happy to forward your views as far as I am permitted by the Church Missionary Society.

"I have, &c.,

"B. Y. ASHWELL."

On the day following the receipt of this letter, I forwarded it to His Excellency, with a memorandum in the following words:—

"Ministers beg respectfully to forward for His Excellency's perusal a letter, addressed by the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell to the Colonial Secretary. Will His Excellency oblige Ministers by stating whether Mr. Ashwell is correct in believing that His Excellency would give his assent to the plan?"

"12th July, 1864.

"WILLIAM FOX."

—Having first marked in the margin the passage referring to His Excellency's assent.

His Excellency's reply is as follows:—

"The Governor would gladly assent to such a plan if it were to be carried out in a manner which afforded a fair probability of success.

"July 12th, 1864.

"G. GREY."

On receipt of this, preparations were immediately made for the removal of the prisoners, by His Excellency, Mr. White, Tapihana, and five or six other natives going to Kawau, where they inspected the ground, and determined on the site for their operations.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 64.

MEMORANDUM on His Excellency's sending Mr. WHITE to Mr. FOX relative to the Prisoners going to Kawau.

On the 8th or 9th of July last, Mr. White came to the Colonial Secretary's office about 3 p.m. He informed the Colonial Secretary that he had just left His Excellency the Governor. That His Excellency had consulted him as to a plan for sending the prisoners to Kawau, where he proposed to let them cultivate part of the island, and settle down there. Mr. White said that His Excellency had directed him to see the Colonial Secretary about it, and to ask whether he would agree to the plan. The Colonial Secretary discussed the subject with Mr. White, but told him that he could not receive such a proposition from a subordinate officer of the Government: that if His Excellency wished to consult him as a Minister it must be done in the usual way, by direct communication, and not by a verbal message through a third party.

The above statement is correct.

Auckland, 26th September, 1864.

T. A. WHITE.

No. 65.

MEMORANDUM on proposed removal to Kawau.

Referring to His Excellency's Memorandum on Mr. Ashwell's letter, the Colonial Secretary begs to inform His Excellency that he has discussed that gentleman's proposal with him personally, and that it amounts in substance to this: that the prisoners should be located at Kawau, giving a pledge that they would not leave without permission of the Government; that their wives and families should be allowed to join them there, and that with His Excellency's consent they should cultivate so much of the island as should be necessary for their maintenance; that the Government should bear the cost of establishing them there in the first instance, providing implements, seed, &c.; that afterwards they would be a self-supporting community. A magistrate and a medical officer would form part of the establishment, and Mr. Ashwell would give his own services as a missionary and clergyman. The details of such a plan would not be very difficult to settle, but the Kawau being His Excellency's private property, Ministers would not wish to take any step in the matter without full concurrence.

All that they can say at present is that they enter very cordially into the proposal, and will be prepared to give every assistance in their power towards carrying it into execution.

July 12th, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 66.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, respecting Location of Native Prisoners and Families at Kawau.

In reply to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 12th instant, upon the subject of locating the native prisoners and their families on Kawau, the Governor has only to say that he will give every facility and aid in his power in carrying out the proposed plan.

Government House, Auckland, 19th July, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 67.

Despatch from the Governor to the Secretary of State, No. 101. [Publication declined by His Excellency.]

No. 68.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting HIS EXCELLENCY'S Despatch to SECRETARY OF STATE, No. 101.

Ministers have read His Excellency's despatch No. 101, on the subject of the rebel prisoners on board the hulk.

His Excellency states, in paragraph 3, that since the report made to him by Drs. Mouatt and McKinnon, he believes that his "Responsible Advisers have now placed the hulk in a satisfactory state."

Ministers think it their duty to themselves to state that His Excellency is entirely under a misapprehension in supposing that anything has been done on board the hulk in consequence of the visit of Messrs. Mouatt and McKinnon to the ship. Ministers were never favoured by His Excellency with any statement of the particulars in which these gentlemen "reported" the ship to be defective, nor have they ever seen the "Report" so often referred to by His Excellency. Nothing has been done on board the hulk except on the recommendation of the Colonial Surgeon in charge, and the little that has been done since Messrs. Mouatt and McKinnon visited it had been ordered to be carried into effect a considerable time before their visit, as those gentlemen would probably have discovered had they made their visit with the sanction of the Colonial Government, when fuller opportunities of obtaining information would have been given them than they would seem to have possessed.

Ministers think it due to themselves that His Excellency's misapprehension on this point should be corrected, since if they allowed it to pass it would amount to an admission that the ship had, previously to the visit referred to, not been a proper place for the detention of the prisoners, a position which they have always denied and still do, respectfully but most decidedly controvert. They would respectfully request that a copy of this memorandum be forwarded by this mail to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2nd August, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 69.

[Despatches reprinted from English Parliamentary Papers.]

DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., to His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, K.G.

Government House, Auckland, April 6, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Your Grace is aware that upon the 20th of November last 183 natives were taken prisoners at Rangiriri. Amongst these men were some chiefs of rank and consequence. They have since been kept in confinement on board the hulk "Marion," in the harbour of Auckland, and up to this date nothing has been decided with regard to their fate.

2. I have repeatedly pressed upon my Responsible Advisers the propriety of coming to some decision upon this subject. I believe that the uncertainty which hangs over the course intended to be pursued with regard to these prisoners, and consequently with regard to any other prisoners we take, induces a spirit of desperation amongst the native population, which, whilst it is sad to see, is quite unnecessary, as I am satisfied that although the Colonial Ministry seem unable to make up their minds as to the course they should advise me to pursue, they wish to see the prisoners generously and leniently dealt with.

3. The enclosed letter, received from a well informed native chief on the 4th of March last, will show the feeling prevailing amongst the natives. He states that the cause of the sadness of the Waikato tribes, and of their determination to persist, even to death, in the course on which they have embarked, is their belief that the chiefs of Waikato whom we have taken prisoners, and who are kept in close confinement on board a hulk, will, when the war is ended, be transported to some island where they will be imprisoned, and then hanged.

4. I also enclose copies of a correspondence between myself and my Responsible Advisers in relation to this subject, from which your Grace will see that upon the 9th ultimo they undertook that, upon the return of the Colonial Secretary from Kaipara, they would be prepared to take the case of these prisoners into consideration, with a view to immediate and final action; but as yet nothing has been done in this matter.

I have, &c.,

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., &c., &c.

G. GREY.

P.S.—Since writing this Despatch I have received from my Responsible Advisers a memorandum, a copy of which is enclosed, advising me as to the course they think should be pursued in regard to the rebel prisoners. When I have had time to consider this memorandum I will reply to the Colonial

Ministers, and forward to your Grace a copy of my reply. I will only at present state that my own opinion is adverse to bringing a considerable number of the prisoners to trial. If such a step can in any way be avoided I would prefer releasing them on parole.

G. G.

DESPATCH from the Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., to GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.
SIR,—

Downing Street, June 27, 1864.

From your Despatch, No. 53, of the 6th of April last, I collect that some difference has arisen between yourself and your Ministers respecting the proper mode of dealing with the 183 Maori prisoners taken at Rangiriri, and the tone of your Despatch leads me to conjecture that if your Advisers had concurred with you in adopting a definite and generous course of action with regard to these persons the resistance to Sir Duncan Cameron by the natives at Orakau might, in your opinion, have been less desperate, some loss of life avoided, and the completeness of the success enhanced.

On this I think it necessary to observe, that while I fully recognize the general right and duty of the Colonial Government to deal with matters of Native Policy properly so called, I consider that while active operations are being carried on under the conduct of Her Majesty's officers, and in the main by Her Majesty's military and naval forces, it is for the Governor personally, as representative of the Imperial Government, to decide upon the fate of persons who are taken prisoners in the course of these military operations. And although, before adopting any such decision, I should wish you to obtain the advice, and, if possible, the concurrence of your Ministers, I do not consider that concurrence indispensable. But, subject always to the positive law of the Colony, I hold you entitled to determine, and look to you for determining, whether such prisoners or any of them shall be released on parole or otherwise, or whether they shall be kept under such control as may legally be applied to them as prisoners of war, or whether they shall be handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with as criminals.

I shall therefore be fully prepared to support you in case you should have thought it necessary, with or without the consent of your Ministers, so to deal with these prisoners as in your opinion the public interest may have required.

As I understand that your opinion has an especial reference to the good effect which measures of generosity would have upon the military operations of Sir Duncan Cameron, I make no doubt that in forming that opinion you have been fully acquainted with the views of Sir Duncan Cameron and of the grounds on which those views have been arrived at.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., &c., &c.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 70.

MEMORANDUM ON MR. CARDWELL'S Despatch, No. 76, of 27th June, 1864.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt from His Excellency of a letter from the Staff-Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Forces in New Zealand respecting the convalescence of their Maori prisoners, and a note to the Private Secretary requesting His Excellency's orders for their disposal, which His Excellency has referred to Ministers for action.

Ministers have given directions for the removal of these prisoners to Kawau. While doing so, however, they consider it their duty to place upon record their protest against the doctrine laid down by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the prisoners taken during the present disturbances in this Colony, in his despatch No. 76, of June 27th, 1864.

Mr. Cardwell states in that despatch that he has *collected*, from His Excellency's despatch of the 6th April last, "that some difference had arisen between His Excellency and his Ministers respecting the proposed mode of dealing with the Maori prisoners, and that the tone of His Excellency's despatch *had led him to conjecture* that if His Excellency's advisers had concurred with him in adopting a definite and generous course of action the resistance of the natives at Orakau to General Cameron might have been less desperate;" and he then proceeds to say that "he shall be fully prepared to support His Excellency in case he should have thought it necessary, with *or without* the consent of his Ministers, so to deal with the prisoners as in His Excellency's opinion the public interest may have most required."

Ministers beg most respectfully to express their unfeigned surprise that a member of Her Majesty's Cabinet should, without even knowing for a certainty that any difference actually existed between His Excellency and his advisers—being actually without any information as to what the difference (if there were any) amounted to—"collecting" one fact by inference, and "conjecturing" another—should by anticipation pledge himself that, whatever might be the facts, whatever the merits of the case, he would be prepared to support the Governor against his Ministers.

The practical point, however, in reference to which Ministers desire to record their protest is the position taken up by Mr. Cardwell that the disposal of the prisoners is not a subject on which the Governor is bound to take the advice of his Ministers, in accordance with the principle of Responsible Government as settled by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle's despatch of 26th February, 1863. This point has been discussed between His Excellency and his Responsible Advisers in the memoranda which passed between them on the subject of the prisoners in the months of May and June last, and which have been already forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. It is unnecessary therefore to go again over the same ground. Ministers will, therefore, simply reassert what they conceive to be the position in which good faith demands that, under the arrangements of 1863, the Colonial Government ought to stand in the matter.

1. That the Duke of Newcastle having in his despatch referred to required the Colonial Government to take upon itself the responsibility of governing the natives, and the Colony having accepted that responsibility in reliance upon the terms of His Grace's despatch, and having also, in the belief

that the power bestowed was real and not deceptive, assumed pecuniary and other burdens unequalled in the history of any Colony, it is not just nor right that the Imperial Government should resume the power so bestowed, while it leaves the Colony subject to the burdens.

2. That if the question of the disposal of the prisoners is removed from the control of the Colonial Ministry, and open to be settled against their advice, the present disturbances may be terminated on a basis which will involve the elements of future difficulties with the natives. For any such future difficulties the Imperial Government, and not the Colonial, will be morally liable.

3. If the prisoners are to be held under the absolute control of the Governor as the representative of the Imperial Government, and to be disposed of at his pleasure against the advice of his Responsible Ministers, then their custody, with its responsibility and cost, ought to be undertaken by the Imperial Government.

4. Mr. Cardwell bases his decision chiefly on the fact that "active operations are being carried on under the conduct of Her Majesty's officers, and in the main by Her Majesty's military and naval forces." Had this argument been used by the Duke of Newcastle as a ground for withholding responsible government altogether it might have had weight. But the same circumstances existed at the date of his despatch. Large bodies of Her Majesty's military and naval forces were then in the country; the temporary truce which existed at that time was only secured by the presence of those forces, and Ministers cannot admit that their continued presence or the resumption of active operations by them affords any ground for a departure from the terms on which responsible government was conferred by the Duke of Newcastle. If the presence of such force was no bar to responsible government being given, it affords no reason for its resumption.

5. Mr. Cardwell states that "while he fully recognises the right of the Colonial Government to deal with matters of *native policy properly so called*," he considers that this case does not fall within that category. It is to be regretted that Mr. Cardwell should have used terms so vague and ambiguous. What is meant by "*native policy properly so called*"? If Mr. Cardwell means the mere ordinary details of official routine, the appointment of assessors or constables, the providing of lodgings for natives visiting Auckland, or the distribution of "flour and sugar," it should be stated that this is not what the colonists understood when they accepted "responsible government in native affairs," to be exercised (to use His Excellency's words) in the same manner as in European affairs. They understood it to mean such a substantial power of directing the policy of Government as might affect great political issues, the maintenance of peace, and the future of the two races. Nothing less, in their opinion, is consistent with good faith on the part of the Imperial Government. And if so very grave a question in reference to the termination of the present rebellion as the disposal of the prisoners is to be removed from the control of the Colonial Ministry by the absolute decision of the Secretary of State they cannot but regard it as a very great departure from the compact which was established between Her Majesty's Government and the Colony in 1863. If it is intended to withdraw the power incident to responsible government, Ministers submit that both sides of the question ought to be looked at. The Imperial Government, by the arrangement of 1863, proposes to shift on to the shoulders of the Colony the whole cost and responsibility of any native disturbances subsequent to the present. The Colony willingly accepts the position, on condition that it has substantial power in bringing to a conclusion the existing difficulties. If responsible government is to be withdrawn piecemeal, by instructions from the Secretary of State issued from time to time, the Colony will find itself stripped by degrees of the power while it retains the burden, and the Imperial Government will exercise all the power while it shifts the burden on to the Colony.

6. Ministers are satisfied with the arrangement lately made for the custody of the prisoners by their removal to Kawau, and have no reason to doubt that His Excellency also approves of it. They regret that Mr. Cardwell, writing in ignorance of the circumstances which led to a difference of opinion between His Excellency and his Ministers, should have expressed himself in terms the tendency of which is to unsettle that arrangement, and which oblige Ministers to protest against the conclusions at which he has arrived.

Ministers will be obliged by His Excellency forwarding to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of this memorandum.

6th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 71.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the transmission of MINISTERS' Memorandum of 6th September, to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor has received the Ministerial memorandum of the 6th instant, upon the subject of the treatment of prisoners taken by Her Majesty's Forces during the existing disturbances. In compliance with the wish of his Responsible Advisers, the Governor has transmitted it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and has accompanied it with the Despatch, a copy of which is enclosed.

Auckland, September 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 1 to No. 71.

Government House, Auckland, 7th September, 1864.

SIR,—

My Responsible Advisers have requested me to transmit the enclosed copy of a memorandum in which they enter a protest against your Despatch No. 76, of the 27th June, 1864, on the subject of Prisoners taken by Her Majesty's Forces during the disturbances prevailing in this Colony.

2. I am anxious that the real question at issue in this case should be understood, and I wish, therefore, to point out that my Responsible Advisers have, in my belief, in the enclosed memorandum, lost sight of what I regard as the point which is to be determined. I understand them to say that

the practical point is that you have decided that the disposal of the prisoners taken by Her Majesty's Forces is not a subject on which the Governor is bound to take the advice of his Ministers, but that these prisoners are to be held under the absolute control of the Governor, and to be disposed of at his pleasure, even against the advice of his Responsible Ministers.

3. What I gather from your Despatch is, that such prisoners are to be dealt with according to law, and not to be disposed of at any person's pleasure, and that they are to have the same safeguards thrown around them to protect them from wrong, or being injured by the heat of momentary passions, as the laws and customs of the Empire throw around all Her Majesty's subjects; but that, in the event of the Ministry in this country requiring the Governor here to act virtually as their servant, in carrying out illegal acts in reference to such prisoners, in a manner that he regards as being unduly harsh, you will support him in refusing any longer to carry out such illegal proceedings in a manner he deems harsh and ungenerous, and that also within the limits of the law he may, if he sees a strong necessity for so doing, deal generously with such prisoners, whether with or without the consent of his Ministers. Whether your instructions, as I have stated them, are just and proper, is, in my belief, the question which has arisen for decision.

4. My Responsible Advisers had an Act passed by the local Legislature, which enabled them to deal summarily with the case of such prisoners, by bringing them to trial before Courts-Martial, provided they did so at the earliest possible period; but, of this law they did not avail themselves, nor offer to do so, until the prisoners had been for several months in custody. The usual Courts of the country were at all times open to them; they had the prisoners in custody, the witnesses were present, and no just excuse for not bringing the prisoners to a fair trial existed; but they would not do this. They required me to have them confined for many months, without any legal authority existing for their detention. They were thus, as I believed, illegally detained in confinement on board a hulk, crowded into a most insufficient space with nothing to lie on but the deck of the vessel, great want of light and air prevailed, and the ventilation was most defective. I believed the atmosphere to have been in a most impure state; I believed also that at the early period of their confinement, their diet was not of the kind their habits rendered necessary. I was informed on the best authority that the hulk the prisoners were confined in was a most unfitting prison for them, and that they were there contracting the seeds of disease which would shorten their lives when released. On the whole, I was satisfied that the treatment these prisoners were receiving was such as would, when men's minds cooled down, be regarded as derogatory to the good name of Great Britain, and was rendering the native population, in some instances, desperate. I have since seen the hulk and the prisoners. I believe that the health of many I saw and closely observed has been permanently injured by the length and nature of the imprisonment they were subjected to, and that their imprisonment in such numbers, in so limited, badly-lighted, and ill-ventilated a space, reflects discredit on us, and will hereafter be most deservedly censured.

5. Amongst the men thus treated were some, whose previous conduct gave them strong claims on our generosity, others who, I believe, were most probably innocent men—no enquiry had been made into the guilt of any of them. Whilst I was required to sanction and co-operate in this treatment of prisoners made by Her Majesty's Forces, important information regarding their state was not imparted to me, and the visit to the hulk of the sanitary officers, who were, I think, my proper advisers with regard to the condition and state of these prisoners, was treated as an unauthorized and improper intrusion; whilst besides imprisonment, the prisoners were to be subjected to other severe penalties.

6. The Ministers who required me to carry out this illegal line of proceeding, of which I so highly disapproved, and who refused solicitations which I earnestly pressed on them regarding it, were, as I have shewn in another Despatch, but remotely responsible to the General Assembly, not at all to the British Government. In truth, the whole responsibility, in the eyes of Great Britain and of future times, would have rested on me, yet my recommendations, my wishes, my feelings were all disregarded. You will therefore, I think, make every allowance for me, when I say that I cannot consent to be put in such a position in this matter, as my Ministers wish me to occupy, and that I cannot, whilst I am the person who is responsible for what is done, act as their servant to carry out that which I know to be illegal, and believe, rightly or wrongly, to be such as will reflect discredit upon our name.

7. I do not think with my Responsible Advisers, that, when all the facts are known, public feeling in New Zealand, will be in favour of the course they have in this instance pursued. It may take some time before all the facts are placed in their real light, and efforts will possibly be made by some to raise a popular clamour upon the subject; but I have no doubt that the cause of justice and right will at last prevail.

8. In the mean time I shall continue to act upon your instructions in the sense in which I have already explained I understand them, and I am quite satisfied they direct me to do that which is legal, constitutional, and right.

I have, &c.,

The Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, M.P., &c., &c., &c.

G. GREY.

P.S. Dr. MacKinnon, the sanitary officer to the troops in New Zealand, drew up on the 4th of June last, a memorandum for the principal medical officer in this command, detailing his observations when he visited the hulk on board which the native prisoners were confined, on the 24th of May last. The prisoners had then been confined on board this hulk since the 24th December, 1863, that is, for five months. At my request he has given me a copy of this memorandum, which I transmit for your information.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 2 to No. 71.

I visited the hulk "Marion," in which the Maori prisoners are confined, on the 24th day of May, in company with Dr. Mouat, C.B.

I was struck with the great neglect in providing any means of proper ventilation, more particularly on the lower decks, those parts of the ship which most needed strict attention to this important measure. It was impossible not to be surprised at the great want of both light and air; and on the lowermost deck perfect darkness prevailed, with exception of an occasional glimmer through a small port: and the foulness and filthiness of the atmosphere made a most offensive impression, amounting almost to sickness, this evidently arising from organic matter given off by the respiration of numbers of individuals crowded into so insufficient a space, and the defect in cubic space not being in any way supplemented artificially by having proper inlets for fresh air and outlets for impure air. In some portions of the ship the air was quite stagnant, even the simple contrivance of windsails did not appear to be in use.

None of the prisoners had anything to lie upon save the deck of the ship; and their blankets looked very dirty, and charged with organic matter emanating from the persons of the wearers, a circumstance highly injurious to health, particularly in confined places such as the hulk is.

Many of the prisoners appeared to me to be much depressed and careworn, and some of them reduced in flesh and general vigour.

I believe the Maoris are, as a race, predisposed to consumption (Phthisis) and other tubercular affections, and I have no hesitation in affirming that in their present condition (as seen by me on May 24th, 1864.) of neglected sanitary arrangements, shut up in a hulk, they are being placed under some of the most potent agents as favouring causes in the production of "Phthisis Pulmonalis," and other allied affections, which must ultimately seriously impair their constitutions and undermine their health.

W. A. MACKINNON,
Surgeon 57th Regt.,
Sanitary Officer to the Troops in N.Z.

Auckland, N.Z., June 4th, 1864.

No. 72.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of His Excellency's despatch to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 7th September, 1864, No. 131, commenting upon the Memorandum of Ministers of the 6th September, 1864, on the subject of the instructions given by Mr. Cardwell to His Excellency in reference to the prisoners taken during the present rebellion. They beg, most respectfully, to make the following observations upon His Excellency's Despatch:—

That Despatch may be divided into two parts: First, the interpretation which His Excellency puts upon Mr. Cardwell's Despatch; and, Secondly, the very serious imputations which His Excellency casts on his Ministers in reference to the manner in which the Maori Prisoners have been dealt with by them.

As regards the first of these divisions (the interpretation put by His Excellency on Mr. Cardwell's despatch), it seems to Ministers very unnecessary. Mr. Cardwell's despatch is extremely plain and intelligible in itself, and requires no interpretation; much less one which appears to be entirely foreign to the natural meaning of his words, and which conveys ideas altogether different from those against which Ministers protested in their Memorandum of the 6th September. Mr. Cardwell says distinctly—"It is for the Governor personally, as representative of the Imperial Government, to decide upon the fate of persons who are taken prisoners in the course of these military operations. Subject always to the positive law of the Colony, I hold you entitled to determine—and I look to you for determining—whether such prisoners, or any of them, shall be released on parole, or otherwise, or whether they shall be handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with as criminals. I shall, therefore, be fully prepared to support you in case you should have thought it necessary, with, or without, the consent of your Ministers, so to deal with these prisoners as in your opinion the public interest may have required." His Excellency's interpretation of this is as follows:—"If Ministers require the Governor to act virtually as their servant in carrying out illegal acts in a manner he considers unduly harsh, he may refuse to carry out such illegal proceedings." Now, if Mr. Cardwell's expressions are candidly considered, it will be seen that he never contemplated the case of Ministers "requiring the Governor to carry out illegal acts." On the contrary, what he proposes to provide for, is a case in which the Governor and his Ministers differ in a matter "not contrary to the positive law of the country." His Excellency's gloss supposes a case in which Ministers require him to do some act contrary to law. It was against Mr. Cardwell's position that Ministers protested, as repugnant to the provisions of the responsible Government. They have no remark to make upon the proposition which His Excellency puts into Mr. Cardwell's mouth, except that they fail altogether to find it in that gentleman's despatch.

Again: Mr. Cardwell says, "I hold you entitled to determine, and I look to you for determining," &c., and "I shall be fully prepared to support you, should you have thought it necessary, with or without the consent of your Ministers, to deal with these prisoners," &c. His Excellency's interpretation of this is, "The prisoners are to be dealt with according to law, and not at any person's pleasure." It is difficult, in His Excellency's gloss, to recognize the "you," and the "you, without the advice of your Ministers," of Mr. Cardwell. And it will be still more evident that Mr. Cardwell's meaning is misinterpreted by His Excellency, if reference is made to his previous despatch of the 26th April, 1864, where he says, "I concur with your advisers in thinking it impossible to apply to the Maoris the maxims of English law in all their applications to civilized life. The rights of the Maori insurgents must be dealt with by methods not prescribed in any law book, but arising out of the exceptional circumstances of a most anomalous case." Taking together Mr. Cardwell's two despatches, it is quite clear that he intends to say that the case of the prisoners in this rebellion is anomalous, and not to be dealt with according to any positive law, but to be disposed of at the dis-

cretion of the Governor, in opposition, if needs be, to the advice of his Ministers. This is not at all what His Excellency makes him say, but quite the reverse. Ministers have never objected to the first part of Mr. Cardwell's proposition—that the case of the prisoners is anomalous, and not to be dealt with according to positive law. It was because they had themselves arrived at that conclusion that they objected to the Governor's proposal to try some of them by the ordinary tribunals. What they protested against in Mr. Cardwell's despatch was, that he proposed to withdraw the decision of a case, which he acknowledged to be one of policy and not of law, from the control of Responsible Ministers; leaving it not only to be dealt with apart from all positive law, which they think was right: but "at the pleasure of one man" (the Governor), against or without the advice of Ministers, which they think was wrong.

But the most remarkable perversion of Mr. Cardwell's meaning is to be found in the following passage of His Excellency's despatch: "In the event," says His Excellency, "of the Ministry requiring the Governor to act virtually as their servant in carrying out illegal acts, in a manner that he regards as being unduly harsh, you (Mr. Cardwell) will support him in refusing any longer to carry out such illegal proceedings, in a manner he deems harsh and ungenerous." Mr. Cardwell has certainly said nothing like this. According to His Excellency's interpretation of Mr. Cardwell's words, he is only to reject the advice of his Ministers when they require him to do an illegal act, if that illegal act be also unduly harsh and ungenerous! It is not the illegality at which he is to stumble, but the harshness! If he is required to do an act of mild illegality, he must submit to the usual conditions of Responsible Government, and do the act, however illegal. If it is harsh and ungenerous, as well as illegal, then and then only, he is to refuse to do it. Ministers again fail to discover anything like this in Mr. Cardwell's despatch.

Of course, if His Excellency's paraphrase of Mr. Cardwell's despatch be correct, the protest of Ministers against it falls to the ground without point. They have wasted words and been beating the air. When, however, they place Mr. Cardwell's despatch and His Excellency's in parallel columns, they are convinced that the natural sense of Mr. Cardwell's words has been rightly apprehended by them, and wrongly rendered by His Excellency. Mr. Cardwell said that he had "gathered" and "conjectured" that His Excellency and his Ministers had had a serious difference about the prisoners. He does not know the merits of it; but he pledges himself beforehand to support the Governor against his Ministers. Then he goes on to instruct the Governor that he, as the representative of the Imperial Government, and he alone—against the advice of his Ministers, if they differ from him—is the party to settle any question which may arise. It was against this position of Mr. Cardwell, as prejudging the case unheard, and as infringing the principle of Responsible Government, that Ministers did, and do protest. They have made no protest against such an entirely different position as they find His Excellency taking up in Mr. Cardwell's behalf.

But these are not the only instances in His Excellency's despatch which prove that he has looked at the subject through some distorting medium. He appears to have misconstrued the acts of his Ministers as strangely as he has misinterpreted the intentions of Mr. Cardwell. The tenor of His Excellency's despatch exhibits everywhere a desire to build up a case against his Ministers. They find evidence of this both in the material allegations which he makes in such strong terms of inculpation, and also in the peculiar colouring in which he depicts their acts. For instance, His Excellency, alluding to the Suppression of Rebellion Act, says, "My Responsible Advisers had an Act passed through the local legislature," &c. It would hardly be supposed from this language that this Act was originally drafted at the express request of His Excellency, who himself indicated the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 1798 and 1833 as those which he wished to be taken as the model. The Act which His Excellency says his Ministers "had passed by the local Legislature," was really the Governor's Act, and not his Ministers, who in framing it and "having it passed," merely carried out his urgent request, exactly according to the precedents which he selected. (Memoranda made at the time by the Colonial Treasurer and Attorney General prove this beyond a doubt, and are appended.) Again, His Excellency five or six times in succession, uses the expression that his Ministers "required him," or "required him virtually as their servant, to do illegal acts," of which he disapproved. These expressions convey an impression very different from the actual fact. Ministers never "required" His Excellency, much less "required him as their servant to do illegal acts." They never did anything more than is always done under Responsible Government: they simply advised His Excellency to do that which they believed to be right: and so far from "requiring him to act as their servant," they in very many (they fear in too many) instances gave way to him when he declined their advice, or passed it over without acting upon it. For instance, on the 5th April last, they advised His Excellency to have all the prisoners tried under the provisions of the Act above referred to, which had been passed at his own request. He refused to have it done, on which Ministers deferentially acquiesced, and there this matter ended. So also the relaxation of the confinement of the prisoners in the hulk by their liberation on the island of Kawau, His Excellency's private estate, which has terminated so unfortunately, was entirely a concession to His Excellency, and the adoption of a proposal which emanated from him.* For months they have been endeavouring, without success, to get him to take the steps necessary to enable them to keep faith with the Military Settlers, by providing land for their farms in Waikato, which still remains undone. These, and innumerable other instances which might be given, savour very little of the dictatorial temper which his Excellency imputes to his Ministers, when he complains that they "required him virtually as their servant to carry out illegal acts." But even if there were any foundation for such allegation, which they entirely deny, His Excellency had an easy remedy in his hands, (that indicated by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle), an appeal to the Assembly or a change of his Ministry: the latter a step which Ministers on more than one occasion offered His Excellency every facility for accomplishing.

Ministers now approach that part of His Excellency's despatch which is of the greatest importance to them personally—the sweeping charges made by His Excellency as to the manner in which the

*Note. See Appendix B

prisoners were detained in custody. It is unnecessary to follow His Excellency through the details of the allegations he has made on this subject. If true, he is indeed correct in saying they would be derogatory to the good name of Great Britain. If true, it was His Excellency's duty not to have contented himself with recording his belief on the subject in an official despatch, but he ought at the very least to have caused such an investigation to be made at the time as might either have established the truth of his charges or allowed his Ministers the opportunity of disproving them. But when his Ministers, in the month of June last, twice challenged His Excellency, in writing, to proceed with such an investigation, he declined to do it, though he had but a few days before alleged the necessity for it. They accepted this as an acknowledgment (though not a very handsome one) that he knew that an enquiry would not support his assertions. But now, when several months have elapsed—when the prison hulk has been taken away from Auckland, and the prisoners released from it, when a full and fair enquiry can not take place, his Excellency arraigns his Ministers on a charge alike degrading to them and “to the British name.” And the only shadow of evidence he adduces in support of his statement is a Memorandum, said to have been written more than three months ago, by a person who obtained access to the prison ship without the knowledge of the Colonial Ministers; against the prison rules; who remained on board for a short half hour; who never communicated to the Colonial Ministers, either the fact or the results of his visit: and who now, after the lapse of three months, produces this Memorandum at His Excellency's request, which His Excellency sends to Her Majesty's Government without the Colonial Government having the opportunity of reply to, or comment upon it, till the mail after its transmission.*

Ministers will not now discuss the fairness or the propriety of the course pursued by His Excellency, nor criticise the Memorandum of Mr. McKinnon. They do not rest their justification on any such narrow grounds, or limited range of evidence. It is their intention, in another Memorandum, to discuss the whole subject of the custody of the rebel prisoners, and they will append to it the whole of the daily, weekly, and half yearly reports of the Surgeon, and Superintendent of the prison ship, with other documents, which will exhibit a faithful contemporary record of the whole transaction. They propose, also, to place on record the history of other cases in which Maoris have been kept in custody for political offences, by His Excellency himself, as the representative of Imperial Government, before Responsible Government was bestowed on the Colony. A comparison can then be drawn which perhaps will not be unfavorable to the Colonial Government.

While, however, they will not in this memorandum enter fully into the subject, they will conclude their remarks by a brief resumé of facts which may be placed side by side with the allegations made by His Excellency. These facts are as follows:—

The whole of the prisoners, with the exception of four or five, were taken *flagrante delicto*, fighting against the Queen's troops. The few who were not, surrendered as rebels, acknowledging, with one exception, their complicity with those who were actually engaged in hostilities. The Colonial Government never asked that they should be placed in their hands; but they received them from the Officer commanding Her Majesty's forces, by transmission through His Excellency. His Excellency continued to transmit prisoners to them down to the latest date when they were taken, namely, the affair at Te Ranga, on the 21st June last; although, according to his own account, he believed that in so doing he consigned them to a system of imprisonment stained by cruelty and “derogatory to the British name.”

The Colonial Government provided the best accommodation it was possible to obtain; no suitable place could be had on the land, and the prisoners were placed first on board H.M.S. “Curaçoa,” and at the end of a month on board of a hulk of 347 tons, fitted up for the purpose, and moored in the middle of the land-locked harbour of Auckland, by which means they escaped the influence of what proved ashore to be an unprecedentedly unhealthy season. They were not put on board the hulk till Dr. Slade, of H.M.S. “Curaçoa,” who had attended them while on board that vessel, and who superintended their removal to the hulk and attended them for some days afterwards, reported it ready for their reception. He found no fault either with the extent or character of the accommodation. They came into the hands of the Government in wretched health, worn and distressed in body and mind, covered with filthy rags, with no bedding or blankets, eaten up with a purulent and infectious itch peculiar to the Maori race, and crawling with vermin, many of them severely wounded, others suffering from scrofulous habits of body, and pulmonary disease of long standing. The Government clothed the whole of them shortly after their arrival, and once again at least while they remained in custody; good new blankets were issued to them; their rations at first were the full military rations given to H. M. forces and the Militia of the Colony, with the exception of ardent spirits, and with additions of fish and various vegetables as often as they could be got. Subsequently, in accordance with the recommendation of the medical officer of the ship, less meat and more farinaceous and vegetable food was given, but the quantity always remained equally ample and the quality the best. Being habituated to smoking, tobacco was supplied to them. Every exertion was made to secure the cleanliness of the ship and of their persons and clothes. The decks of the former were scraped from end to end every other day, sprinkled with chloride of lime every day; and the whole vessel repeatedly fumigated with oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. They were all brought on deck at daylight and compelled to wash their whole bodies in large tubs of salt water. They washed their clothes twice every week. They are not by any means a cleanly people at home, and they never had been so clean in their lives before. No work was required of them except cooking and the cleansing of the ship, their own clothes and persons. No punishment, corporal or otherwise, was ever inflicted, except such trivial ones as prohibiting a man from fishing for a day because he refused to wash himself. They spent as much of their time as they pleased in the open air on the upper deck; or if they were below, the large hatchways of a merchant ship aided when necessary by a windsail, admitted the light breezes which five days out of the six in the summer cool the air to a very temperate point in this climate. A very able medical

* A copy of His Excellency's Despatch reached Ministers an hour or two after the departure of the *Mai* which conveyed the original to Her Majesty's Government in England.

officer devoted his whole time to the sanitary and hospital arrangements. The sick and delicate were provided with large quantities of port wine, codliver oil, quinine, and other costly medical comforts. Free admission was given to all ministers of religion who chose to ask it. Religious services were held on Sundays and Wednesdays by a clergyman of the Church of England, a missionary of upwards of 36 years' experience among the Maoris, and occasionally by those of other denominations. Testaments, prayer-books, hymn-books, slates, pencils, pen, ink and paper, were largely supplied. Their friends were admitted whenever they asked permission, and letters were allowed to pass to and fro, subject to the inspection of the native office, which was considered a necessary precaution. The superintendence of the whole was entrusted to an officer of the Colonial Government thoroughly acquainted with the native language and customs, who lived on board the whole time, and most energetically devoted himself to their improvement and comfort. There were other European officers, and a military guard of a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and fifty men, who were housed in guard rooms erected for the purpose at the stern end of the upper deck apart from the prisoners. No recommendation made by the vigilant Superintendent and medical officer for the improvement of the sanitary condition and general comfort of the prisoners was, Ministers believe, ever refused or neglected.

The result of the care bestowed was most satisfactory. The general health and condition of the prisoners improved so much that many who had seen them at the period of their capture scarcely recognized them after a few weeks. All their filthy cutaneous diseases disappeared entirely, the vermin was extirpated, and many were cured of disease of a more serious character which they had brought on board. Although many were very old men, many others severely wounded, and so much disease existed when they were first brought in, and although the season ashore was unusually unhealthy,* only nine died out of upwards of 200 prisoners in the eight months of their captivity, a proportion which to those who are acquainted with the vital statistics of the Maori will appear very small under the circumstances of the case. It is the belief of Ministers that the lives of many of them were prolonged by the care and attention bestowed upon them, and that many are now in the full enjoyment of health, who, if they had remained at large, and not had the benefit of a residence under the care of European medical officers, and the comforts of the prison ship, would long ago have been in their graves, or far gone in incurable disease.

In short, though Ministers would not pretend to have improvised at the Antipodes, on a sudden emergency, a model prison similar to Pentonville, Portsmouth, or Portland, they are confident that the very best arrangements were made which it was possible to make; and they do not believe that rebels, or prisoners of war in any part of the British dominions, in India, in Canada, in Caffraria, or elsewhere, have ever been treated with more humanity, kindness, and care, than the Maoris in the hands of the Colonial Government. They will not designate by the name it deserves His Excellency's statement that the case is one "derogatory to the name of Great Britain."

In conclusion, Ministers will only state that, though the prison ship in which the natives were confined lay within 500 yards of Government House, His Excellency (believing all the time he did that atrocities were being committed there), never once during the eight months while it lay there, visited it himself, (although it was suggested to him on one occasion at least by the Colonial Secretary), nor even sent any authorized person to make an official inspection. On the other hand, the ship was visited repeatedly by all the members of the Ministry, very frequently by the Colonial Secretary, by numerous Members of Assembly, by various ministers of religion, chiefly missionaries, (one of whom spent there a great part of two days in every week) by strangers from the Australian colonies, by military officers, by reporters for the Press, by friendly natives, and lastly by Mr. Justice Johnston, of the Supreme Court, visitor *virtute officii* of all the prisons of the Colony, who spent great part of an afternoon on board, but never intimated to the Colonial Government any complaint, or made any suggestion that he saw anything there which called for comment from him. From none of these did the Government ever receive any such statements as are made by His Excellency, and many of them expressed their gratification at the substantial comfort and good general condition of the prisoners.

Ministers will be obliged by His Excellency forwarding a copy of this Memorandum by the current mail to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Auckland, 22nd September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Enclosure 1 to No. 72.

Copies of MEMORANDA containing evidence that HIS EXCELLENCY was the author of the Suppression of Rebellion Act.

These additional papers in reference to Isaac's conduct, together with a statement of certain information received by the Governor upon the subject, are referred to the Attorney General, who is requested to state whether they disclose, in his opinion, sufficient grounds for taking and keeping Isaac in custody.

September 22nd, 1863.

READER WOOD.

These papers disclose facts which implicate Ihaka in transactions and intrigues clearly showing that he was a dangerous person to have at large.

But as to a prosecution in the Civil Courts, it must be borne in mind that some of the most important evidence would be that which could be given by persons who have furnished secretly informa-

* Dr. Philson, formerly Surgeon in H.M. Army, and now the Coroner for Auckland and Hospital Surgeon of the Provincial Government, says, "During the whole of my residence in this city, amounting to 16 years, I have never known so great a prevalence of fever and dysentery as occurred in the past summer and autumn. In fact, such was the mortality that during one quarter the deaths exceeded the births in the district."

tion to the Government, and whose lives, they say, depend upon secrecy being maintained. Their evidence, I assume, would not be available.

Having regard, then, to this circumstance, and to the general state of the case as regards evidence, I think it very questionable whether a prosecution should be instituted, and if instituted whether it would be successful.

September 26, 1863.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

The Governor thinks that an Act should be submitted to the Legislature, empowering the Executive to deal with cases of this kind in a similar manner to the way in which authority was given by the Irish Statute of 1798, and the Imperial Act of 1833, for the Suppression of Disturbances in Ireland, as far as these precedents may be applicable to the state and condition of this country at the present time. Will you be good enough, therefore, to prepare an Act for submission to His Excellency.

October 2, 1863.

READER WOOD.

Draft Bill returned herewith.

October 7, 1863.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

This draft was submitted to His Excellency, approved, and subsequently with no alterations of principle, passed the House of Assembly.

Enclosure 2 to No. 72.

MEMORANDUM by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

On the 8th or 9th of July, Mr. T. A. White, the Superintendent of the Prisoners, came to my office, and told me he had just been with His Excellency; that His Excellency had proposed a plan for sending the prisoners to Kawau, where he would give them land to cultivate, setting apart a portion of the Island for the purpose; and that His Excellency had desired him (Mr. White) to mention the subject to me, and see whether I would acquiesce in it. I replied to Mr. White that if His Excellency wished me to entertain such a proposal officially, he must address me in the usual way as a Responsible Minister, and that I could not receive such a proposition through a subordinate officer of my department.

Half-an-hour later I left my office, and on returning homewards I met on the road the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell, who asked for a few minutes conversation with me. He said it was about the prisoners going to Kawau. I laughed, and said, "I know whose heifer you are ploughing with."

After further conversation at that time, and on the following Monday, when I again met him by appointment, I agreed that Mr. Ashwell should write me a letter proposing the plan, which might enable me to open communications with His Excellency on the subject. This he did as follows:—

Auckland, July 11, 1864.

Sir,—A few weeks ago I had a conversation with His Excellency the Governor, on the best means of preserving the Natives from the demoralization which in all probability would be the consequences of the war.

It occurred to me that at least a remnant of the Waikato Natives might be saved, if the Prisoners now on board the Hulk were located in some isolated position, and a plan in some measure similar to the Moravian were adopted for them. They would then be free from the temptations to which they would otherwise be exposed by their proximity to the military posts on the Waikato. The Kawau Island, I am convinced, would be a good location to try the experiment; and I believe I am not mistaken in thinking that His Excellency Sir G. Grey would give his assent to the plan.

If this plan should meet the approbation of the Government, would you kindly mention it to the Governor.

I can only add that I shall be most happy to forward your views, as far as I am permitted by the C. M. Society.—I have, &c.,

B. Y. ASHWELL.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

On the day following the receipt of this letter, I forwarded it to His Excellency, with a Memorandum in the following words:—

"Ministers beg respectfully to forward for His Excellency's perusal, a letter addressed by the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell to the Colonial Secretary.

"Will His Excellency oblige Ministers by stating whether Mr. Ashwell is correct in believing that His Excellency would give his assent to the plan.

"12th July, 1864."

"WILLIAM FOX.

—Having first marked in the margin the passage referring to His Excellency's assent.

His Excellency's reply is as follows:—

"The Governor would gladly assent to such a plan, if it were to be carried out in a manner which offered a fair probability of success.

"July 12th."

"G. GREY.

On receipt of this, preparations were immediately made for the removal of the Prisoners by His Excellency, Mr. White, Tapihana, and five or six other Natives going to Kawau, where they inspected the ground and determined on the site for their operations.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 73.

CONTENTS OF FOLLOWING MEMORANDUM AND APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Draft Instructions to Dr. Shortland B. Mr. White's Report on the Hulk C. Note on Mr. Mackinnon's Report D. Letter from Dr. Philson E. Letter from Rev. B. V. Ashwell; Memorandum of Colonial Secretary; and Statement of Mr. White F. W. White's Report on the Parole taken from the Prisoners | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> G. Reports of Mr. White, of Events subsequent to escape of Prisoners from Kawai H. Statement of Ti Oriori H (2). Statement of Hemara as to Escape of Prisoners I. Letters from Ti Oriori and others, as to their treatment on board the Hulk. |
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MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

His Excellency having, in a despatch to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 7th September, 1864, and on other occasions, made statements respecting the manner in which the Maoris taken by Her Majesty's forces during the present rebellion have been dealt with, which appear to Ministers calculated to convey very erroneous impressions, they desire to place upon record the actual facts of the case, and will be obliged by His Excellency forwarding this Memorandum to Her Majesty's Government by the earliest opportunity, in order that the Colonial Government may not, any longer than can be avoided, lie under the imputations to which His Excellency's despatch above referred to would probably subject them; particularly as they were not favoured with the opportunity of commenting upon it by the same mail by which His Excellency wrote. Ministers also propose to give an account of other instances in which Maoris have, for political offences, been arrested and held in custody, not by the Colonial Government, but by His Excellency as the representative of the Imperial Government, at periods when Responsible Government in native affairs had not been conferred on the Colony, when the Colonial Government had no power to interfere in the destiny of the Maori, and when His Excellency had full and uncontrolled power to do what he pleased.

1. *How and when the Prisoners were taken.*

They were all taken by or surrendered to Lieutenant General Sir Duncan Cameron, K.C.B., or other officers in command of Her Majesty's forces in the field. With less than a dozen exceptions they were taken *flagrante delicto*, fighting against the Queen's troops. In the few excepted cases, they acknowledged their complicity with the natives who were or had been fighting, and gave themselves up as rebels against the Queen. The first group of prisoners received by the Colonial Government were 178 who were captured at Rangiriri. According to General Cameron, "they surrendered unconditionally."—See Gazette, Nov. 30th, 1863. The last group received were 10 in number, and were taken at the capture of Te Ranga, by Colonel Greer, on the 21st of June, 1864. Other small groups were taken in the interval, at the various engagements of Waiari, Rangiaohia, the Gate Pah, Orakau, &c.

2. *How they came into the hands of the Colonial Government.*

They were transmitted to the Colonial Government by the Governor from time to time, as he received them from the Military Officers in command. Practically it was done thus: The Military authorities wrote or telegraphed to His Excellency that so many prisoners had been taken, and requested that instructions should be sent as to their disposal. His Excellency minuted the telegraph or letter, "For Ministers, G. Grey," and sent it to them. They returned it with a recommendation that the prisoners should be sent to Auckland, or otherwise; which His Excellency communicated to the Military authorities, and the prisoners were, on arrival, handed over to the Colonial Government, and sent on board the hulk. In the earlier cases no question arose as to who was entitled to the custody of the prisoners. The Colonial Government never asked nor wished for it, but it seems to have been taken for granted by all parties, by General Cameron, by the Governor, and by his Ministers, that that was the proper course. In the month of June last, in consequence of His Excellency having, (without the knowledge of his Responsible Advisers at the time) written to the Home Government for instructions as to the future disposal of the prisoners, the question was raised as to whether their custody and final disposal were or were not subjects falling within the proper scope of Responsible Government. His Excellency contended that having been taken by the Queen's troops, they were prisoners of war, and that he, as the Representative of the Imperial Government, under instructions from it, was the person with whom these matters rested. Ministers held that having once been handed over by the Queen's officers to the Colonial Government, they came, so far as their custody and detention were concerned, within the same category as any other offenders against the law, although their relations to the law, and the particular character of their offence might be anomalous. Ministers complained that if His Excellency's views were correct, the burden, cost, and responsibility should have been thrown upon the Colony instead of on the Imperial Government, on whose behalf His Excellency was now claiming the control of the

prisoners. They offered, however, to give them up to the Governor on certain conditions, one of which was that he on the part of the Imperial Government should pay the cost of their past and future detention. His Excellency at once closed with this arrangement, and assumed the charge. On Ministers, however, intimating that under these circumstances the establishments of the Colonial Government could no longer be employed for the purpose, and that they had given instructions for the preparation of the pecuniary account which His Excellency had undertaken to liquidate, he retreated from his position, and the Colonial Government resumed the duty and responsibility of the maintenance and custody of the prisoners. Afterwards, by a sort of compromise (the particulars of which will be presently given), the prisoners were removed to the island of Kawau, the private estate of His Excellency, at a distance of about 30 miles from Auckland, when opportunities for the direct control by the Colonial Government of an establishment no longer under their own eyes, were necessarily much lessened.

3. *How disposed of by the Colonial Government.*

On the receipt of the large group of prisoners taken at Rangiriri, the Colonial Government would have been at a great loss how to dispose of them, had not Commodore Sir W. Wiseman obligingly placed the main deck of H.M.S. "Curaçoa" at their disposal for the temporary custody of the prisoners. There was no building ashore suitable for the purpose; nor could one have been erected within any reasonable time. Under these circumstances the only resource of the Government was to obtain a hulk which was lying in the harbour of Auckland, a vessel of 347 tons, to which they made numerous additions and alterations to fit it for the purpose required. This vessel had three decks; an upper (uncovered), a middle, and a lower. The lower deck was at first filled with coal, which (the hulk not being the property of the Government) could not be removed. Afterwards they succeeded in purchasing the vessel; the coal was removed from the lower deck, and by the first week in March, that is at the end of a little more than two months, all three decks were available.

The length of the ship was 102 feet;* her greatest breadth 26 feet, her depth 19 feet. The middle deck had a space of 6 feet 5 inches between ceiling and floor, the lower one a similar space of 7 feet 2 inches. According to the regulations under the Imperial Passenger Act, there was space on the two decks for 280 persons. The greatest number actually there was 214. Several additional large scuttle holes were cut into the upper deck compartment. The lower deck was not so well provided with them, it being found impossible to get in Auckland the necessary windows for so low a tier of a ship; and though ordered at Sydney, they had not arrived when the ship ceased to be used. In the centre of each deck was the usual large hatchway of a merchant ship, and in the lower deck this was still further enlarged. These were always kept fully open, and they admitted freely the almost constant breezes which constitute so marked a feature of the Auckland climate. Two large windsails, which conveyed fresh air to both decks, were in constant use; and an awning protected the upper deck from the sun. In order that the whole interior of the ship might be available for the prisoners, deck houses were erected at stem and stern of the upper deck, for the military guard and officers of the establishment, for cooking houses and other purposes necessary for the convenience of the ship. The prisoners remained on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa" from the 26th November till the 24th December, when the hulk being reported ready for their reception, they were removed on board under the superintendence of Dr. Slade, R.N., of H.M.S. "Curaçoa," who had kindly attended them while on board that ship, and continued to do so for a short time after their removal to the hulk; when the Government considering it desirable to have a Resident Medical Officer, his further services were dispensed with.

4. *Where the Hulk lay.*

The hulk was moored so that she swung head to wind, in the centre of the inner harbour of Auckland, at a distance of 500 or 600 yards from the shore, immediately in front of Government House, and the windows of the Government offices. She was thus equally under the eye of the Government and of the public.

5. *Further Accommodation prepared.*

When the prisoners were first taken it was hoped that the campaign then in progress in Waikato might soon bring hostilities to a close, and enable the Government to release the prisoners, whom they had no intention of prosecuting to conviction, or subjecting to any ulterior punishment. Their imprisonment was intended simply for the purpose of safe custody, to keep them from again engaging in hostilities, and for the beneficial moral effect it might have on the rebels still in arms. To the facts of their capture and detention may be attributed the immediate cessation and hitherto discontinuance of the murder of outsettlers, which up to that period formed a definite part of the Maori tactics, and which cost the colony so many lives. As, however, the war dragged its slow length along, and it became almost certain that the prisoners would have to be retained over the winter, the Colonial Government, acting on the advice of their Medical Officer, thought it desirable that the prisoners, or part of them at least, should be removed to some place where they might have greater relaxation, and be employed in some useful work, such as growing their own food. A lease was taken of a peninsula of 40 acres of land on the North Shore, opposite to and about two miles from the town of Auckland, and a large iron barrack, divided into three compartments, was erected, with proper outhouses and other buildings, at a cost of nearly £1000. There was also an adjacent house of several rooms, suitable for the officers of the establishment. Many of the prisoners (all the sick and delicate) were removed to this new establishment by the month of June, and the rest were on the point of removal when the Kawau plan, hereafter described, led to a change in their destination.

6. *Condition in which the Prisoners were when handed over to the Colonial Government.*

When the first group of prisoners came into the hands of the Colonial Government, on the 26th

* For full particulars of the build, measurement, and accommodation of this ship see Mr. White's report, Appendix B.

November, 1863, (and the statement applies to nearly all whom they received at other times also), they were in wretched health; haggard, worn and distressed in body and mind; barely covered with a few filthy rags; without blankets; crawling with vermin; eaten up with a purulent and infectious itch peculiar to the Maori race, (originating in filthy habits and poor living); many of them severely wounded, others (and not a few) suffering from scrofulous habits of body and pulmonary disease of long standing.

7. *How the Government Clothed them.*

The Government clothed the whole of them almost immediately after their arrival, and once again at least while they remained in custody. Good new blankets were also served out to them. As the cold weather approached a supply of ticking and straw was provided at the suggestion of the Medical Officer of the ship, and mattresses were made for the whole party. This was an unusual luxury in Maori life, the great majority of the community sleeping on the hard ground, with seldom anything more between it and their bodies than their blankets, a little fern, or a hard flax mat. It may be stated also that the military guard had precisely the same accommodation in this respect as the Maoris, sleeping in their blankets on the ship's decks. They made no complaint till mattresses were supplied to the Maoris, when they asked for and obtained them also.

8. *How they were Fed.*

Their rations at first were the full Military rations, the same as allowed to Her Majesty's forces and the Colonial Militia (with the exception of ardent spirits, which of course were not allowed); and with the addition of potatoes and a good deal of fish, for which they were allowed to angle with lines provided by the Government. Subsequently, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of the ship, the ration was varied by an increase of vegetable and farinaceous food, and a diminution of animal food; a change appreciated by the natives, and which enabled them to have each a mess of hot gruel at bed-time. Being all habitual smokers, tobacco was not prohibited, and through the liberality of visitors or by supply from Government, they were seldom, if ever, without this luxury. Great care was taken to secure the best description of provisions, and fresh water was liberally supplied from the shore at a cost of £24 a month.

9. *Methods adopted to secure Cleanliness.*

1. *Of the Ship.* The decks were scraped every other day with iron scrapers, (nautical fashion); sprinkled with chloride of lime every day; and the whole ship fumigated frequently with oxyde of manganese and sulphuric acid. Besides this the interior of the lower and upper deck compartments were frequently distempred with lime, which contributed both to light and cleanliness.

2. *Of their Persons and Clothes.*—The prisoners were all brought on deck every day at early morning and compelled to wash their whole bodies in large tubs of cold, salt water. They washed their clothes twice every week. The total quantity of soap used during their confinement was 1,983 lbs. It has been stated that "a most offensive impression, amounting almost to sickness, existed in the ship, evidently arising from organic matter given off by the respiration of numbers of individuals crowded into insufficient space; and that the blankets appeared charged with organic matter emanating from their persons, &c." Considering the daily ablutions above recorded, it is certain that there is much exaggeration in this highly scientific and technical description of unpleasant smells. That most persons of a dark skin have a peculiar odour which is disagreeable to Europeans, but which is no more offensive to themselves than the smell of a goat is to other goats, and which a Member of the House of Representatives once designated as "the bouquet d'aborigines," is a fact well known to any one who has ever sat for even a few minutes in a room with them. When a number of them are collected together in one chamber, and on a warm sunny day, the result is not agreeable; but that anything more than this was likely to exist, or did exist, in connection with the persons of Maoris whose entire bodies were washed every day—their clothes twice a week, and the building in which they lived daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and often fumigated with more powerful antiseptics—Ministers do not believe. And they venture to suggest that his Excellency's personal knowledge of the New Zealander ought to have prevented his attaching much weight to a report [see note appended C] which has such a fact as this for its most prominent feature. The Maoris are by no means a cleanly people. Dirt, itch, and vermin are normal characteristics of a large portion of them; but Ministers feel well assured that the prisoners, as a body, never had been so clean in their lives, as they were during their residence on board the hulk, and probably will never, while they live, be so clean again.

10. *Other Sanitary Provisions.*

A temporary hospital was separated off from the rest of the ship. The sick and the sanitary arrangements generally were placed in charge of Mr. Sam, M.R.C.S., L., an experienced surgeon, who had held a commission as such in H. M. Service, and been in charge of a prison ship in the Crimea; and who was specially recommended to the Government for this service by Dr. Mouatt, C.B., Principal Medical Officer of Her Majesty's Forces, and Deputy Inspector-General. Nothing that Mr. Sam recommended, either in the way of food, nourishment, or accommodation, was refused. Large quantities of port wine, cod-liver oil, quinine, and other costly medicines and medical comforts were supplied. The daily returns of this officer, appended, will show how successfully the large amount of disease which existed at first was reduced before the removal to Kawau. There is no doubt that very many of the late prisoners owe their lives to the medical care and attention bestowed upon them in the hulk, and that others are in the full or partial enjoyment of health, who, had they not had the benefit of residence there, would now have been in their graves. The total number of deaths which occurred while they were on the hulk was nine. These were all cases of scrofulous and pulmonary disease of old standing, and would probably have terminated fatally much sooner, had the patients been at large in their own homes. There was also one death from pulmonary disease at Kawau, after their removal to that place. While touching on the sanitary condition of the prisoners, it may be

stated that, never in the recollection of the colonists, had there been so unhealthy a season in Auckland and the neighbourhood as during the last summer. Dr. Philson, the Coroner of Auckland, and Hospital Surgeon to the Provincial Government, formerly a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Service, writes [See his letter, Appendix B.], "During the whole of my residence in this city, amounting to 16 years, I have never known so great a prevalence of fever and dysentery as during the past summer and autumn." It should also be borne in mind that the sanitary condition of the Maoris is everywhere of a most deplorable character, and the degeneracy of their constitution such, that according to the most reliable statistics the race has decreased, from natural causes, one half in less than 25 years. The small amount of sickness on board the hulk, the small number of deaths, and the remarkable improvement in the general health and condition of the prisoners as a body, were certainly very creditable to those in whose charge they were. The best evidence on the subject will be found in a careful perusal of the co-temporary reports of the medical officer and Superintendent, appended to this memorandum.

11. *Labour.*

No labour was exacted from the prisoners except the light amount of it involved in scraping the decks, keeping the ship clean, washing their own clothes and persons, and cooking.

12. *Punishment.*

No punishments, corporal or otherwise, were inflicted, beyond such a trivial one as prohibiting a man from fishing when he refused to wash himself: the only single instance of any kind of punishment, either required or inflicted, within the knowledge of Ministers.

13. *Relaxation and Amusements.*

They were allowed to amuse themselves in any way they could. Fishing, with tackle provided by the Government, afforded both amusement and a familiar and pleasant variety of food. Groups of them might constantly be seen engaged in the favourite game of draughts, which they play with uncommon skill and rapidity. Books of various sorts, Testaments, Prayer-books, hymn-books, slates, pencils, pens, ink, and paper were liberally supplied, both by the Government, and by private donation. Their native friends were admitted almost whenever they asked permission, and letters were allowed to pass to and from the ship, subject to the inspection of the Native Office.

14. *Religious Worship and Instruction.*

Admission was freely given to all missionaries and ministers who chose to ask it. Religious services were regularly held on Sundays and Wednesdays by a clergyman of the Church of England, and other denominations. A missionary of upwards of 30 years' experience among Maoris, regularly visited them twice a week.

15. *By whom the Ship was Visited.*

Almost every person who chose to ask for an order from the Colonial Secretary was admitted to visit the ship, and stay there as long as he pleased. It was visited by many Members of the General Assembly; by numerous ministers of religion, of all denominations; by strangers from Australia and elsewhere; by military and naval officers; by the several Members of the Colonial Government, of whom the Colonial Secretary visited it very frequently; by the Native Secretary, Dr. Shortland, himself a member of the medical profession; by many other officers of the Government; by friendly natives from all parts of the islands; by reporters for the press; and lastly, twice by Mr. Justice Johnston, of the Supreme Court, Ex-Official Visitor of all the Prisons in the Colony, who on each occasion spent a considerable time on board, and never intimated to the Colonial Government the least dissatisfaction with anything he saw.

16. *By whom the Ship was not Visited.*

During the seven months that the ship lay in the harbour of Auckland, within a few hundred yards of Government House, it was not once visited by the Governor. On one occasion the Colonial Secretary suggested it to him, but he declined. His Excellency has stated that after the hulk was removed to Kawau he went on board. This, Ministers are informed, was after the prisoners had been released on shore.

17. *Official establishment of Europeans kept up on board the Hulk.*

1. A medical officer, Mr. Sam, M.R.C.S. L. This gentleman generally lived on board, and devoted himself with great zeal and attention to his duty. 2. A general Superintendent of the ship, Captain Dinnin, of the Auckland Militia, formerly in Her Majesty's Service. 3. Mr. T. A. White, Maori Superintendent, and officer of the Colonial Government, who was thoroughly familiar with the native race and their language, was a very great favourite with them, and who, living on board, devoted his whole time and energies to the improvement and comfort of the prisoners. 4. Wardens subordinate to Mr. White. 5. Captain Krippner and Lieutenant Wilson, and 50 picked men, chiefly Prussians, of the Waikato Militia, as a guard.

18. *Reports.*

Messrs. Sam and White each made separate daily reports of the state of health of the prisoners, and other circumstances relating to them and the ship. They also sent in weekly, monthly, and half-yearly reports. A complete file of these reports is appended to this memorandum, and Ministers confidently appeal to it as exhibiting a connected chain of contemporary testimony which establishes the fact that every possible exertion was made to secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that such exertions were crowned with as much success as, under the circumstances of the case, could reasonably be expected, or as could have been achieved by any other authorities who might have had suddenly thrown upon them the responsibility of providing for the safe custody and welfare of upwards of 200 persons of a half-civilized race, being prisoners taken in open hostilities with the Queen's Troops.

19. *Cost of Establishment.*

The cost of the establishment, purchase of hulk, rations, clothing, guard, removal to Kawau, &c., for the period of ten mouths during which the prisoners were detained in custody, was £8267, or, as several items, such as salaries, are still outstanding, at the rate of over £10,000 for the year.

20. *Of the Removal of the Prisoners to Kawau.*

For several months great difference of opinion on the subject of the prisoners had existed between the Governor and his Ministers, and had become the subject of reference on more than one occasion to the Home Government. It is unnecessary here to enter into the particulars of these differences, most of which have been reduced to writing, and form the substance of memoranda, which have already been forwarded to the Secretary of State. It is sufficient to say, that so constant and irritating was the conflict between His Excellency and his Ministers on the subject, that they felt that they would be glad to adopt any reasonable compromise which might be offered. In this state of affairs an overture was made on behalf of His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary, the particulars of which are given in notes appended,* that the prisoners should be removed to the Island of Kawau, about 30 miles from Auckland, the private property of His Excellency, and where he has a country residence. This island contains 3 or 4,000 acres of land, and lies about two miles from the main land, at a point where it is occupied by friendly natives, chiefly of the Ngapuhi tribe. His Excellency proposed to allot land to them on his island for the purpose of cultivation, and to manage them something after the manner of a Moravian settlement, under the guidance of the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell, a Church of England missionary, who had been driven out of Waikato when the Rebellion broke out. The Government acquiesced in His Excellency's proposal, and His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. White and a few of the prisoners, made a preliminary visit to the island to arrange for their removal. Finally, the hulk with its freight of prisoners was towed down to Kawau on the 2nd of August. Here the prisoners were released, allowed to go ashore, and then placed under the same European officers as had had charge of them in Auckland, except the military guard, whose presence it was supposed would be inconsistent with that confidence in the gratitude and honour of the Maoris, on which His Excellency so strongly relied, and the disbelief in which, on the part of his Ministers, had led to so much difference of opinion when he had wished to release a number of them on parole. And Ministers still think that if any attempt was to be made to reconcile the Maoris to captivity, by approximating it as far as possible to liberty, it lay at the bottom of all prospect of success that the control and restraint of a military guard should be dispensed with. Mr. White was directed by Ministers to take a formal parole in writing from each of them. He did not, however, do this, but twice obtained a general promise from them, as a body, that they would not leave Kawau without permission—a proceeding which he considered was more binding on Maori honour than a written document.† For a few weeks the plan appeared to progress satisfactorily. His Excellency visited the island several times, and remained there for a week at a time, directing, through Mr. White, the operations of the infant settlement; fixing sites for houses, for a church, and farming operations. He appeared perfectly satisfied with all that was going on; and when the Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary visited the island on their return from Tauranga, he accompanied them to the Maori settlement, and did not, either then or at any time afterwards, express the least disapprobation of the arrangements, but seemed to entertain every expectation of the success of his plans.

On the night of the 11th of September news was brought to Auckland that the whole of the prisoners had quitted Kawau in a body. They had taken boats belonging to the establishment, and with the aid of others from the friendly natives on the main, they had crossed over on the nights of Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th, carrying with them all their "impedimenta," including the tools and utensils belonging to the Government.

What the immediate cause of this exodus was has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained. Tapihana, a chief who accompanied His Excellency to Kawau on his preliminary visit, says that he planned the escape at that time. Another tale in which a number of them concur is, that they had been told by an officer of high rank in Her Majesty's Service who was on a visit to the island, that they were going to be put on board the hulk again and taken back to Auckland.‡ They say also that Europeans in His Excellency's employment on the island, told them that fighting was about to begin again in Waikato, and that when it did, they would be put on board the hulk, towed out to sea, and sunk. The day before their escape Her Majesty's Ship "Falcon" had arrived at the island, and (not very discreetly perhaps) engaged in ball practice in the neighbourhood of the island; and this they say alarmed them, causing them to believe that it was the beginning of the end. These stories may or may not be true: Ministers do not endorse them; but they beg to refer to the interesting account by Mr. White [appendix§] who pursued the prisoners and overtook them, when they made these statements to him. Rumours having been circulated that they had been ill-used by some of the Europeans in charge, or been short of food, the Colonial Secretary questioned Te Ori Ori, the Chief who had accompanied Mr. White. His replies are appended, and it will be seen that he indignantly denies these statements.|| Te Hemara, of Mahurangi, also a friendly chief who lived near the place at which the refugees landed, expresses his belief that they were seduced away by a small party of Ngapuhis, some of whom are connected by marriage with Waikato.¶ It is not improbable that the fact that they had no vested interest in the land they were cultivating, and that their labour was expended in improving a property not their own, may have disinclined them to continue their operations where they were.** His Excellency will no doubt report to Her Majesty's Government subsequent events on this subject. He has not sought the advice of his Ministers upon it, but personally taken such steps as he thought

* See Appendix E.—Memorandum of Colonial Secretary; Mr. Ashwell's letter, and Mr. White's Memorandum.

† See Mr. White's report on this, Appendix F.

‡ It is probable that this officer does not speak Maori, but many of the natives understand and some could speak English.

§ See his report of events subsequent to escape, Appendix G.

|| See Statement appended, H.

¶ See Statement appended, H.

** They are reported to have stated this as their reason for objecting to stay at Kawau.

proper; of which all that Ministers know is, that down to this date they have entirely failed, and the prisoners continue at large, under circumstances extremely likely to result in very serious consequences to the Colony.

21. Three other groups of prisoners were voluntarily released by the Government. 1st. The few Ngaiterangi who had been taken at Tauranga, and whom His Excellency, with the full concurrence of his Ministers, released on the ground of the chivalrous and humane manner in which that tribe had behaved to the wounded at the Gate Pa. 2nd. The prisoners taken by the Friendly Natives at the engagement of Moutoa, on the Wanganui river, and who were surrendered to the Superintendent of Wellington, Dr. Featherston, on an implied promise that they should be handed over to the friendly natives, on parole, which was done by His Excellency on the advice of his Ministers. 3rd. Of the original group taken at Rangiriri—Te Ori Ori, Takerei Te Rau, Reihana, Hapimana, Pairoroku, Manihi, and one or two others had been released on parole by Ministers, on their own responsibility, for various reasons—such as extreme old age, delicate health, services rendered to the Government, &c., &c.

22. The above is a full account of the circumstances attending the capture and detention of Maori prisoners by the Colonial Government. Ministers will now proceed to place on record the facts of those cases in which His Excellency Sir George Grey took, and detained, Maoris in custody on political grounds, at times when Responsible Government in Native affairs had not been established; when His Excellency's word was law in such matters, and he was not under the control, or in any way bound even to ask the advice of Ministers.

Immediately before the commencement of hostilities in Waikato, His Excellency issued a commission, addressed to Mr. Gorst, and several other officers of the Native Department, directing them to proceed to certain Native Settlements near the City of Auckland, and require the Maori inhabitants to take an Oath of Allegiance. The greater part of the natives refused to take the oath, and prepared to leave the district for Waikato. A considerable number of these collected at Keri Keri, about 20 miles from Auckland, on the road to Waikato, and the principal resident Chief of which place was Ihaka Takanini. His Excellency hearing this, ordered an expedition of Queen's troops and Colonial forces to proceed there, to seize the disaffected natives. After a forced march, performed during a dark night, the force arrived at Keri Keri at early dawn on the 16th July, 1863. A large majority of the natives made their escape, but Ihaka, who was extremely ill and confined to his house, did not attempt to do so, and, with twelve of his men, seven women, and three small children, was captured by the troops without resistance. Under His Excellency's orders they were retained in custody of the military—first at Drury, and afterwards in a hut at Otahuhu, about 11 miles from Auckland. Their imprisonment is reported to have been of a very stringent character, not even the women being allowed to leave the hut without a sentry standing over them while they performed those offices which even men perform in secret. This close custody continued till the 16th September, without any attempt being made to bring them to trial, or even to legalize their detention by the issue of a Magistrate's warrant. On the 16th September, His Excellency sought the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether there were sufficient grounds for taking them or keeping them in custody. The Attorney General held that "there were not sufficient grounds for charging Ihaka with any criminal offence." On the 22nd of September, further papers were laid before him, and he was requested to advise again. His opinion was, that it was "very questionable whether a prosecution should be instituted, and if instituted whether it would be successful." From this date the prisoners continued in close Military custody in the hut at Otahuhu, till the 5th or 6th of November; when the present Ministry having come into office the subject was brought under the notice of the Colonial Secretary by a letter from Mr. Rogan, an officer of the Government, who stated that "Ihaka expressed great disappointment at the length of time he and his people had been in custody, seeming to feel very much the loss of his father and two children" (who had died in their prison). The new Ministry found it a matter of great difficulty to advise His Excellency on the subject. The prisoners had been taken by His Excellency's express orders, on suspicion only, having been guilty of no overt act of rebellion; no specific charge had been made against them; they were detained under no legal warrant; they were in the custody of Imperial officers, and not of the Colonial Government; and the Attorney General had twice advised that there was no evidence to convict them of any offence. It was extremely difficult to suggest any course which should not compromise either the Governor, who had arrested them, or the Ministry to whose lot it fell to release them.

After much consideration, the Colonial Secretary advised* that the prisoners should be invited to go to the Island of Hurakia, about 10 miles from Auckland. This plan had, it is believed, been discussed between His Excellency and his previous non-responsible advisers, after the Attorney General had declared the prisoners could not be legally detained: but no action had been taken.

About the middle of November, after being in close confinement for five months, the survivors of the party, including Ihaka, were, with their own consent, removed to Hurakia. The Colonial Government built them a good weatherboard house, gave them a whale boat, and, as all their food and personal property had been destroyed when they were captured, clothing, food, horses, ploughs, and other necessary implements were also provided by the Government till such a time as they might be able to provide them for themselves.

Ihaka himself did not long survive his captivity, dying a week or two after his removal to Hurakia. The last time the Colonial Secretary saw this Chief, which was in 1861, he closely resembled in appearance, dress, and manners, a portly English country gentleman, of 14 or 15 stone weight. He was a man of great natural humour, and much courtesy of manner, and held a high position among the tribes connected with Waikato. At the time of the Patumahoe rising, in 1860, when the lives of the Native Secretary, Mr. McLean, Archdeacon Maunsell, and others, were in imminent peril, and a general massacre of settlers on the point of occurring, Ihaka, by his personal influence at the last moment, curbed the passions of the Maoris and averted the calamity.†

23. A case very similar to that last related occurred during His Excellency's previous administration; so closely resembling it in its principal features as would suggest that in his treatment of such

* The Colony had received and accepted Responsibility in Native Affairs a few days before.

† See Parliamentary Papers.

cases he acted on some settled principle which he was well able to justify, and which was consistent with a regard for "the good name of Great Britain." It happened in the year 1846, when a disturbance occurred with the Natives on the West Coast of the Province of Wellington. A section of them was in arms, headed by Rangihaeata, a Chief of great note, the principal warrior of the Ngatiua tribe. Te Rauparaha, the head of that tribe, professed friendship for the Government, but fell under His Excellency's suspicion. As far as His Excellency's despatches, recorded in the Parliamentary papers shew, there was no other evidence of his complicity with the hostile natives than a not very explicit intercepted letter written by another native, and a vague story about pigs, which Rauparaha said were in one place when the Governor had some reason to believe they were in another.* His Excellency, with very considerable adroitness, seized the persons of Te Rauparaha, and two other Chiefs—Te Kanae and Hohepa. He placed them on board H.M.'s S. "Calliope," where they remained close prisoners for a period considerably exceeding six months. During this period His Excellency was endeavouring to find evidence which might legally justify their detention and trial; but having at the end of that time failed to procure any, Te Rauparaha and Hohepa were placed in a sort of honorable custody among their old enemies the Waikatos. Te Kanae appears to have been allowed to return home. Rauparaha continued in this honorable banishment for another year, when he also was allowed to return to his own place at Otaki, in Cook's Straits.†

24. In citing these two cases of Ihaka and Rauparaha, Ministers desire to express no opinion on the question of policy involved in them. They may both have been wise strokes of statesmanship, and necessary for the "safety of the Republic." But it is certain that in all their leading features they were censurable on precisely the same grounds as His Excellency censures the acts of his Ministers in reference to the detention and treatment of the prisoners in the present rebellion. Indeed the acts of His Excellency were much more so, for neither Rauparaha nor Ihaka were taken in open rebellion, as the Waikato prisoners were, but on mere suspicion, to justify which no evidence could ever be obtained of sufficient weight to sustain a prosecution before the tribunals of justice. They were taken under no legal warrant, and were detained for many months without any authority of law. The ordinary tribunals of the country were open, but the prisoners were never brought before them. In one of the cases, at least, the imprisonment appears to have been attended with great "harshness," which "it is believed" hastened the deaths of two or three out of the seventeen or eighteen who were subjected to it, and most probably in other cases has "sown the seeds of disease for life." No "generosity" seems to have been exercised in either case; and indeed what room was there for generosity to men taken only on suspicion and detained for so many months without authority of law?

Ministers repeat that they do not desire to criticize, on the merits, the course pursued in these cases. But they cannot help most respectfully submitting that it is not just nor consistent with common fairness toward them, that His Excellency, having himself established such precedents, should attempt to impugn their conduct upon charges the truth of which they entirely deny, but which, if fully proved, would find its exact parallel in cases where His Excellency was the sole agent unrestrained and uncontrolled by the "requirements" of Responsible Government.

Ministers cannot but deeply regret the course which His Excellency has pursued in reference to this subject. Had His Excellency been contented to repose confidence in the ability of his Ministers to conduct a very simple branch of administration, which the General Assembly had, among others, confided to them; and if he had abstained from personal interference in a matter on which he was very imperfectly informed, and on which the little information he had appears to have been incorrect; the prisoners would at this moment almost to a certainty have been in safe custody, in comfortable quarters in the Harbour of Auckland and on the North Shore. A course of action on the part of His Excellency which he has been pleased to term "generous" towards the prisoners has terminated in their escape, and in a very serious complication of the difficulties of the Colony. In the meantime, while so much "generosity" is shewn towards the Maoris taken in arms, His Excellency's sympathy is withheld from the unfortunate English colonists who have been driven from their homes and reduced to ruin; and the Colonial Government is unable to provide for their reinstatement, or to compensate them for their losses, because His Excellency declines to confiscate the lands of those who have inflicted so much misery upon them. His Excellency appeals to the judgment of "posterity" for a verdict on his actions: he cannot mean the posterity of those who are thus left in destitution, while a morbid and unaccountable sympathy is extended towards rebels (who have themselves made no complaint, but) who have shown the most marked ingratitude for the forbearance, lenity, and kindness expended upon them.

30th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Appendix A.

MEMORANDUM for HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Colonial Secretary begs to forward for His Excellency's perusal a copy of Instructions which he is about to issue to the Native Secretary.

As it is the earnest desire of the Ministry to avoid putting His Excellency to any personal inconvenience in the matter, the Colonial Secretary has thought it his duty to forward these instructions for His Excellency's perusal; but will be glad to be informed as early as possible, consistently with His Excellency's convenience, that their issue will not involve His Excellency in any difficulty by their being immediately put in force.

28th June, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

DRAFT Instructions to Native Secretary on HIS EXCELLENCY taking charge of Prisoners.

Dr. SHORTLAND,—

His Excellency having taken charge of the rebel prisoners on account of the Imperial Government, the Colonial Government is very desirous of avoiding for the future both the reality and appearance of responsibility in connection with their detention or custody.

* See Papers in N. Z. Imp. Par., 1847, p. 37; Governor Grey to Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, under date July 20, 1846.

† See Papers in N. Z. Imp. Par., December, 1847, p. 79; Governor Grey to Ear. Grey, July 6th, 1847.

You will be so good as inform the officer in charge of the prisoners that the Colonial Government has no longer anything to do with the custody or maintenance of the prisoners, and direct them no longer to report to, or communicate with, the Native Office on the subject—but directly with His Excellency; and you will be so good as to take care that no Officers of the Native Department have for the future anything to do with the matter. If His Excellency should wish for any assistance from that department, he will no doubt request it in the usual way—through the Colonial Secretary.

As the Colonial Government would be exceedingly sorry to put His Excellency to the smallest inconvenience, the services of Mr. T. A. White, of the Native Office, now acting as Interpreter and Superintendent of Prisoners on board the hulk, and who probably could not be easily replaced, will be at His Excellency's disposal, should he wish it: but he must be recognised as transferred for the time to His Excellency, and will take his instructions exclusively and directly from him, and his salary for the time will not be chargeable to the Colonial Government.

You will also be so good as inform the Rev. C. Baker and the Rev. T. Buddle, that the passes issued by me are cancelled, and that if they wish them to be continued they must apply to His Excellency.

Inform Dr. Sam, and any other gentlemen who hold appointments in connection with this branch of administration, that their services are no longer required by the Colonial Government; but that they will be paid by it up to the date when they may be engaged by His Excellency—or, if he does not require their services, till the end of the ensuing month (July).

Request Dr. Knight (Auditor General) to furnish, as early as he conveniently can, a full account of all expenses connected with the imprisonment of the rebels from the day of their arrival in Auckland—including purchase of hulk, food, clothing, buildings, repairs, salaries of officers, and extra pay of guard of Colonial troops employed on board the ship.

Appendix B.

Te Kawau, September 29th, 1864.

SIR,—Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to forward for your information the enclosed report of the hulk "Marion," and diagram.

I have, &c.,

T. A. WHITE,
Superintendent Te Kawau.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Auckland.

REPORT by Mr. WHITE on the Hulk.

The hulk "Marion" has two decks for the accommodation of prisoners. The upper deck is 64 feet in length, average width 26 feet 2 inches, and height 6 feet 5 inches, and is provided on either side with a double row of ports (16 in number, averaging 18 inches by 7 inches), and having a central wood-work (which is cut into diamond-shaped apertures, 30 in number, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches square), which communicates upwards with a very extensive hatchway (8 feet 5 inches by 5 feet), with the open upper deck. On the port side of the vessel it is entirely open, being fitted with two folding doors (3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 8 inches), through which there is a strong current of air, and a door opening into, or rather from, the space called the landing (11 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 5 inches), the latter intervening between the barred doors and the continuation of the hatchway into the lower deck. The main deck is also provided (besides the central hatchway) with another hatch, being situated in the fore part of the ship, the size of which is 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 11 inches, both hatches having tarpaulins and other fit covering used to protect the deck below from the rain, &c. Near the fore hatchway, and on this deck, is a door which opens into a passage and staircase leading to the necessaries: this arrangement affords shelter to the men in inclement weather. The lower deck, which is by far the most spacious, is 84 feet 9 inches long, 24 feet 7 inches average width, and 7 feet 2 inches height. This deck has three hatchways, viz., the main hatch, 8 feet 5 inches by 5 feet; the after hatch, 3 feet 10 inches square, which communicates with the open upper deck by means of a ventilator 9 inches square, and 6 feet above the upper deck, fitted into and running through that part of the ship which accommodated the German guard; and a fore hatchway, 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 11 inches, communicating with the upper deck. Both decks, main and lower, are fitted on both sides with planks, affording a continuous space 6 feet in width, running fore and aft, and used as a sleeping place. The deck below this also formed a second sleeping place for the prisoners. The wind sails which were used for this deck were two in number, the upper part of each being 6 feet in height, and 21 inches diameter; the pipe 22 feet long by 17 inches diameter—making the total length 28 feet. These were in constant use, both day and night.

The hulk "Marion," when first appropriated for the reception and lodgment of the Maoris, being only a temporary concern and not the bona-fide property of the Government, afforded at the time only the main deck as an accommodation, which, prior to subsequent alterations, extended beyond its after boundary, giving a further space of 10 feet by 24 feet 7 inches, and having besides the entire opening of the after hatchway, and four port holes communicating into it, the current of air was in the warmest season so free that every person below felt comfortable. The fact also that the hatches were never battened or closed, and the prisoners allowed in turns to come upon deck regularly, and without actual restraint, rendered every available assistance in affording them ample means of enjoying the fresh air: even at the time when all the men had to sleep on this single deck, the arrangements in connection with rest, &c., were so managed as to discard the idea of "people being packed in together." On the contrary, each man had 22 inches to lie in bed on. During the early part of March, when the hulk became the property of Government, the coals were removed, and another deck laid on as further accommodation; other improvements were also made which greatly tended towards the comfort of the prisoners. The house and grounds on the North Shore being also placed at our disposal, several of the Natives were sent there to reside, as suggested by the Medical Officer. On the upper deck of the hulk the prisoners were allowed to perform their ablutions; large tubs were in use, and in no instance were

they backward in washing themselves. I must mention that the Natives were never locked up, and in this they had the advantage over other prisoners. They went about at ease, and but for the fact of their being a guard over them, the "Marion" was more of a comfortable domicile than a floating prison. The perfect order which prevailed on board the hulk, after the above mentioned additions were made, was not only noticed by all the people who visited the ship—among whom were men of position—but was also made manifest by the account of the press.

Taking into consideration the above, it is my firm conviction and opinion (in this I am supported by Dr. Sam, whose half-yearly report explains all) that the "Marion," on leaving Auckland, was fit to hold and accommodate 280 adults. Had the hulk remained at Auckland, and the additions which were re-commenced, viz., housing it and piercing a few more ports in the lower deck, been adopted, she certainly would have, to all intents and purposes, been a perfect floating prison.

In conclusion, I beg to direct attention to the fact that the Maoris came on board infirm, decrepid, desponding, and in shattered health; but left it (nearly all) robust and happy.

T. A. WHITE, Superintendent Te Kawau.

The following are the dimensions of the hulk "Marion":—

Main Deck—*Length, 74 feet	Main Deck—Forward of forehatch, 26 ft. 7 in.
Height, 6 feet 5 inches	Main hatch, cased in, 16 ft. 4 by 8 ft. 5
Width, aft, 25 ft. 9 in.	Fore " 6 ft. 9 by 3 ft. 11
Midships, 26 ft. 2 in.	After " 3 ft. 7 by 3 ft. 7
Lower Deck—Length, 84 ft. 9 in.	Lower Deck—Forward of main hatch, 25 ft. 11 in.
Width, aft, 32 ft. 3 in.	Forward of forehatch, 25 feet.
Width after hatch, 25 ft. 3 in.	
Two Windsails—Head, 6 feet long by 21 inches diameter; pipe, 22 feet by 17 in.; total length, 28 feet.	

T. A. WHITE, Superintendent Te Kawau.

Appendix C.

NOTE ON MR. MACKINNON'S REPORT.

The Report referred to is that of Mr. Mackinnon, Surgeon in Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, already forwarded by His Excellency to the Secretary of State. He had no official relations to the Colonial Government and no business on board their prison ship, except as a private visitor. He obtained access to the ship without the usual order of the Colonial Secretary, during the absence of Mr. White the Superintendent, and Mr. Sam the medical officer, who were attending an inquest ashore. He appears on his return to the shore to have made some verbal statement to His Excellency, of a character unfavourable to the hulk; but no written statement was communicated to the Colonial Government till three months afterwards, when, at His Excellency's request, he produced one in the shape of a memorandum, said to have been written at the date of his visit, and which His Excellency forwarded to Her Majesty's Government in England, in a despatch in which Ministers had no opportunity of commenting till a month after its departure.

The only tangible facts alleged in Mr. Mackinnon's report are:—1. That the space was insufficient for so large a number of men; 2. That the obvious and common method of ventilation by means of a wind-sail was wanting; and 3. That there was an offensive odour, to which he gives importance by investing it with the dignity of several technical terms.

The reply to these allegations is very brief. 1. As to insufficient space. The greatest number of prisoners on board the ship was 214. According to the measurement allowed by the British Passenger Act, the vessel had room for 280.† 2. As to the want of windsails—there were two large windsails, which were not only in constant use, but which the Superintendent, Mr. White, is certain were in their places when Mr. Mackinnon was on board, a proof that his examination must have been extremely superficial, or his memory very defective; and 3. The offensive smell, which has been already sufficiently disposed of.

Appendix D.

LETTER from DR. PHILSON.

DEAR SIR,—

Auckland, September 16th, 1864.

In answer to your enquiry respecting my opinion as to the sanitary condition of Auckland during the months between November, 1863, and July, 1864, particularly as regards fever and dysentery, &c., &c., I beg to state that during the whole of my residence in this city, amounting to 16 years, I have never known so great a prevalence of those diseases as occurred in the past summer and autumn. In fact, such was the mortality (caused principally by the above diseases) that during one quarter the deaths exceeded the births in the district. It is usual to meet with an increased number of such cases in the above seasons, but not to so great an extent as has been lately experienced.

I am unable to account for the increasing prevalence of febrile diseases on medical grounds—although something is due to increasing population, to the hardships and exposure of the present war, &c., &c. I think we shall search in vain for second causes, such as defective drainage, overcrowding, want of fresh vegetables, &c., and fully to explain the matter. The true cause you will find set forth in the 90th Psalm, 8th verse:—"For we are consumed by thine anger, and by thy wrath" (due to us for sin) "are we troubled." And as to the remedy, repentance toward God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, issuing in general reformation, will prove a never-failing specific.

I remain, &c.,

To the Hon. Wm. Fox, Colonial Secretary.

I. M. PHILSON, M.D., Provincial Surgeon.

*When the lower deck was built, 10 feet were taken off for the Guard, leaving as the total length 64 feet.

† This figure was a clerical error. See corrected measurements, *post*.

‡ See Mr. White's statement *ante*. The Immigration Officer gives it as 219. See his report, *post*.

Appendix E.

MEMORANDUM by the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

On the 8th or 9th of July Mr. T. A. White, the superintendent of the prisoners, came to my office and told me he had just been with His Excellency—that His Excellency had proposed a plan for sending the prisoners to Kawau, where he would give them land to cultivate, setting apart a portion of the island for the purpose; and that His Excellency had desired him (Mr. White) to mention the subject to me, and see whether I would acquiesce in it. I replied to Mr. White, that if His Excellency wished me to entertain such a proposal officially, he must address me in the usual way as his Responsible Minister, and that I could not receive such a proposition through a subordinate officer of my department.

Half-an-hour later I left my office, and on returning homewards I met on the road the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell, who asked for a few moments conversation with me. He said it was about the prisoners going to Kawau. I laughed, and said "I know whose heifer you are ploughing with." After further conversation at that time and on the following Monday, when I again met him by appointment, I agreed that Mr. Ashwell should write me a letter proposing the plan, which might enable me to open communication with His Excellency on the subject. This he did as follows.

SIR,—

Auckland, July 11th, 1864.

A few weeks ago I had a conversation with His Excellency the Governor on the best means of preserving the natives from the demoralization which in all probability would be the consequence of the war. It occurred to me that at least a remnant of the Waikato natives might be saved, if the prisoners now on board the hulk were located on some isolated position, and a plan in some measure similar to the Moravian were adopted for them. They would then be free from the temptations to which they would otherwise be exposed by their proximity to the military posts on the Waikato. The Kawau Island I am convinced would be a good location to try the experiment; and I believe I am not mistaken in thinking that His Excellency Sir George Grey would give his assent to the plan. If this plan should meet the approbation of the Government, would you kindly mention it to the Governor?

I can only add that I shall be most happy to forward your views as far as I am permitted by the C. M. Society.

I remain, &c.,

To the Hon. William Fox, Colonial Secretary.

B. Y. ASHWELL.

On the day following the receipt of this letter, I forwarded it to His Excellency with a memorandum in the following words:—

Ministers beg respectfully to forward for His Excellency's perusal a letter addressed by the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell to the Colonial Secretary.

Will His Excellency oblige Ministers by stating whether Mr. Ashwell is correct in believing that His Excellency would give his assent to the plan.

12th July, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

—having first marked in the margin the passage referring to His Excellency's assent.

[HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.]

The Governor would gladly assent to such a plan, if it were to be carried out in a manner which afforded a fair probability of success.

July 12.

G. GREY.

On receipt of this, preparations were immediately made for the removal of the prisoners, by His Excellency, Mr. White, Tapihana, and five or six other natives going to Kawau, where they inspected the ground, and determined on the site for their operations.

WILLIAM FOX.

MEMORANDUM ON HIS EXCELLENCY'S sending Mr. White to Mr. Fox, relative to the Prisoners going to Kawau.

On the 8th or 9th of July last Mr. White came to the Colonial Secretary's office about 3 p.m. He informed the Colonial Secretary that he had just left His Excellency the Governor, that His Excellency had consulted him as to a plan for sending the Prisoners to Kawau, where he proposed to let them cultivate part of the island, and settle down there. Mr. White said that His Excellency had directed him to see the Colonial Secretary about it, and to ask whether he would agree to the plan. The Colonial Secretary discussed the subject with Mr. White, but told him that he could not receive such a proposition from a subordinate officer of the Government; that if His Excellency wished to consult him as a Minister, it must be done in the usual way, by direct communication, and not by a verbal message through a third party.

The above statement is correct.

Auckland, 26th September, 1864.

T. A. WHITE.

Appendix F.

Copy of a REPORT from Mr. WHITE on the Parole given by the Natives.

SIR,—

To Kawau, September 27th, 1864.

As in the hurry and confusion of writing my first report,* I find that I had omitted an important item of my conversation with the prisoners, I now, therefore, have the honor to submit the same for your information.

While addressing the prisoners and urging them to return, I said, "This disgraceful behaviour of yours is the worst act you have committed. You remember when it was first thought of your being

*See it in App. G.

sent to the Kawau, I called together you chiefs, and told you that unless you faithfully promised, and gave your word of honor that you would not leave Te Kawau without the sanction of Government, I would refuse to go with you; you answered, 'Yes, we faithfully promise it'; and again, on the 1st August, when instructions were received, (at 4 p.m.) that the hulk was to be towed down at daylight next morning, I assembled all you natives on the lower deck, and for a second time put the question to you. You one and all answered, 'Yes, we faithfully promise, on our word of honor, not to leave Te Kawau without the sanction of Government.' Tapihana answered, "What you say is correct; we all pledged our word not to leave Te Kawau without the sanction of Government; but fear was the only cause of our breaking our word. We have acted very unjustly towards the Governor for his great kindness to us all. Mr. Fox, Mr. Whitaker, the Government, have been very kind in providing for us clothing, provisions, and utensils; and great is our unkindness to you also, who have been a father to us, and attended to all our wants, in sickness as well as on all other occasions; but fear, and fear alone, was the cause of our running away."

In connection with the above, I further have the honor to state, that owing to being ordered away from Auckland very suddenly, and as it were at a moment's notice, I was so busily engaged, (order for departure came on board at 4.30 p.m.) having to make arrangements for receiving prisoners, clothing, utensils, &c., unloading cargo boats during the major part of the night, had to go on shore and report the sudden death of Wiremu, and remove the corpse to the dead house, and see the Coroner about an inquest, unmooring ship and getting up two anchors in the morning, and landing the German guard, that it quite escaped me to obtain a written promise from the natives.

I have, &c.,

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

T. A. WHITE,
Superintendent Te Kawau.

Appendix G.

REPORTS of Mr. WHITE and Mr. SEARANCEKE, of events subsequent to the escape of the Prisoners from Kawau.

SIR,—

Te Kawau, Sept. 16th, 1864.

I have the honor to forward the following Report for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in connection with my visit to the prisoners just escaped from Te Kawau.

On Sunday night, the 11th instant, having received information from Mr. J. E. White that all the Maori prisoners had made their escape to the main land, I immediately called upon His Excellency to inform him of the same; he at once decided that I should go with him on the following morning, at 11 a.m., to Te Kawau. He also directed me to call upon the Hon. F. Whitaker, and acquaint him with what had taken place; he (the Hon. F. Whitaker) at once concurred in His Excellency's decision. On the following day, at 11 a.m., we left in H.M.S. "Miranda," for Te Kawau. When we had got a little past Whangaparaoa, we saw H.M.S. "Falcon," lying at anchor in the Mahurangi harbour; Capt. Parkins, R.N., sent off a boat to tell us that the natives had crossed over to Waikauri on the night of the 10th; also that he had been down to Omaha Bay, and into the Whangateao river, but had failed to find any traces of the escaped prisoners; he then returned to the Mangatawhiri creek, where he found two of our boats; two others were also found by him on the rocks near Patuone's place, which last two he towed to Te Ngaere and hauled up there. After receiving this information, the "Miranda" steamed for Mangatawhiri creek, where we anchored. His Excellency, Capt. Jenkins, R.N., and myself, landed, and there found the two boats before mentioned; and seeing a fire about a mile or so away, I at once went to it with Te Oriori, and there found an European; he informed us that a number of natives had passed that way on Sunday morning, also that two natives from Waikauri who had come that way on the 12th instant, told him that the Chief Tauwhitu had gone with the prisoners. Having on my return informed His Excellency, he directed me to go on for Patuone in H.M.S. "Falcon," and meet him at Te Kawau, where we arrived at 8 p.m. We were informed by Patuone that a native from Waikauri told him that Tauwhitu had been suspected by Te Kiri and others of having assisted the prisoners to escape, in consequence of which they quarrelled; and that Tauwhitu had run away; Patuone also said that the prisoners had passed Mangatawhiri, crossed over the Whangateao, and gone up into the ranges, and that they were probably then on their way to Kaipara. Upon hearing this, His Excellency decided that I should start early the next morning in pursuit of the prisoners. At 11.30 a.m. on the following morning, I left Te Kawau in company with Mr. Martin, Te Oriori, and two other Natives, on board of H.M.S. "Falcon," for Te Ngaere, where I landed at 1 a.m.; and having engaged a guide proceeded at once into the interior towards Mangateao; after travelling for three hours on foot, we came to Mr. Matthew's house, who (Mr. Matthew) informed us that his brother had on Sunday, the 11th instant, at 11 a.m., seen about 200 natives going to the summit of the hill near their house. We then left Mr. Matthew's and proceeded further, and found at the foot of the hill two paths, with recent footsteps of a great body of men; and a little beyond this again we came upon a place where the natives had evidently halted and had fires. Taking the above circumstances into consideration, and having made other examinations and observations, we conjectured that the prisoners were not far off, and very likely on the top of the hill. We now determined, it being late, 5.30 p.m., to shelter for the night, and accordingly made for Mr. Meicklejohn's house, where we were accommodated. We were here informed that natives, about 200 in number, had passed close by this place, and had encamped on the mountain. We were further told that on Monday, the 12th instant, about 50 of them came down to him to purchase tobacco, and he (Mr. Meicklejohn) had been informed by two of his sawyers, that the natives, by the route they were taking, were making their way towards Kaipara. He (Mr. Meicklejohn) stated that he had observed that nearly every one had a spade, a hatchet, and a bundle of clothing, and the whole mustered from nine to twelve double-barrelled fowling pieces. (He (Mr. Meicklejohn) was told by the natives that they were on their way for the purpose of crying over a Chief who had died at Kaipara; but that he (Mr. Meicklejohn) knew that they were the runaways from Te Kawau. Early on the following morning, the 14th instant, after an hour and a-half

walk, we came to the range of mountains leading to Mount Otamahuhua, which is situated immediately behind Mr. Meicklejohn's house, where we found 11 huts, forming a square of 150 feet, recently erected, with several fires burning in them; we examined this place very carefully, and having got on the main track proceeded onwards about an hour, when suddenly we saw the Chief Ihaia, with nine other natives. Ihaia having been informed that we had come alone, sat down and welcomed us: the nine other natives left us, and went a-head to inform the prisoners of our coming. I asked Ihaia concerning the prisoners, but could not obtain a direct answer, his replies being that "he did not know where they were; you cannot overtake them; it's of no use your going on." I persisted in walking on, followed by Ihaia, for about another hour, when we arrived at the encampment of the main body; we heard the natives at a distance, crying, and welcoming us, and as we neared them we were asked to approach; all of them requested me to come amongst them and sit down in the centre of their encampment, to give an opportunity to all of seeing me. I immediately complied with their request, and after the lapse of a quarter of an hour,—

Tapihana Tiriva rose and spoke as follows: Come, come, my son (Te Tioriori); come on, Rangatira; our father, Mr. White; come, welcome; it is well you have come to see us. I won't return. I will not go back—do you hearken. I have got out of the snare; I have escaped from prison. I am free, and will never return. It is you (the Europeans), and your wrongs that have caused us to come away.

Tioriori now rose, gave the Governor's message, and said: You have committed two evils against me. The first at Rangiriri, and now again—and urged them to return.

Tapihana answered, and stated that the Doctor who was at the Governor's house, and who wears an eye-glass (meaning Dr. Mouatt) had told them that a man-of-war was coming down to put all of them on board the hulk again, and take them back to Auckland.

Tioriori asked the name of his informant?—when

Munu rose and said that he was, and that the statement was correct, that Dr. Mouatt had told him so while they (the natives) were pulling him about in the boat. He further said that the Pakehas working for the Governor on Te Kawau had told him that war would soon break out again in the Waikato, and if any of the Europeans were killed, that they (the natives on Te Kawau) would all be put on board the hulk, towed out to sea, and there sunk.

Tapihana now again rose and said, that on the evening of the 9th instant a man-of-war arrived, fired a gun and sounded a bugle, which very much alarmed them. On the following morning the man-of-war stood out towards Mahurangi, and when off the island fired broadsides, then returned to Te Kawau, and at the entrance of the harbour and in a line the hulk, fired another broadside. She then shaped her course to the northward, went round the island, and continued firing. A second steamer had also arrived late on Saturday evening, and after a short time had left the island, (having heard what *Munu* had stated from the Pakehas), and the man-of-war firing which had never before occurred. We concluded that we were in peril, and that what the Pakehas had told us was true, and determined to make our escape as speedily as possible. He further stated that His Excellency had asked *Takere Te Rau* if he thought the natives would ever eat of the fruit of their labours, and that I, Dr. Sam, and Mr. J. E. White had also asked a similar question. He went on to say that Dr. Sam and Mr. J. E. White were also displeased at their not taking the medicines prescribed for them, and that Mr. J. E. White had said, "I understand your disobedience, you wish to run away." He concluded his speech by remarking that the natives would never have attempted to escape had I remained on the island: now you go back to Auckland to the Governor, remain with him, request him to stay there until we come. I will send a messenger when near Auckland, to let you know of it, and you then request him to let you come and accompany us and be our guide to Mechanics' Bay, where we may see him (the Governor,) and speak with him. Don't molest us, but allow us quietly to go on to Auckland.

Wikumete next rose, and after welcoming us, said: It is well you have come alone, for had you brought any strangers with you, we should have defended ourselves and evil occurred. What do men care who have just escaped from a snare and from death? they do not care about life. Now you are welcome amongst us. It is not our fault; you sent steamers, and it is your fault; we were frightened by the sailing round the island of the steamer, and firing, and we made our escape. Don't send soldiers after us, don't come to us, we have arms to defend ourselves, for if the Governor or Government send soldiers after us we will clear all the Pakehas from amongst the grass between this and Auckland,—men, women, and children; don't send after us, tell the Governor and the Government to send you and you only, and don't you be weary in coming to see us, you may bring our own people with you (those living at Te Kawau with you,) if you bring strangers we shall defend ourselves, having no fear of death. It is well you have come, continue to come, and leave us to go about quietly, and we will not stretch out our hands to take aught from the Pakeha, nor molest them. This is my final determination, and I will not return.

Maihi Katipa said: Welcome my elder brother (to *Tioriori*), it is well you have come. Come, our Rangatira, our father, Mr. White; it is very well you have come. This is not my doing, it is not my planning, I am not the leader, I am only one of the followers, I have no influence, this is the Waikato's doings. I did not know of it till the last moment, and just before we came away. Our party was the last that came away from the large stone house. All rests with the Waikatos, and we have nothing to say.

Wi Karamoa now rose and said: Because my elder brother is come, and our Rangatira and father, Mr. White, and have brought us word from the Governor that those who were well disposed and wished to return could come back. I shall return, my mind is made up. I shall go back with our Rangatira because we have injured him, he has shown us his love, and I will go back with him, this being my love in return to him. If I go I might die, if I remain I will die here, whether I go or stay or may die the same, therefore I will return. I am firmly determined to return. I am afraid if I remain I may bring trouble on the Nagapuhi people.

Ihaia Te Manga said: Come, come and welcome my son (*Tioriori*), come you and our parent, Mr.

White; this is not my doing, this is the work of the Waikato people. I was one of the last to come away; before coming away I went up on the hill where Hobua is buried and called to Mr. White and Dr. Sam, and said good-bye, remain here, good-bye you and the Governor, I am going. It is correct that we came away through fear, and what Tapihana and others have said is true. This was the time we had seen such proceedings at the Kawau—viz.: a man-of-war coming down and going about firing, and after what the Europeans had told us we became alarmed, and felt that what had been told us was true. When you met me on the road I was going back to Te Ngaere, and the Governor to speak to him. It is because you have punished me for two years. Why did you not punish the Tauranga natives the same way as us? We gave up ourselves, our land, our arms, you punished us until we gnashed our teeth under it, and wished to return to our people and our lands. I requested the Government, when in Auckland, to allow me to visit my people at Waiuku, promising to return, but you refused my request. We have given up our men, given up the King, given up the land, given up the mana, given up all, and yet you keep us in bondage. Now that I am free, I will not go back.

It now being dark, we had tea, and afterwards went about to the different Chiefs, and had private conversations with them till it was past midnight. In reasoning the matter over with Tapihana, I told him that I felt convinced that it was not the excuses he had stated which had led them to adopt this rash step, but a plan which he had formed prior to leaving Auckland: if fear was the only cause of their leaving, they could have no objection whatever to returning in accordance with the wishes of His Excellency; and now that I had taken the trouble to travel so far to explain matters to them—that there was nothing concerning their liberty or safety, that the man of war had come down to the Kawau—and more especially, as they one and all were convinced of the truth of my statement, I thought that the only proof of their fidelity and regret, would be their immediate return to the island which they so recklessly had deserted. I further told him that they were kindly treated by the Government and by me, who, when even ill and weary, had taken the pains of seeing to everything in connection with their welfare and comfort, and that if they now refused to return, they would be forever branded with ingratitude, deceit, and unbelief; and that in future, should aught transpire relative to mutual agreements, bonds, &c., that not only the Government, but all the people in New Zealand, both Pakeha and Maori, would discard and disbelieve any statement which they might offer or assert, and that their present behaviour would lead the Government to cast a doubt upon all their future political transactions.

Tapihana replied: "If you can get five or six chiefs to agree with Wi Karamoa, then we will all return with you in the morning," and in addition said that, "what you have asserted is true. It is all my fault: I first formed the idea of running away when I visited Te Kawau with the Governor and yourself. I kept it to myself and matured my plan while in Auckland. I then made my plans known to the others just before we left the island."

Tapihana's brother, Te Remi, also urged me to reason with the other chiefs and get them to consent to their return. I next went to the Ngatimahuta Tribe, and after some conversation with them, was told by Te Wata Taki that if any of the Maoris who had come away attempted to return he would stop them by force—if one returned, all must return; and if one stayed, all must stay; and I am determined to carry it out. I next spoke to Wi Kumete, who said that he was decided in staying where he was, and if we allowed them to remain unmolested, that they would not injure the Pakeha's persons or property. He went on to say that they were accused of eating seed potatoes, but they had satisfied Mr. J. E. White that no such thing had taken place, and the seed was sown as ordered. "Don't send soldiers after us: we intend to return quietly to Waikato." I afterwards spoke to Maihi Katapa, who told me that if any of the others would return, that the Ngatitata Tribe would also return. He also said that they were amongst the last who left the stone buildings, and that they did not wish to get away. I now retired to rest, rose at daylight, and had conversations with many of the leading men. About 7 a.m. *Matini Ruta* got up and said, "I wish all the Waikato to come round here and listen to what I have to say. I have thought over what Mr. White has said: we had a very great argument on the matter. I have made up my mind to return. I the Ngatimahutu, numbers 5 and 7, will return. I wish now to know what you all say. Do you consent that we should all of us return?" All replied, "Yes! We will return with Mr. White." The men then requested me to give them orders to the settlers for food. This I declined doing, stating as my reason that I had no authority for so doing; but told them that if they would send men with me to bring provisions up, that they should have some from the hulk; and I requested that as a proof of their sincerity they would at once move down towards Te Ngaere, and I promised to meet them with the provisions. They said they could not come down, giving as a reason that they were weak, and had had but little to eat, and could not carry the sick; and also that their feet were sore. I argued with them, that as they had not food, and were getting weaker the best plan would be to return at once. Ihaia and six others offered to come for food; several other chiefs assented, (after they had secretly conferred together, which I noticed), that if I sent them provisions and allowed them to remain for three or four days, the men would be stronger and better able to endure the fatigue of walking, and would all return to Te Kawau in a body. I spoke to Tioriori of the subject, when he addressed them and said: "This is all deceit; if you mean to return why all this talk among yourselves; you could easily have selected men to go with us, and we might have been on our road back before this." One of the Chiefs now jumped up and said: "You have done it, Tioriori; had it not been for what you have said we would have gone back with Mr. White, but now we won't go back; it is your fault, and not Mr. White's." I cautioned them about their present rash actions, and that I could see that trouble was near at hand. I told them that, if owing to hunger they took provisions away from the Europeans (they had already done so by killing two head of cattle), it would cause quarrelling, and probably loss of life. Tioriori at once left them, and I told them that I had done all I could do, and that whatever might be the result, they could not blame the Governor or the Government, that they had ever met with kindness and attention. I then left them. On my way back, after we had travelled for about an hour and a half, we observed about 60 natives sitting in the paddock adjoining Mr. Meicklejohn's house, and some were going to and fro. Feeling anxious, I decided upon going down to see the party. I found 50 or 60 with Te

Kepa, who had been sent down to overtake me, and request me to return to them on the 17th or 18th. He said that they had had a quarrel after I left, and those who wished to return this morning intended to carry out their determination, and that if I would come back to them they would move down to the first encampment, about six miles lower down, and meet me. I waited here till the prisoners had concluded their purchases of flour and potatoes from Mr. Meicklejohn, and returned to Te Ngaere, where I arrived at 6 p.m., and found H.M.S. "Falcon," and embarked for Te Kawau.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that as I feel assured that several of the natives are inclined to return to Te Kawau, I intend, to-morrow, 19th, as I promised, to go back into the bush and meet them.

I have, &c.,

T. A. WHITE, Superintendent, Te Kawau.

SIR,—

Te Kawau, September 20th, 1864.

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the following particulars of my movements. Having promised the prisoners on Thursday, the 16th instant, to go back and have another interview with them, I did so on the 18th, and they then promised to return if permitted to settle at Mangatawhiri and Te Ngaere.

I accordingly informed His Excellency of this request, and he immediately sent me back to the prisoners, on the 20th, to tell them that he granted their request, and to ask them (the Natives) to return at once, and settle quietly down. Upon informing the prisoners of this they unanimously agreed to return on the morrow, Wednesday, the 21st, but said that it would take them two or three days before all got down, as many were weak and ill; and as a proof of their sincerity they sent Ihaia and Te Rewiri to see His Excellency.

Having but just now returned, and heard that H.M.S. "Miranda" at once leaves for Auckland, I send you the above hurried report, but will by the earliest opportunity forward full particulars.

I have, &c.,

The Native Secretary, Auckland.

T. A. WHITE, Superintendent Te Kawau.

SIR,—

Te Kawau, September 26th, 1864.

I have the honor to state, for your information, that immediately on my arrival from Town to-day, I reported myself to His Excellency Sir George Grey, by whom I was informed that the two prisoners named in the margin, and who were on board the hulk, had made their escape to the main land during last night, taking with them one of our boats; and that after enquiry and search the boat was found beached in Tawhitu's Bay, Waikauri, and brought back to the hulk by an officer of H.M.S. "Miranda."

I further beg to state that in consequence of a promise and agreement with the prisoners, made on the 23rd instant, relative to a meeting for this day, I went over to Waikauri, at 6 p.m., where I was informed by Hapeta, Patuone's nephew, that about 30 prisoners had been down during the early part of the afternoon for provisions, and upon Hapeta's reminding them of my former terms, viz., that they were not to have any more provisions until they all returned and settled at Maungatawhiri as promised by them; they all appeared very downhearted and disappointed. They stated to him (Hapeta) that they did not intend settling at Waikauri, but that a number of them were coming down at once, i.e., to-morrow to Tawhitu's old place, Whangateao, to cultivate. They also stated that Tawhitu's men were to accompany them, but that the Chief Tawhitu himself would remain on the mountain. They said that they had finished the pa, and the reason why they had abandoned the idea of coming to Mangatawhiri was, that they were afraid that the Governor or Government would send them to prison and punish them. They further stated that three of Tawhitu's men were coming to cultivate at Waikauri.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that I was informed by Hapeta, that the prisoners had procured 1½ tons flour from a man named Day, at Matakana, who had written to Auckland for further supplies for them.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

T. A. WHITE, Superintendent Te Kawau.

I have further to add that His Excellency feels grieved, and says that an act of injustice has been done him by my taking Mr. Ed. P. Martin to town without His Excellency's knowledge, as he thinks that had he been left behind the two Natives would not have escaped from the hulk on Sunday night. Mr. Martin was taken by me without His Excellency's knowledge.

T. A. WHITE.

SIR,—

Te Kawau, Sept. 28, 1864.

I have the honor to forward for your information the following particulars, which I obtained to day from Hapeta, Patuone's nephew. He informed me that Paratene, one of the two prisoners who escaped on Sunday night, came to Waikauri and told him that a number of the prisoners, with the Ngatiteata women, had come down to Whangateao to gather shell fish, and had taken the nets belonging to Tawhitu from Waikauri. Hapeta also heard that Tawhitu had sent three messengers to his son at Wangarei, to ask him to come and see him on Otamahua, two of whom, Woata Te Taki and Riwi, being escaped prisoners. The messengers went on horseback last Saturday, the 24th, and were expected to return on the 27th instant. The prisoners have also said that they intend taking Tawhitu with them to Waikato. He (Hapeta) further told me that he had sent my message to the prisoners by one of his men, viz., "That the Rewiti of the Nagtiwhatua tribe, had just returned from Kaipara, and had requested me to tell the prisoners that they were to return at once to Te Kawau, and that the Kaipara natives had requested him (Te Rewiti) to tell them that they disapproved of their doings; that none of them were to expect any assistance from Kaipara; that they (the Kaipara natives) would not allow a single prisoner to live amongst them. Hapeta's messenger was also directed to find out if any of the Ngapuhi tribe were on Otamahua, and to ascertain their names, &c. The messenger will probably return to-morrow, when he will immediately come over and report to me.

I beg further to inform you that I firmly believe if the prisoners do not succeed in obtaining the support of either the Kaipara or Northern natives, that they will in all probability attempt to get back to Waikato by way of the Thames. To accomplish this they will very likely attempt to seize some of our coasting traders.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c., T. A. WHITE, Superintendent Te Kawau.

MEMORANDUM for HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Colonial Secretary begs to forward to His Excellency a report by Mr. Searancke, a Surveyor in the employment of the Government, of a visit paid by him to the escaped prisoners in their pa, on the top of the Omaha hills.

The Colonial Secretary begs respectfully that His Excellency will allow this report to be added to the Appendix G of his Memorandum on the Prisoners of the 30th September last.

7th August, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Copy of a LETTER from MR. SEARANCKE to the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—

Whangarei, 2nd October, 1864.

I have the honor to report for your information, that in consequence of the state of the Native mind, resulting from the escape of the prisoners from Te Kawau, also of the anxiety of the Europeans from the uncertain nature of the reports flying about, I proceeded in company with Renata, a son of Te Hanibera (the Native Assessor here), to Wonga te hau (Big Omaha). On Thursday, the 29th ult., we proceeded up to the hill Otamahua, where the Waikatos have formed their pa; we met with no interruption on the road, and were welcomed and most heartily received by the Natives.

The whole of the Waikatos, with one exception, were there, and about 20 of their wives; also, Tawhitu Here Koha and all his people: also, Parata Te Mate Komene, a son of the late Matiu Te Aranui, the Mangakahia Chief; also, some of the Mahurangi natives: in all about 350 men—i.e., 220 Waikatos, and about 130 Ngapuhis.

The pa is situated on the extremity of the range, commanding a view of the whole country, from Auckland south to the Bay of Islands north, also the whole of the Kaipara district; and is known by the name of Otamahua. The pa is about 150 yards long, and 15 to 20 yards wide, and perfectly precipitous on either side; is fenced in with a very temporary fence, and partly trenched, and has a large number of very slightly built nikau houses. We were conducted to the house occupied by Tawhitu, who asked us about the letters forwarded by him, but which were stopped by Te Tirarau and forwarded to you; he appeared to be anxious about them, and the part he had taken. I here left Tawhitu's house, leaving it to my native to report to me, and went myself to the house occupied by the Waikatos, who, all knowing me, received me very kindly—when they heard that I had not come from Auckland.

I found all the leading men here. Wiremu Kumete, a very bold and clear-headed native, from Kavhia; also, Te Tapihana Te Hiko (the elder brother of Takerei). I informed them that I had not anything to say to them, but had come to hear, on behalf of the Europeans and natives in the district, what they intended to do, and generally what their intentions were.

Wiremu Kumete and Te Tapihana answered me that they had been forced into the position I had found them in, but that they had all determined not to return to Te Kawau, for, as the former said, "How many birds, having escaped from the trap, return to it. That if unmolested themselves, they would not molest any of the settlers; that they had fairly bought and paid for all they had had (two bullocks and some few sheep excepted). But who (said Wiremu) can control the cravings of an empty stomach; that every day he gave particular charge to all the young men not to interfere, or go more than two or three at a time, to any settler's house." I here pressed them about their intentions or wishes, and they said all they wanted was to get back to Waikato; they were aware of soldiers being sent to Manukau to intercept them on their return, but they intended to go, and that openly, *via* Auckland, and that I should hear of them. I asked them what they purposed doing, if they reached the Waikato in safety? They at once answered, "Continue the war, until every European was withdrawn to Auckland; that they had heard that the troops were all to be withdrawn soon; that the war had re-commenced at Taranaki, and that the Europeans had been defeated." This was the substance of Wiremu Kumete and Te Tapihana's communication to me: but as I was with them more than three hours, many remarks were made, from which I deduced the following—That many would return to the Kawau, but are deterred by fear of one another; that the Waikatos are most anxious, at least at present, from having any disturbance, and particularly anxious to have the good word and opinion of the settlers round about them; that they are very badly off for arms and ammunition, not having more than forty to fifty stand of arms among them at present. They are pretty well off for food, I having seen twelve bags of flour and three large ma's of potatoes, with which they have been supplied by Te Hemara and Tawhitu, and the other natives residing in the neighbourhood.

The great object of the Waikatos appears to me to be to return to their own district. They do not appear to be quite at home with their new friends, and if they can only succeed in getting away peaceably from their present location, the danger to this district from a more active sympathy on the part of the natives generally will be averted at once.

They also informed me that they were looking forward to a visit from yourself, and spoke in most favourable terms of the results of the expected interview.

The Hon. W. Fox, Esq., Colonial Secretary,
Native Department.

I have, &c.,

W. N. SEARANCKE.

Appendix H.

MEMORANDUM of Conversation with TI ORI ORI, in presence of Messrs. WHITAKER, RUSSELL, and FOX, 19th September, 1864. Mr. PUCKEY interpreting.

After relating some circumstances connected with the escape of the prisoners, Ti Ori Ori said

that the Governor told him that Mr. Whitaker would cut off his (Ti Ori Ori's) head on account of the prisoners escaping.

Afterwards, Mr. Fox asked him what did they run away for—were they ill used by the Pakehas?

Ti Ori Ori, indignantly: "No!"

Mr. Fox: "Had they not food enough?"

Ti Ori Ori: "Pooh!" (puffing out his cheeks, and indicating that they were bursting with fat).

Mr. Fox: "Weren't they starving for want of clothes?"

Ti Ori Ori: "No! where were all the things you gave them?"

Mr. Fox: "Did Mr. White beat them with a stick?"

Ti Ori Ori: "Kao!" (No!)

Mr. Fox: "Were they driven about like bush pigs?"

Ti Ori Ori: "Ah!" (bursts out laughing).

E. W. PUCKEY, Interpreter.

Appendix H 2.

STATEMENT of HEMARA as to Escape of Prisoners.

The prisoners commenced going ashore at Waikauri, near Matakana, on Friday night. Waikauri is on the sea side of Matakana. They landed at Tawhitu's Kainga. There were lots of Maoris there—Ngapuhis. On Saturday Reihana and Pomare came to Mahurangi to ask me to take Reihana to Kawau, and he accompanied them there on Saturday. In the evening they arrived there, and only saw ten men (Maoris). He asked them where the rest were; they said at Waikauri. He asked what did they go for? They said to "Escape." Hemara said, "This is wrong; if you had not been properly treated it would have been right, but as it is, it is very wrong." They answered, It is the fault of Tawhitu and Parata Mate, Ngapuhis, the latter lives at Kaipara, the former at Wangarei. Another chief who influenced them was Komene Matiu, he lives at Mangakahia. The ten men they found told them that after T. A. White left Kawau, Tawhitu, Parata, and Komene went there with ten others, and when they got there they spoke to the Waikatos.

Tawhitu got up and said, Hearken, I have nothing to say, all that I have to say is that it rests with you. After that he sang a song; on account of the song they knew what he meant. When he had done a Waikato stood up—"I have no thought. I was dead when your word came. You hold your opinion, I will hold mine." Then Parata stood up—"I salute you, Waikato, look at me; all of you come under my protection (or wing); one of my armpits belongs to the Queen, the other does not." Then he sang his song. A Waikato then stood up—"I have no wish to go; I had rather stay with the Government." Then Komene stood up and said, "Come to me, come, Waikato, to me!" and he sang his waiata. Then Waikato consented to go. This was shortly after I had left. On Friday night they commenced to cross—they crossed at night, and by Saturday night they were all across. In fact they must all have crossed on the Friday night, except the few they found there on Saturday evening. Hemara returned on Saturday night to Mahurangi, and on Sunday morning wrote letters to Kaipara to tell all the chiefs. The refugees are believed to be now at Putahi, on the Kaipara, close to Albertland. He does not know this for certain; believes it to be so, because the Ngapuhi chiefs named above live there. He then asked Reihana what was his thought. He said he thought he had better go back to Auckland. He (Reihana) then told the few Waikatos he saw that it was wrong, that they would all be killed; the Pakehas would overtake them, he added. As it is, I will go back and tell the Governor that you ran away. Though I should be imprisoned in Auckland what of that? I don't belong to you now. I have been set apart to go to Waikato or elsewhere on Government work. Your foolishness in hearkening to the words of these people is very great. You have been treated with great kindness and brought here. Reihana then turned to Hemara and said, we will go back. They then returned to Mahurangi, where they saw Pomare, who said, though these others have run away, I will take you to the Governor; if you are imprisoned all we three will be. When the Mahurangi natives heard that, they all agreed, and they came, and here they are.

They had two boats from this island, and some large boats of Tawhitu's. They made several trips he supposes.

Thinks they had not been badly used by the Pakehas in charge. Those they saw made no such complaint. Knows no reason for their going except the seductions of those three men (the Ngapuhis above named).

Thinks they must be starving where they are. They can have no food but roots. True, there are fish swimming about in the sea.

W. Fox.

Appendix I.

LETTERS from TIORIORI (while prisoner on board the Hulk) and others, relative to their Treatment. Go my letter to the tribe. Auckland, January 6th, 1864.

Salutations to you all, all. This is sufficient greeting from such a thing as a slave. *Sister, our place is very good, and also the treatment we receive from our masters.*

If you send letters, send them to the Governor, and they will read them to us. This is another word of ours. Get your wheat on the Waikato reaped and thrashed out, and give it to Te Raihi to bring to us.

FROM TIRENI TIORIORI, and from us all.

To Patara, and to the Tribe at the Au o Waikato.

To PIRIPI,—

Maketu, December 15th, 1863.

Friend, salutations to you, and to you all. Great is our grief for you living there on board the ship. We have received a letter from Mr. Ashwell saying that he had seen you, and that his grief (pour) for you was great, and he also said that your keepers were very kind to you.

Friend, keep quiet, that the day may be shortened, when God may show mercy towards us.

Friend, write us a letter, as we are going to Tamahere.

FROM HARETA.

No. 74.

MEMORANDUM requesting a Return as to cost of guarding and rationing Prisoners while on board the Hulk.

The Governor would feel much obliged to Ministers, if they would allow him to be furnished with a Return shewing the average monthly cost, whilst the Prisoners were on board the Hulk, of the following items of expenditure.

Total cost of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and men of the guard, per month	
of Rations of Fresh Meat	“
of Water	“
of Fuel	“

Government House, Auckland, 13th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 75.

MEMORANDUM requesting information as to the Government Officials accompanying the Native Prisoners to Kawau.

The Governor would feel much obliged to Ministers if they would allow him to be informed of the number and designations of the Europeans who accompanied the Native Prisoners on board the Hulk to the Kawau, their respective salaries, and by whom they were appointed.

Government House, Auckland, 13th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 76.

MEMORANDUM requesting certain information respecting the Hulk “Marion.”

The Governor requests that he may be furnished with the copy of any letter addressed to the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell, on the subject of the erection of a house at Kawau for him by the Government; and also with copies of any report or reports that may have been received from the Emigration Officer at the Port of Auckland in reference to the hulk “Marion.”

He also would feel very much obliged to Ministers if they would allow competent persons to report upon the size of the doorway leading to the main deck of the hulk “Marion,” during the time the prisoners were confined there; and also upon the size of the hatchway leading to the orlop deck, and the size of the port on the orlop deck, and the date when any fresh ports or apertures were cut on the orlop deck.

Government House, Auckland, 13th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 77.

MEMORANDUM requesting certain Returns relative to Maori Prisoners.

Upon the 13th instant the Governor requested his Responsible Advisers to supply him with information regarding several points connected with the native prisoners, as also with copies of papers connected with the same subject. He earnestly requests that he may be supplied with the information he then asked for, as without it he cannot well transmit to the Secretary of State the report from the Colonial Secretary regarding the native prisoners, the non-transmission of which has already been the cause of such severe remarks in a Ministerial memorandum.

October 24th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 78.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS regarding certain returns asked for in reference to the Native Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's Memorandum relative to certain returns asked for by His Excellency in reference to the Native Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary would be very sorry indeed if, from any cause whatever, the important information which he believes to be contained in his Memorandum of the 30th September, should be withheld from Her Majesty's Government for a second Mail. He has, however, been quite unable to supply His Excellency with the returns requested at an earlier date; partly because some of them could not be made without the aid of Mr. White, who has been brought from the Kawau for the express purpose: and partly because in consequence of the early meeting of the Assembly, the clerks of the department have been too much engaged with other work to give the necessary attention to this.

The Colonial Secretary hopes to be able to furnish the returns asked for in a day or two at longest. Auckland, 24th October, 1864.

W. FOX.

No. 79.

MEMORANDUM in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memoranda of 13th October.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memoranda (3) of the 13th October, requesting certain returns relative to the hulk “Marion” and the Maori prisoners. His Excellency, on the 7th August, forwarded to Her Majesty's Government a Despatch containing most serious imputations on his Ministers in reference to these matters, without Ministers having the opportunity of commenting upon it, or defending themselves against these charges. On the 30th of September, nearly eight days before the close of the mail, they forwarded to His Excellency a

Memorandum with enclosures containing a full defence, which His Excellency did not forward to Her Majesty's Government, but he did send by that mail another despatch reiterating his belief in the charges he had made; but he made no allusion by that mail to the refutation which was lying on his table. His Excellency now asks the Colonial Secretary to take the trouble of procuring a number of returns to enable His Excellency to criticize the Colonial Secretary's defence, a labour the performance of which the Colonial Secretary would feel himself justified in declining; but as he is aware that the more thoroughly the matter is sifted, the less foundation there will appear to be for His Excellency's charges, he has, at considerable personal trouble, procured the returns asked for by His Excellency.

On these he begs to make the following remarks:—

1. Correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Ashwell, relative to house which he requested to be built at Kawau, is forwarded herewith.

2. Report of Captain Williams, Immigration Officer of the General Government at the Port of Auckland, on the capacity and ventilation of the hulk, forwarded herewith. No such report existed at the date of His Excellency's request for it. The Colonial Secretary had twice consulted Captain Williams on the subject, but the hulk was then at Kawau, and no data except the Registration Measurement could be given. Captain Williams said it was impossible, at all events without seeing her, to calculate by such data, the capacity of a ship intended to lie in smooth water with her hatches always open, according to the regulations of the Passenger Act, which contemplated long voyages through stormy seas, and with hatches often battened down. After the hulk had been brought back to Auckland, the Colonial Secretary took Captain Williams and Mr. T. A. White on board—saw them measure some particulars about which he had doubts, and Captain Williams has now furnished a report, in which he has made a careful estimate, based upon the supposition that the "Marion" had been engaged in a sea voyage under the Passenger Act. It will be seen that he declares her to have been qualified to carry 219 passengers for a sea voyage, being five more than the greatest number of prisoners ever on board in smooth water, and inside a harbour. He also states the ventilation to have been ample; and has reported on the existence of the wind-sails, of which Mr. McKinnon denied the existence, but which Mr. White declares were in their place when Mr. McKinnon was on board, and as a general rule were never out of it. The Colonial Secretary has had them brought to his office, and if His Excellency should wish to inspect them, they can be sent to Government House.

3. Measurement of doorway, hatchway, and port or orlop deck. "The doorway leading to the main deck of the 'Marion,' during the time the prisoners were confined there." Mr. White informs the Colonial Secretary that there is no doorway answering this description, and that the prisoners never were confined to the main deck, having always free access to the upper deck. The other measurements will be found in Mr. White's reports, and amended measurements.

4. Return of average monthly cost, &c. [Forwarded.] The Colonial Secretary begs to observe that, in his estimate of the cost of the prison ship, he has under-estimated the amount at £10,000 a year. The gentleman in the audit department who made the return on which this was founded, calculated the extra pay only of the military guards. The full pay ought to have been charged, which would have increased the cost by a very considerable amount. The average returns now furnished are corrected in this particular.

5. Return of number and designation of officers, &c. Forwarded.

The Colonial Secretary also forwards a memorandum addressed to himself by Mr. White, correcting some of his previous measurements.

Auckland, 27th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

P.S.—The Colonial Secretary will be obliged by His Excellency forwarding Captain Williams' report to the Secretary of State, with the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 30th September, 1864.

Auckland, 27th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Enclosure 1 to No. 79.

SIR,—

I have the honor to state that I have not yet measured the "Marion" hulk, for I did not rightly understand whether it was your desire I should do so, when she returned to this port.

I have, &c.,

Auckland, October 19th, 1864.

S. J. WILLIAMS,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Emigration Officer, Port of Auckland.

Enclosure 2 to No. 79.

Copy of a LETTER from S. J. WILLIAMS to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Auckland, October 26th, 1864.

At your request, I have the honor to inform you that I have compared the enclosed measurements of the "Marion" (hulk), taken by Mr. T. A. White, with those taken by me, and beg to state that on her main deck there is sufficient space for 107 adults, and on the lower one space for 112; this is according to the requirements under the Passenger Act.

The main deck I found amply ventilated, there being 13 large side ports, three hatchways, and one large entrance through the ship's side with folding doors for the admission of air and light; on the lower deck there is but one side port, but, in my opinion, with good windsails kept down the hatchways, and with the present shafts for the current of foul air to ascend, the ventilation would be sufficient.

There is no clause in the Passenger Act which places restrictions on vessels lying in port with any given number of people on board, but were the "Marion" in every respect fitted as a sea-going craft with the number of persons on board as above stated and the same accommodation offered, she would be allowed to proceed to sea without committing any breach within the meaning of the Act.

I remain, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

S. J. WILLIAMS, Emigration Officer.

P.S.—Having examined two windsails on board the Hulk, I consider them sufficient and large enough to give ample ventilation.

27th October, 1864.

S. J. W.

The following are the dimensions of the hulk "Marion," from measurements taken by Mr. T. A. WHITE.

<i>Main Deck</i> —Length	*74 ft. 0 in.	<i>Main Deck</i> —Main hatch (cased in)	
Height	6 " 5 "		6 ft. 4 in. x 7 ft. 5 in.
Width aft	25 " 9 "	Fore	6 ft. 9 x 3 x 11
Midships	26 " 2 "	After	3 ft. 9 x 3 x 8
Forward of fore hatch	26 " 7 "		

* When the lower deck was built 10 feet were taken off for the guard, leaving as the total length 64 feet.

<i>Lower Deck</i> —Length	84 ft. 9 in.	<i>Lower Deck</i> —Width forward of	
Height	7 " 2 "	fore hatch	25 ft.
Width aft	22 " 3 "	2 <i>Windsails</i> —Head	6 ft. long x 21 in. diameter
Width after hatch	25 " 3 "	Pipe	22 " long x 17 in. "
Width forward of		Total length, 28 ft.	
main hatch	25 " 11 "		T. A. WHITE.

Enclosure 3 to No. 79.

MEMORANDUM of Mr. WHITE, correcting the previous measurement of the Hulk, enclosed in Appendix to Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of 30th September.

Mr. White requests to state, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that all following errors have occurred in the measurements rendered in his report on the "Marion" hulk.

1st. As regards the main hatch: The measurement given in the body of the report is 8 feet x inches by 5 feet. It ought to be 7 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 4 inches.

2nd. In the tabular statement a clerical error, giving the width of the hatch as 16 feet 4 inches 5 8 feet 5 inches. It ought to be 7 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 4 inches.

3rd. Fore Hatches: There is only one given, 6 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 11 inches; there ought to be another, 3 feet 11 inches by 3 feet 11 inches.

4th. The height of the lower deck is omitted; it ought to be 7 feet 3 inches.

October 25th, 1864.

T. A. WHITE.

Enclosure 4 to No. 79.

Copy of a LETTER from the Rev. B. Y. ASHWELL, to Hon. W. Fox.

SIR,—

Parnell, August 17, 1864.

Whilst on the steamer, I told His Excellency the Governor that I should apply to the Government to erect a weatherboarded cottage at the Kawau, as soon as possible, that I might take my family and remain on the island as long as there was a field of labour for a missionary and clergyman. He replied, should there be any difficulty as regards the expense of the house, he would take the building at a valuation, if I should be obliged to leave from any unforeseen circumstances.

Should my request be complied with, would it not be well that the frame of the house should be completed in Auckland, so that it could be put up immediately on my arrival at the island. I should then be enabled to proceed at once with my family. Trusting you will pardon these suggestions.

I am Sir, your most obedient servant,

To the Hon. W. Fox.

B. Y. ASHWELL.

Copy of a LETTER from the Hon. W. Fox to the Rev. B. Y. ASHWELL.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Native Department,

SIR,—

Auckland, September 6, 1864.

In reply to your letter of the 17th ult., I beg to state that the Government will be prepared to appropriate the sum of four hundred pounds towards the erection of a house for yourself at Kawau, to be occupied by you while attending to the spiritual wants of the Maori Prisoners there; should circumstances lead to your discontinuing your good offices in that capacity, this house of course to be available for your successor.

In reference to your statement that His Excellency Sir George Grey would be prepared to take the house at a valuation:—

Should the Native establishment be broken up, the Government could not for one moment think of proposing such a course to His Excellency, considering the great liberality which he has exercised in placing the island and the various buildings upon it at the disposal of the Government for the use of the Prisoners, and they are quite prepared to regard the expenditure on this object as a part of the necessary outlay attending the custody of the Prisoners. I have, &c.,

Revd. B. Y. Ashwell, Parnell.

WILLIAM FOX.

Note.—Return of average monthly cost, and return of number and designation of officers, printed at the end of this paper.

No. 89.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY requesting information with regard to the Hulk "Marion."

The Governor has received the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of yesterday's date, upon the subject of information in regard to the Hulk "Marion," with which the Governor requested to be furnished on the 13th instant.

It appears that the Colonial Secretary would have felt himself justified in declining to take the labour of procuring the information for which the Governor asked.

The Governor begs to assure the Colonial Secretary that he had no intention whatever of imposing any personal trouble upon him.

The Governor believes the Under-Secretary could have given orders, which would have at once procured the information for which the Governor asked, and he exceedingly regrets the personal trouble the Colonial Secretary has encountered.

When he has said this, he would add, that he is sure the Colonial Secretary will admit, that the Governor was entitled to be supplied with the information for which he asked. The Native prisoners had been taken prisoners by Her Majesty's Forces, and the Governor had a joint responsibility with the Government, for the manner in which they were treated.

He still thinks he should have been supplied with the measurements of the doorway for which he asked, and which he sees marked upon the plans transmitted to him.

The Governor would be very much obliged to the Colonial Secretary if he would order copies to be at once prepared for him, of any correspondence, in reference to the Hulk "Marion," which may have passed between the Collector of Customs and the Immigration Officer of the General Government at the Port of Auckland; or between either of those officers and the Colonial Secretary's Department, prior to the date of the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of the 30th of September last.

Government House, Auckland, 28th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 81.

MEMORANDUM regarding HIS EXCELLENCY'S request for information respecting the Hulk "Marion."

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of this day's date complaining that a return of the measurements of a certain doorway were not sent with those lately forwarded.

The Colonial Secretary can only say in reply, that Mr. White, to whom he applied for the information, told him that there was *no doorway in the ship which answered the description contained in His Excellency's query*. The Colonial Secretary when himself on board the Hulk with Mr. White, could not find such a doorway as His Excellency described.

The Colonial Secretary's opinion as to the propriety of His Excellency asking him to procure these returns is not altered by anything in His Excellency's Memorandum. His Excellency knows perfectly well how wide a difference exists between himself and Ministers on the whole question of the Prisoners, and the Colonial Secretary must take the liberty of retaining his own opinion. He has refused no information, which His Excellency has asked for in intelligible terms. The same remark will apply to the request now made by His Excellency for copies of correspondence which may have passed on the subject of the "Marion," between the Collector of Customs and the Immigration Officer, or between either of those officers and the Colonial Secretary. The Colonial Secretary has no record in his office of any such correspondence, and the Collector of Customs has personally assured him that there is none such in his. If His Excellency will be so good as state specifically what correspondence he means, and who has told him that there is any such, the Colonial Secretary will endeavour to trace it. The Colonial Secretary would add that he is sure His Excellency will admit that he is entitled to be supplied with the information for which he asks.

October 29, 1864.

W. Fox.

No. 82.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, relative to certain differences between himself and Ministers.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of this day's date, in which his Responsible Advisers deny the propriety of the Governor's having requested to be supplied with certain information relative to the native prisoners. The matter has now assumed the form of a personal discussion between the Governor and his Responsible Advisers, in which they have affirmed the impropriety of his proceedings in asking for information he believes he was entitled to.

The Governor feels, therefore, that, looking to the relative positions of himself and his Responsible Advisers, he ought not to carry this discussion further. He will, therefore, allow it to drop for the present.

The Governor has never attempted in any way to interfere in the matter of any information afforded by Ministers to the General Assembly, or to any local authorities.

But it must now remain for the General Assembly to determine whether, when his Responsible Advisers send to the Governor, without being requested to do so, information for transmission to the Secretary of State, which may lead Great Britain to adopt a line of policy which may influence the destiny of another race, or lead to the employment of her fleet or army, and the expenditure of her funds, the Governor, as an Imperial officer, if he thinks the information furnished is deficient, or defective, or likely to mislead the English Government, has a right to ask for such further information as will in his belief put the matter in a fuller and juster light. He alludes to such cases as those of the correspondence with the Rev. R. Taylor, and that with the Bishop of Waiapu, the information he has asked for in the present instance, and the not imparting to him the report of the surveyor of the "Marion," which was in contradiction of the report on the native prisoners, which his Advisers had required him to transmit to the Secretary of State.

October 29th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 83.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY requesting information as to the removal of the Guard over the Native Prisoners.

The Governor observes that amongst the Enclosures to the Report of the 30th of September last, on the subject of the Native prisoners, no copy has been put up of the order under which the Guard over the Native prisoners was removed. He would beg therefore that a copy of this order may be supplied, or that it may be stated by whose order, and under whose authority the Guard was so removed, and at what date.

October 30th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 84.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memoranda of 29th and 30th Oct.

The Colonial Secretary has received His Excellency's Memorandum of the 29th inst, in which, alluding to a difference of opinion as to the propriety of the Governor asking the Colonial Secretary to furnish him with certain returns, he states that "looking at the relative positions of himself and his responsible advisers, he feels that he ought not to carry the discussion farther. He will therefore allow it to drop for the present." The Colonial Secretary has also received His Excellency's Memorandum of the following day, 30th October, in which he reopens the subject by asking for another document, "the order under which the native Guard was removed."

Neither the Colonial Secretary nor any other Minister has ever refused any information or return which His Excellency has asked for, if it was in existence or could be obtained. His Excellency putting what may be termed "fishing" enquiries, has on one occasion asked for information and correspondence which never existed. The Colonial Secretary has, in that case, informed His Excellency that it was so, and that for that reason what he asked could not be given. But whether Ministers thought he was entitled to ask for it or not, they have never in any instance refused information or documents if they existed and could be obtained.

The Colonial Secretary has protested against the fairness of His Excellency asking him to obtain information or make returns to enable His Excellency to criticize the defence of Ministers against charges made against them by His Excellency, and which criticism, Ministers, according to His Excellency's usual practice, would not be made acquainted with till it had been forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Colonial Secretary does think this a most unfair course, and one to which His Excellency has no right to subject his Ministers. If Ministers had the opportunity of seeing and commenting on His Excellency's despatches before they were sent home, they would care very little about it; but according to the practice adopted by His Excellency they have not this opportunity: and they contend that when they have sent in their defence against strong personal charges made against them by His Excellency, it is His Excellency's affair if he wishes to impugn their defence, to do so without their aid. The proper course would be for His Excellency, before he makes such charges, to fortify himself with evidence of their truth, and not to have to seek for it after the charges are made, and the parties accused have put in their defence. Least of all should he call on them to assist him.

The Colonial Secretary begs to enclose a copy of the order asked for by His Excellency.
2nd November, 1864.

W. FOX.

Enclosure to No. 84.

MEMORANDUM for GENERAL GALLOWAY.

The Guard on board the "Marion" should be withdrawn at daylight on Tuesday; the steamer will then be alongside to tow the vessel to the Kawau.

August 1st, 1864.

T. RUSSELL.

SECTION II.

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS RELATIVE TO THE MAORI PRISONERS AFTER THEIR ESCAPE FROM THE KAWAU.

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS regarding the Mission of Mr. WHITE and Te ORIORI.

Ministers, feeling anxious at the prolonged absence of Mr. Titus White and Te Oriori, would be much obliged if His Excellency would be pleased to inform them what was the object with which he despatched them, and what instructions he gave to them when he sent them on their mission in reference to the prisoners escaped from Kawau.

17th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 2.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, respecting the Mission of Te ORIORI and Mr. WHITE.

In reply to the Ministerial memorandum of this day's date, regarding the absence of Te Oriori and Mr. White, the Governor begs to state that he is not aware that Te Oriori and Mr. White are still

absent. When he left them, the natives who had left the Kawau were said to be at a place four miles inland from Waikauri, where they landed. He directed Mr. White and Te Oriori to proceed to them; if they had left that place, and they thought they could see them, to go after them with that object, and to advise the natives to return to Kawau forthwith, as their leaving that place in the manner they had done would create a most unfavourable impression regarding the native race, and might injure their countrymen generally in the eyes of the world.

The Governor would very much wish to be made acquainted with any information that has been received regarding Mr. White and Te Oriori.

Government House, 17th September, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting the Absence of Mr. WHITE and TE ORIORI.

Ministers regret to state that they have received no information regarding Mr. White and Te Oriori since His Excellency was pleased to inform them, after his return from Kawau in the "Miranda," that he had directed that they should be brought to Auckland in Her Majesty's Ship "Falcon" as soon as they had fulfilled the mission with which His Excellency had entrusted them. Ministers presumed that His Excellency was aware that Her Majesty's ship "Falcon" was still absent.

It was the want of any subsequent information that induced Ministers to apply to His Excellency.
17th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting the Return of the European Officers from Kawau.

Previous to the escape of the prisoners from Kawau, Mr. White had informed the Ministers that there was no further occasion for the services of the hulk, and arrangements were being made for her being brought back to Auckland, which were interrupted by that event. Ministers are going to send for it now, and would be glad to know whether His Excellency would wish Mr. White, Dr. Sam, and the other European officers who have been in charge of the prisoners should take this opportunity of returning to Auckland, or whether His Excellency has any further occasion for their services at Kawau.

Auckland, 28th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY regarding Mr. White and other officers at the Kawau.

The Governor has no occasion for the services of the persons named in the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of this day's date, but he would, in his own mind, doubt the prudence of withdrawing Mr. White, and any other persons he may require, at the present moment from the vicinity of the place where the prisoners are. He thinks that some channel of communication should for the present be kept open with them. With this view, Her Majesty's Ship "Falcon" was left there, and will come back to Auckland on the 30th instant, to bring any intelligence regarding the prisoners which may have been acquired.

Government House, Auckland, 28th September, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 6.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting Government Officials lately in charge of Native Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if His Excellency will inform him whether he has any further occasion for the services of Mr. White, Dr. Sam, and other persons lately in charge of the prisoners at Kawau. These persons are in the pay of the Colonial Government, and the Colonial Secretary is desirous of retrenching what appears to be an unproductive expenditure.

Auckland, 13th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 7.

MEMORANDUM regarding the Removal of the Government Officers from Kawau.

The Governor trusts that Ministers will act in such manner as they think best regarding the removal from Kawau, or the contrary, of Mr. White and the other officers of the Colonial Government who are now there.

October 14th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. W. N. SEARANCKE to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Whangarei Heads, September 27, 1864.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Walton requested me, being himself compelled to leave for the Wairoa, to take charge of the enclosed letters, in order that they might be forwarded to

you at once. In pursuance of this I arrived here last night, on my way to forward them over land by special messenger, but finding a vessel proceeding to Auckland this morning, sent them by her.

I have also thought it desirable that Mr. White and the officers engaged in negotiating with the escaped prisoners should be made aware of the attempts being now made throughout the district in their favour. I shall therefore proceed on at once to Omaha, where the prisoners are now encamped, and should I learn of any farther designs, will at once make you aware of them.

At present the natives here are quiet, and I believe well disposed to remain so, but are extremely anxious to hear of news of the escaped prisoners and their designs, as it was reported yesterday that it was their intention to move northwards, a report I believe to be totally untrue, but I mention it, as it causes considerable excitement here.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM N. SEARANCE.

Enclosure 1 to No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. H. WALTON to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Whangarei, 26th September, 1864.

I have the honor to apprise you, for the information of the Government, that last night I received, per special messenger from the chief Tirarau, a letter, copy herewith, as well as a number of letters addressed to himself and others, which I likewise enclose, as I am of the opinion with Tirarau that they ought not to be allowed to go on to the parties addressed. I refrain from any comments beyond saying that Tirarau's letter shows the line of conduct that he intends to pursue; and I have every assurance, as far as the native feeling declared to me, that the people of this district will not allow themselves to be led into mischief by the Kakarahia natives (*i.e.*, Matiu's tribe).

I intend starting for the Wairoa in the morning to see Tirarau, and if I find that there is any fear of assistance being given to the rebels at the instance of their new allies, I shall at once forward a messenger to inform you; if otherwise, I shall have the honor to inform you personally of what further information I may glean, on my arrival in Auckland, where I expect to be by the 10th.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. William Fox, M.G.A., Colonial Secretary.

HENRY WALTON.

Enclosure 2 to No. 8.

DEAR SIR,—

Mataemaka, Saturday morning, 24th September, 1864.

Enclosed I forward you a lot of letters from Mahurangi to the different tribes round, urging them to go and join the Waikato prisoners, who have built their pa there. I thought it best not to let them be delivered, but send them to you to do with them what you think proper. The old man (Tirarau) has read his own, and sends them with the others. I have opened one or two of them, and they are all of one purport. Tirarau says it will be best to keep them back and send them into Auckland. Old Mr. White brought them up and gave them to me. I am sorry that we shall be likely to have our part of the country unsettled by a lot of dissatisfied fellows.

I came from Tokotoka yesterday * * * * *
Tirarau says that Kaipara is wrong; he wished them not to write to him because he is now an old man, and is tired of quarrelling; he has always been of one mind. Let the Governor search for and find his prisoners, and let nobody interfere with him and Waikato; and he was in hopes that this confusion would have been kept to Waikato only; therefore, he says, that as the letters have come to him, he will not let them go any farther. He says that this confusion is on account of Ruarangi, as it arises with Mate's people; but he does not think it will come to anything serious. You are to tell the people of Whangarei to remain quiet and not listen to anything said to them to try and draw them into trouble, but to wait quietly for the Governor's word—"that he will punish all the land on account of Waikato, but that most likely he will not do so."

I have nothing more to say at present, but expect to see you soon. With respects,

I am, &c.,

H. Walton, Esq., Maungatapere.

CHARLES HEATH.

E KARA E TE AWA,—

Mahurangi, Hepetema 10, 1864.

Tena Koe, Tenei te kupu kia koe, ko te Aroha tenei a o koutou matua ngaro atu ki te mate. Koia tenei ka mau i au ko nga herehere a Te Kawana kei au. No te mea e kara, ko tenei te teo herenga waka ano tenei o mua iho. Na kia rongu mai koe e 200 e 20 o Waikato kei au.

Na e Kara, tenei taku kupu kia koe—keia hohoro mai he whakaaro mau, hei tera ano e tae atu ai tena reta, kia hohoro te whakaaro, kia tatanga.

Kia Te Hira Awa, ki Whakamautara
Kia Hare
Kei Kaikohe

NA KOMENE MATIU TE ARAIU,
PARATA MATE,
TAUWHITU.

[TRANSLATION.]

O FATHER TE AWA,—

Mahurangi, September 10th, 1864.

Salutations. This is the word to you of the love of your ancestors who are dead. This is it: I have taken away the Governor's prisoners; because, O Sir, this is the stake to which canoes have been tied in past times. Now hearken, 220 Waikatos are with me. Now, O Sir, this is my word to you: Be quick and let me know what you think about it, as soon as you receive this letter. Be quick.

To Te Hira Te Awa, Whakamautaranui,
To Hare Kaikohe.

FROM KOMENE MATIU TE ARAIU,
PARATA MATE,
TAUWHITU.

E KARA MA,—

Mahurangi, Hepetema 10, 1864.

Tena ra ko koutou. Tenei taku kupu kia rongu mai koutou, kei te Whawhai ahau kia Te Kawana. Ko nga herehere a Te Kawana kei a maua ko taku tupuna ko taku Matua ko Tauwhitu, ko Parata Mate, he aroha ki nga kupu a nga Matua, a nga tupuna. Koia ahau i tuhituhi atu ai kia koutou, kia whakaaro mai ki te iwi kotahi ki te motu kotahi kia hohoro te whakaaro mai, kia tatanga akaua e whakarua aua e roa te rapurapunga, hohoro te whakaaro.

E Kara e Kairau, e Paora, e Tamati, e Eru, e Nata, e Hunia Kuri, kia hohoro, kia tatanga. He inai atu tenei naku kia koutou. Hoi ano ena kupu.

Kia Te Tao Kairau Kei Mangakahia.

Na KOMENE MATIU TE ARANUI.

Nana kua riro mai Waikato ia matou e 220 o nga tangata. Hoi ano.

[TRANSLATION.]

O SIRs,—

Mahurangi, September 10, 1864.

Salutations. This is my word, do you listen to it. I am at war with the Governor. The Governor's prisoners are with me and my parents Tauwhitu and Parata Mate. Love for the words of our parents and ancestors has caused me to write to you to request you to think of the one island and the one tribe (or of our race and island). Be quick in letting me know what you think of the matter. Do not delay. Do not be long in deliberating. Let us know your thoughts immediately. O Sirs, Kairau, Paora, Tamati, Eru, Nata, Hunia Kuri, be quick, hasten. This is my prayer to you. Sufficient from me.

To Te Kairau, Mangakahia.

From KOMENE MATIU TE ARANUI.

Look here, we have taken charge of the Waikatos; there are 220 men. Enough.

E KARA MA, E KORO MA,—

Mahurangi, Heptema 10, 1864.

Tena ra koutou. Ko ta koutou tamaiti kei au, ko Riwi. Tenei te kupu kia rongu mai koutou. Ko te Aroha tenei a o koutou matua, ara, a Ngapuhi, a o koutou tapuna ngaro atu ki te mate kera tenei ka mau i au ko nga herehere a Te Kawana, kei au, no te mea e ratou, ko tenei te Teo herenga Waka ano tenei o mua iho. Na, kia rongu mai koutou, e 220 o Waikato kei au. Na, e ratou, tenei taku kupu kia koutou. Kia hohoro mai he whakaaro ma koutou, hei te ra ano e tae atu ai tena reta kia hohoro te whakaaro kia tatanga Hoi ano.

Kia Mohi raua ko Takahanga, Kei Ngunguru.

Na TAUWHITU,

,, PARATA MATE,

,, MATIU TE ARANUI.

[TRANSLATION.]

O SIRs—O FRIENDs,—

Mahurangi, September 10th, 1864.

Salutations. Your son Riwi is with me. Here is the word, do you listen. This is the love of your parents, that is to say, Ngapuhi, and of your ancestors who are dead. It is this: I have taken charge of the Governor's prisoners, because you (know) that this is the post to which canoes have always been made fast in past times. Now do you hearken, there are 220 of Waikato with me. Now this is my word to you, make haste and let me know your thoughts as soon as you receive this letter. Be quick with your word (or thought). Be quick. Enough.

To Mohi and Ke Takahanga, Ngunguru.

From TAUWHITU,

,, PARATA MATE,

,, MATIU TE ARANUI.

E KORO E TE TIRARAU,—

Mahurangi, Hepetema 10, 1864.

Tena koe. Tenei te kupu kia rongu mai koe. Ko te aroha tenei a o Matua, ara, a Ngapuhi, a o tupuna ngaro atu ki te mate. Koia tenei, ka mau i au ko nga herehere a Te Kawana, kei au, no te mea e kara, ko tenei te Teo herenga Waka ano tenei o mua iho. Na, kia rongu koe, e 220 o Waikato kei au. Na e koró, tenei taku kupu kia koe, kia hohoro mai he whakaaro mau, hei te ra ano e tae atu ai tena reta kia hohoro te whakaaro, kia tatanga. Hoi ano ena kupu.

Kia Te Tirarau, Kei Mareikura.

Na TAUWHITU,

,, MATE,

,, MATIU TE ARANUI.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND TE TIRARAU,—

Mahurangi, September 10th, 1864.

Salutations. This is the word. Hearken. Here is the love of your fathers, that is, of the Ngapuhi, and of your departed ancestors, this is it (*i. e.*, the way he has taken to show it): I have taken possession of the Governor's prisoners, because, O Sir, "this is the stake to which canoes were always tied of old." Hearken, Two hundred and twenty Waikatos are with me (the escaped prisoners). Friend, this is my word to you, send your thoughts quickly; on the day on which you receive this letter. Make haste.

To Te Tirarau, Mareikura.

From TAUWHITU,

,, MATE,

,, MATIU TE ARANUI.

E KORO MA,—

Mahurangi, Hepetema 10, 1864.

E Te Pirihī, e Te Horo, e Pea, e Eru Hokotupeka, ara, e TeParawhau katoa, e tetahi taha o Whangarei, e tetahi taha, tae noa ki te hikuwai, puta noa ki te Wahapu. Tena koutou. Tenei te kupu kia rongu mai koutou. Ko te aroha a o koutou matua, ara, a Ngapuhi, a o koutou tupuna ngaro atu ki te mate, koia tenei, ka mau i au ko nga herehere a Te Kawana, kei au. No te mea, e koro ma, ko tenei te Teo herenga Waka ano tenei o mua iho, na kia rongu mai koutou, e 220, o Wai-

kato kei au. E Koro ma, tenei taku kupu kia koutou, kia hohoro mai he whakaaro ma koutou, hei te ra ano e tae atu ai tena reta kia hohoro te whakaaro, kia tatanga. Hoi ano ena kupu.

Na TAUWHITU HEREKOHU,
 „ PARATA MATE,
 „ MATIU TE ARANUI.

Kia Te Pirihi, Horo, Pea, Eru, Kei Whangarei.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIENDS,—

Mahurangi, September 10th, 1864.

Te Pirihi, Te Horo, Pea, Eru Hokotupeka, and all the Parawanau (tribe) on both sides of Whangarei, extending to the Heads, and from the Heads to the source, salutations, listen! The love of your fathers, the Ngapuhi, and of your departed ancestors I have now shown by taking the Governor's prisoners: they are (now) with me, because, O friends, "this is the stake to which canoes were tied of old," (meaning that it has always been their custom to entertain strangers, and give shelter to those in trouble). Listen, 220 of the Waikatos are with me. This is my word to you, send a thought (what you think about the matter) quickly to us; as soon as you receive this letter communicate your thoughts. Be quick.

From TAUWHITU HEREKOHU,
 „ PARATA MATE,
 „ MATIU TE ARANUI.

To Pirihi Te Horo, Pea, Eru Hokotupeka, Whangarei.

E KORO MA,—

Papuroa, Hepetema 19th, 1864.

Tena Koutou, Kua tae mai te tangata o Akarana. Ko Hori Tuhimata, kua tae a Te Kawana ki te Kawau, raua ko Ti Oriori, hoi kua kite i a Waikato kua riro. No te taenga mai o Te Kawana ka haere atu a Paoro, a Te Wiremu ki te kawae ia Takerei kia herca e Kawana: heoi ki mai ana a Kawana. E Pao, i haere mai koe ki te aha? Ka mea atu a Paora, ki te kawae mai i a Takerei kia herca e koe! Ka mea mai a Kawana. E Pao, ko te mea ia koe, ki a koe ano. Ka mea atu a Paora kia Kawana. Me he mea i au ekore e oma, heoi ka pai ano kia oma. Ka mea mai a Kawana. Mau e tiki. Ka mea atu a Paora, me he mea i mea mai koe, me tiki ki a Apihai, katahi ahau ka whakamomori ki te tiki i Waikato. Katahi ka puta mai te kupu a Kawana. Ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa! Katahi ka mea atu a Paora. Kia watea, kia tika ano ki te take o te hara: waiho ano tenei roto, a Kaipara, kia takoto pai ana. Ka mea mai ano a Kawana, kahore, ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa. Katahi ka puta atu te kupu a Paora ki a Kawana, Karangatia mai te ra, kia mohio ai ahau, kia mahi koe i ou iwi, kia mahi hoki ahau i oku iwi. Katahi ka mea mai a Kawana, e Pao, hoi ra, monga uri ke. He kupu huri tenei kupu na Te Kawana, katahi ka tofohe, haere riri ana a Kawana, hoki riri ana a Paora, kihai i mutu pai a raua korero. Heoi ano ena kupu ki a koutou.

Na TE OTENE.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIENDS,—

Papuroa (Kaipara), September 19, 1864.

Salutations to you. A man named Hori Tuhimata has arrived from Auckland. The Governor and Ti Oriori have been to the Kawau, and have seen that the Waikatos have gone. When the Governor arrived (in Auckland), Paora and Te Wiremu went to him, to take Takerei to be made prisoner by the Governor. The Governor said—"Paora, what have you come for?"

Paora replied: "To bring Takerei, that you may tie him."

The Governor: "Paora, you keep what you have got."

Paora: "Had they been with me, they would not have run away; as it is, it is good that they have escaped."

The Governor: "You fetch them (back)!"

Paora: "Were you to say fetch them, and take them to reside with Apihai, I should brave danger and go and fetch the Waikatos (back)."

The Governor said: "My whip shall smite all parts!"

Paora said: "Let the way be clear, and strike straight at the root of the offence. Leave Kaipara alone, and let it remain quiet."

The Governor said: "No: my whip shall smite everywhere!"

Paora then said to the Governor: "Name the day, that I may know, so that you may work among your people, and I may work among mine."

The Governor then said: "O, Paora, I am alluding to other races," (*i. e.*, the people of other countries.)

This was a prevarication of the Governor's. The dispute continued: the Governor got angry, and Paora went away in anger. Their conversation did not terminate satisfactorily. Enough of these words to you.

From TE OTENE.

E PA E TE TIBARAU.—

Kakaraea, Wahi o Kaipara, Hepetema 20, 1864.

E Pa e Rako, e kara ma. Tena ra ko korua. Kanui toku aroha atu ki a koutou katoa, e taea koa te aha, e kara ma, i te roa o te whenua: koia tenei me mihi kau atu e ahau te aroha kia korua.

E Kara ma. Kia rongu mai korua, e noho ana ahau i runga i te mate, koia ahau i tuhituhi atu ai kia korua, ki tetahi pu maku ia korua, kahore aku pu e noho nei ahau i Kaipara. Koia ahau i fuhituhi atu ai, kia homai he pu maku e korua. Heoi ano aku kupu mihi atu ki a korua, ka mutu.

Naku Na TE KAMOKAMO TE WALATA NGAWAKA.

Kia Te Tirarau raua ko Rako, Kei Te Wairoa.

[TRANSLATION.]

FATHER TIRARAU,—

Kakaraea, Kaipara, September 20th, 1864.

Friends, salutations. Great is my love for you all, but what can I do when the distance is so great? I can only do this—send my love. Friends, listen! I am in a difficulty (*mate*), and

therefore I write to you to ask you to give me some guns. I have no guns here in Kaipara, I therefore write to you two to give me some guns. These are all my words of affection to you.

To Te Tirarau, Wairoa.

TE KAMOKAMO TE WATATA NGAWAKA.

No. 9.

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR to TE OTENE.

E HOA E TE OTENE,—

Whare o Te Kawana, Hepetema 29, 1864.

Tena koe, kua kite au i te pukapuka i tuhituhia e koe ki a Te Tirarau, mo ta maua korero ko Paora, mo nga herehere kua tahuti atu ra.

E kite ana au, e takoto ana enei kupu i roto i to pukapuka.

“I mea a Te Kawana, ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa.”

“E hoa, i pohehe rawa te tangata nana enei korero i whakaatu kia koe, kua whakairoia ketia e ia aku kupu. Tenei ke taku i mea ai kia Paora, ka waiho tenei hei he mo Nui Tirani.”

“Na, tenei te tikanga o ana kupu aku,—Ka tae ki tawahi nga rongo o te tahutitanga o enei herehere, i runga i taku atawhai kia ratou, to ratou tukunga ki te Kawau, ka whakaaro au, akuanei te ao katoa te mea ai—Koia rapea, he iwi tinihanga te Maori, ekore e ahei kia whakaponohia a ratou kupu a muri ake nei. Mo konei ke taku kupu.

Ko te he tenei mo Nui Tirani i mea ai au kia Paora. Kihai rawa au i pera, “Ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa.” Kaore rawa au i mea kia whiua te hunga hara kore mo te he o tena iwi. No naha koia tenei tu tikanga kia kitea ki roto ki te Ture? Hua atu, ko te hunga i te hara, ko ratou anake e he. Kei pohehe koutou, kei awangawanga; kotahi tonu taku tikanga, o mua iho, he tikanga atawhai anake i te hunga ata noho.

He tikanga whakatupu raru tenei, te whakaparori ke i aku kupu. Kei whakarongo koutou ki nga taugata e pera ana.

Na to hoa Aroha,

Kia Te Otene.

Na TE KAWANA.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND TE OTENE,—

Government House, September 29th, 1864.

Salutations! I have seen the letter which you wrote to Te Tirarau respecting the conversation I had with Paora (Tuhaere) about the prisoners who have now run away.

I see these words in your letter, “The Governor said, ‘My whip shall descend upon every place.’”

Friend, the man who told you this is altogether wrong; he has tortured my meaning into something altogether foreign. This is what I said to Paora, “This will become (be left) a source of trouble to New Zealand.” My meaning was this:—That when the news of these prisoners having run away, when out of kindness to them I had them placed at the Kawau, gets across the sea—I thought the whole world would say:—Of course, it is so! the Maoris are a perfidious people; their words after this cannot be depended upon.

It was in reference to this that I said to Paora, “that this would be a trouble to New Zealand.” I by no means said, that “My whip should descend upon every place.” I did not at all say that “those without fault should be chastised for the fault of these people.” Whenever was such a principle seen in connexion with the law? But those who have done wrong, they only shall be affected.

Do not you be under a misapprehension, do not be wavering; my principle is one, the same now as it always was, a principle of kindness to those living peaceably.

But thus to pervert my words is a matter likely to produce trouble. Do not you pay any attention to people who act in that way.

Your loving friend,

To Otene.

G. GREY.

No. 10.

Copy of a LETTER from the GOVERNOR to TIRARAU.

E HOA E TE TIRARAU,—

Whare o Te Kawana, Hepetema 29, 1864.

Tena koe. Kua kite au i te pukapuka i tuhituhia e Te Otene kia koe, mo ta maua korero ko Paora, mo nga herehere kua tahuti atu ra.

E kite ana au e takoto ana enei kupu i roto i taua pukapuka.

“I mea a Te Kawana, ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa.”

E hoa, I pohehe rawa te tangata nana enei korero i whakaatu kia Te Otene. Kua whakairoia ketia e ia aku kupu. Tenei ke taku i mea ai kia Paora—“Ka waiho tenei hei he mo Nui Tirenii.” Na tenei te tikanga o ana kupu aku.

“Ka tae ki tawahi nga rongo o te tahutitanga o enei herehere i runga i taku atawhai kia ratou to ratou tukunga ki te Kawau, ka whakaaro au, akuanei te ao katoa te mea ai—Koia rapea he iwi tinihanga te Maori, ekore e ahei kia whakaponohia a ratou kupu a muri ake nei.”

Mo konei ke taku kupu, ko te he tenei mo Nui Tirenii i mea ai au kia Paora. Kihai rawa au i pera—“Ka pa taku whiu ki nga wahi katoa.” Kaore rawa au i mea kia whiua te hunga hara kore mo te he o tena iwi. Nonaha koia tenei tu tikanga kia kitea ki roto ki te Ture? Hua atu, ko te hunga i te hara ko ratou anake e he.

“Kei pohehe koutou, kei awangawanga, kotahi tonu taku tikanga o mua iho, he tikanga atawhai anake i te hunga ata noho. He tikanga whakatupu raru tenei, te whakaparori ke i aku kupu. Kei whakarongo koutou ki nga tangata e pera ana.

Na to hoa Aroha,

Kia Te Tirarau.

Na TE KAWANA.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND TE TIRARAU,—

Government House, September 29th, 1864.

Salutations. I have seen the letter which Te Otene wrote to you respecting the conversation I had with Paora (Tuhaere) about the prisoners who have run away.

I see these words in your letter, "The Governor said, 'My whip shall descend upon every place.'"

Friend, the man who told you this is altogether wrong; he has tortured my meaning into something altogether foreign. This is what I said to Paora, "This will become (be left) a source of trouble to New Zealand." My meaning was this:—That when the news of these prisoners having run away, when out of kindness to them I had them placed at the Kawau, gets across the sea, I thought the whole world would say:—Of course, it is so! the Maoris are a perfidious people; their words after this cannot be depended upon.

It was in reference to this that I said to Paora, "that this would be a trouble to New Zealand." I by no means said that "my whip should descend upon every place." I did not at all say that "those without fault should be chastised for the fault of these people." Whenever was such a principle seen in connection with the law? But those who have done wrong, they only shall be affected.

Do not you be under a misapprehension, do not be wavering, my principle is one, the same now as it always was, a principle of only kindness—to those living peaceably.

But thus to pervert my words is a matter likely to produce trouble. Do not you pay any attention to people who act in that way.

To Tirarau.

Your loving friend,

G. GREY.

No. 11.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. GEO. GRAHAM to His Excellency Sir GEO. GREY, K.C.B.

SIR,—

Clift, Hobson Street, Auckland, 8th October, 1864.

I have the honor to inform you that some of the Friendly Natives from the Thames called upon me some few days ago, to whom I expressed my regret that the Maori prisoners had left the Kawau; and from remarks that they made I was induced to make further enquiries on this subject.

I met, on Monday last, some of the prisoners, and as they were in company with the Maori that I before alluded to, and that had given me the information, I requested him to repeat again what he had before stated, namely, that Mr. Fox, accompanied by Mr. T. A. White, some time since visited the hulk, and told the prisoners, "That if the Governor allowed them to be put on shore they could go away." That one of the prisoners asked, "What do you mean by this; do you mean that we can return to Waikato." They said to this question, Mr. T. A. White, as interpreter, replied, "Yes, if you think proper."

I requested the Natives to furnish me with this statement in writing, and I have just received the accompanying document, which I enclose for your Excellency's information.

I may add that, as they state that nearly the whole of the prisoners were present, and heard what Mr. Fox, through his Interpreter, said to them, they will be able to confirm the above statement.

I have, &c.,

GEO. GRAHAM.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of New Zealand, &c.

Enclosure to No. 11.

E HOA E KEREAMA,—

Oketopa 7, 1864.

Tena koe, teni te kupu a Waikato herehere, i te taenga ki te rua o nga Kaipuke, ka haere mai a Te Pokiha ki te korero i nga kupu a To Kawana, koia enei, "Kaore he whakamate tangata a Te Kawana—kahore he whare here here—kahore he whakawatanga—heoi ano te whare here here ko te Kaipuke e noho nei koutou, ki te tukua koutou e Te Kawana ki uta—me haere noatu. Heoi ana.

Nā HUARERENGA.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND MR. GRAHAM,—

October 7th, 1864.

Salutations. This is the word of the Waikato prisoners. When we were put on board the second ship (the "Marion," H.M.S. "Curaçoa" being the first), Mr. Fox came on board to speak to us the words of the Governor. These are the words. The Governor has no intention of putting any man to death—there will be no imprisonment—there will be no trial; the only prison will be this ship where you now are. In the event of the Governor letting you go on shore you may go where you like. That is all.

HUARERENGA.

No. 12.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. Fox respecting Mr. GRAHAM's Statement.

Mr. Fox has received from His Excellency the letter of Mr. G. Graham, covering a letter written by a Native, reporting certain statements said to have been made by Mr. Fox to the prisoners on board the hulk.

Mr. Fox does not understand that the native letter is written by one of the prisoners, or that any of the prisoners has made any such statement to Mr. Graham, or confirmed any such statement made to him by others. Mr. Graham's statement is somewhat confused.

Mr. Fox, however, loses not one moment in giving the statement, by whomsoever made, his absolute and unqualified contradiction.

10th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 13.

MEMORANDUM respecting Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM'S Letter and Enclosures.

On receiving from His Excellency, on the 10th of October, Mr. George Graham's letter and enclosures, in which an attempt is made to show that the native prisoners ran away from Kawau in consequence of something said to them by Mr. Fox, he lost no time in conveying to His Excellency his positive denial of the allegations made by Mr. Graham.

On considering the subject carefully, Mr. Fox has arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Graham, (who is a gentleman well known in the House of Representatives for a remarkable bewilderment of mind, and whose knowledge of the native language Mr. Fox is assured is of the *most* limited character,) has stumbled on what is commonly termed "a mare's nest."

The Thames natives who furnished him with the material of his letter appear to have heard from some other natives of an interview between Mr. Fox, as Colonial Secretary, and the prisoners on board the hulk in April last, when, accompanied by the Attorney-General, he stated formally to the whole of the prisoners how the Government intended to dispose of them at the end of the war when generally peace should be made. His Excellency has been informed of this interview long ago. It occurred at least three months before the proposal was made by His Excellency to the Colonial Secretary to send the prisoners to Kawau, and had no bearing upon that event, and not a word was said at it to justify the conclusions jumped at by Mr. Graham.

Among the persons present on that occasion was Noa Te Rauhihi, of Manawatu, who has since, in a published account of his visit to Auckland, described the interview in question. His description is appended.

Mr. Fox also appends a memorandum by Mr. White, who, according to Mr. Graham's statement, interpreted between Mr. Fox and the natives on the occasion referred to.

Auckland, 21st October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Enclosure 1 to No. 13.

EXTRACT from Journal of NOA TE RAUHIHI.

* * * * * After mutual salutations, Mr. Fox addressed them thus:—"Men of Waikato, I am glad to find you well. You will continue to be well cared for by the Governor, and when the war is over you will be permitted to return to Waikato. The laws of the Queen are tempered with mercy. The fighting that is now going on is no longer for Matutaera—it is to gratify the pride of Tamihana and Rewi. Now friends I shall allow six of you to go ashore, and of this number two will be selected by the Ministry to visit the Waikato." * * * * *

Enclosure 2 to No. 13.

MEMORANDUM upon Mr. GEORGE GRAHAM'S Letter to HIS EXCELLENCY, dated 8th October, 1864.

I never interpreted for the Hon. W. Fox to the prisoners on board the hulk on the subject of their release, except once; that was in the month of April, 1864. What was then stated to the natives had no reference to their removal to Te Kawau, of which I heard nothing till the date when His Excellency requested me to bring the subject under Mr. Fox's notice, viz.: 8th or 9th July, 1864.

On the occasion when I did interpret for Mr. Fox, his remarks were expressly limited to the treatment of the natives at the end of the war. He informed them through me that when the time should arrive, and peace be made, they would not be tried or punished, but allowed to return to Waikato, (excepting any who have committed murder, they would be tried and punished according to law.) The Hon. Mr. Whitaker was present. The announcement was a formal official one, all the prisoners being gathered to hear it. Noa Te Rauhihi, from Manawatu, was also present, and heard what was said.

It appears to me that the statement made to Mr. Graham is a garbled and second-hand version of the above interview.

October 20th, 1864.

T. A. WHITE.

No. 14.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the dimensions of the Hulk "Marion."

The Governor transmits to his Responsible Advisers a letter he has just received from the Senior Naval Officer, covering a report from Mr. Bishop, chief engineer of Her Majesty's ship "Miranda," of the measurements of the decks of the "Marion" hulk, on board which the native prisoners were confined.

The Governor was informed by Mr. White that for the first nine weeks of the imprisonment of these men, the main deck alone was allotted to them, during which time also the "Marion" was used as a coal hulk. The surface space at that time, therefore allotted to each of the 182 prisoners then confined there was little more than ten square feet per man, and the cubic space was less than 48 cubic feet per man. Latterly the cubic space may be taken at about 99 cubic feet per man for 220 prisoners, if that was the number.

Government-House, 29th September, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure to No. 14.

SIR,—

H.M.S. "Miranda," Kawau, 26th September, 1864.

In compliance with your request, I directed Mr. Bishop, chief engineer of H.M.S. "Miranda," to measure the decks of the "Marion" hulk, and have the honor to forward his report for your Excellency's information.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT JENKINS,
Captain and Senior Officer, New Zealand.

To Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

H.M.S. "Miranda," Bon Accord Harbour,
Kawau, 26th September, 1864.
SIR,—
In pursuance of your order of this date, I have been on board the hulk "Marion," and have carefully measured the decks occupied by the Maori prisoners, and I have the honor to state I find the superficial measurement of the lower deck to be 1849.08, and main deck 1366.43 feet; and the cubic content 12831.56, and 8540.18 feet respectively, which, divided by the number of prisoners (220), gives 99.14 cubic feet per man. I have, &c.

To Capt. R. Jenkins, C.B., H.M.S. "Miranda."

J. H. C. BISHOP,
Chief Engineer H.M.S. "Miranda."

No. 15.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of the 20th September.

Ministers desire to thank His Excellency for the information contained in the Memorandum received from him this day relative to the cubic space allotted to each prisoner on board the hulk.

Ministers are not aware what bearing the information furnished by His Excellency has. If it is intended to describe the amount of atmosphere available for each prisoner, it is based on entire misapprehension of the case. The prisoners were not confined to any such space of atmosphere; but by means of the constantly open hatchways and the upper deck, to which they had free access, they had the space of the whole Harbor of Auckland for ventilation. There was no such close confinement as His Excellency's estimate would imply; and the principle which His Excellency seems to have taken as the basis of his calculation has no application at all to the case.

September 30, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 16.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY, respecting the non-transmission of certain Memoranda to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

On the 29th of September last His Excellency forwarded to the Colonial Secretary a copy of a letter from Captain Jenkins to His Excellency, containing some statements relative to the ventilation and cubic space of air on board the hulk "Marion." His Excellency did not state why he sent Capt. Jenkins's letter, nor that he was going to forward it to the Secretary of State, which he did in a despatch written on the following day. On the latter day the Colonial Secretary addressed a Memorandum to His Excellency, in which he made some remarks on Captain Jenkins's letter. His Excellency must, it is presumed, have received this Memorandum on the day it was sent, which was eight days before the final departure of the Mail. His Excellency does not, however, appear to have forwarded it to the Secretary of State, so far as can be ascertained by the perusal of His Excellency's Despatch Book.

The Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if he will inform him whether he has sent the Memorandum of the letter above referred to to the Secretary of State; and if not, if he will oblige the Colonial Secretary by doing so by the first Mail, accompanied by a copy of this Memorandum.

15th October, 1864.

WM. FOX.

No. 17.

MEMORANDUM requesting a reply to Memorandum of 15th October.

The Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if His Excellency will favour him with a reply to his Memorandum of the 15th instant, enquiring whether when His Excellency forwarded to the Secretary of State Captain Jenkins' letter on the state of ventilation of the hulk, he also forwarded the Memorandum of the Colonial Secretary upon it.

October 18, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 18.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the transmission of certain documents to
SECRETARY OF STATE.

In reply to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 15th and 18th instant, on the subject of a Memorandum from the Colonial Secretary of the 30th of September, regarding the ventilation on board the hulk "Marion," the Governor begs to state that, on enquiring, he is informed that a copy of that Memorandum did not go home to the Secretary of State by the last Mail; and that in compliance with the wishes of the Colonial Secretary, a copy of it shall be sent by this Mail, together with copies of the Memoranda since written by the Colonial Secretary on the subject.

October 18, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 19.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY respecting the non-transmission of certain documents to
SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Colonial Secretary is extremely sorry to learn that His Excellency has forwarded to the Secretary of State the letter of Captain Jenkins, R.N., relative to the ventilation of the hulk, and has not sent the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum, which shewed that Capt. Jenkins' measurements were based on an entire misapprehension.

The Colonial Secretary has already in a previous Memorandum expressed his deep regret that His Excellency should have forwarded to the Secretary of State his own statements, in reference to the

prisoners, while he omitted to send those of the Government, which will only reach Her Majesty's Government a month after the other, and when probably the Secretary of State will have decided *ex parte*, in ignorance that Captain Jenkins' statement was impugned.

The Colonial Secretary avails himself, however, of His Excellency's offer to send his Memorandum under notice, although he most respectfully protests against the course pursued by His Excellency, in not sending it when he sent Capt. Jenkins' letter.

The Colonial Secretary also requests that a copy of this Memorandum may be added to those to be sent to the Secretary of State.

October 30, 1864.

W. Fox.

No. 20.

MEMORANDUM requesting information as to transmission of certain Memoranda to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Colonial Secretary will feel very much obliged to his His Excellency if he will inform him whether he has forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the mail which left this morning, the Memoranda of the Colonial Secretary of the 22nd and 30th September, relative to the native prisoners, which were sent to His Excellency on these days respectively.

8th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 21.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The Colonial Secretary will feel extremely obliged to His Excellency if he will favour him with a reply to his Memorandum of this morning's date.

8th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 22.

MEMORANDUM respecting the transmission of certain Memoranda to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor has much pleasure in informing the Colonial Secretary that he sent home by this mail his Memoranda on the subject of the native prisoners, dated the 22nd September. He regrets to say that he has not yet had time to send the whole of the Memorandum of the 30th of September. He hopes that a recollection of the voluminous nature of its contents, the fact of up to yesterday afternoon fresh additions being made to the enclosures of this Memorandum, and a consideration of the urgent affairs which have recently engaged his attention will be deemed by the Colonial Secretary a sufficient excuse for the Governor not yet having given his Memorandum of the 30th of September that attention which he would have desired to have done, but it shall be sent home by next mail.

Auckland, October 8, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 23.

MEMORANDUM requesting perusal of Despatch to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum informing him that His Excellency has not forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum and enclosures on the subject of the detention and escape of the Maori Prisoners. The Colonial Secretary very much regrets to learn this fact.

The Colonial Secretary will feel extremely obliged to His Excellency if he will favour him by the perusal of any despatch he may have written to the Secretary of State, on the subject of the detention or escape of the prisoners, by this mail.

Auckland, 8th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 24.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the non-transmission of Memorandum of 30th September to SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Governor, in reply to the Colonial Secretary's second Memorandum on the subject of the non-transmission by this mail of his Memorandum of the 30th September, can only add that, the fact of the Memorandum, together with its enclosures, consisting of 680 pages, may, at this time of pressure of public affairs, form, he hopes, a valid excuse for him; and that the Colonial Secretary will feel that it really is so.

The Governor trusts that his Responsible Advisers will, as heretofore, send for his Despatch Book whenever they wish to see it. He fears that the despatches are not yet all entered, but he will order that the moment they are, the Colonial Secretary shall see them.

Government House, October 8th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 25.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY respecting the non-transmission of his Memorandum on the subject of the Native Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's second Memorandum of the 8th instant, excusing the non-transmission of the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum on the subject of rebel prisoners.

It is perfectly true that that document is a very voluminous one. It is also true that during the week preceding the departure of the mail two short documents which had just reached the Colonial Secretary, were added to the Appendix by His Excellency's permission. It is also true that during the week preceding the departure of the mail there was much business of importance which occupied His Excellency's attention. Notwithstanding all these facts, however, the Colonial Secretary regrets that he cannot accept as sufficient the reasons assigned by His Excellency for the course pursued by him in reference to the detention of this document.

If, when His Excellency found that he could not afford time to peruse the Memorandum of the Colonial Secretary, he had forwarded it with his own despatches on the same subject, and an intimation to the Colonial Government that he might have to comment on it by the next mail; or, if His Excellency, without forwarding it, had informed the Secretary of State that His Excellency had received it, and requested him to suspend his judgment till it should be received by him, the Colonial Secretary would not have considered that he had much to complain of. As it is, he regrets to state that he feels he has been unjustly treated in a matter of the highest importance to his own character, and that of the Government of which he is a member.

The case stands thus: His Excellency, on the 7th September, wrote to the Secretary of State, making charges of the most serious description against the Colonial Government, in reference to the manner in which they had treated the prisoners. No opportunity was afforded to the Government of commenting on this despatch, nor did any member of the Government even see it, till after the mail which conveyed it to England had left. Immediately on reading it the Colonial Secretary devoted himself for some weeks almost exclusively to the preparation of a defence of the Government, entering most fully into the whole subject in every particular. This document was sent to His Excellency eight clear days before the mail left. His Excellency could not find time even to read it; and did not forward it as requested to the Secretary of State; but His Excellency wrote and sent by the same mail two despatches to the Secretary of State on the subject of the prisoners, in one of which he reiterated most strongly his belief in the charges sent home on the 7th September. Neither of these latter despatches did any member of the Government have the opportunity of seeing till they had been sent; and the Colonial Secretary was never informed that his Memorandum was not sent, till after the mail had left, when on enquiring of His Excellency, he was informed of that fact. The result is, that by the mail of the 9th of November the Colonial Secretary will have his defence of the Government forwarded to the Secretary of State, against charges which His Excellency sent home on the 7th of September without the knowledge of the Government, and his belief in the truth of which he re-asserted again without the knowledge of the Government, by the mail of the 8th of October.

Before the introduction of Representative Government into the British Colonies it was a constant complaint on the part of the colonists, that it was impossible for them ever to obtain a fair and impartial hearing by the Imperial Government. The facilities which Colonial Governors possessed for making the worse appear the better reason, by marshalling documents—by forwarding one and detaining another till the next mail—by anticipating the defence of accused persons, or the allegations of those who complained—by the enlistment of influential aid in the Colonial Office or in Parliament—these and other advantages which Colonial Governors possessed in their disputes with colonists, created in the minds of the latter a firm conviction that redress or justification by appeal to the Imperial Government were things not to be attained, and the conviction led to a growing bitterness of feeling on the part of the colonists towards the Home Government which was fast sapping the loyalty and attachment of the colonists to the Parent State. It was earnestly hoped by all lovers of their country that the establishment of Representative Government in the colonies would remove this among other serious evils—and in most colonies where the spirit of the new system has been honestly acted up to, it appears to have done so. Unfortunately in New Zealand, the late disturbances necessitating military aid, have afforded an excuse for the renewed interference of the Imperial Government in the local affairs of the colony; and the old grievances in reference to communication between the colonists and the Imperial Government are fast springing up again, and apparently with renewed vigour. "Strike, but hear me," has, from early ages of the world, been the remonstrance of those whose appeals to truth and justice have been resisted by superior power; but this was the saying of men who at least expected to be struck in front. It gives the wound additional sharpness when the blow is struck from behind, as it is when serious charges are sent to the Secretary of State without the accused being aware of the fact, or having, till long afterwards, the means of knowing that he is accused. His Excellency need not be reminded how often complaints were made of this practice during His Excellency's previous administration. The cases of Sir William Martin, Archdeacon Williams, Mr. W. Brown, and many others, which may be found in the Parliamentary papers of the period, recur to the recollection of the Colonial Secretary. He begs now most respectfully but most earnestly to protest against the renewal of a practice so unjust, and by which he conceives that so great an injury has in this instance been inflicted on himself, and the other members of the Colonial Government.

The Colonial Secretary begs to request that a copy of this Memorandum and of the previous Memorandum on this subject may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies by the first mail.

Auckland, October 14th, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 26.

Despatch, of 8th October, 1864, from the Governor to the Secretary of State, No. 145. [Publication declined by His Excellency.]

No. 27.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY respecting the Escape of the Maori Prisoners from Kawau.

The Colonial Secretary has read in His Excellency's Despatch Book his Despatch to the Secretary

of State of the 8th October, (No. 145,) on the subject of the escape of the Rebel prisoners from Kawau. The Colonial Secretary begs respectfully to express his regret that His Excellency has not furnished the Secretary of State with a fuller account of the circumstances attending that transaction, and that he appears to attribute the fact to a neglect on the part of the Colonial Government in not furnishing him with a Report on the subject.

The Colonial Secretary begs to remind His Excellency that immediately after the news of the escape arrived in Auckland, His Excellency personally, without His Ministers, and without asking their advice, proceeded on board H.M.S. "Miranda," to the Kawau, and to the point on the main land where the escaped prisoners had landed. His Excellency took with him Mr. White, the Superintendent of the Prisoners, and without consulting Ministers, employed him for several days in attempts to induce the prisoners to return, or rather to accept of a free settlement on the main land. For several days His Excellency was in personal communication with Mr. White, and had the opportunity of personal communication at Kawau, (which Ministers had not,) with the other Officers in charge of the prisoners at the time of the escape. Ministers believe that His Excellency is consequently much better informed than they are of all the events connected with this most unfortunate occurrence. But in addition to His Excellency's personal opportunities for acquiring information on the subject, he had in his possession for eight days before his Despatch under notice left the Colony, a Memorandum of the Colonial Secretary giving all the information the Government possessed on the subject, and appended to it the reports of Mr. White and Ti Oriori, Hemara, and others on the subject of the escape, and subsequent events, the original of the most important of which had been received by the Colonial Secretary from His Excellency himself who brought it from Kawau. In fact, Ministers have but little information on the subject except what they have received from His Excellency, who took this matter into his hands personally, or what has been forwarded through him during the time he was so engaged. If His Excellency had forwarded these documents by the last mail, the Secretary of State would have been in possession of all the information which it is likely can be obtained on the subject. The Colonial Secretary begs to observe that His Excellency never asked the Colonial Secretary for any report, or the documents above referred to should have been laid him in a separate shape as well as in their place as a part of the Appendix to the General Memorandum of the subject of the Prisoners. The scantiness of the information forwarded by His Excellency to the Secretary of State makes the Colonial Secretary the more regret that His Excellency should have detained the important memorandum above referred to, under circumstances on which the Colonial Secretary has commented in another Memorandum of this day's date.

The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if His Excellency will forward a copy of this Memorandum to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, calling his attention to the Memorandum of the 30th September, and its Appendices, particularly Mr. White's reports, Mr. Ashwell's letter in reference to the removal of the prisoners to Kawau, the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum on the same subject, and Mr. White's corroboration of his statements.

Auckland, 14th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 28.

MEMORANDUM respecting the transmission of certain Native Letters to Escaped Prisoners.

The Governor has received the enclosed letters from friends of some of the natives who escaped from Kawau, with a request that he would send them on to the persons to whom they are addressed. Do Ministers object to their being sent, or not?

14th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure to No. 28.

Motu Karaka, wahi o Aotea Oketopa 7, 1864, o nga ra o te tau.

Haere atu ra e taku reta i runga i te komuri hau Tonga ki toku tuakana ki a Neha Puni. E hoa tena ra koe. Me mihi atu koe e au i konei, me tangi atu koe e au i konei. E hoa, he kupu atu taku ki a koe, hoki mai, hoki mai koe ki te aroaro o o matua o Hapi raua ko Takerei, ki reira koe noho ai. E hoa ka tahi ka roa te ngaunga o te mamae i au ki a koe, i to haerenga ketanga atu ki tena wahi e noho mai na koe. E hoa, me hoki tonu mai koe, kua koe e whakaronga ki te whakawai a Ngapuhi, kei mate koe. E hoa, kia tupato to ngakau, kei turi koe ki te haere mai kei puta he ngakau porangi mou; hoki mai kei turi koe ki te hoki mai ki o matua noho ai.

E hoa, tenei te ora kei muri nei e noho ana. Ko tena e haere na koe, he mate tena taha mou, mo koutou katoa ano hoki.

E hoa ki a rongo mai koe. Me i noho tonu koutou i te Kawau, kua puta mai koutou. Ko tenei me hoki mai ki te ora. Tenei ke to matua nana koe i arahi atu ki tena mahi porangi, me hoki mai koe ki a ia noho ai. Heoi ano, ka mutu i konei.

Na to teina aroha tonu atu ki a koe,

Ki a Neha Puni Ngaparepare,
Kia Te Manihera Kewene, No Aotea.

Na EPIHA POHEPOHE.

[TRANSLATION.]

Motu Karaka, Aotea, October 7th, 1864.

Go, my letter, on a gentle southern breeze, to my brother Neha Puni.

Friend, salutations. I will sigh for and weep for you here. Friend, I have a word to say to you. Come back, come back to your parents, to Hapi and Takerei, and abide there. Now indeed will the pain be lengthened, through your going away to that place where you now are. Friend, come back at once; do not listen to the enticements of the Ngapuhi, lest you die. Let your heart be wary; do not refuse to come, lest your heart become insane; do not refuse to return to your parents. There is life

in store for you, but in the path you are taking there is death for you all. Friends, had you remained on the Kawau you would have ultimately been liberated; therefore return to life. Here is your parent who led you from that insane work; return and stay with him.

To Ngeha Pune Ngaparepare,
To Te Manihera Kewene, of Aotea.

From your loving brother,
EPIHA POHEPOHE.

KIA MATIU, E TAMA,—

Kawhia, Oketopa 7, 1864.

Ka nui taku aroha ki a koe. Ka nui taku hiahia kia hoki mai ki konei, kia noho taui tatou i runga i te marire'anga. E tama kei hoki koe ki te whawhai. Ata whahaaro, me te inoi. Kei tinihangatia koe e Ngapuhi, e tou ngakau ranei, mahara ki aku korero ki akoe i mua. Inaianei me hoki mai koe ki te Kawau. E ngawari ana ra a Kawana. Mana koutou e tuku mai, ka tika. Mahara, e tama, kua e kuware. E ngari kia pouri mo ou he o mua. Whakarongo mai koe ki te kupu.

Na tou hoa pono,

Kia Matiu, of Kawhia.

Na HENARE.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO MATIU, OF KAWHIA,—

Kawhia, October 7th, 1864.

Son, great is my love for you, and my desire is great that you should return and let us live together in peace. O son, do not return to war, consider the matter well and pray. Do not allow yourself to be enticed by the Ngapuhi, or deceived by your own heart. Think of what I told you formerly, and now come back to the Kawau. The Governor is lenient; let him liberate you and it will be right. Consider, O son, and do not be foolish. Be dark on account of your former misconduct, and listen to advice.

From your true friend,

HENARE (Henry Schnackenberg.)

MINUTE.—These letters were sent to the Governor with a request that he would forward them to some of the men who escaped from Kawau. He sent them on to Ministers with a request they would inform him had they any objection to his doing so. He would wish to have an answer on this subject.

October 19th, 1864.

G. GREY.

MINUTE.—These letters got detached from His Excellency's Memorandum, which led to their being sent back by mistake. The Colonial Secretary sees no objection to their being sent to the escaped prisoners except the obvious one that it seems not very dignified for the Government to act as postman to Rebels.

October 19, 1864.

W. FOX.

No. 29.

MEMORANDUM forwarding Petition from Settlers of Matakana.

Ministers have the honor to forward to His Excellency a petition received from a large number of settlers at Matakana and the neighbourhood, representing the critical position in which they are placed by the presence of a large body of armed Waikatos lately escaped from imprisonment at Kawau, and who are now in an entrenched pa in the district.

The circumstances of the case appear to be of extreme importance and urgency. Referring to the theme of Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of the 27th June, 1864, Ministers are of opinion that it is for the Governor personally, as the representative of the Imperial Government, to decide the course to be pursued in the matter.

8th October, 1864.

FREDERICK WHITAKER.

Enclosure to No. 29.

PETITION to His Excellency SIR GEORGE GREY, K. C. B., Governor of New Zealand.

We, the undersigned settlers in the district of Matakana, humbly beg to bring under your Excellency's consideration the following:—

That the Maori Prisoners who left the Kawau lately have all taken up their position on Mount Hamilton, in our immediate neighbourhood, and are diligently occupied in erecting a strong pa, of a warlike character, on that eminence.

That their numbers are being daily augmented by parties of armed natives from various quarters, and they have prohibited Europeans from entering their fortification.

That they have stated their intention of making this their residence, until augmented by sufficient forces to enable them to engage in war, and have openly expressed that, in case of being molested by any Europeans, they will immediately retaliate on the settlers here.

In consequence of these facts occurring, this and the immediate neighbourhood are in a great state of alarm: and we therefore humbly suggest that your Excellency will cause immediate arrangements to be made to protect the settlers and their property in case of any outbreak with the natives, which we fear may too soon take place.

[Here follow 72 signatures.]

No. 30.

MEMORANDUM of His Excellency respecting the Petition of the Matakana Settlers.

The Governor thanks his Responsible Advisers for forwarding to him the Memorial from a large number of settlers at Matakana and the neighbourhood, representing their present critical position.

The Governor reads Mr. Cardwell's Despatch of the 27th of June, as applying to prisoners actually in custody, and he regards the present case as one in which he should receive the advice of his Responsible Advisers. He will be happy to receive that advice, and to co-operate with them in every way in putting an end to the state of alarm of which the Matakana settlers so naturally complain. The subject regarding which they have complained to the Government, is one in relation to which the Governor thinks that some steps should be taken without delay. He regards the matter as so serious a one, that he will in any way in his power aid his Ministers in the steps they may think necessary to take.

October 8th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 31.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS regarding Mr. CARDWELL's Despatch to HIS EXCELLENCY.

Ministers beg most respectfully to state that they do not read Mr. Cardwell's Despatch in the restricted sense which His Excellency places on it. They cannot see a substantial distinction between prisoners in custody and prisoners who have been admitted to parole and broke it.

At the same time Ministers consider the case as so urgent that they are willing to forego their opinion, with a view to meet this pressing difficulty, and to co-operate in any way that they can render efficient assistance.

As His Excellency, on the escape of the prisoners from Kawau Island, took the matter in his own hands, and carried on negotiations with them to return or to settle on the main land opposite the island, and made other proposals, reported by Mr. White in documents already forwarded to His Excellency, Ministers feel that His Excellency is in a far better position to suggest a course than his Ministers. The matter has now become very complicated, and Ministers feel at a loss what course to recommend, but as His Excellency requests that Ministers should render him advice, they will endeavour to do so to the best of their ability; but before they take the matter into consideration they beg that His Excellency will be pleased to inform them whether it would be possible to capture the late prisoners by a military expedition, and if so whether Her Majesty's naval and military forces would be available for the purpose.

8th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 32.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, respecting the Mahurangi and Matakana Settlers.

The Governor, in reply to the Ministerial Memorandum, dated 10th October, 1864, regarding the Mahurangi and Matakana settlers, would offer the following remarks:—

If these escaped prisoners who quitted the Kawau have done so with the intention of bringing the horrors of war on the peaceable and inoffensive northern districts, this is clearly a case in which every effort should be made to bring them to condign punishment. There may prove to be an additional reason for this. The Governor always feared that the murders committed by Ruarangi were committed with the knowledge and connivance of other natives for the purpose of bringing on a war. He understands that Tawhitu, a relative of Ruarangi's, states that he induced the natives to leave the Kawau, with the express object of obtaining revenge for Ruarangi's death. If the Governor is rightly informed on this point, then it seems more probable that the murders committed by Ruarangi were political murders, and that his associates, if they find they can gather sufficient strength to commence a war, may at once do so. If such an evil is to fall upon the country, looking to the fact that the Northern district is an existing settlement, with farms scattered through it, and in some parts well inhabited by most industrious and deserving people, the Governor would for a time neglect all other considerations which were of less pressing importance to save the Northern district and its inhabitants.

What he would advise therefore is that the deputation of settlers should be seen, and every information regarding the district, and the positions occupied by its inhabitants, should be obtained from them, and that a comprehensive plan should at once be framed for the protection of the district, and for active operations against the natives who may be in arms, and that preparations should without delay be made for carrying these out the moment the real intentions of the prisoners and those natives who are with them are manifested. The Governor has taken means for ascertaining, with some degree of certainty within the next few days, what their intentions are, and in the meantime he thinks that the other measures he has indicated should be taken as speedily as possible, and in a manner that may draw no more attention to them than is absolutely necessary. The Governor sends with this two letters from the Bay of Islands chiefs, which he received this morning, expressing their serious objection to the course the escaped prisoners are pursuing. If it should happily prove that no disturbance does take place in the Northern district no harm can result from the precautions which will have been taken to be prepared for it if it comes.

Government House, Auckland, 10th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 33.

MEMORANDUM regarding the Mahurangi and Matakana Settlers.

The deputation of Matakana settlers that called on Mr. Whitaker on Saturday, as they stated by direction of His Excellency, with a petition in reference to the escaped native prisoners, will call again this morning for an answer.

Mr. Whitaker is desirous of receiving His Excellency's instructions as to what he wishes done. Will His Excellency see the deputation himself, as it is to him that the petition is addressed, and the deputation came to see him? or would His Excellency prefer making a communication to them through Mr. Whitaker; and if so, of what nature?

10th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS

No. 34.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, intimating his willingness to receive the Mahurangi Deputation.

If Ministers think it advisable, the Governor will very gladly receive the Mahurangi deputation to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. But in that case, he ought to be informed if Ministers will give escaped prisoners a safe conduct to the Waikato district or elsewhere, and assist in their removal.

October 11th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 35.

MEMORANDUM acquiescing in HIS EXCELLENCY'S proposal to Remove the Escaped Prisoners to Waikato.

Ministers feel so strongly the extreme importance of removing the escaped prisoners from their present position, that they do not feel justified in opposing any feasible plan which will secure that object. Ministers therefore concur in His Excellency's proposal to give them a safe conduct to Waikato or elsewhere, and will assist in their removal.

11th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 36.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting a proposal to send the escaped prisoners to Waikato.

The Governor begs it may be understood by Ministers that it is not his proposal that they should give the native prisoners safe conduct to Waikato or elsewhere, and to assist them in their removal. It was a proposal made to the Governor, which he recommended should in the usual way be submitted to Ministers, in order that he might receive their advice upon it. There are several ways in which such an arrangement might be carried out. A pardon might be given to them, and a promise of such portions of land in their own country as Ministers may intend to assign to them. The Governor feels very doubtful if they will accept any terms, if they find they can gain assistance in the north, or see a chance of escaping to Waikato, but he thinks that the more thoroughly just the offers to them are, the better position the Government will occupy in these matters, but these are all points on which he wishes for the advice of Ministers.

October 12th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 37.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS on the subject of the Escaped Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's memorandum of this day's date on the subject of the escaped prisoners. While Ministers are very desirous of contributing any aid they can towards the solution of the very serious difficulty arising from the escape of the prisoners from Kawau, they feel that the course pursued by His Excellency after their escape has very greatly complicated the matter, and looking at it from that point of view, and especially with reference to Mr. Cardwell's late despatches, they can neither relieve His Excellency from the responsibility which rests upon him, nor consent to share it with him; more particularly at this moment, when their resignations have been nearly a fortnight in His Excellency's hands. While therefore their duty to the colony prevents them declining any action which might hold out a prospect of relief for the great peril which overhangs a portion of it, they only consent to do so on the above understanding. Ministers are ready to consider any proposal that His Excellency desires, and to give their advice, and if possible, express their concurrence. His Excellency's statement that the more thoroughly just the offers made to the escaped prisoners are, the better position the Government will stand in the matter, Ministers are wholly at a loss to understand. But if His Excellency wishes that land should be given to them in Waikato, Ministers have only to observe that the Government does not possess any land in Waikato, nor even if they did would they consider it just to use part of it for this purpose while their pledges to military and other settlers remain unredeemed.

12th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 38.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY on the subject of the Escaped Prisoners.

The Governor thanks Ministers for their Memorandum of this day's date, upon the subject of the natives who quitted the Island of Kawau. It will be a cause of great regret to him if he has pursued a course which will very greatly complicate this matter. He thinks he has not done anything which will produce this effect, but he will carefully abstain from all action in the matter for the future.

He has no power of taking any responsibilities upon himself, but such as the law imposes on him; and he cannot enter into any arrangement upon the subject. From his own responsibilities he will neither shrink or ask any one to share them; but his Ministers must bear theirs until they are in due course relieved from office. The Governor will afford them every aid in his power in meeting the present difficulties. It is a time when all energies should be united in meeting a common peril, and the moment Ministers decide on the course they think should be adopted, the Governor will consider it with them, and when it is finally decided on, himself and the military, and home authorities, will co-operate in as far as necessary.

October 12th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 39.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS on the subject of the Escaped Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's Memorandum of yesterday's date, relative to the escaped prisoners, in which he says that "It will be a cause of great regret to him if he has pursued a course which will very greatly complicate this matter. He thinks that he has not done anything which will produce that effect, but he will carefully abstain from all action in the matter for the future." His Excellency also says that "He has no power of taking any responsibilities upon himself, but such as the law imposes upon him."

Ministers cannot understand a system of Responsible Government under which the Governor considers himself at liberty to take action and carry out his own views for a week or a fortnight, in a most important matter, without in any way consulting his Advisers, and then, when his plans have failed, he is at liberty to reimpose responsibility on his Ministers, by telling them that he will "abstain from all action in the matter for the future." This is not only, in the opinion of Ministers, entirely inconsistent with Responsible Government, but in this case it has been attended with a further result of very serious consequence. His Excellency has, in the opinion of Ministers, not only complicated the matter, by the action taken by him, but by occupying the time while trying his own plans, he effectually prevented the Ministers from trying others, which, if put in operation, Ministers believe would have been attended with satisfactory results.

As regards His Excellency being only responsible so far as the law imposes responsibility upon him, Ministers have always understood that Responsible Government was based, not on any particular law, but on instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, which, under the circumstances, amounted to a compact between the Imperial and Colonial Governments. If the Governor, acting as the Representative of the Imperial Government, and under instructions from the Secretary of State, assumes to act independently of his Ministers (either against or without their advice), it seems clear that he becomes responsible, and practically relieves them from responsibility. Under ordinary circumstances such a course would undoubtedly lead to the resignation of Ministers. In the present case the resignation of Ministers has been placed in His Excellency's hands on that very ground, among others, His Excellency having expressed his determination to issue a proclamation against their advice. Their resignation lies in His Excellency's hands, and is still unaccepted; they can do no more in reference to the subject under notice than reiterate their refusal, either to hold themselves responsible in a case where His Excellency has acted without their advice, or to be parties to any divided responsibility in the matter. At the same time, they repeat their expression of readiness practically to assist His Excellency in meeting the very serious emergency which exists, to the best of their ability. Whatever His Excellency may suggest will receive the careful consideration of Ministers.

13th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 40.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS on the subject of the Escaped Prisoners.

It appears to Ministers that it is of the utmost importance that the escaped prisoners should be removed from the district in which they are at present, and that every effort should be made to effect that object without delay.

This can be done by one of two ways only, viz., either by negotiation or force.

It is no doubt very humiliating, and therefore mischievous, to treat with men under such circumstances, and nothing but the most urgent reasons could justify it. Ministers believe that such reasons do exist in this case. It is too obvious to render it necessary for them to picture the loss of life and property, and the enormous cost which would be entailed by a war in the North of Auckland, and of which no man can see the end or results.

Force may become necessary, but Ministers are of opinion that negotiation should be tried in the first instance; and therefore, in reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 13th instant, received yesterday, they advise His Excellency to that effect.

While negotiations are pending, any preparation should be made for active Military and Naval operations, if they should become necessary.

15th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 41.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS proposing terms to be offered to the escaped Prisoners.

Ministers fully appreciate the importance of losing no time in dealing with the escaped Prisoners at Mount Hamilton, and propose to offer them the following terms in the first instance.

1. To permit them to go to such places in Waikato, or elsewhere, as they may desire, and the Government may assent to.
2. To allow them to live there unmolested, on such land as may be arranged, on the consideration that they do not interfere further with the war.
3. At the termination of the war to secure them a title to the land, by giving them a Crown Grant, if they desire it.

If these terms be not acceded to, it will be necessary that force should be used to dislodge them as quickly as possible from their present position, which is one threatening great danger to the North, and for this every preparation should be made without delay.

Ministers propose that communication with the Maoris should at once be had for the purpose of ascertaining their intentions.

18th October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 42.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS on the subject of the Escaped Prisoners.

His Excellency having requested Ministers to advise him on the proper course to be pursued in reference to the Prisoners escaped from the Kawau, they have done so in a Memorandum of this day's date. At the same time, before taking, or advising in detail, any active steps on the subject, Ministers would wish to call His Excellency's attention to the following point.

His Excellency has, in his communication with Ministers and with the Secretary of State, expressed his opinion that these Natives were "Prisoners of War;" and he has repeatedly charged the Colonial Government with "requiring him to do an illegal act" when they advised him to retain them in safe custody, without (as His Excellency alleges) bringing them to trial before some lawful tribunal. Ministers are earnestly desirous of avoiding the possibility of laying themselves open to be again charged with advising His Excellency to do illegal acts. They would therefore feel very much obliged if His Excellency would inform them what he conceives the present status of these Natives to be, and what their status will be should they either voluntarily or by compulsion be again placed in the hands of His Excellency or of the Colonial Government.

His Excellency will perceive that till Ministers know His Excellency's mind on these points, it will be exceedingly difficult for them to offer any practical suggestions as to the method in which the advice they have already tendered should be carried out.

Auckland, 18th October, 1864.

Wm. Fox.

No. 43.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY requesting the opinion of the ATTORNEY GENERAL on the present status of the natives escaped from Kawau.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of this day's date, requesting him to inform Ministers what he conceives the present status of the Natives to be, who have quitted the Island of Kawau; and what their status will be, should they either voluntarily, or by compulsion, be again placed in the hands of the Governor, or of the Colonial Government. The Governor begs that the opinion of the Attorney General may be taken upon these points, for his information and guidance.

Government House, 18th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 44.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY in reference to the status of escaped Maori Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of yesterday's date, in reply to his own of the same date, in reference to the status of the escaped Maori Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary now encloses a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General, asked for by His Excellency.

His Excellency has however not understood the object of the request made by the Colonial Secretary when he asked His Excellency to be so good as inform him what, in his opinion, would be status of the Prisoners should they be recaptured. The Colonial Government has never had any doubt as to what was the *legal* status of the Prisoners. What the Colonial Secretary was desirous of knowing was, in which of the three positions indicated by the Secretary of State in his Despatch, No. 76, June 27, 1864, His Excellency, as the Representative of the Imperial Government, would regard the Prisoners as standing, should they again come into the custody of His Excellency or of the Colonial Government. Mr. Cardwell states that he looks to His Excellency "for determining whether such prisoners shall be released on parole or otherwise, whether they shall be kept under such constraint as may legally be applied to them as prisoners of war, or whether they shall be handed over to the civil authorities to be dealt with as criminals."

His Excellency will perceive that had these points been determined before the Prisoners were placed in the hands of the Colonial Government in November last, it would very much have tended to obviate the difficulties which subsequently arose between His Excellency and his Ministers, and they consider it certainly desirable that they should know His Excellency's mind on the subject before any further steps are taken in the matter.

Auckland, 19th October, 1864.

Wm. Fox.

Enclosure to No. 44.

OPINION of the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor has requested that the opinion of the Attorney General may be taken as to what is "the present status of the Natives who have quitted the Island of Kawau," and what their status will be "should they either voluntarily or by compulsion be again placed in the hands of the Governor or of the Colonial Government."

I have the honor to state that in my opinion the Natives referred to may be condemned as Rebels in arms against the Queen's Government, and that if again placed in the hands of the Governor or Colonial Government they may be tried for their offences.

18th October, 1864.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

No. 45.

MEMORANDUM regarding the status of the Escaped Maori Prisoners.

The Governor has just received the Ministerial Memorandum of this day's date upon the subject of the status of the native prisoners.

He begs the Colonial Secretary's pardon, but what he yesterday asked the Governor to be so good as to inform him was not, "what in the Governor's opinion would be the status of the prisoners should they be recaptured," but what he conceived "the present status of these natives to be," and what their status would be should they either voluntarily, or by compulsion be again placed in the hands of the Governor, or of the Colonial Government.

The Governor does not feel certain that the Attorney General would not, upon reconsideration, alter the opinion he yesterday gave upon the present status of the escaped natives.

There are about 220 of them; the Governor believes that several of these men never took any part in the rebellion, and are now probably unarmed. No enquiry ever took place as to whether such persons ever committed any offence, or were innocent; after several months confinement they have run away. It may fairly be questioned whether such men are rebels in arms against the Queen's Government. Others of the prisoners the Governor has always believed to be very desperate characters.

The Governor has, however, no doubt that if any of the escaped natives are recaptured, they may, as pointed out by the Attorney General, be tried for their offences, whatever these may be, and he will throw no obstacle whatever in the way of the Colonial Government bringing them to a legal trial; indeed he has never done so.

October 19th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 46.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Status of the Maori Prisoners, and the refusal of His Excellency to sanction their trial under the "Suppression of Rebellion Act."

The Colonial Secretary is very sorry if his Memorandum of yesterday's date failed to convey to His Excellency the meaning which he intended. The more precise expressions in his Memorandum of this day's date would, he hopes, remove any misunderstanding on the point. His Excellency must be aware that it was not the *legal* status of the prisoners on which he requested His Excellency's opinion, as on that point the Colonial Secretary could for himself have obtained the opinion of the Attorney General.

In reference to the last paragraph of His Excellency's Memorandum, in which he states that he has never thrown any obstacle in the way of Ministers bringing the prisoners to trial, the Colonial Secretary begs very respectfully to remind His Excellency that when they advised him, on the 7th of April last, "that the whole of the prisoners should be forthwith brought to trial before a court constituted under the Suppression of Rebellion Act," His Excellency declined to act on their advice.

19th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 47.

MEMORANDUM of His Excellency, explaining his reasons for declining to sanction the Trial of the Prisoners.

The Governor feels much obliged to the Colonial Secretary for having, by his Memorandum of yesterday's date, upon the subject of the status of the escaped prisoners, afforded him an opportunity of explaining his reasons for having declined to act on the advice of his Responsible Advisers, when, on the 19th April last, they advised him that the whole of the prisoners should be forthwith brought to trial before Courts-Martial, to be constituted under the provisions of the Suppression of Rebellion Act.

The Governor would first observe that in his Memorandum of the 19th instant he did not state that he had never thrown any obstacle in the way of Ministers bringing the prisoners to trial. His words were, "*to a legal trial*," for he believed that, upon the 19th of April last, Ministers advised him to bring the prisoners to a trial, which would have been an illegal trial, and contrary to equity.

The majority of the prisoners were taken on the 21st of November, they therefore had, upon the 19th of April, been in custody for more than four months and a-half.

The New Zealand Settlements' Act authorised the Governor in those cases where the ordinary course of law was wholly inadequate for the prompt and effectual punishment of persons engaged in the rebellion, to cause such persons to be brought to trial in a summary manner by Courts-Martial, *at the earliest possible period*, for all offences committed in furtherance of the said rebellion.

The prisoners had been brought, shortly after their capture, from the disturbed districts to the capital of the Colony, which was in a state of perfect tranquility, to within a few hundred yards of the Supreme Court. The Governor could not, under such circumstances, think that the ordinary courts of law were wholly inadequate for the effectual punishment of these people; nor did he think that to bring the prisoners to trial before a Court-Martial more than four months and a-half after their capture was such an interpretation of the Suppression of Rebellion Act, which required him to do this, if he did it at all, at the earliest possible period, as would have rendered such a proceeding on his part either legal or equitable. He could have brought them to trial before such Courts-Martial within a week or ten days after their capture. If his views had been carried out, the most guilty of them would have been tried within that time, and, as appears to have been the intention of the law, a prompt example could have been given, whilst the least guilty and those meriting generous treatment might have been leniently dealt with.

As Ministers have stated in another Memorandum, the model the Governor had in view when the Suppression of Rebellion Act was drawn, was "The Act for the more effectual suppression of local disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland, 3 and 4, William IV., ch. 4, 1833."

That Act authorised the Lord Lieutenant of any county, city, or town, or any portion thereof that in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions of was the Act, then to proclaim it a proclaimed district.

Then, as in certain cases the ordinary tribunal in such proclaimed district might be inadequate to the prompt and effectual punishment of various offences, the Lord Lieutenant was authorised to cause Courts-Martial to be held within proclaimed districts for the trial of such offences; and the law then

went on to provide that no person should be detained in custody, by virtue of powers contained in the Act, for a longer time than three calendar months from the time of his arrest, without being brought to trial for the offence or offences for which he was detained in custody.

Considering, therefore, the law as it stood in this country, the analogy to be drawn from similar laws enacted in other countries to meet similar emergencies, the fact that the prisoners were not in a disturbed district, that they had been more than four and a-half months in custody, that they could at any moment be brought to trial before the ordinary courts of the country, the Governor felt that he was not, on the 19th of April last, authorised either in law or equity to do that which Ministers advised him to do; and that if he had acted upon their advice, he would have been personally responsible for doing that which he believed would have been regarded as an act oppressive in itself, and not only without the authority of the law, but against the authority of the law, and for which no adequate excuse could, in the Governor's opinion, have been found at that time.

Government House, Auckland, 20th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 48.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS in reply to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Memorandum of 20th October.

Ministers are glad to have afforded His Excellency an opportunity of explaining his reasons for having declined to act on the advice of his Responsible Advisers, when on the 19th April last they advised him that the whole of the prisoners should be forthwith brought to trial before a court constituted under the "Suppression of Rebellion Act," particularly as it affords Ministers in return an opportunity of expressing most respectfully their opinion that His Excellency has fallen into several errors, both of law and fact. Ministers would, however, have been glad if His Excellency had availed himself of the same opportunity to afford them the information which in the Memorandum of the Colonial Secretary of the 14th inst. they respectfully requested His Excellency to give.

Ministers cannot help expressing their surprise and their sincere regret that His Excellency having declined to act on their advice in April last, should only on the 20th of October, after a lapse of six months, have condescended to give them his reasons for doing so. An explanation of the reasons why His Excellency declined to act on the advice of his Ministers would, if given at the time, certainly have been courteous, and might have been useful; but so tardy an explanation as that now afforded, after so many events of importance have occurred in reference to the same subject, and particularly after a great responsibility has been incurred by the escape of the prisoners untried, suggests remarks on the explanation now being given which Ministers respectfully abstain from making.

Ministers are unable to appreciate the distinction which His Excellency is pleased to make between a "trial" and a "legal trial." To their apprehension it would have appeared that a proposal made to try prisoners meant a trial according to law, and not "a trial that would have been illegal and contrary to equity." But if Ministers did commit so grave an offence as to advise His Excellency to subject the prisoners to a trial not authorized by law, it appears to them remarkable that His Excellency, who is ordinarily not averse to pointing out their failings, real or supposed, should for six months have passed over one of such great importance, and waited patiently for the chance of an opportunity being afforded by the Colonial Secretary for explanation.

Ministers might give a short answer to His Excellency's allegation that the trial they proposed was not a legal one, by reminding His Excellency that under the system of Responsible Government it was for the Attorney General to advise on the question of legality; and that if the Governor were to assume the function of interpreting Acts of Parliament on technical points, against or without the advice of that officer, there must be an end of any such system of Government. They will not, however, avail themselves of this obvious reply to His Excellency's opinion on the points of law involved in the case. They will respectfully state their reasons for thinking that His Excellency's opinion is wrong.

His Excellency states that "the New Zealand Settlements Act authorizes the Governor in those cases where the ordinary course of law was wholly inadequate for the prompt and effectual punishment of persons engaged in rebellion, to cause such persons to be brought to trial in a summary manner by Court Martial, at the earliest possible period for all offences committed in the furtherance of rebellion." Ministers have carefully examined the Act referred to, without finding any such provision as His Excellency specifies, and they presume His Excellency must mean "The Suppression of Rebellion Act," in which there is a provision somewhat to that effect. If that be the Act to which His Excellency refers, Ministers beg to call His Excellency's consideration to its 2nd Section. It does not, as His Excellency states, "authorize the Governor to cause *all* persons engaged in rebellion to be brought to trial in a summary manner by Courts Martial at the earliest possible period," but it authorizes the Governor "to issue orders to arrest and detain in custody all persons engaged or concerned in rebellion or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested or detained," that is under orders previously given under this Act, "to be brought to trial at the earliest possible period." The earliest possible period, means the earliest possible period after the persons referred to have been brought under the operation of the Act, by such order as above mentioned. No such order was ever issued as regards these prisoners; they were never brought within the provisions of the Suppression of Rebellion Act; but they might at any time have been detained under an order issued under that Act, and *then* they must have been brought to trial "at the earliest possible period" thereafter. It was quite competent to the Governor in April last to have brought the prisoners to a "legal trial" under that Act; and had he accepted the advice of his Ministers, the first thing they would have done would have been to advise the issue of the necessary "order," and then they would have proceeded to trial without delay, *i.e.*, "at the shortest possible period" after the persons charged with rebellion had been brought under the operation of the Act.

His Excellency states that if his views had been carried out the most guilty would have been tried by Courts Martial within a week or ten days of their capture. Ministers never understood His

Excellency to entertain any such views at the time, and they respectfully submit that His Excellency's recollection of the facts must have misled him. Of the prisoners in custody on the 19th April, 1833 were taken at Rangiriri, on the 21st November, 1863. The Suppression of Rebellion Act (the only one under which a "legal trial" by Courts Martial could have been had) did not pass till the 3rd of December. It was therefore an impossibility that the prisoners should have been tried under that Act within the time stated by His Excellency (a week or ten days), and it is scarcely likely that he contemplated doing that which could not by possibility have been done; of which impossibility he must have been aware at the time he speaks of. It seems to Ministers that His Excellency's recollection must, in this particular at least, have failed.

His Excellency says, "As Ministers have stated in another Memorandum the model the Governor had in view when the Suppression of Rebellion Act was drawn was the Act for the more effectual Suppression of Local Disturbances and Dangerous Associations in Ireland, 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 4, 1833," Ministers presume that His Excellency refers to the Memorandum of the Colonial Secretary, of the 22nd September last. They submit that he does not correctly represent the statement of the Colonial Secretary. His words were, "The Act (Suppression of Rebellion) was originally drafted at the express request of His Excellency, who himself indicated the Acts of the Imperial Parliament of 1796 and 1833 as those which he wished to take as his model." The first of these acts was to "Suppress Rebellion;" the second "to Suppress Local Disturbances and Dangerous Associations." The New Zealand Act contains almost a verbatim copy of the former, with some additions in reference to Courts Martial, and such alteration as necessary to render it applicable to New Zealand. If, therefore, His Excellency desires to discover analogies, he ought to look to the Act of 1798, and not to that of 1833. But neither of these Acts contain the words "at the earliest possible time," and the latter only contains any limit of time.

Ministers think it is to be regretted that His Excellency did not, in April last, state his views of "Law and Equity," as it would perhaps have enabled Ministers to remove some of the misapprehension which appears to have existed in His Excellency's mind for the last six months on this important subject. It is unnecessary to repeat the reasons Ministers have already placed on record for thinking it inexpedient to try the prisoners by the ordinary tribunals of law, which led them to prefer the courts provided by the Suppression of Rebellion Act, under which they have not the smallest doubt whatever that "a legal trial" could have been had in April last, or at any other time after that Act was passed.

October 24, 1864.

WM. FOX.

No. 49.

MEMORANDUM regarding the Treatment of the Maori Prisoners.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of the 24th instant, upon the subject of the proposal made at the end of April last to bring to trial, under the terms of "The Suppression of Rebellion Act," Native Prisoners, the majority of whom had been taken in the proceeding November. The Governor has repeatedly stated in general terms the views he held as to the reasons which he thought rendered the mode of proceeding then proposed to be adopted illegal. He thinks a reference to his Memorandum and Despatches will shew that he has stated these, in writing, in terms which sufficiently indicated his opinion.

The Governor has, he believes, in every case of the administration of the ordinary affairs of the Colony, taken and acted upon the opinions of the Attorney General, and thus strictly fulfilled the requirements of Responsible Government. In the case of prisoners taken by Her Majesty's Forces, and specially recommended to the Governor, by the General who took them, for generous treatment, and who it was proposed to try under a special enactment of an unusual character, which could only be brought into operation by an Order signed by the Governor, he thinks a case had arisen in which his direct responsibility to the Home Government, and to the General Assembly, gave him a right to determine whether he would or would not act upon the opinion of the Attorney General. He declined to act upon that opinion; and then, according to the Governor's views of Responsible Government, it was for the Attorney General, or for the Government, to have resigned. Had this course been taken, many difficulties would have been removed from the Governor's way. But, if Ministers did not think it necessary to take this course, then the Governor thinks they became responsible for the course they followed, and that all responsibility for it passed from him.

The Governor wishes to remark that he had no knowledge of the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 1798, and that the Act of Parliament he always had in view, and with which he was acquainted, was that of 1833.

The Governor also desires to state that nothing contained in his Responsible Advisers, Memorandum of the 24th instant alters the views he has expressed regarding the illegality of the courses they advised him to pursue in April last.

On the contrary, he is confirmed in his opinion that the manifest intention of the "Suppression of Rebellion Act" was the prompt punishment of those engaged in rebellion, and that whilst it granted vast powers, it required, for the protection of those to be arrested and detained under its provisions, that they should be brought to punishment at the earliest possible period after their arrest.

If he had lent himself to what he regards as a mere colorable compliance with the law, such as he thinks is recommended in the Ministerial Memorandum of the 24th instant, for the purpose of bringing to trial under the Suppression of Rebellion Act, at the end of April, prisoners who had then been in confinement for five months, and were then, and had been for the greater part of that time, imprisoned within a few hundred pards of the Supreme Court of the Colony, and who had been specially recommended to him for generous treatment, he thinks he would have been severely and justly blamed for such a proceeding, and that no theory of Responsible Government would have been held to justify him in such an act.

Auckland, 25th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 50.

MEMORANDUM relative to the Resignation of MINISTERS.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's Memorandum of this day's date. It does not appear to require any comment except on one point. His Excellency intimates that when he refused to take the advice of the Attorney General in April last, Ministers ought to have resigned.

Ministers beg to remind His Excellency that in his Memorandum of the 22nd April, 1864, in reference to the subject of the trial of the prisoners, and his refusal to take the Attorney General's advice, he complained of the difficulties which he conceived to lie in the way of his changing his Ministry, and "forming a new Government." Ministers immediately replied, expressing their opinion that there was no great difficulty, offering to give His Excellency every assistance towards effecting that change of Government which he expressed himself desirous of attaining. His Excellency, in his reply on the 29th of April, appeared to intimate that Ministers had misunderstood him; at all events, he neither accepted their challenge nor their offer of assistance towards changing his Ministry.

It seems to Ministers, after this, unfair on His Excellency's part to make the remarks he has done on their not having resigned at that date. They would also take the liberty of observing that their present experience does not lead them to perceive that if they had then absolutely resigned, instead of only intimating their readiness to do so, any result would have followed. Their resignations have now been in His Excellency's hands for twenty-five days, and he has neither accepted them nor intimated his intention of doing so.

They would further remark that they do not understand that under Responsible Government Ministers are bound to resign whenever the Governor refuses to take their advice. So long as Ministers conceived that there was a possibility of inducing His Excellency to carry out that policy which he had inaugurated, and which they had been placed in office by the Assembly to carry out, they did not consider they would be acting in conformity with the wishes of the Assembly if they resigned on a mere collateral point, which, though of importance in itself, might have no great bearing on the ultimate issues at stake. So long as they thought His Excellency had the intention of adhering to the policy of July 1863, which he had reported to Her Majesty's Secretary of State as the only panacea for the existing difficulties, and which the Assembly had adopted in the belief that it would be carried out in good faith, so long Ministers were prepared to regard as of secondary importance both the question about the custody of the prisoners and many other difficulties which His Excellency interposed in their path. Had they been able to force the course pursued by His Excellency since that date—his entire departure from, not to say reversal of, the policy referred to, and the very serious calamities which seem in consequence to be impending over the colony, they would have resigned without a single day's delay. When Ministers arrived at the conclusion that His Excellency had made up his mind to abandon the principles which he had enunciated in July, 1863, and endeavour to patch up a peace which would neither be stable nor permanent, they lost no time in placing their resignations in his hands, where they regret to know they still remain unaccepted.

Auckland, 25th October, 1864.

WM. FOX.

No. 51.

MEMORANDUM respecting the Trial of certain Maori Prisoners for Murder.

The Governor thinks it right to bring the following circumstances under the notice of Ministers. On Friday last Mr. Mackay, the Commissioner of the Thames District, in an interview with the Governor, told him that circumstances had recently come to his knowledge which led him to believe that Tapihana, the leading chief who had been sent down to the Kawau, was one of the murderers of the Merediths. The Governor then made further enquiry, which has resulted in his believing that a suspicion that such was the case has for some time been entertained in the Native Department. The Governor had previously known that another chief named Tarahawaiki, also sent to the Kawau, was believed to have been one of the murderers of the Merediths.

At the beginning of this week the Governor received from the Colonial Secretary a Memorandum without date, which enclosed a Memorandum from Mr. T. A. White, which informed the Governor that a formal official announcement had been made to the native prisoners, who were collected for the purpose, by the Colonial Secretary, in the presence of the Premier, to the effect "that when the time should arrive, and peace be made, they would not be tried or punished, but allowed to return to Waikato, excepting any who had committed murder; they would be tried and punished according to law."

The Governor does not think that people suspected of murder, probably, from what he hears, on good grounds, sent to the Kawau, with a knowledge that they would probably be hereafter tried and executed, can be regarded as having been prisoners of war upon parole. Nor does he now think that there is the least probability of such persons ever again trusting themselves within our power, if the information given regarding them is correct; on the contrary, he believes they are, from their position, desperate characters, from whom violence in some form may be apprehended.

October 26th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 52.

MEMORANDUM respecting suspicions entertained as to the Murderers of the MEREDITHS.

Ministers beg to acknowledge the receipt of His Excellency's Memorandum of the 26th October, relative to certain "suspicions" said to have been entertained that Tapihana was one of the murderers of the Merediths, and that Tarahawaiki was "believed" also to have been one of their murderers. Ministers will be very much obliged if His Excellency will inform them on the following points:—

1. Whether His Excellency understood Mr. Mackay to say that the period when the circumstances mentioned came to his knowledge, and when he arrived at the belief that Tapihana had murdered the Merediths was before or after Tapihana and the other prisoners had escaped from Kawau.

2. What was the nature of the enquiry which has led to His Excellency's believing that a "suspicion" to that effect has been entertained in the "Native Department," and by what officers of the Native Department His Excellency believes that suspicion to have been entertained, and from what date.

3. Will His Excellency be so good as state whether he intends to imply that when the Attorney General and Colonial Secretary made a statement to the prisoners in April last, as to their ultimate disposal, they suspected or believed either Tapihana or Tarahawaiki to have been guilty of murdering the Merediths; or whether he intends to imply that they had any such suspicion or belief at the time when the prisoners were sent to Kawau.

His Excellency must be aware that the implication contained in his Memorandum under notice is of a very serious character. To prevent any misunderstanding, Ministers will be much obliged if before they offer any further remarks upon the subject, His Excellency will oblige them by replying specifically to the above questions.

October 27th, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 53.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, in reply to MINISTER'S Memorandum of the 27th October.

The Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministerial memorandum of yesterday's date, on the subject of the escaped prisoners. Ministers will see that the Governor said, on the 26th instant, that Mr. Mackay, so lately as Friday last, told him that it was only recently that the suspicions attached to Tapihana had been brought to his knowledge.

When the Governor the other day was informed that the Attorney-General and the Colonial Secretary had told the prisoners in April last, formally and officially, "That when the time should arrive, and peace be made, they would not be tried and punished, but be allowed to return to Waikato (excepting any who had committed murder: they would be tried and punished according to law)," he certainly thought they had reason to believe that there was, at least a great probability, that some of the men whom they then addressed had committed murder.

What the Governor meant about the Native Department was, that he ascertained from a single question, that Mr. Munro had for some time known that a suspicion was entertained that Tapihana was one of the murderers of the Merediths; and the Governor thought, looking to the language the Government had used to the native prisoners regarding those of them who might have committed murder, that it would have been a measure of the most ordinary precaution, before letting them run loose on Kawau, to have instituted enquiries in the Native Office as to whether any of them, or which of them, lay under the suspicion of having committed murder. If this had been done, the facts would have come out.

The main point, however, in the Governor's memorandum was rather the future than the present. It is clear to him that the motives and position of the escaped prisoners are very different from what he thought they were; and what he wishes to arrive at is, a conclusion as to what it is now best to do.

Government House, October 28th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 54.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting Suspicions resting on certain Native Prisoners.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's memorandum of this day's date, relative to certain allegations which His Excellency has made in reference to suspicions said to have been entertained by the Government that some of the prisoners sent to Kawau had committed murders.

The Colonial Secretary will reply to His Excellency's memorandum in full as early as he can; at present he desires to confine himself to the practical part in the last paragraph of His Excellency's memorandum of this day. His Excellency states that "It is clear to him that the motives and position of the escaped prisoners are very different from what he thought they were, and that he wishes to arrive at a conclusion as to what it is now best to do."

Ministers certainly did not gather from His Excellency's memorandum of the 26th instant that the above was His Excellency's object in writing it. But as they are extremely anxious to assist His Excellency in grappling with the difficulty of the escaped prisoners, on which they have already at his request advised him, they will be very much obliged if he will inform them what it is in the motives and position of the prisoners to which he alludes as different from what he previously believed, and what he conceives to be the practical bearing of that difference on the advice tendered by Ministers.

Since the above was written the Colonial Secretary has read His Excellency's second memorandum of this day's date,* in which he says "He gave that opinion before he was aware that no enquiry had been made as to whether or not it was probable that there were among the prisoners some who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans." The Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if His Excellency will give his authority for the fact stated by him "That no enquiry had been made as to whether there were among those prisoners some who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans."

Auckland, 28th October, 1864.

Wm. Fox.

*See post, page 91.

No. 55.

MEMORANDUM requesting a reply from His Excellency to Memorandum of 23th October.

The Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if His Excellency will favour him with a reply to the request he made in his Memorandum of yesterday, to be informed on what authority His Excellency had made the assertion that no enquiry had been made as to the presence of murderers among the prisoners in the Hulk.

29th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 56.

MEMORANDUM reiterating a request for a reply to Memorandum of 23th October.

As the Colonial Secretary is anxious to reply to His Excellency's Memorandum relative to the suspicion that Tapihana, &c., were murderers, and may probably be out of town next week, he would be very much obliged if His Excellency would favour him with a reply to the question contained in his Memorandum of yesterday and this morning on the subject.

29th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 57.

MEMORANDUM of His Excellency, respecting certain Statements made by him with reference to Maori Prisoners.

In a Memorandum of yesterday's date, the Governor stated:—"He gave that opinion before he was aware that no inquiry had been made as to whether or not it was probable that there were amongst these prisoners men who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans."

Early this morning a Memorandum was placed in his hands, of yesterday's date, in which the Colonial Secretary states, he will be very much obliged if His Excellency will give his authority for the fact stated by him, "that no enquiry had been made as to whether there were amongst these prisoners some who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans."

Since he read this Memorandum up to the present time, a little after noon, two other Memoranda have been sent to the Governor, reiterating this request.

The Governor thinks that the question is in itself one that should not be asked him. If such an enquiry as is alluded to has been made, it can be stated that such is the case, and that the Governor is in error, and no one will be more ready or willing than the Governor to admit that he is in error, and to express his regret that such is the case.

But to ask this question, and then when he is engaged in important business, to reiterate requests for an answer, is, he thinks, a proceeding to which he ought not to be subjected.

He can only state that it is impossible for him to say what are all the circumstances connected with recent events, and what are all the inferences he drew from papers before him which led him to the conclusion he stated in his Memorandum of yesterday's date, but certainly the impression upon his mind then was, and still is, that no such enquiry had been made into the point alluded to, as ought, after the statement made to the prisoners by Ministers, to have been instituted before they were let loose on the Kawau. If he has entertained a wrong impression, he will be very glad to have it removed, and to express his regret that it should have been produced on his mind.

October 29th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 58.

MEMORANDUM replying to certain Memoranda of His Excellency.

Ministers beg to acknowledge His Excellency's Memoranda of the 26th, 23th, and 29th of October, relative to certain suspicions said to have existed as to their implication of Tapihana and Tarahawaika in the murder of the Māori.

Ministers deeply regret that His Excellency should have arrived at the conclusion that his principal function as Governor, under the system of Responsible Government, is to criticize, in a spirit of unsparring severity, the administrative acts and conduct of his Ministers. A very large part of His Excellency's time is consumed in framing bills of indictment against his Ministers; while a very large part of theirs, and that of the officers of their departments, is employed in refuting His Excellency's charges. If His Excellency merely impugned their policy or their wisdom, they might, perhaps, be justified in passing over his remarks in silence. But when so many of his charges affect their personal character for humanity, for vigilance, for administrative ability, and even their fitness to enjoy the privileges of self government, it is impossible to pass them over without reply. It is, however, greatly to be deplored that His Excellency's time, and that of His Ministers should be thus occupied in the incessant controversy which His Excellency provokes, while the critical circumstances of the Colony demand the vigorous and energetic co-operation of all who are responsible for its welfare. It is the earnest desire of Ministers that such unhappy relations between His Excellency and themselves should cease to exist. They have proved their sincerity in saying so by placing, a month ago, their resignations in His Excellency's hands, which he still declines to accept. It is not their fault if they continue in a position which renders it possible for His Excellency to thrust upon them the necessity of further conflict with himself.

The Memoranda under notice, when summed up, contain most serious charges against Ministers. 1. That having reason to believe that certain prisoners were implicated in the murder of Europeans, Ministers made an announcement to them which operated as an incitement to escape, and deliberately gave them the opportunity for escape. 2. That during the ten months when these prisoners were in custody, Ministers never instituted any inquiries as to whether there was among them any who were implicated in such murders.

These allegations Ministers most respectfully, but most entirely, deny. They are altogether without foundation. 1. No Minister ever suspected, or knew that it was suspected in official departments, that either Taphana or Tarahawaikē was implicated in the murder of the Merediths. 2. While the prisoners were in custody, Ministers did institute the most searching enquiry it was possible to institute, into the question whether there were any murderers among the prisoners.

Ministers might satisfy themselves with this simple denial of His Excellency's allegations. But the present opportunity seems a fair one for pointing out the manner in which His Excellency, out of the most flimsy materials, builds up the most serious charges against his Ministers—putting upon record, and often forwarding to the Secretary of State before Ministers are aware of it, allegations of grave import, for which there is barely, if at all, a shadow of foundation. They will, therefore, take the liberty of dissecting, with some precision, the three Memoranda now before them.

1. In that of the 26th instant, His Excellency states that Mr. Mackay "told him, on Friday last, that circumstances had come to his knowledge which led him to believe that Taphana was one of the murderers of the Merediths."

Ministers on this asked His Excellency whether he understood Mr. Mackay to say that the circumstances alluded to had come to his knowledge before or after the escape of the prisoners (which point involves the whole gist of His Excellency's charge against Ministers). His Excellency avoids a direct reply, by stating that "he had already said that Mr. Mackay told him that it was only recently that the suspicions attached to Taphana had come to his knowledge." Ministers, it will be observed, had not asked His Excellency whether it was "recently" or not. The escape of the prisoners was also "recent." What they asked was, whether it was "before or after the escape." His Excellency adroitly avoids a reply, by repeating the ambiguous words which Ministers asked him to explain.

Mr. Mackay has informed Ministers that he distinctly told His Excellency that it was "after the escape of the Prisoners;" and on looking at Mr. Mackay's report of his tour in the Thames district, it appears that the "circumstances" came to his knowledge on the 10th, and were reported to the Government on the 12th, while the prisoners escaped on the 9th and 10th of September. It is certainly ingenious on the part of His Excellency so to use these facts as to make them the first step in an induction by which he would prove that, before the 2nd of August, when Taphana and Tarahawaikē were sent to Kawau, Ministers suspected them of being murderers.

2. His Excellency then continues, "The Governor then made further enquiry, which resulted in his believing that a suspicion that such was the case" (i.e. that Taphana had murdered the Merediths) "had for some time existed in the Native Department."

On this Ministers requested His Excellency to state what "further enquiry" he had made, and by what officers of "The Native Department" the suspicion was entertained. His Excellency admits, in reply, that his "further enquiry" consisted in "a single question" put to Mr. Munro, chief translator in the Native Office, from which he gathered "that that gentleman had for some time known that a suspicion was entertained (not in the Native Department), that Taphana was one of the murderers." Mr. Munro's own statement is appended. It appears that what he told the Governor was, that a long time ago he heard a native, whose name he has forgotten, say casually in the Native Office that Taphana and others had murdered the Merediths; that he, Mr. Munro, jotted down the statement on a slip of paper in which he kept loose memoranda for his private use; but he thought so little of it that he never reported it officially, or made any official record of it; and he tells the Colonial Secretary that he never attached, and does not now attach, the slightest importance to it. So His Excellency's broad assertion that "a suspicion for some time existed in the Native Department," dwindles down into the fact that one gentleman of that department had heard that some one out of that department, entertained such a suspicion—or rather hazarded such a remark; and the "further enquiry," which resulted in His Excellency "believing" that "the Native Department" entertained such a suspicion, turns out to have consisted in "a single question" put to one gentleman of that department who had no suspicion himself, but had only heard of somebody else's suspicion, and which somebody else was not of the Native Department. A named logician has said, that a man cannot "believe" what he has no reason for believing. His Excellency evidently uses the word "belief" in his own case in a much wider sense, extending it to the loosest of guesses, and the most unsupported of inferences.

3. But the next example of His Excellency's ingenuity is still more striking. In his first Memorandum His Excellency barely insinuates, or rather leaves it to be inferred, that Ministers were guilty of negligence in not following up the suspicion, which they were supposed to entertain, or somebody in some department was supposed to entertain. In the second Memorandum His Excellency goes a step further. He says, "The Governor thought that it would have been a measure of the most ordinary precaution, before turning these men loose on Kawau, to have instituted enquiries in the Native Office as to whether any of them, or which of them, lay under the suspicion of having committed murder. If this had been done, *the facts*" (what facts?) "*must have come out.*" Then, in the third Memorandum, His Excellency advances another step. He says, "*he is aware that no enquiry had ever been made as to whether or not it was probable that there were amongst the prisoners some who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans.*" In the first Memorandum the allegation is left to be merely inferred; in the second it becomes an hypothesis; in the third it is broadly asserted as a matter of fact, of which "His Excellency is aware."

His Excellency having thus, by gradual stages, got to the assertion of a positive fact, Ministers requested him to state his authority for it. His Excellency's reply is remarkable: "The Governor thinks that the question is in itself one which should not be asked him. If such enquiry as alluded to has been made, it can be stated that such is the case, and that the Governor is in error. No one will be more ready or willing than the Governor to admit that he is in error, and to express his regret that he is so. He can only say that it is impossible for him to say what are all the circumstances connected with recent events, and what are all the inferences he drew from papers before him, which led him to the conclusion he stated in his Memorandum of yesterday's date; but certainly the impression upon his mind then was, and still is, that no such enquiry had been made on the point as ought, after the

statement made to the prisoners by Ministers, to have been instituted before they were let loose on the Kawau." This is His Excellency's reply to a plain request for his authority for stating the broad fact that "no enquiry had ever been made."

His Excellency may think it a very light thing to make such a grave charge of a matter of fact, and when asked for proof, to say that he had a vague impression on his mind derived from circumstances which he does not particularize, and from documents which he cannot specify, that the fact was as he has stated it. Ministers submit that such charges ought not to be made unless convincing proof of the truth existed before they were made. It is little satisfaction after such imputations have been hazarded, to be told, that if the Governor is in error he will be very glad to be told so. Such things Ministers respectfully submit ought not to be said, unless they are known to be true at the time they are said, and he who says them is ready with proof of their truth.

The facts of the case are these. The Ministers did, at various times, institute the most searching enquiries as to the probability of any of the prisoners being implicated in the murder of Europeans. The Assistant Law Officer of the Crown, Mr. Fenton, himself a good Maori scholar and well acquainted with the Waikato tribes; Mr. Naughton, the Chief Commissioner of the Auckland police; the relations and neighbours of murdered men; and friendly natives, were sent repeatedly on board the ship to make such enquiries. Every prisoner was passed before them in file, and strictly scrutinized by persons who were personally acquainted with many, if not most of them, and enquiry and examination of the prisoners themselves and of other natives, was constantly in progress. Mr. White, the Superintendent of the prisoners, also lost no opportunity of endeavouring from day to day to elicit evidence on the subject. The statements of Mr. Fenton and Mr. Naughton on this subject are appended, and shew some of the steps, though by no means all, that the Government took. "The facts," however, which His Excellency says "must have come out" did not come out, at least against the Natives whom he mentions. One murderer only was discovered, and he was tried and convicted; and there is not in existence a particle of evidence against any other prisoner, which would ensure a conviction or committal before a Magistrate, or even justify a reasonable suspicion.

The fact, therefore, which His Excellency so broadly asserts, and which is the basis of a very serious charge of most culpable negligence against the Government, is proved to have no foundation whatever. Ministers must decline to accept as an excuse for his Excellency making such a charge his expression of readiness to be convinced of his error if he has made a mistake. Ministers think that such mistakes ought not to be made, and could easily be avoided.

Ministers are at a loss to discover His Excellency's object in addressing to them such a Memorandum as that of the 26th inst., unless it were to distract attention from his own responsibility in reference to the escape of the prisoners from Kawau, and to "ride off" on collateral issues from the consideration of the real merits of the case; while he smothers in controversy the few simple facts which shew where the responsibility of that event really rests.

Ministers have made the more careful analysis of His Excellency's allegations on this occasion, in the hope that it may induce him during the short remainder of their term of office, to spare the repetition of such painful and unnecessary controversy, which cannot conduce to the good government of the Colony, and which, when made public, will, they are assured, be the subject of regret to all who read the records of it, as it is to the Ministers themselves, whose misfortune it is to be obliged to engage in it in self defence.

November 1, 1864.

W. Fox.

Enclosure 1 to No. 58.

EXTRACT from Mr. C. C. MACKAY'S Report of 10th September, 1864.

"A Native named Watene had an argument with me about the crossing Mangatawhiri. He said I was in error, stating that the Merediths were killed before the soldiers crossed the Mangatawhiri. The soldiers crossed first, and the Merediths were killed afterwards by Taati's fighting party."

JAMES MACKAY, Junior,
Civil Commissioner, Waihou.

Enclosure 2 to No. 58.

MEMORANDUM of Mr. MONRO relative to Suspicions of Murder resting on certain Maori Prisoners.

In reply to a remark of the Governor's yesterday, I mentioned that I had heard it reported that Tarahawaiki, Tapihana, Tamati, and Haurua were the murderers of the Merediths, and had jotted it down at the time as a rumour.

The sheet of paper on which I noted that and other scraps of news, for my private information, is herewith attached.

October 27th, 1864

HENRY MONRO.

Ngatipehi, of the Arawa, have left Hori Te Whatuki's place and gone to Rangitaeroa; frightened away by reports—so it is said.

Rote, Tuke, and Ngatio, of Ngatiwhakare and Ngraukawa, are with the rebels.

Whakatatare, from Opotiki, (a great rascal) is now in town, August 6th. Since killed at Maketu fight.

Ngatimanoki, or Ruru, or Poru, in bush at Papakura.

Porokoru lead the attack at Shepherd's Bush (Rama Rama), where Purena, of Ngatipou, was killed.

Tamahua Te Mahanaha, wounded by a shell from the "Avon," on

W. T. Wirat Rauwhitu

Wi Tara or Tarahawaiki, Te Tapihana (of Ngatihikairo), Tamati, and Haurua, it is said killed Meredith and son.

Koroi, of Ngatituahuru (Thames), at present with the enemy at Waikato; has 30 head of cattle at Waitakaruru.

Hoera also is with the enemy.

Rebels killed at the Arawa o te atua by the Arawas:—*Ngatiawa*: Te Rangi Ipaia, Iroara, Maketu, Tamepono. *Whakatohoa*: Te Aporotanga (murdered by Winiata's wife), Rangimatoru, Petua Rauru, Ihaka Koremu, Kaperiera, Tama Kaipia, Hona Porea, Hira Tikitiki, Pene Maipi, Herewini, Mikaere Apanui, Katiamo, Te Amo, Apere. *Ngatipou*: Kapa, Korana. *Ngaitawere*: Natanahina. *Whananapauni*: Paihipi.

Enclosure 3 to No. 58.

Will Mr. Fenton be so good as to state whether at any time when the Maori prisoners were detained on board the hulk, he, as Assistant Law Officer of the Government, was directed to take steps to ascertain whether any murderers could be identified among them, and whether and when he took any and what steps towards that end. 2. Whether he ever heard or suspected that Tapihana, a Ngatikahairo native from Kawhia, was one of the murderers of the Merediths. 3. Whether he is in possession, or has ever been in possession of, any evidence to shew that a native named Tarahawaiki was one of the murderers of the Merediths.

October 28th, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

MEMORANDUM by MR. FENTON.

1. Whilst the Maori prisoners were on board the hulk I made a great number of visits on board, sometimes alone, sometimes with the Commissioner of Police or others, in order to find if any of the murderers could be discovered amongst them. I made these enquiries by direction of the Government. Captain Calvert accompanied the Commissioner and myself on one occasion, with the view of identifying Waiti, the murderer of his son. The prisoners were passed up from the hold one by one, and so returned, but the murderer was not there. Similar strict examinations have been made by me or in my presence on other occasions. I was desirous above all to discover the murderers of the Merediths, father and son, and having reasons, from information I had received, to suspect Tarahawaiki of being concerned in that outrage with Ngatiapakura, under Taati, I tried every plan I could think of to obtain some evidence, even trying to get (privately) some of the other prisoners to turn Queen's evidence, but I did not succeed. Most of the murders in this province were done (I believe) by a small party of people under the orders of Wiremu Kiho, of Pokino, but neither he nor any of his party were in custody. I only succeeded in detecting one murderer amongst the prisoners, viz: Tangataware. He was tried and convicted of the murder of Drumgoold. His associate and colleague, Tarawaita, was not amongst the prisoners. Certainly I used every effort to search out the murderers amongst the prisoners, but I did not succeed except in one instance.

2. I never heard that Tapihana was suspected of the murder of the Merediths. He was, I believe, with Mohi at the time.

3. I have not anything, and could never obtain anything, that would be "evidence" against Tarahawaiki for this murder.

F. D. FENTON,

Assistant Law Officer.

October 28th, 1864.

Enclosure 4 to No. 58.

Will Mr. Naughton be so good as inform the Government whether any and what steps were taken by the direction of the Government, and at what date, to ascertain whether any of the Maori prisoners detained on board the Hulk were chargeable with the murders of the Merediths or other persons, and particularly whether Mr. Naughton obtained any evidence to shew that a chief called Tapihana, or one called Tarahawaiki, had committed those murders?

28th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

MEMORANDUM by Mr. Commissioner NAUGHTON.

The Commissioner of Police recollects going on board the hulk in the harbour on the 28th December, 1863, with a warrant for the purpose of arresting one William White, an aboriginal native, charged with the murder of Sylvester Calvert. Captain Calvert accompanied the Commissioner. The prisoners were brought up on the deck of the hulk, one by one. Captain Calvert expressed himself satisfied to the effect that White was not on board.

The Commissioner also recollects going on board the said hulk, on the 29th December, with a warrant for the arrest of one Tangataware Iwataia, for the murder of James Drumgoold. On this occasion the Commissioner was accompanied by Mr. Fenton and some natives. The Prisoners on board the hulk were examined in the same order, when Tangataware was recognized and arrested.

The Commissioner went on board on another occasion, accompanied by some persons from the neighbourhood of Drury, when the prisoners were all brought on deck singly, and returned in the same order. None were recognized as murderers.

28th October, 1864.

JAS. NAUGHTON, Commissioner of Police.

No. 59.

MEMORANDUM of His EXCELLENCY in reply to MINISTERS' Memorandum of the 1st November.

The Governor has received the Ministerial Memorandum of the 1st of November, upon the subject of the escaped Native prisoners.

He observes that the Assistant Law Officer states in his Memorandum of the 28th of October:—
 “I was desirous above all to discover the murderers of the Merediths, father and son; and having reasons, from information I had received, to suspect Tarahawaiki of being concerned in that outrage, with Ngatiapakura, under Taati, I tried every plan I could think of to obtain some evidence, even trying to get, privately, some of the other prisoners to turn Queen's evidence, but I did not succeed.”

* * * * *
 “I have not anything, and could never obtain anything which would be evidence against Tarahawaiki for this murder.”

From this the Governor gathers, he thinks rightly, that the Assistant Law Officer suspected and probably still suspects Tarahawaiki of having been engaged in the murder of the Merediths, and that other of the prisoners, and therefore almost certainly Tarahawaiki himself, knows that he was so suspected, and that attempts were being made to procure evidence against him.

From the Memorandum of Mr. Munro of the Native Office, the Governor gathers that he had noted down that Wi Tura or Tarahawaiki, Te Taphana of Ngatihikairo, and Tamati Te Hauma, it was said, killed Meredith and his son.

Ministers have made a mistake in saying that in his Memorandum of the 26th instant the Governor states that Mr. Mackay “told me on Friday last that circumstances had come to his knowledge which led him to believe that Taphana was one of the murderers of the Merediths.” The mistake is that the word “recently” is omitted. The expression the Governor used was “had recently come to his knowledge.”

Ministers have already informed the Governor that a formal official announcement had been made to the Native prisoners (who had been collected for the purpose), by the Colonial Secretary, in the presence of the Premier, to the effect—“That when the time should arrive and peace be made, they would not be tried or punished, but allowed to return to Waikato, except any who had committed murder; they would be tried and punished according to law.”

Ministers now inform the Governor that—

“No Minister ever suspected, or knew that it was suspected in the Official Departments, that either Taphana or Tarahawaiki was implicated in the murder of the Merediths.”

The Governor believes from the above that he was quite justified in saying that, looking to the language the Government had used to the Native prisoners regarding those of them who might have committed murder, it would have been a measure of the most ordinary precaution before letting those men loose on the Kawau, to have instituted inquiries in the Native Office as to whether any of them, or which of them, lay under suspicion of having committed murder, and in adding that it was clear to him after he had been made aware of the language used by the Government to the prisoners, and of what had been told to Mr. Mackay and Mr. Munro regarding Taphana, that the motives and position of the escaped prisoners was very different from what he previously thought they were.

He further stated that what he wished to arrive at was a conclusion as to what it was now best to do, and upon this point he would still be much obliged to Ministers for their advice.

Government House, Auckland, 8th November, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 60.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS relative to Suspected Murderers among the escaped Prisoners.

Ministers beg to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of the 8th instant, on the subject of the escaped prisoners.

Ministers having pointed out to His Excellency that the fact of Mr. Mackay having heard something on the 18th of September, was no ground for His Excellency's supposing that they knew it on the 2nd of August, His Excellency now changes his line of argument, and contends that because Mr. Fenton, in December, 1863, suspected that Tarahawaiki was a murderer, but found, on full investigation, that there was no evidence to support his suspicion, therefore Tarahawaiki, in August, 1864, believed that he was suspected of murder, and not only ran away from Kawau, but induced upwards of 200 other persons who were not suspected of anything to run away also; and because Ministers did not suspect what the Assistant Law Adviser, after a full investigation declared there was no ground for suspecting, therefore they were guilty of criminal neglect, and entirely responsible for Tarahawaiki and the 200 running away, and still more for having given them a motive not to come back.

Ministers confess themselves altogether at a loss to perceive that reasoning of this sort justifies the charge which His Excellency has made against them in his late Memoranda on this subject.

His Excellency goes on to justify his having said in one of these Memoranda that “it would have been a measure of the most ordinary precaution, before letting these men loose at Kawau, to have instituted enquiries at the Native Office as to whether any and which of them lay under suspicion of having committed murder.” Ministers beg to observe that this is not the point in dispute between His Excellency and themselves. Ministers complained in their last Memorandum that His Excellency had asserted as a fact within his own knowledge that they had not instituted any inquiries into the probability of there being murderers among the prisoners. Ministers denied His Excellency's assertion, and gave ample proof of the correctness of that denial. His Excellency, who had in a previous Memorandum expressed his readiness to acknowledge an error if told of it, does not now do so, but reiterates his assertion with the material alteration that no enquiry was made at the Native Office—an assertion of which again His Excellency offers no proof.

His Excellency remarks on the omission of the word “recently” from a quotation from His Excellency's Memorandum of the 26th instant. Ministers do not quite understand the bearing of His Excellency's remark. It was this word “recently” which, in their two last Memoranda, they endeavoured to induce His Excellency to be so good as to explain. They wished His Excellency to state whether by its use he meant before or after the escape of the prisoners; and His Excellency has favoured them with no other reply than a repetition of the word, without any explanation whatever.

The last paragraph but one of His Excellency's Memorandum appears to be only a repetition, in a

new form, of His Excellency's assertion of his belief that Ministers before they released the prisoners at Kawau at His Excellency's request, had reason to suppose that there were murderers among them. Ministers regret that, after the positive assurance that they had no "suspicion" of the sort, His Excellency should repeat his imputation of negligence, which can only be justified by His Excellency's disbelief of the statement of fact made by his Ministers.

Ministers again venture to express a hope that His Excellency will allow this discussion to cease. When they took office it was in the hope that, guided by the experience of many years, they might be able to aid in the solution of the great social difficulty which disturbed the peace and threatened the very existence of the Colony. It was not to engage in disputations with His Excellency as to whether a clerk in the Native Office suspected a particular fact; or whether and because he did so, Ministers ought to have suspected it also. What the Colony requires is, a wise and prudent policy, vigorously and persistently carried out. The contrivances which His Excellency forces on his Ministers about matters of no practical importance whatever, cannot in any way tend to the good government of the Colony, or the solution of the problem which it has been entrusted to His Excellency and the General Government to solve. On the contrary, it must render all government impossible, by destroying the harmony and confidence which ought to exist between the several branches of one united administration.

14th November, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 61.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the Mission of Captain COOPER relative to the escaped Maori Prisoners.

The Governor transmits to his Responsible Advisers a letter he has just received from Captain Cooper, who the Governor directed to communicate with the natives who quitted the Kawau, with the view of ascertaining, in as far as possible, their intentions.

The opinions entertained by some well-informed people on this subject differ from those expressed in Captain Cooper's letter. As Ministers are aware, Mr White has already reported that he thinks the escaped natives will probably try to seize some coasting vessel, and escape to the Thames; but the Governor was also informed from another source, on what he believed to be good information, that there is good reason to think that the natives have sent to their friends to despatch small vessels to take them away, and that they remain so close to the sea, in so commanding a position, with a view of availing themselves of this mode of escape, and that they conduct themselves well that their intentions may not be interrupted. Before receiving Captain Cooper's letter, the Governor thought that this would be the case, and that their designs would shortly be carried out, and he took means to prevent their doing this successfully. He now doubts if they will, for the present, attempt to carry this plan out.

A few days since the Governor received a letter from Raratonga, informing him that it was believed there that a large number of the natives who had been defeated here are going to Raratonga, and their plans had advanced so far that he was applied to to get a Consul appointed for Raratonga, to meet the difficulties that might arise from this new state of things in that Island. The Governor thought that this might have some bearing upon the present intentions of the prisoners, and he therefore authorised Captain Cooper to offer them a safe conduct to Raratonga. Nothing, however, appears to have come of this.

The Governor will now at once consider any steps his Responsible Advisers may submit to him as expedient to be taken in this matter.

Government House, 13th October, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure 1 to 61.

Copy of a LETTER from CAPTAIN COOPER to His Excellency Sir G. GREY, K. C. B.

SIR,—

Schooner "Victoria," 13th October, 1864.

I have the honor to report for the information of your Excellency that, in accordance with your instructions, I have personally communicated with the native prisoners who have left the Kawau, and they refuse to return to the Kawau, or to leave Mount Hamilton—on the Eastern summit of which they have erected a pa, where they say they will remain. They told me they would not go to Waihawire or any place, not even to Waikato. They promised they would not interfere with the settlers or their property, if let alone; but if soldiers are sent, they will plunder and murder the settlers, their wives, and children.

They appear to have a strong feeling against the Government. They remarked that Government desired to take all the land from the Maoris, and therefore, it did not matter if they were all killed. So strong is this feeling against the Government, that I consider it useless for any one to talk to them on the subject of leaving the mountain. I venture to suggest that your Excellency will have to feed them while on the mountain, or starve them out of it. If you adopt the former course, it might be well that Mr. White should be stationed at Meicklejohn's; if the latter course, it will require a strong force to exclude them from the settled districts of Matakana, Mahurangi, and Pahiri, and the settlers should be warned *immediately before* this step is taken. I forward your Excellency two letters from the Maoris relative to their conversation with me.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency, Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., Governor, &c.

I. R. COOPER.

P.S.—I was accompanied to the pa on Mount Hamilton by Mihaka, a nephew of Patuone's, who acted as guide.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND THE GOVERNOR,—

Otamahua, October 12th, 1864.

Salutations. Great is our love for you. Your letter has reached us, and we have seen your word.

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS

Friend, the Governor, listen to what we have to say. We have not killed any cattle, sheep, fowls, or turkeys in any garden (farm or enclosed land), they were killed on the mountains.

Another word of ours. We never frightened any Europeans, women, or children; we are sitting quiet, we have a regard for your Pakehas, and are taking good care of them. We shall not conduct ourselves badly towards them. If they harm us, or if they shew anger to us, then we shall be angry with them; only, however, with the man who did the wrong way. Another word is, that we will not go back to the Kawau. Enough.

From your loving children,

From WIREMU.

From TE TAPIHANA.

To Governor Grey, Auckland.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO THE GOVERNOR,—

Tamahunga, October 12th, 1864.

Father,—We will not (come) return thither; we are living quietly where we are living now. Our stay at Tamahunga has now become a permanent one. If safety be offered me I shall be safe. If the Pakehas remain peaceable, the Maoris will also be peaceable.

Here is another word to you with regard to the reports taken thither by the Pakehas of Whangateau, to the effect that Waikato are very troublesome. This is very bad indeed, it is a falsehood. Nothing belonging to the Pakehas has been stolen (by us), and no woman has been frightened by us. Both the Maoris and the Pakehas are living quietly (together). This is what they do: On Sundays they come up altogether with their wives right up to our pa. That is all our letter to you.

From the whole of Waikato.

Enclosure 2 to No. 61.

Copy of a LETTER from Captain COOPER to His Excellency Sir G. GREY, K.C.B.

Orewa, 14th October, 1864.

I beg to offer for your Excellency's further information the following remarks relative to my communication with the natives who have escaped from Kawau, and the settlers at Matakana and Oma.

I am of opinion that the natives are making their naturally strong position stronger every day, and that they have considerable support from the Northern Maoris, and if they remain where they are they will very probably involve the Northern tribes in their wars with us. Northern natives have supplied them with arms and ammunition, corn and potatoes; they are very careful of their flour, and getting all they can into their pa; most of them now live on corn, with which they are well provided. I have been told they have plenty of potatoes, and are planting them in rear of their position. I am under a strong impression that the Northern and Kaipara natives who have visited them—nominally to persuade them to leave their pa—have taken little if any means to accomplish that object, and, if they visited them with that intention, have in most cases been talked over to different views. Therefore, I consider that Northern natives in Government pay should, as a rule, be directed not to communicate with them, and to prevent other natives under their control from doing so; and if they are allowed to remain in their present position it is better they should be supplied with food by the Government, and that some European officer should superintend its issue, remaining at Mr. Meicklejohn's house.

The leading men at the pa told me their people had not committed the depredations on the settlers of which I accused them, particularly for having threatened Mrs. Sankey with a pistol, and they requested me to speak to the woman, and I told them I would do so. They admitted they had shot two head of cattle, but they were bush cattle. I subsequently visited Mrs. Sankey, and she told me two Maoris threatened her with a loaded pistol, while two others took potatoes from her store. Mr. Waring also told me they had stolen four pairs of boots, a rod for cleaning guns, and some other things from his house, and he says he saw them do it.

I carefully pointed out to the Maoris at the pa their bad conduct in running away from the Kawau, and that if they did not accept the favourable conditions of your Excellency at once that theirs would be the fault whatever other steps might be taken; that their remaining on Mount Hamilton was a cause for trouble; that even if they remained there without molesting the settlers trouble might arise, by other natives doing evil for which they would get the credit. I found all arguments useless, either at their public meeting or at night in their private houses. One of them said to me, "You have come to-day, and you know the Governor will send soldiers to-morrow;" I replied, "I don't know, but if he does the fault is yours if you remain."

I conceive they are acting in concert with some of the Northern people as well as with their own people, and they believe the war will eventually become general, and desire it to be so. They are well acquainted with what is going on among ourselves and their own people; they even know that the Colony will have soon to pay £40 per annum for each soldier retained in the Island, and quite understand the advantages of delay, to gain time to strengthen their positions, win over other tribes, and allow the resources of the Colony to be wasted in an unprofitable military expenditure. They will not believe that the land south of Waikato is given up, or that William Thompson is trying to make peace; they say there will be war all over the Island whatever Thompson may do, even if he is seeking to make peace, which they don't believe. The natives who tell your Excellency that Waikato desires to go to Waihaiou, Mahurangi, or any place, deceive you; they will only, with their own consent, remain where they are, and say they will remain quiet if let alone, but this is I believe only to gain time to strengthen their position and win over other tribes.

Whatever action your Excellency may purpose to take, I venture to suggest that you act quickly, and previous to acting allow no one to know your intentions, as the safety of the settlers depends on this, and I am pretty sure that all the natives employed by Government make all movements connected with the natives known as soon as they know them, and whatever they do, either for your Excellency or the Government, is done for love of money, not for the love of those who employ them, or the Europeans.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.

J. R. COOPER.

No. 62.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS relative to Captain COOPER's Report.

Ministers have perused the Report of Captain Cooper forwarded to them by his Excellency, and also the letters of some of the escaped prisoners to His Excellency.

They have also had a conference with Henare Pomare, who accompanied Captain Cooper on his visit to the pa, and they enclose a memorandum of the statement made by him to them, which appears to differ materially from Captain Cooper's Report.

14th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

Enclosure to No. 62.

STATEMENT of HENARE POMARE.

Memorandum of Statement made before the Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Russell by Henare Pomare of an interview with the escaped prisoners on the Omaha Hills:—

Pomare said that he went there from Auckland with Captain Cooper, who told him the Governor wished him to go with him; that when they got to the hill Captain Cooper told him the Governor had not wished it,—that it was his own wish.

When they arrived at the hill, they found sentries posted all the way to the pa at the top, at short distances. These men passed them on one to the other.

When they got into the pa Captain Cooper talked to the natives. He cannot talk Maori well; he talks very little. The Maories could not understand much that he said, and he did not seem to understand them. Captain Cooper said the Governor had sent him to ask them to go back to Kawau. They should live there till the war was over, and not be imprisoned. When the war was over, they might go where they liked. Pomare did not hear Captain Cooper say anything about their going to Waikato or to Raratonga. They refused to go to Kawau. Captain Cooper upbraided them with stealing cattle and frightening the women. They were very angry; they said they had done neither, and were very angry with Captain Cooper. Captain Cooper was very much afraid when the Maoris were very angry. They said Mr. White never talked to them in that way; he only asked them to go to Kawau. Pomare did not hear Captain Cooper say anything except as above. He saw him talking at one time to a Maori by himself, but did not hear what was said. Pomare had conversation with them himself. They told him they would go back to Waikato if the Governor would let them; a few would like to remain at Maungatawhiri North, but he thinks they would all go to Waikato. Does not know whether they would fight at Waikato when they got there. Thinks they have a difficulty in getting food. They told him they have £300; they can buy food. When their money is gone he does not know what they will do for food.

W. PUCKEY, Interpreter.

No. 63.

MEMORANDUM requesting HIS EXCELLENCY to forward copies of letters (if any) sent by Capt. COOPER to Maori Prisoners.

Manihera, of Wangarei, who was in the Pa on Omaha, when Capt. Cooper visited the Natives there, informs the Colonial Secretary that Capt. Cooper handed to the escaped Prisoners a letter, or letters, from His Excellency. His Excellency when he forwarded to Ministers Capt. Cooper's report of that interview, did not favor them with a copy of the letter, or letters, referred to. Ministers would be very much obliged if His Excellency would do so, if Manihera's statement is correct.

Auckland, 22nd October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 64.

MEMORANDUM in reply to COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Memorandum respecting letters to escaped Prisoners.

In reply to the Colonial Secretary's Memorandum of this day's date, upon the subject of the escaped Prisoners, the Governor begs to state that in so far as he can remember he gave Capt. Cooper no letter for those prisoners, and he does not think that he did so, but Capt. Cooper shall be written to upon the subject.

October 22nd, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 65.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting HENARE POMARE's statement.

Adverting to the Ministerial Memorandum of the 14th inst., enclosing a statement made before the Colonial Secretary and the Hon. Mr. Russell, by Henare Pomare, of an interview with the escaped prisoners on the Omaha hills, the Governor would state that Capt. Cooper has now arrived in Auckland, and that it would apparently be just to him to furnish him with a copy of Pomare's statement, to give him an opportunity of replying to the reflections on him which it contains.

October 25th, 1864.

G. GREY.

MINUTE for His Excellency.—Ministers have no objection to His Excellency furnishing a copy of the Report of H. Pomare to Capt. Cooper.

October 25th, 1864.

W. FOX.

No. 66.

MEMORANDUM of COLONIAL SECRETARY requesting copies of any Letters HIS EXCELLENCY may have sent to Maori Prisoners through Capt. COOPER.

The Colonial Secretary a short time ago asked His Excellency for a copy of any letter he might have addressed to the escaped prisoners through Captain Cooper. His Excellency replied that he did not think he had written any such letter, but that if such had been written he would procure a copy.

The Colonial Secretary has since been informed that Captain Cooper had a letter of some sort in Maori and in English, which, if not addressed to the escaped prisoners, instructed him to offer certain terms to them, and which letter was understood to be from His Excellency. If His Excellency did give any instructions to Captain Cooper, the Colonial Secretary will be very much obliged if His Excellency would supply them with a copy.

Auckland, 5th November, 1864.

W. FOX.

No. 67.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY, transmitting Copies of Instructions to Capt. COOPER.

In conformity with the wishes expressed by the Colonial Secretary upon the 5th instant, the Governor transmits to him a copy of the Memorandum of instructions which he gave to Captain Cooper upon the 9th ult.

The Colonial Secretary, upon the 22nd ult., stated that he had been informed that Captain Cooper handed to the escaped prisoners a letter or letters from the Governor. The Governor neither addressed or forwarded any letter or letters to the escaped prisoners, or to any person with them.

November 6th, 1864.

G. GREY.

Enclosure to No. 67.

INSTRUCTIONS issued to Major COOPER.

Major Cooper is requested to communicate to the native prisoners who have left Kawau, that if they will return to that Island they shall be treated in all respects as they were before they left it, and that after the war they can go where they like; in the meantime they must give their word not again to leave Kawau until peace is made. This is all that is required from them.

Government House, October 9th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 68.

MEMORANDUM respecting mode of procedure with respect to the Escaped Prisoners.

On the 18th instant Ministers proposed to offer the escaped prisoners at Mount Hamilton certain terms, in the first instance, and if these were not accepted, that force should be used to dislodge them. His Excellency has not replied to that proposal, and Ministers venture to suggest that, if any steps are to be taken, it is desirable that no time should be lost. Ministers therefore respectfully request his Excellency to answer their memorandum of the 18th.

27th October, 1864.

FREDERICK WHITTAKER.

No. 69.

MEMORANDUM respecting mode of procedure with regard to the Native Prisoners.

The Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministerial memorandum of yesterday's date, on the subject of the terms they proposed to offer to the escaped native prisoners, as given in their memorandum of the 18th instant.

The Governor believed that, in point of fact, he had answered the question raised by Ministers regarding the terms to be offered to these natives in his memorandum of the 17th ultimo, in which he stated "That he thinks that if Ministers intend to offer to allow the prisoners to return to Waikato, they should do so at once."

He gave that opinion before he was aware that no enquiry had been made as to whether or not it was probable that there were amongst these prisoners some who had been implicated in the murder of Europeans. What the Governor has heard within the last few days on this subject has rather unsettled the opinions he had previously formed, and he would like to take two or three days to deliberate and to see if any new facts come to light, before now expressing an opinion upon what is already a matter of the very greatest importance.

Government House, Auckland, October 28th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 70.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY requesting to be informed if TE HEMARA had been sent to escaped Prisoners.

The Governor has just been informed by Walter Kukutai that Te Hemara has been sent up to the escaped prisoners with a message from the Government. The Governor would feel much obliged to Ministers if they would tell him if such is the case: and, if so, what was the nature of the message.

November 19th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 71.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting TE HEMARA's interview with the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Whitaker is aware that Te Hemara, some days ago, had an interview with Mr. Fox, and that the subject of the escaped prisoners was discussed; but Mr. Whitaker is not aware that any message was sent to them.

Mr. Fox will return to Auckland to-morrow, or the next day, when a more precise answer shall be sent to His Excellency's enquiry.

9th November, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

Enclosure to No. 71.

Te Hemara came to Mr. Fox on Friday last, in order to explain to him that he (Te Hemara) had heard that some Natives had said that he (Te Hemara) was mixed up with the escape of the prisoners, the same as Tauwhitu and others were, and he (Te Hemara) wanted to state that such was not the case.

Te Hemara told Mr. Fox that the prisoners had heard that he was going to see them.

Mr. Fox replied that he had no intention of going to see them, but that if they wrote him a letter asking him to go, he would do so.

Te Hemara said to Mr. Fox. "You write a letter telling them."

Mr. Fox said, "No; I will not. You tell them that if they wish to see me, they must write and ask me."

Auckland, November 9th, 1864.

E. W. PUCKEY.

No. 72.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY relative to the removal of the escaped Prisoners to Waikato.

The Governor wishes to inform his Responsible Advisers that since he last wrote to them upon the subject of the escaped prisoners, he has been led to believe that it is possible, that if he offered these men a safe conduct back to Waikato, they would return there; and that it would not be necessary in this case to make any stipulations in regard to the men suspected of being guilty of murder, as they would return with the others, taking their chance of not being subsequently caught.

The Governor thinks it doubtful if the escaped prisoners will return to Waikato, but after the complaints made by the settlers in the vicinity of the place where these men now are, he thinks the attempt should be made to get them to return to Waikato, and that Ministers should assent to his offering, without any further delay, a safe conduct to the prisoners back to Waikato.

November 9th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 73.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS acquiescing in HIS EXCELLENCY's proposal to remove escaped Prisoners to Waikato.

In reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of yesterday's date, in reference to the escaped Prisoners, Ministers beg respectfully to state that they have no objection to make to His Excellency offering a safe conduct to the Prisoners back to Waikato.

10th November, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

No. 74.

Copy of a LETTER from MITAI P. TAUI to the Hon. Mr WHITAKER.

[TRANSLATION.]

FRIEND MR WHITAKER,—

This is a word from the prisoners. Three of the prisoners came to the place of Eru Patuone. Only one man was found there by those prisoners, Mihaka Tupanapana. Those prisoners said to Mihaka, "We have come to see you and your wife—the last time we shall see you."

Mihaka then asked them, Why so?

The prisoners replied, The only reason is, that evil will be to-day; in two weeks it will commence; only one thing at present causes delay,—the guns of the settlers who live scattered at Waikoukou and elsewhere; they will by-and-bye be fetched and taken away. When his gun is taken away, the Pakeha will be left to live there, and so on till a hundred years have been obtained. If the Pakeha resist the taking away of his gun, then—

Upon the coming of the men from Puatahi, Kaipara, they came to get the prisoners to go to Puatahi. Tauwhitu said to them that he did not like them to go to Kaipara; but if there had been evil (first), then (only) it would be right.

Te Hemara Karawai then arose and said to Tauwhitu, "If that is your thought, then what of it, for that which shall cause the evil is here close at hand?"

This news was on the last Monday. Mihaka Tupanapana told them to us, and he is at the present time at the house of Mrs Hobbs.

Auckland, 11th November, 1864.

From MITAI P. TAUI.

No. 75.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY respecting the Letter of MITAI P. TAUI.

The Governor thanks his Responsible Advisers for the native letter they have this day forwarded to him, containing information regarding the intentions of the native prisoners who escaped from Kawau. The same information was this morning given to him by other natives, but they all gained it from the same source.

The Governor fears there is much truth in the statement of the intentions of some of these men, if they can find persons to aid them in carrying them out.

He will at once proceed to their vicinity in a man-of-war, and send off the native chiefs Tirarau, Manihera, Waata Kukutai, and Te Mokena, to offer the escaped prisoners a safe conduct back to the Waikato district, as agreed on with the Ministers. If they decline to avail themselves of this offer, it will be apparent that they will be inclined to commit mischief if they can. But whether they decline to avail themselves of this offer or agree to it, the Governor will again immediately communicate with Ministers; and if anything passes here which he ought to know, he begs they will apply to the Commodore to send a vessel to the Kawau to communicate with the Governor, or to follow him on if he has gone to Omaha.

11th November, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 76.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. R. C. MAINWARING to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Whata Whata, June 25th, 1864.

I have the honor to forward a letter, received by me from Hori Patawhira, requesting the release of his cousin Manahi from the Hulk. His statement about the youth is correct. He was arrested at Waahi by the order of the General among a number of others who had omitted to have their names registered, though they had given up their guns to the General through the Wheoro. The misunderstanding was entirely owing to Mr. Edward, the interpreter. I think that if the Government would accede to this request it would be an act of clemency really and honestly appreciated by all the natives on the river, as the arrest of Hauri Te Komekome and the boy Manahi has always been a circumstance causing doubt and mistrust in the minds of the natives.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,

R. C. MAINWARING, R.M.

NOTE.—This is the letter referred to in the early portion of this paper. The original was mislaid, and a copy had to be procured.

No. 77.

MEMORANDUM of HIS EXCELLENCY suggesting the Release of HORI TE WHANA.

Hori Te Whana has brought down to the Governor a letter from his wife praying that he may be allowed to return to her, she being dangerously ill. The Governor believes that this man was never taken in arms, but came in and gave up his arms. No inquiry has ever, the Governor believes, been made into this man's case. He would suggest that he should now be released.*

September 15th, 1864.

G. GREY.

No. 78.

MEMORANDUM of MINISTERS respecting the Release of HORI TE WHANA.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of this day's date relative to Hori Te Whana.

This man was allowed to go to Waikato on parole at His Excellency's request (as stated to the Colonial Secretary by Mr. White.) He no sooner got there than he got very drunk, went to the coal mines and conducted himself so outrageously that the manager apprehended a collision with a European workman which might lead to serious results, and he complained to the Hon. Mr. Russell on the spot, requesting Hori's removal. He was therefore ordered down immediately, with the intention of sending him back to Kawau.

Hori Te Whanu came into the hands of the Government under the same circumstances as all the other prisoners they have had in custody, namely, by transmission from the officers in command of Her Majesty's forces engaged in active operations against the rebels. He was sent in by General Cameron.

His Excellency is wrong in thinking that no enquiry has ever been made into Hori Te Whana's case. The Colonial Secretary directed an enquiry to be made by Mr. White a considerable time since, and he reported that Hori was at Koheroa on the 16th of July, 1863, that the battle there was fought on the 17th, and that Hori "was engaged bringing down flour and provisions, &c., for the enemy."

The only reason why a formal trial of this prisoner in common with the others has not taken place is, His Excellency's having declined the advice of his Ministers, tendered on the 2nd April last, to try them all.

The Colonial Secretary thinks that if, after consideration of the above facts, His Excellency still wishes Hori to be released, he ought to be sent to some place where he would not be likely to create disturbances with the Europeans, and where he would be under the control of the police and magistrates if he should again misconduct himself as he did on his recent return to Waikato.*

15th September, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

*NOTE.—These two memoranda should have appeared earlier in this paper.

No. 79.

MEMORANDUM requesting a reply to enquiries respecting Government Officials detained at Kawau.

The Colonial Secretary will feel very much obliged if His Excellency will favour him with a reply to his enquiry respecting the Officers detained at Kawau, as the absence of some of them from Auckland is a serious inconvenience, and the cost of others seems a useless expense.

14th October, 1864.

WILLIAM FOX.

No. 80.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO TREATMENT OF MAORIS ON BOARD THE HULK.

Copy of a LETTER from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Rev. C. BAKER.

MY DEAR SIR,—

As you were a very constant visitor for several months on board the hulk "Marion," and must have possessed the confidence, and constant opportunities for observing the condition of the Maoris on board, I should feel very much obliged if you would give me your opinion as to how far proper provision was made for their comfort and welfare, and what, as far as you observed, was the general condition of the prisoners on board, also whether they complained to you of their treatment.

I may inform you that the Government has been charged with having treated these Natives with great cruelty, reduced them to a state of misery, and inflicted hardships upon them derogatory to the British name. Do you think it was so?

Rev. C. Baker, Auckland.

I am, &c.,

W. Fox.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Auckland, 26th October, 1864.

Your favour of yesterday I beg to acknowledge.

As a frequent visitor on board the hulk "Marion," I had a full opportunity of knowing the state of things there.

Relative to the provision, I can state that it was good in quality and sufficient in quantity. The comfort, too, of the prisoners was promoted in every practicable way. Cleanliness and order were enforced; their moral and spiritual welfare was cared for.

A very decided improvement in their appearance was manifest, and I frequently heard expressions of surprise at the kind treatment they met with from the Government.

By Captain Krippner, the officers, and the guard, a very kind deportment was shown towards the people of their charge. Mr. White and the wardens under him were unremitting in their attentions to the prisoners.

My opinion is, that under the peculiar circumstances of their imprisonment, the Maoris could not have received better treatment than was shown during the months I visited the hulk, and that there is no ground for the complaint to the effect that they had been treated with cruelty and reduced to a state of misery and hardship, &c.

The Honorable William Fox.

I am, &c.,

CHARLES BAKER.

Copy of a LETTER from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to Rev. Mr. McDONALD, Roman Catholic Priest, Auckland.

Mr. Fox presents his compliments to the Rev. Mr. McDonald, and understanding from Mr. White that he was among the visitors of the hulk while the Maori prisoners were on board, will be much obliged if he will state what his impression was as regards the cleanliness and ventilation of the ship, and the general comfort and welfare of the prisoners.

Auckland, 25th October, 1864.

Rev. W. McDonald presents his compliments to the Honorable William Fox, and in reply to his note of the 16th instant begs to state that, as far as his knowledge would lead him regarding the cleanliness and general comfort of the Native prisoners on board the hulk "Marion," much credit is due to the administration of said ship towards the above objects.

Auckland, 26th October, 1864.

Copy of a LETTER from the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Rev. JOHN MORGAN, Church of England Clergyman.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Auckland, 1st November, 1864.

As I believe you more than once visited the prisoners on board the hulk, I should be glad if you would oblige me by stating whether, as far as you had the means of observing, their detention was attended with harshness or severity, and whether, in your opinion, their comfort and welfare were attended to.

As, having been a resident missionary in the heart of the Waikato for some 30 years, and personally known probably to most of the prisoners, I believe that if they had much to complain of, they would have complained to you. Will you be so good as to inform me whether they did so, or whether, on the whole, they seemed satisfied with the treatment they received?

It is right I should tell you that very serious charges have been made against the Government in respect of their treatment on board of ship; and it has even been alleged that their misery was such, that it was too painful even to look at. Did you see any indications of such a state of things?

Rev. J. Morgan, Mangere.

I remain, &c.,

WILLIAM FOX.

Copy of a LETTER from the Rev. Mr. MORGAN to the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DEAR SIR,—

Otahuhu, November 4, 1864.

In reply to your note of the 1st instant, requesting me to inform you "whether, as far as I had the means of observing, the detention of the Maori prisoners on board the hulk was attended with harshness or severity, and whether, in my opinion, their comfort and welfare was attended to; also, whether on any occasion any complaint was made to me by them of the treatment they received." In reply, I beg leave to say that, as a missionary resident and travelling in the Waikato country for nearly thirty years, I was personally acquainted with nearly every prisoner on board, many of them having been members of the various congregations in my district, and consequently, on the most intimate terms with me. I never visited the "Curaçoa" or the hulk without holding private and friendly conversation with some or other of the leading men, and especially with my own people.

On visiting them on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa" immediately after their arrival, I was grieved to see how a few months' war had told upon them. They were dirty, ragged, and emaciated, and many were suffering from disease—chiefly itch. Although every kindness and attention was shown to them on board Her Majesty's ship, they were there subjected of necessity to a degree of restraint which was galling to their feelings, and they expressed to me their desire to be removed as soon as possible from the "Curaçoa" to the hulk, which was then being fitted up for them. They acknowledged the kindness of the officers and men generally (only one exception was made, that when at prayers, a sailor had poked—not wounded—some of them with his cutlass), but they disliked the guard day and night with their drawn cutlasses.

On visiting them on board the hulk, the only complaint they ever made to me was, that they were almost destitute of Testaments and Prayer Books, and requested a supply. I wrote to the Government, and this want was immediately attended to. From the time the prisoners went on board the hulk, they rapidly improved in their personal appearance. In a few months the unpleasant disease under which they had been suffering was completely cured, and health, cleanliness, cheerfulness, and order prevailed on board. I was particularly struck with the round, plump appearance of the young men, proving at once that they had abundance of good and wholesome provisions. They amused themselves by reading, ciphering, and fishing, &c., &c. They always expressed themselves to me as satisfied with the treatment they received, and with the kindness of the officers on board. Had they complained, I should most certainly have brought their complaints under the notice of the Government: for although I disapprove of the acts of the prisoners, I could not but feel interested in men whom I had known for a quarter of a century. In reference to the accommodation on board the hulk, from the time the second deck was fitted up, they were comfortable, really comfortable, and never overcrowded; that is, they did not appear to me more crowded than what is usual on board passenger ships from home. I only considered one thing wanting, and that was a run on shore in parties now and then. This was being provided when the hospital was removed to the North Shore, and an extra boat purchased to enable a few at a time to take a ramble, and visit any sick friends in hospital. Their friends had also permission, on proper application, to visit them. On one occasion, I took on board a party of about 30 of the wives and children of the prisoners, and witnessed their first meeting with their husbands and parents since their captivity. This party, as also other friends, visited them on several occasions; the ship's boats being always employed to take them backwards and forwards. The officers and guard on board the hulk always expressed themselves satisfied with the cheerfulness and good conduct of the prisoners, and the most friendly spirit prevailed—the result of kindness and comfort. I was on board the hulk one day, when a chief, who had six toes, insisted that one of them should be taken off. Dr. Sam put him under the influence of chloroform, and after a short time he woke up, to his very great surprise, minus a toe. He was one of Archdeacon Maunsell's natives, and he specially charged me to inform the Archdeacon that he had had his sixth toe taken off. There was another circumstance which, I believe, gave satisfaction to the prisoners when on board the hulk. There was no unnecessary display of military power, harshness, or severity. The guards on duty did not walk about with drawn cutlasses, but simply wore their side arms; all rifles, &c., being kept in the arms' racks in the cabin. In conclusion, whenever, after the first few weeks, I visited the hulk, I could but compare the state of the prisoners on board with that of the Maoris generally in their native villages; the comfort, order, cleanliness, and health of the prisoners, together with the abundance of provisions and the regularity of meals, contrasted most favourably with their condition when at home. They were much more comfortable on board, as a general rule, than they had been in their native villages, if we except the single point of free, unrestrained liberty to roam about on *terra firma*.

I remain, &c.,

To the Hon. William Fox, M.H.R., Colonial Secretary.

JOHN MORGAN.

Enclosure to No. 79, page 63.

RETURN showing the AVERAGE MONTHLY COST of the Guard on board Her Majesty's ship "Curaçoa," and Prison Hulk "Marion," together with that of Superintendency, and Rations of Fresh Meat, Fuel, and Water, supplied from 26th November, 1863, to 2nd August, 1864.

	Dec.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	TOTAL.	Average Cost per Mensm.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Guard.</i>											
1 Captain, Ensign, and Guard, 50th Regt., from 26th Nov. to 16th Dec., 1863, on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa"	80 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 19 0	0
1 Captain, Ensign, and Guard, 43rd Regt., from 26th Nov. to 16th Dec., 1863, on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa" . . . . .	...	90 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 17 0	0
Honorary to Dr. Slade, attendance upon prisoners on board H.M.S. "Curaçoa" . . . . .	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	0
<i>Hulk "Marion."</i>											
1 Captain and 1 Ensign, from 7th Jan.; 1 Surgeon, from 25th Feb. . . . .	...	51 0 10	62 19 2	86 10 10	83 15 0	86 10 10	83 7 5 0	86 10 10	5 11 8	546 14 2	2
Men . . . . .	...	222 4 6	268 8 6	279 11 0	288 18 0	276 8 6	268 17 6	288 4 0	17 5 0	1909 17 0	0
Total	80 19 0	394 2 4	331 7 8	366 1 10	372 13 0	362 19 4	352 12 6	374 14 10	22 16 8	2658 7 2	7 mths. £379 15 3
<i>Superintendency.</i>											
Superintendent	7 0 8	27 5 1	25 9 11	27 5 1	26 7 6	27 5 1	26 7 6	27 5 1	2 12 9	196 18 8	8
Wardens . . . . .	...	31 4 0	34 16 0	37 4 0	36 0 0	39 6 0	45 0 0	39 12 0	to 2 Aug.	263 2 0	0
Totals	7 0 8	58 9 1	60 5 11	64 9 1	62 7 5	66 11 1	71 7 6	66 17 1	2 12 9	460 0 8	8
<i>Supplies.</i>											
* Fresh Meat (Guard) . . . . .	...	7 6 3	70 13 9	75 11 3	73 2 6	77 6 10½	77 6 10½	79 17 7¼	3 1½	466 8 2¼	7 mths. £66 12 7
" (Prisoners)	33 6 6¾	261 5 7½	256 19 3¼	288 2 2¼	284 10 7½	299 2 2¼	...	...	...	1423 6 5½	6 mths. 237 4 4
† Fuel	1 18 1	4 17 5	22 8 11	24 15 10	...	...	...	...	...	54 0 3	3 mths. 18 0 1
Water . . . . .	...	33 0 0	20 16 8	25 8 4	27 1 8	26 5 0	24 3 4	26 13 4	...	183 8 4	7 mths. 26 4 0
Totals	35 4 7½	306 9 3½	370 18 7¼	413 17 7¼	384 14 9½	402 14 0¼	181 10 2½	106 10 11¼	5 3 1½	2127 3 3¼	3

* The Imperial Commissariat supplied fresh meat to the Prisoners (at the cost of the Colonial Government) up to the end of May, after which time the Government accepted a contract at 1s. 3½d. per Ration, consisting of 1 lb. biscuit, ½ lb. fresh meat, ½ lb. bread, 3 lb. vegetables 1-6th oz. tea, ½ oz. coffee, 2 ozs. sugar, ½ oz. salt, and 1-36 oz. pepper.
 † Fuel was supplied by the Imperial Commissariat (and charged to the Colony) until the end of March, when the Local Government bought 117 tons of coals for £292 10s., which were lying in the hulk at the time she was purchased, from which supplies were taken as required.
 Auckland, October, 1864.

CHARLES KNIGHT, Auditor.

MEMORANDA AND REPORTS

RETURN of Europeans who accompanied the Native Prisoners on board the hulk "Marion" to the Kawau.

Name.	Nature of Appointment	Rate of Salary.	By whom appointed.
Titus Angus White	Interpreter and Superintendent of Prisons	£275 per annum, and £1 per week while on board, with Rations	Hon. W. Fox
John E. White	Assistant Interpreter	£150 per annum, commencing 22nd June, 1864	Hon. W. Fox
Dr. Sam	Surgeon	15s. per diem, commencing 25th February, 1864	Hon. T. Russell
Rev. B. Y. Ashwell	Clergyman in Charge	Not known	
Martin, E. P.	Clerk	£150 per annum, 21st July	Hon. W. Fox
Massy, R. A.	Warden	6s. per diem, 2nd August	Do.
Solon, J.	Do.	6s. per diem, to 1st August	Do.

Auckland, October 21st, 1864.

CHARLES KNIGHT, Auditor.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS

Auckland, November 30th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that, in obedience to your instructions, I left town on Wednesday, 25th November, at noon, and proceeded to Otahuhu, where I reported myself to Col. Haultain, and was by him directed to follow after Col. Hamley of the 50th Regiment, who had left with 150 men of his regiment to meet the native prisoners. I overtook Col. Hamley and his men about two miles from Otahuhu, and we afterwards met the prisoners a mile this side of Burton's Hotel; we then returned, and arrived in Camp at half-past five p.m. I proceeded to make arrangements with Col. Hamley for hutting and rationing these prisoners at the rate of 25 to each hut. I then left Otahuhu Camp at a quarter-past eight in the evening, and went to the Hotel to sleep, returning to the Camp in the morning at half-past seven a.m., when the prisoners were immediately marched off to embark on board the steamer 'Corio.' We went on board at about nine a.m., and found that the steamer had grounded. I was therefore compelled to make other arrangements for rations. I then took down the names of all the prisoners. We left the Tamaki at seven p.m., and arrived alongside H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' at nine p.m., when the prisoners were immediately transferred to that vessel; I then returned at ten o'clock, and by the request of Lieut. Young of the 'Curacoa,' I again went on board on Friday morning to interpret, and after giving different explanations as to the wants of the prisoners, I came back to the Native Office.

On Saturday afternoon I was again instructed by Dr. Shortland to proceed on board as Interpreter, early on Sunday morning. I went at nine a.m., and at twelve, the 'Sandfly' arrived with 78 more prisoners; they were also transferred to the 'Curacoa,' when the surgeon of that vessel requested me to ascertain if there were any wounded or sick, in order that they might be attended to; after acting as Interpreter to the surgeon, during the time he was dressing their wounds, I was informed by Lieut. Young, that the Commodore had given strict orders that no person would be allowed to remain on board without a written order from His Excellency to that effect, and advised me to go on shore at once and obtain that order.

I saw His Excellency, who directed me to remain on shore till Monday morning, when I was to call at Government House, and he would give me one.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
November 30th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that in obedience to your instructions, I proceeded on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa.' I beg to report the Chief Te Oriori of Ngatikoroki, from Arikima, received three wounds in the engagement at Rangiriri; a wound in the left hand, the thumb was fractured, the surgeon found it necessary to take it off from the second joint, the wound not having been dressed mortification had set in. The second wound is on the right leg through the shin, just passing the bone; the third is through the flesh of the left heel. The wounds are all progressing favorably. The old Chief Parioroku Tuhikaitia of the Ngatiruru, from Nukuha, Waikato, received a wound through the right arm passing through the back, inflicting a wound about six inches long, through the fleshy

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

part of the back ; he is also doing well. Peneamene Ngatipa of the Ngatitawhaki, from Peria, was wounded through the left arm ; would slight, doing well. The prisoners' conduct during their confinement on board has been good ; no complaints.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'

December 1, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information that the native prisoners, Ti Ori Ori, Paioroku Tuhikaitia's wounds are still progressing favourably, and also Peneamene Ngatipa's wound will be quite well in two or three more days. On going round to-day I found one of the prisoners, Maka Hangaro, of the Ngatitikiriwai, from Kawhia, had a large gathering on the left arm. The Surgeon opened it ; after a great discharge, applied a poultice ; the prisoner appears much better. I found also that about thirty of the prisoners have sores (Hakihaki), the surgeon will examine them, and prescribe for them.

The general conduct of the prisoners is very good, quiet and orderly ; they appear cheerful and satisfied with the treatment they receive from the officers and men.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'

December 2, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that the wounded native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' are progressing favorably, and other sick, about thirty in number, have been attended by the surgeon. A large tub has been provided for them to wash twice a day. Their conduct is generally good.

I also enclose a list of the native prisoners on board of the 'Curacoa.'

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'

December 3, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, on going round amongst the native prisoners this morning, I found about half the number on board diseased with the Hakihaki, and their clothing is infected with vermin. Arrangements have been made for them all to wash twice a day. On conferring with Lieut. Young, he considered that exercise would be good for them, and on proposing it to them, twenty at once volunteered to wash down the deck they occupy. The wounded are doing well, and the general conduct of all is good.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'

December 5, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that the wounded prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa' are progressing favourably, and the prisoners diseased with the Hakihaki are improving. They continue to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'

December 7, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that Wiremu Kumete, and several others of the native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' have requested me to report to you that the soldiers took their blankets and other clothing away from their huts, before the prisoners were brought away

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1,

from Rangiriri. They complain of being cold, many of them are thinly clad, have no blankets, forty-seven have shawls, ten have sheets, and three have corn sacks they use as blankets. They continue to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner; the wounded and sick are progressing favourably.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information the Native prisoners continue to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. The wounded are doing well; the sick are progressing favourably, twenty-six are nearly well. I am requested to state the prisoners are in want of soap; a requisition for soap was sent to the Native Office on or about the 6th. The officer in command would be glad if it could be forwarded to-day.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 11th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information in examining the Native prisoners infected with the Hakihaki, number seventy-six, twenty-six of this number are nearly well. Peneamene Ngatipa, wounded in left arm, is well; Chief Paioroku wounded in right arm and back, is nearly well. Chief Te Oriori is progressing favourably. The prisoners continue to conduct themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner. They voluntarily assist in washing down the decks, and express their thanks for the kind manner in which they are treated by the soldiers, but especially by the sailors.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 12th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information that the Native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' still conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, the wounded are progressing favourably, twenty-six of those diseased with the Hakihaki are nearly well, all are progressing favourably, no complaints.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 13th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, the sick and wounded prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' are all doing well; their general conduct is good and orderly.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 14, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, the Native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' continue to conduct themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. They voluntarily assist in washing down decks. They wash themselves regularly twice a-day, they also wash their clothes, and are much more cleanly than when they came on board. The wounded still progress favourably, the sick are doing well.

I have, &c.

T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 15th, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that the Native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' continue to conduct themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner, the wounded and sick are doing well, no complaints; the clothing has been received.

I have, &c.
T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 17, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that the native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' continue to conduct themselves in a very quiet and orderly way. They express their thanks to the officers and men for the kind treatment they have received since they have been on board, and the kindness shown them by the soldiers and sailors is more than they deserve; no complaints.

I have, &c.
T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 18, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that thirty of the native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' have recovered, about forty are still diseased with the Hakiaki, and are progressing favourably. The wounded are doing well. The general conduct of prisoners is good.

I have, &c.
T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 19, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information that twenty-six of the native prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' who were diseased with the Hakiaki, have recovered. About sixty (60) are still under medical treatment for the same disease; they are progressing favourably. Hairuka of Ngatimahuta is under medical treatment for the diarrhoea; is a little better, 6 p.m.
The general conduct of prisoners is good. No complaints.

I have, &c.
T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

H.M.S. 'Curacoa,'
December 20, 1863.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report for your information, that the sick and wounded prisoners on board of H.M.S. 'Curacoa,' are progressing favourably. They continue to conduct themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner.

I have, &c.
T. A. WHITE.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners.

H.M.S. "Curaçoa."]

December 21st, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1 3 60 <hr/> 64	Diarrhoea. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded progressing favourably.

H.M.S. "Curaçoa."]

December 22nd, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

1 1 1 2 60 <hr/> 65	Diarrhoea. Sore Throat. Sore Eyes. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are all progressing favourably. Peneamene Ngatepa, wounded in the left arm, is quite well.
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H.M.S. "Curaçoa."]

December 23rd, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

1 1 2 2 60 <hr/> 66	Diarrhoea. Sore Eyes. Sore Throat. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
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H.M.S. "Curaçoa."]

December 24th, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

1 1 40 <hr/> 42	Sore Eyes. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Very Quiet and Orderly		Pairoroku Tulikitia is quite recovered of wounds in the back. The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. The prisoners were removed this day to the "Marion" Hulk, at 4 and 5 p.m.
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"Marion" Hulk.]

December 25th, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

1 1 40 <hr/> 42	Sore Eyes. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably, and are satisfied with the arrangements made for them on the Hulk.
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"Marion" Hulk.]

December 26th, 1863.

[T. A. WHITE.

1 1 1 40 <hr/> 43	Sore Eyes. Sore Throat Wounded. Hakihaki.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
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REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		December 27th, 1863.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1 1 1 40	Sore Eyes. Sore Throat. Wounded. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
43				
"Marion" Hulk.]		December 28th, 1863.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 1 40	Wounded. Sore Throat. Sore Eyes. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
43				
"Marion" Hulk.]		December 29th, 1863.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 1 40	Wounded. Sore Eyes. Sore Throat. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The native prisoner Tangataware Iwitaia was arrested by Inspector Naughton, and taken on shore to the Gaol. Total number of prisoners now on board the Hulk is 177. The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
43				
"Marion" Hulk.]		December 30th, 1863.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 1 40	Wounded. Sore Throat. Sore Eyes. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. Four of the prisoners are told off as cooks, and seven as stewards, to each company, daily. Brooms and scrubbing brushes have been served out to the prisoners; they wash the deck and the prison daily.
43				
"Marion" Hulk.]		December 31st, 1863.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 2 40	Wounded. Sore Eyes. Diarrhœa. Hakihaki.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. One blanket has been served out to each prisoner, with order not to be used during the day—to be folded up every morning. A great portion of their old clothing has been thrown overboard; the remainder to be washed; part have been done by the prisoners.
44				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 1st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 2 40	Wounded. Sore Eyes. Diarrhœa. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. The prisoners are satisfied with the arrangements made for them on board the Hulk.
44				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 2nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 1 2 40	Wounded. Sore Eyes. Diarrhœa. Hakihaki.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. The prisoners wash themselves at half-past 5 p.m., breakfast at 8 a.m., wash the decks at 10 a.m., then wash their clothes till 4 p.m.
44				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 3rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Sore Eyes.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
40	Hakihaki.			
44				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 4th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The wounded and sick are progressing favourably.
1	Sore Eyes.			
1	Gathering on Knee.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
30	Hakihaki.			
35				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 5th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.			The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Gathering on Knee			
2	Diarrhœa.			
4	Sore Throat.			
30	Hakihaki.			
38				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 6th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Gathering on Knee.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
4	Sore Throat.			
25	Hakihaki.			
32				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 7th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Gathering on Knee.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
3	Sore Throat.			
25	Hakihaki.			
31				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 8th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. Those who were diseased with the hakihaki are all well.
2	Sore Eyes.			
2	Gathering on Knee.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
1	Worms.			
7				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 9th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
2	Sore Eyes.			
2	Gathering on Knee and Hip.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
1	Worms.			
7				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
2	Sore Eyes.			
2	Gatherings.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
1	Worms.			
7				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.—The Maori prisoner Te Wiri-hana Huiputea, of the Ngatimahua, was received on board the "Marion" Hulk this day at 4 p.m., brought in from the Queen's Redoubt.—Total number of prisoners on board the Hulk, 178.
2	Sore Eyes.			
2	Gathering on Kuce and Hip.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
1	Worms.			
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 12th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.			The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Dysentery.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Boil.			
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 13th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Dysentery.			
1	Boil.			
1	Scrofula.			
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 14th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.			Four Maori prisoners were received on board the Hulk this day at 2 p.m. Paratene of the Ngatinaho (with Te Wheoro at Te Ta in August, 1863); Manahi Ngatimahuta, from Wahi; Hami Te Komekome, from Wahi; Hori Te Whana, from Wahi. These prisoners have been sent down from Ngaru-awahia. Two diseased with the hakihaki are two of the prisoners just arrived.—The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
12				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 15th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. The two prisoners with sore throat and sprained knee are from those lately received on board the Hulk.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Constipation.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 16th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Constipation.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 17th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.			The sick and wounded are progressing favourably, except that Epiha, with dysentery, is the same. The decks leak very bad, and make the prisoners very uncomfortable. The carpenters promised to stop it, but have not done so.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
1	Dysentery.			
4	Diarrhoea.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Throat.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Constipation.			
23				

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 18th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Debility.			
3	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
2	Cough.			
2	Sore Throat.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Constipation.			
19				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 19th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.			Doing well.
3	Ophthalmia.			
1	Debility.			
4	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Hakihaki.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Throat.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Constipation.			
23				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 20th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. In consequence of the lower boards on the prisoners' deck being only six inches above the surface, and as there were no facilities of cleaning, I ordered the boards to be removed, the decks to be washed and scraped, which were done by the wardens and prisoners. And now that boards are made portable they are laid aside during the time the decks are being washed, the clothing taken above to air during the day in fine weather, and all the prisoners to be on deck once a day.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
4	Diarrhœa.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Throat.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
22				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 21st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
4	Diarrhœa.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Throat.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
22				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
4	Diarrhœa.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Throat.			
1	Dyspepsia.			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
1	Cough.			
2	Sore Throat.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
19				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
1	Cough.			
2	Sore Throat.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
19				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
2	Diarrhœa.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
1	Cough.			
2	Sore Throat.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
19				
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 26th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
1	Debility.			
2	Dysentery.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
1	Cough.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
16				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

January 27th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.
2	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]

January 28th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
2	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
18				

"Marion" Hulk.]

January 29th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.
2	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
18				

"Marion" Hulk.]

January 30th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Good.		The sick and wounded are doing well.
2	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
18				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.]

January 31st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.
2	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
18				

“Marion” Hulk.]

February 1st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.
3	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
20				

“Marion” Hulk.]

February 2nd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under treatment are doing well. The starboard side of the fore-castle was yesterday cleaned for the purpose of having the sick prisoners more under medical observation. The place is thoroughly cleaned and ventilated, and it can accommodate six patients.
3	Dysentery.			
1	Debility.			
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
4	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
20				

“Marion” Hulk.]

February 3rd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
2	Dysentery.			
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 4th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Wounded.			The patients are getting on favourably. Fumigated the ship this day, and afterwards sprinkled the decks with chloride of lime. Men clean and satisfied. Provisions and water good.
3	Dysentery.			
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Eyes.			
1	Sprained Knee.			
1	Dyspepsia.			
18				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 6th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are doing well.
2	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 7th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are doing well.
2	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 8th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are doing well.
2	Dysentery.			
4	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
17				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 9th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The provisions inspected—portion of the meat condemned and replaced immediately. Hami Te Komekome is still suffering from dysentery and excessive debility—he is given wine and beef tea continually, and kept up in the open air during the day. The sick and wounded are doing well.
2	Dysentery.			
2	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
5	Boils.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
20				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
<i>February 10th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Sick and wounded same as yesterday.
3	Dysentery.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
5	Boils.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
20				
<i>February 11th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
3	Dysentery.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
5	Boils.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
20				
<i>February 12th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WH]				
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The men have been suffering from great depression, owing to the very close days we have had lately. Provisions and water good. Sick improving. Decks properly attended to.
4	Dysentery.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
5	Boils.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
3	Constipation.			
24				
<i>February 13th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are improving.
4	Dysentery.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
5	Boils.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Debility.			
25				
<i>February 14th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are doing well.
4	Dysentery.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
1	Scrofula.			
5	Boils.			
3	Itch.			
4	Cough.			
2	Sore Eyes.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Debility.			
25				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 15th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.			
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.			
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.			
4	Dysentery.						
1	Diarrhœa.						
1	Scrofula.						
5	Boils.						
3	Itch.						
4	Cough.						
2	Sore Eyes.						
1	Constipation.						
1	Debility.						
1	Bronchitis.						
24							
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 16th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.			
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly					
4	Dysentery.						
1	Diarrhœa.						
1	Scrofula.						
5	Boils.						
1	Itch.						
4	Cough.						
2	Sore Eyes.						
1	Bronchitis.						
20							
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 17th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.			
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.			
4	Dysentery.						
1	Scrofula.						
5	Boils.						
1	Itch.						
4	Cough.						
2	Sore Eyes.						
1	Bronchitis.						
19							
"Marion" Hulk.]					<i>February 18th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.			
4	Dysentery.						
1	Scrofula.						
5	Boils.						
1	Itch.						
4	Cough.						
2	Sore Eyes.						
1	Bronchitis.						
19							
"Marion" Hulk.]					<i>February 19th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
1	Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are doing well.			
4	Dysentery.						
1	Scrofula.						
4	Cough.						
2	Sore Eyes.						
1	Bronchitis.						
5	Boils.						
18							

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 20th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1 4 1 4 2 1 5	Wounded. Dysentery. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis. Boils.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are improving.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.		<i>February 21st, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
1 4 1 4 2 1 5	Wounded. Dysentery. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis. Boils.			Te Rakatau is the only serious case of dysentery on board. He is suffering from great weakness and depression. The doctor is allowing him wine, beef tea, and rice; and I see him every hour for the purpose of giving him his medicine.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 22nd, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
1 5 4 1 4 2 1	Wounded. Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Quiet and Orderly		The chief Te Rakatau is still very weak—is allowed wine, and beef tea, and rice. Another patient was admitted yesterday for dysentery: symptoms of a mild nature. The other patients are doing well.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 23rd, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
1 6 4 1 2 1 1	Wounded. Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Good.		Patients improving same as yesterday.
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 24th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
6 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Quiet and Orderly		The prisoners under medical treatment are doing well. Te Rakatau is fast improving—he is still given wine, beef tea, and rice liberally. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water good. Teoriori Te Hura discharged. The awning was received on board this day, and has been properly fixed.
15				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>February 25th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
6 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.			The chief Te Rakatau is very much better this morning. Karaka, one of the prisoners, has been admitted for dysentery, and seems rather bad with it. Both these men are liberally allowed wine and beef tea. The rest of the prisoners appear satisfied. Water and provisions good. Decks properly attended to.
15				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 26th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
6 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Quiet and Orderly		Remarks same as last.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 27th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

6 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Quiet and Orderly		Remarks the same as yesterday. Decks are washed and scraped. Chloride of lime sprinkled on the prison deck daily.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 28th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

6 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The chief Te Rakatau was somewhat poorly yesterday: this time he looks lively, and says he feels a little stronger. Karaka is now only suffering from weakness. Other cases under treatment are doing well. Prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied. Provisions and water good, and regularly brought on board. Decks clean and regularly attended to.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.]

February 29th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

5 4 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes. Bronchitis.	Quiet and Orderly.		The chief Te Rakatau had a sudden turn yesterday at 3 p.m.; he gradually became weaker, and ejected blood profusely from the mouth. He suffered little or no pain, and expired at 7.40 in the evening.
14				

"Marion" Hulk.]

March 1st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3 3 1 2 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Sore Eyes.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The cases under medical treatment appear to be improving. *The meat was found to be diseased, and was sent back on shore. Decks scrubbed and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Men comfortable and satisfied. Most of the patients being very weak, the doctor is giving them wine regularly. * Medical officer tells me that the muscular tissue of the meat was degenerated from disease existing previous to the animal having been slaughtered.—E. S. * Let the meat contractor be called upon to explain.—W. Fox.
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
<i>March 2nd, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.			The patients under medical treatment are improving very favourably. Provisions and water good. Decks clean and properly attended to. The prisoners are comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Eyes.			
10				
<i>March 3rd, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The sick are doing well. The itch cases came on board yesterday. A lower deck is being laid, and will be completed this evening. The doctor will fumigate the ship tomorrow. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Eyes.			
8	Itch.			
18				
<i>March 4th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Good, very Quiet and Orderly.		The prisoners under medical treatment are doing well. Decks cleaned and scraped and regularly attended to. Provisions and water of good quality. Bread and meat for two weeks past has been from 3lb to 10lb over weight. Decks sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Eyes.			
8	Itch.			
18				
<i>March 5th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Good.		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. Decks scrubbed and cleaned daily, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Twenty-nine of the prisoners have again been levelling coals for the purpose of laying down the remaining portion of the lower deck. The prisoners are all comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Eyes.			
8	Itch.			
18				
<i>March 6th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The patients under medical treatment are progressing favourably. Divine service has been regularly conducted by the Rev. C. Baker, and occasionally by the Revs. Ashwell and R. J. Wallis. Conduct of prisoners very quiet, orderly, and attentive.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
8	Itch.			
17				
<i>March 7th, 1864.</i> [T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Good.		The sick are doing well. The itch cases are all progressing very favourably. Decks clean and regularly attended to, sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
8	Itch.			
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 8th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 3 1 2 8 17	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The patients under treatment are doing well. Decks cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners clean and appear satisfied. Provisions and water good. One prisoner arrived yesterday at 3 p.m. in charge of escort—Te Kemene Kahika, of the Ngatinaho, who was taken at Rangiawhia.
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 9th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 8 17	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Itch.	Quiet and Orderly		The cases under treatment are doing well. The itch cases are progressing very favourably. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 2 8 17	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch.	Good and very Orderly.		The patients under treatment are all progressing favourably. The itch cases are improving; 32 of the prisoners are engaged cleaning and whitewashing the ceiling and sides of the lower-deck; total length of lower-deck, 87 feet by 25 feet. Provisions and water good. Decks cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners clean and satisfied.
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 2 5 14	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		Tuhikatia had a relapse last night and is suffering from severe dysentery and exhaustion. Three of the itch cases have been discharged. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Decks clean and properly attended to daily. Prisoners are comfortable and satisfied.
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 12th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 2 5 14	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch.			The cases under medical treatment are progressing favourably. The decks are scraped and cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. The prisoners are clean, comfortable, and satisfied.
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 13th, 1864.		[FRED. CHITHAM.
3 3 1 2 5 14	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch.	Good and Orderly.		Tuhikatia recovering. Other cases doing well. Chloride of lime sprinkled regularly, abundance. Provisions and water good. Prisoners clean and well-behaved.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 14th, 1864.				
[FRED. CHITHAM.]				
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly.		Cases under medical treatment doing well. Tuhikatia convalescent. Chloride of lime used regularly, and abundance of provisions, and water good. Comfortable and well-behaved.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
5	Itch.			
12				
"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 15th, 1864.				
[FRED. CHITHAM.]				
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly.		Tuhikatia fast recovering. Other patients doing well. Decks clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved and comfortable.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
5	Itch.			
12				
"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 16th, 1864.				
[FRED. CHITHAM.]				
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly.		All cases under treatment doing well. Tuhikatia improving. Provisions and water good. Regularly supplied. Decks clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well-behaved.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
5	Itch.			
12				
"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 17th, 1864.				
[FRED. CHITHAM.]				
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly.		All the cases under treatment doing well. Tuhikatia improving. Provisions and water good. Regularly supplied. Decks kept clean, regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well-behaved.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
5	Itch.			
12				
"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 18th, 1864.				
[T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		There has been one fresh case of dysentery and one of itch, the latter occurring in the prisoner just arrived. The other patients are progressing favourably. Decks clean. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
2	Constipation.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]				
March 19th, 1864.				
[T. A. WHITE.]				
3	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients are all progressing favourably. The decks are kept clean and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
2	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
2	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
2	Constipation.			
16				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 20th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
3 2 1 2 6 2	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Good and Orderly.		The patients in the hospital are favourably progressing. Decks are regularly scrubbed and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. The prisoners appear satisfied and comfortable.
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 21st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 2 1 9 6 4	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Good.		Seven men with cough and two with constipation were admitted this morning, though none of them are severe cases. Other patients are improving. Decks clean. Prisoners satisfied and comfortable.
25				
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 2 1 9 6 4	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The cases under treatment are progressing very favourably. Decks cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. The prisoners are kept clean and appear comfortable and satisfied.
25				
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients are doing very well. The prisoners appear satisfied and comfortable. Decks cleaned daily and properly attended to. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
26				
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. Ceiling and sides to upper and lower decks were whitewashed last evening. The decks are cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. The prisoners are orderly, comfortable and satisfied.
26				
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under treatment are improving. Provisions and water good—regularly supplied.
26				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.]

March 26th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients are improving. Decks cleaned daily and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
9	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
4	Constipation.			
26				

“Marion” Hulk.]

March 27th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. Three Maori prisoners were received on board 5½ p.m., last evening. They were taken in the engagement at Rangiawhia, brought down to the Queen's Redoubt, where they were detained for medical treatment for wounds received in action. Their names are Hoepa Paituri, of the Ngatiapakura; Penetita Te Wharaunga, Ngatiapakura; Kereopa Paraki, from Kawhia.—The total number of prisoners on board are 195.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
9	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
4	Constipation.			
26				

“Marion” Hulk.]

March 28th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly.		The patients under medical treatment are progressing favourably. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Decks are regularly scrubbed and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. The prisoners are comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
9	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
4	Constipation.			
26				

“Marion” Hulk.]

March 29th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.			The patients under medical treatment are progressing very favourably. The decks are kept clean and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
9	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
4	Constipation.			
26				

“Marion” Hulk.]

March 30th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly.		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. The decks are scraped and cleaned and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners are satisfied and comfortable.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
9	Cough.			
6	Itch.			
4	Constipation.			
26				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

March 31st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
3	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly		The patients under medical treatment are improving. The decks are kept clean and are daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. The prisoners are comfortable and satisfied. Provisions and water are of good quality and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
6	Cough.			
3	Itch.			
3	Constipation.			
19				

"Marion" Hulk.]

April 1st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Good.		The case of wound was admitted this morning. The patient arrived the other day, but owing to nothing remarkably prominent presenting itself, he was not then admitted on the sick list. Other patients are doing well. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water good.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
6	Cough.			
3	Itch.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Wounded.			
20				

"Marion" Hulk.]

April 2nd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Good.		The cases under medical treatment are doing well. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Decks are kept clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime daily.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
3	Itch.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Wounded.			
6	Cough.			
20				

"Marion" Hulk.]

April 3rd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Good.		The sick and wounded are improving. The half-caste boy, Henry Wheeler, was delivered over to Bishop Pompallier, 5 p.m., last evening, as directed.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
6	Cough.			
3	Itch.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Wounded.			
20				

"Marion" Hulk.]

April 4th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3	Dysentery.	Good.		The patients under treatment are progressing very favourably. Decks are kept clean, daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions are examined daily and are found to be of good quality; are regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
6	Cough.			
3	Itch.			
3	Constipation.			
1	Wounded.			
20				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. .

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.] *April 5th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 3 1 4 3 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under treatment are doing well. Cough decreasing, and all the prisoners on board appear comfortable and satisfied. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
16				

"Marion" Hulk.] *April 6th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

2 3 1 4 3 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Dysentery is decreasing. Other patients are doing well. The decks are cleaned daily and properly attended to. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners well-behaved, comfortable, and satisfied.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.] *April 7th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

2 3 1 4 3 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick are improving. Itch cases are nearly well. Decks are cleaned daily and properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.] *April 8th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

2 3 1 4 3 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Constipation. Wounded.			The cases under medical treatment are doing well. Prisoners are comfortable and satisfied.
15				

"Marion" Hulk.] *April 9th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

2 3 1 1 2 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Itch. Wounded.	Good.		Patients under treatment doing well. Decks clean and properly attended to; daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good; regularly supplied.
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		Patients under treatment doing well. Decks are kept clean and properly attended to. Provisions and water good; are regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 12th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients with dysentery and itch are doing very well. Many of the men have complained of cold and cough, and are being treated daily with cough and saline mixture. Decks cleaned and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 13th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		The sick and wounded are favourably progressing. Decks are cleaned and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners are kept clean, are comfortable, and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 14th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. The decks are cleaned and scraped and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 15th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		The patients under treatment are improving. Decks kept clean and properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and are regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.]

April 16th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		The patients under treatment are progressing favourably. Decks are kept clean and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				

“Marion” Hulk.]

April 17th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

2	Dysentery.	Good.		The sick and wounded are doing well. The prisoners conduct themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner during Divine Service.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				

“Marion” Hulk.]

April 18th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under medical treatment are improving. The decks are kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. The prisoners are comfortable and satisfied. Water and provisions good, and regularly supplied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				

“Marion” Hulk.]

April 19th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under treatment are doing well. Decks are kept clean and properly attended to; are sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Three Maori prisoners were received on board yesterday, under escort: Wi Karamoa, of Ngatihinetu; Te Rewarewa, of the Te Patupo; and Wi Hiore, of the Rongowhakaata, from Tauranga (Poverty Bay.) These men were taken at Orakau, and arrived yesterday at 2 p.m.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
2	Itch.			
1	Wounded.			
10				

“Marion” Hulk.]

April 20th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		There are no itch cases now on the sick list, and all the patients under treatment are favourably progressing. Decks regularly scrubbed and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Cough.			
	Itch none.			
8				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 21st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2	Dysentery.			Werahiko Te Koputa had a large tumour (situated on the right eye and cheek bone) removed yesterday. The man stood the operation remarkably well, and was not administered chloroform. He is reported doing well, and feels quite delighted with the result of the operation. The chief Te Kepa, not answering the call to wash yesterday and this morning, having been warned if he did not obey the rules laid down for the guidance of the prisoners he would be punished, I have taken his line from him and prohibited his fishing this day. Decks kept clean: sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Operation.			
9				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly		The patients on the sick list are doing well. The decks are kept clean and properly attended to; are sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Operation.			
9				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good and Orderly		The sick and wounded are improving. Decks cleaned and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Operation.			
9				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good		The patients on the sick list are doing well. Conduct of the prisoners during Divine Service very quiet and orderly; general behaviour good.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Operation.			
9				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.			The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably.
3	Boils.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Cough.			
1	Wounded.			
1	Operation.			
9				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 26th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Good, Quiet, and Orderly.		All the patients in hospital are doing well, save Panapa, who has been weak for some time, and now seems to be labouring under great mental depression; he is being given nutritious diet and port wine. The man who was operated upon the other day is getting on well. Decks clean and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 27th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		There has occurred nothing particular since last report. Four of the prisoners named below are suffering great debility, the effects of chronic dysentery. They are being allowed wine and other medical comforts. Decks cleaned and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 28th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.			Nothing particular since yesterday. All patients favourably, though slowly, progressing. The prisoner who was operated upon the other day is doing very well. Decks clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well-behaved and appear very comfortable.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 29th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		Panapa is still in a very depressed state of mind and is also bodily weak. Ririmu, a lad about 18 years of age, looks in a decline, and both these men are being allowed liberal quantities of wine and other nourishment; other patients are doing well. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners appear satisfied and comfortable.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 30th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Good		Panapa appears a little better. Other patients progressing favourably. Decks cleaned and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 1st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.			Panapa and Ririmu are very weak. Other patients are progressing favourably. Prisoners orderly and well-behaved.
8				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 2nd, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Good.		Panapa and Ririmu appear a little better. Other patients are doing well. Decks cleaned and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 3rd, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		Panapa and Ririmu are still in a very weak state, though the former looks somewhat more lively. Other patients doing quite well. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved and satisfied.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 4th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
2 1 1 1 2 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded. Cough. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		Scarcely any change in Panapa and Ririmu. Other patients doing well. Ship was fumigated yesterday. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
8				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 5th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
2 1 1 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Cough. Wounded. Operation.	Good.		Panapa and Ririmu were taken on shore yesterday and lodged at Hone Ropiha's, as a temporary arrangement, until the proper order for admission is obtained. Other patients doing well. Decks cleaned and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.—Total number of prisoners now on board, 195.
6				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 6th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
2 1 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		All patients (save two are very weak from the effects of dysentery) are getting on well. Mohi Tahuri is doing better, and will be shortly discharged from the list. Decks clean and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
6				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 7th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.]
2 1 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded. Operation.	Quiet and Orderly		Nothing particular since yesterday. All patients in hospital doing well. Decks clean. Prisoners well-behaved and comfortable. A prisoner was received yesterday noon, from Tauranga; Aperaniko, of the Ngaitanake, from Te Urepa, at Te Waimate; he reports came up to Waikato in July, 1863.
5				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 8th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients under medical treatment are doing well. The general conduct of prisoners during Divine Service very quiet, orderly, and attentive.
5				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 9th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Te Kewene is suffering from an enormous swelling of the head and face, likely to result in abscess. Hami Te Komekome and Maka Hangoro, who are looking very weak, are advised to be brought on shore for change. Other patients doing well. Decks clean and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well-behaved and comfortable.
5				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly.		Te Kewene seems a little better this morning; the swelling in the face is not so large. Hami Te Komekome and four others are still very weak. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and properly attended to.
6				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 11 1	Dysentery. Boils. Scrofula. Wounded. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		Ten Maori prisoners were received on board yesterday, all being wounded. They were immediately removed to the sick bay and attended to without delay: they are being allowed wine and liberal diet. Hami and four others are still weak; the other patients are doing well. Prisoners names are as follows:—Koniria Te Tokuraho, tribe of Te Ahiwaru; Tamati Te Wiroa, tribe of Ngatimahanga; Te Raore Waihaere, tribe of Ngatiraukawa; Karipa Maritaiaha, tribe of Ngatiraukawa; Te Haiana Ngakupa, tribe of Ngatiraukawa; Enoka Ngahuhuna, tribe of Te Uriwera; Hohepa Te Whakai, tribe of Te Uriwera; Hapi Te Hamanu, tribe of Te Uriwera; Te Pencha Te Whare-wakakaho; tribe of Uriwera; Pita Moko-mokai, tribe of Ngatiapakura.
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 12th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 11 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		The prisoners were sent on shore to-day; they were very much debilitated, and it was thought advisable to allow them change of air. Other patients doing tolerably well. Some of the wounded are to be recommended to be sent on shore at once. Decks clean and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
15				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 13th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2 1 11 1 <hr/> 15	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Abscess.			No change since last report.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 14th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
4 1 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation.			Patients in Hospital are doing well. Decks clean and regularly attended to.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 15th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
4 1 11 1 1 <hr/> 18	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.			The sick and wounded progressing favourably. The general conduct of prisoners during Divine Service quiet and orderly.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 16th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
4 1 11 1 1 <hr/> 18	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		Kewene has been suffering from rather a large abscess on the side of the face, which was opened yesterday. Other patients doing well.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 17th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 11 1 1 <hr/> 17	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		The wounded men lately arrived are doing well. Many of the prisoners are very weak the result of confinement. They are being properly attended to, and allowed medical comforts. Decks clean and properly attended to; are daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 18th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 11 1 1 <hr/> 16	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. Decks cleaned, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied.
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 19th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1 <hr/> 17	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Good.		All patients, Kewene in particular, doing well. Arrangements will soon be completed regarding the carriage on shore of the prisoners. Decks clean and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 20th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2 2 11 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Quiet and Orderly		Eleven of the convalescent were taken on shore yesterday, and enjoyed themselves very much. Mr. O'Neill's house was inspected, and the necessary repairs are in hand. All patients (save Paora, an old man, who is getting weaker) under medical treatment are doing well. Decks cleaned and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 21st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.			The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. Paora, an old man who is very weak, states he has been makutu'd by a man with whom he had a quarrel about land; he says he will die. The only nourishment he now takes is wine and sago.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess.	Good.		The sick and wounded are doing well. General conduct of prisoners during Divine Service very quiet and orderly.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		Paora is still very desponding, and fancies he is bewitched, and must shortly die. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess. Constipation.	Good.		Paora te Puketaha, of the Ngatitonganui tribe, suddenly expired while on the North Shore yesterday. He was taken to the dead house at 11 a.m., and buried at 4 p.m. All patients under treatment doing well. The prisoners were taken to the North Shore yesterday, and allowed to run about and enjoy themselves. The ship was in the meantime being fumigated and whitewashed.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The patients, especially the wounded, are improving. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
18				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 26th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 2 11 1 1 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Operation. Abscess. Constipation.	Good.		Twenty-eight of the prisoners were taken on shore, and then allowed to run about and pick oysters, &c. Patients under treatment are doing well. No other change. Decks clean and properly attended to.
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 27th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 11 1	Dysentery. Boils. Wounded. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		The prisoner Penetita, who is operated on, is now quite recovered of the wound; he is not a very strong man, though he appears comfortable. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken on shore yesterday, and were allowed to run about, pick oysters, and enjoy themselves. Other patients doing well. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 28th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation.	Quiet and Orderly		Nothing remarkable since last report, beyond the admission of two prisoners from Taranaki, named Hoera Pirere (Big Joe), tribe Puketapu, and Ihau te Waiu, tribe Ngamahanga.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 29th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation.	Good.		No change since last report.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.		<i>May 30th, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation.			Hoera Pirere (Big Joe) feels somewhat better this morning; his wounded leg is much easier; the doctor is of opinion there is every chance of the limb being saved. Other patients doing well. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, regularly supplied, and of good quality.
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>May 31st, 1864.</i>		[T. A. WHITE.
2 2 12 2	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation.	Good.		All patients (save Penetita, who is weak and consumptive), are doing well. Twelve native prisoners were taken to the North Shore yesterday. The repairs to the house are so far advanced that the men can be taken on shore to-morrow. Decks clean, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
18				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		June 1st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2	Dysentery.			Dysentric patients (save one, who is still somewhat poorly), are doing well. Other patients, especially the wounded, are favourably progressing. Fourteen of the prisoners were taken to the North Shore yesterday. Decks clean. Provisions and water good.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 2nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.			The prisoners who have been recommended for treatment on shore will be sent away to-day. The sick and wounded are doing well. The upper and lower decks were whitewashed yesterday. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
1	Constipation.			
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 3rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		Twenty prisoners were removed to the North Shore to-day, and all of them made comfortable. The arrangements at the house are about being completed, and everything in connection with repairs is progressing. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 4th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The sick and wounded appear to be doing well. Prisoner Tcpeno, of the Ngatikahanganu tribe, was received on board to-day. Decks clean, and regularly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 5th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good		The general conduct of prisoners good, quiet, and orderly.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 6th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Good.		The sick and wounded are progressing favourably. Decks regularly cleaned, and properly attended to.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 7th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Dysentery.	Quiet and Orderly		The men on the North Shore are doing tolerably well, and seem very comfortable. Twelve of the prisoners were taken across yesterday, and allowed to remain there for a few hours. Other patients doing well. Penetita, who is on the North Shore, looks very weak (consumptive) and sinking fast. Decks regularly attended to.
2	Abscess.			
12	Wounded.			
2	Constipation.			
18				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 8th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 2 12 1 2	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Inflammation. Constipation.	Good and well behaved.		There has been no great change since the report yesterday, save the sudden ailment of Te Rangitakinga, who is at the present suffering from disease of the bladder; he is recommended to be taken on shore at once, and it is believed his recovery will be rapid. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. The sick prisoners Epiha, Hamiora, Te Horeki, and Maka, who have been on shore some time at Hone Ropiha's, were removed to the Hospital on the North Shore to-day for further treatment.
19				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 9th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2 2 12 2 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation. Inflammation.	Quiet and Orderly		Rangitakinga, who had an attack of inflammation of the bladder, is slightly better this morning; he feels no pain, slept well during the night, and seems to take his meals with relish. Other patients doing well. The men at the North Shore are also favourably progressing, and the building arrangements will be completed this evening. The ship is kept clean; decks regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied.
19				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 10th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2 2 12 1 1 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation. Inflammation. Scrofula.	Quiet and Orderly		Twelve prisoners were taken to the North Shore to-day, who seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Penetita appears very weak, and is sinking fast; he is allowed wine, cod liver oil, and other medical comforts. Other patients under treatment doing well. Decks cleaned, and regularly attended to.
19				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 11th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation.	Good.		Te Rangitakinga appears somewhat better this morning. Other patients progressing favourably. Fourteen of the prisoners were taken to the North Shore to-day, and were allowed to gather oysters and enjoy themselves. Decks clean. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
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"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 12th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2 1 1 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Good.		Penetita, who has been suffering for a long time, expired at 9 p.m. last night; he had every care bestowed upon him, but of no avail. Karaka is very weak, and seems to be failing in flesh; he is being allowed wine, cod liver oil, and beef tea. Rangitakinga is very slightly better, though he is still very weak. Other patients doing well. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime.
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 13th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2 1 12 1 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation. Inflammation. Scrofula.	Good.		Rangitakinga has got on better since last report; he looks livelier, and seems to take his meals with relish; has scarcely any pain now, and looks more composed. Patients on the North Shore (save Karaka, who is still weak), are doing well. Other prisoners under treatment favourably progressing. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 14th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 12 1 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Wounded. Constipation. Inflammation. Scrofula.	Quiet and Orderly		There has been scarcely any change since last report. Karaka is getting on well, though very slowly. Other patients under treatment doing well. Prisoners satisfied and comfortable. Provisions and water good.
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 15th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Quiet and Orderly		Hamiora's (Big Joe) leg is getting better. He says there is very little pain in it now. Other patients are improving. Karaka still weak, though inclined to improve. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 16th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Quiet and Orderly.		Went over to the North Shore while blowing a strong gale of wind. Wirihana is rather weak. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Water on the North Shore is not good. Decks clean, and regularly attended to.
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 17th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Good.		Everyone on board seems to be improving. Owing to the weather, the boat could not be sent to the North Shore. No other change since last report. Prisoners well-behaved and comfortable. Provisions and water regularly supplied and of good quality.
17				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]			June 18th, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 12 1	Dysentery. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Quiet and Orderly		Went over to the North Shore this morning. The prisoners there are getting on remarkably well, with the exception of Karaka Tuaraiti, who is looking weak and consumptive. Patients on board doing well. No other change. Provisions and water good. Decks cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 19th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
3 1 1 12 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Quiet and well-behaved.		Went to the North Shore; all doing well, with the exception of Horiata Taitaia, a very old man, who appears failing in flesh and strength. The patients on board are getting on nicely; Rangitakinga especially seems to be steadily though gradually improving. Divine service performed at the North Shore and at the Hulk. Ship clean. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied. The clothing was served out to the prisoners yesterday.
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 20th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
4 1 1 12 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Good.		Nothing very remarkable since yesterday. All patients on the North Shore and on the Hulk doing well. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well-behaved.
19				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 21st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 12 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Quiet and Orderly		Karaka Tuaraiti, who has been for some time suffering from pulmonary affection, expired this morning at 6.30, after rupturing a blood-vessel. Other patients (with the exception of Rangitakinga, who suddenly got worse, and in consequence was removed to the North Shore), doing well. No other change. Provisions and water good. Decks clean. Prisoners comfortable and orderly. The house on the North Shore properly attended to, and the patients there doing well.
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 12 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Inflammation.	Good		Rangitakinga seems very little better this morning, and expresses great satisfaction at being brought on shore. Other patients on the North Shore doing well. The prisoners on board also progressing favourably. Horiata Taitaia, who has been very weakly and consumptive, says he is getting stronger, and can eat his meals with relish; he is being allowed wine, cod liver oil, and beef tea. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly, and decks clean.
18				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Rangitakinga, who has been suffering for a considerable time, expired, after lingering since yesterday. This morning, at 6.30, his body was brought on shore to the Dead-house, for the purpose of holding an inquest on it. Other patients seem to be doing well. No further change. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 1 1 12 17	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Owing to the stormy nature of the weather we were unable to go to the North Shore. Patients on board getting on well. Nothing more worthy of notice. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 12 17	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Nothing remarkable has transpired since last report. Everything in connection with the ship and house on the North Shore is properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved and comfortable. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 26th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 10 15	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded.	Quiet and Orderly		Went over to the North Shore. All patients doing well. Patients under treatment on board improving. Divine service performed at the North Shore and on board the hulk. Prisoners orderly and well-behaved.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 27th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 10 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Quiet and Orderly		Visited the patients on the North Shore; all doing well. Three of the wounded have been struck off the list, being quite well. Other patients on the hulk improving. Horiata Taitaia, still weak, says he has no pain; can eat his food with relish. Decks clean, regularly attended to, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied, with the exception of one day being 4lb. of beef short for the North Shore, which was supplied the following day.
16				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 28th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 7 1 13	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Good.		Went to the North Shore; all doing well. They are all comfortable and satisfied. The patients on board improving. Eight of the prisoners taken on shore for three hours, and allowed to enjoy themselves. Decks cleaned daily, and properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		June 29th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 1 1 7 1 13	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Quiet and well-behaved.		Visited the prisoners on the North Shore; found them cheerful, comfortable, and satisfied. The patients on board are favourably progressing, and appear cheerful. Other prisoners appear to get on well. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Took eight of the prisoners to the North Shore to-day; they were allowed to pick, pipis, &c., and to enjoy themselves.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

June 30th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 1 1 7 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Good.	None.	Blowing a strong gale; could not visit the North Shore. Sick on board progressing favourably. Horiata says he is better, has no pain, and can eat his meals well; he looks weak. Prisoners well-behaved, orderly, and satisfied. Decks clean, and regularly attended to.
13				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

July 1st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Quiet and Orderly		Visited the North Shore, and found everything correct. Mr. J. E. White has managed to arrange matters comfortably there, and the working of the establishment is now placed on a regular and satisfactory footing. Prisoners on board also doing well. Nothing else to notice. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly and well-behaved.
13				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

July 2nd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.			Visited the North Shore, being accompanied there by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Dr. Shortland. Prisoners, with few exceptions, getting on well. No other feature of importance. Prisoners well-behaved. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
13				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

July 3rd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.	Quiet and Orderly		Visited the patients on the North Shore this morning; all doing well, cheerful, and satisfied. Divine service performed this morning by the Rev. C. Baker. Eight men were taken on shore for change of air. Patients on board progressing very favourably. Service conducted on board by the Rev. C. Baker, at 2 p.m. Ship clean. Prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied.
13				

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]

July 4th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa.			Took nine of the prisoners to the North Shore; allowed them to pick shellfish, &c. The sick and wounded in the hospital are progressing very favourably. The hospital is clean, and regularly attended to. The sick on board are doing well. Decks clean, and regularly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
13				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk, and North Shore.] *July 5th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Quiet and Orderly		No change since last report. Prisoners well-behaved, cheerful, and satisfied. Eleven prisoners were received on board to-day, taken in the engagement at Te Ranga, Tauranga. The sick and wounded on the North Shore doing well. Auaru te Hana, Ngatipikiao; Iraia te Kaparoa, Ngaiterangi; Te Erimana Hako, Ngaiterangi; Ihaia te Motuiti, Ngaiterangi; Te Naiua, Ngaiterangi; Te Rutana te Rahui, Ngaiterangi; Hunia te Hiki, Te Arawa; Hori Tarakawa, Te Arawa; Hira Matuharania, Te Arawa; Paratene te Kamura, Ngaitawarere (from Te Kaha;) Te Hatuira Ngahue te Whanao Hemata (from Te Komaru.)
16				

“Marion” Hulk, and North Shore.] *July 6th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Good and well-behaved.		Blowing a gale; a rough sea. Several prisoners sick. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. The boat sent to the North Shore with the rations, &c. The sick and wounded in the hospital are improving, and appear cheerful and satisfied. The hospital is clean, and regularly attended to.
16				

“Marion” Hulk, and North Shore.] *July 7th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.			Blowing a strong gale, with rain. Many of the prisoners sick with the motion of the ship. Decks leaky. The patients on board doing well. Decks clean, and regularly attended to. The sick and wounded in hospital at the North Shore progressing very favourably. Provisions and water good.
16				

“Marion” Hulk, and North Shore.] *July 8th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 3 1	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Itch. Diarrhœa.	Quiet and Orderly		The weather very much abated. Visited hospital on the North Shore, and found all doing well. Patients on board getting on favourably. No other change. Decks clean, and regularly attended to.
16				

“Marion” Hulk, and North Shore.] *July 9th, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Quiet and Orderly		Mr. Sam ill and absent. Visited the North Shore, and found all correct. The prisoners on board doing admirably. Pairo-roko visited at Hobb's, and necessaries given as formerly advised. Decks cleaned, &c.
16				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Good		Performed divine service on the North Shore and on board, Mr. Lawry officiating. All doing well. Decks regularly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.								
16												
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Good and well behaved.		Mr. Sam still on the sick list. Visited the North Shore, and found all correct. Patients doing well, save Abraham, who seems rather poorly. Decks cleaned. Provisions and water good, &c.								
16												
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 12th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Good.		Mr. Sam returned to duty. All hands doing comfortably. Abraham slightly better. Nothing else worthy of notice. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.								
16												
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 13th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.			<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Tapihana</td> <td rowspan="7">Inspected all the men, and found them clean and comfortable. Accompanied his Excellency to the Kawau, with the men named in the margin, and left the business in charge of Mr. J. E. White, who has instructions to visit the North Shore regularly, and report progress on my return.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Te Remi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maka</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wikumete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Munu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hobepa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tipene Peripi.</td> </tr> </table>	Tapihana	Inspected all the men, and found them clean and comfortable. Accompanied his Excellency to the Kawau, with the men named in the margin, and left the business in charge of Mr. J. E. White, who has instructions to visit the North Shore regularly, and report progress on my return.	Te Remi	Maka	Wikumete	Munu	Hobepa	Tipene Peripi.
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16												
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 14th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Quiet and Orderly		Visited the North Shore, and found everything satisfactory. Patients on board getting on well. No other change. Decks cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.								
16												
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 15th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]								
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Good.		Nothing remarkable since last report. All on board and on the North Shore are doing well. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.								
16												

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 16th, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 1 1 7 1 3 <hr/> 16	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.			Same as last report. The prisoners seem to be improving, and appear cheerful and grateful. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and properly attended to.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 17th, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 3 1 5 <hr/> 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.			Went across to the North Shore, and divine service was performed. All patients under treatment doing well. Prisoners satisfied and comfortable. Provisions and water regularly brought on board, and of good quality. Decks clean, and kept dry.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 18th, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 3 1 5 <hr/> 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.			Very little change since last report. Everybody on board seems to enjoy comfort, and the sick appear to be favourably progressing. The men on the North Shore are also doing well. Decks clean, and regularly attended to.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 19th, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 3 1 5 <hr/> 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.			Nothing remarkable has transpired since last report. All the prisoners appear lively and comfortable. The water coming through the new pipes lately laid down has not been very clear. Provisions good. Decks clean, and daily attended to.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 20th, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 3 1 5 <hr/> 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.	Quiet and well-behaved.		The patients in hospital doing remarkably well. Prisoners on the North Shore also getting on favourably. Decks clean, and daily scrubbed dry. Provisions good; water still very muddy and dirty. Prisoners well-behaved.
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.] July 21st, 1864. [T. A. WHITE.				
3 3 1 5 <hr/> 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhoea. Itch.	Quiet and Orderly		Visited the North Shore. All the prisoners doing well. The men suffering from spitting of blood seem to be slightly improving. Patients on board getting on favourably. Decks clean. Provisions good; water somewhat inclined to clear. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 22nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3 3 1 5	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Well-behaved.		Natives on the North Shore are looking very much improved, and everything there seems to be comfortably arranged. The patients on board are also getting on well. No other change. Decks clean. Provisions good. Water still somewhat dirty.
12				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 23rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
3 3 1 5	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch.	Well-behaved.		Dr. Sam on the sick list, and unable to attend to duties on board ship. Nothing remarkable with the sick requiring medical advice. All the prisoners getting on comfortably. Decks clean. Provisions good; water improving.
12				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.		July 24th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch. Chest Disease.	Orderly.		Nothing particular since yesterday. All the prisoners are doing admirably, with the exception of those suffering from chest disease. Divine service performed on board and on the North Shore. Decks clean. Provisions and water good. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 25th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Diarrhœa. Itch. Chest Disease.	Orderly.		All well on board. Visited the North Shore, and found the prisoners there comfortable. The consumptive patients seem to have slightly improved. No other change. Decks clean. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well-behaved.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 26th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Well-behaved.		Visited the North Shore, and found all correct. The consumptive patients on board are pretty much the same as yesterday. Other patients are doing well. No other change. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 27th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.]
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Orderly and Quiet		Visited the North Shore, and all there appeared well and comfortable. Patients on board also doing well, save those suffering from consumption, who still are weak; these men are to be allowed sago, cod-liver oil, beef tea, and wine. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved and satisfied.
14				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 28th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Well-behaved.		All the prisoners getting on satisfactorily. Some of them are in turn and regularly taken on shore for a change, and they seem to enjoy it very much. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly and satisfied, and this morning they unanimously expressed their willingness to proceed to the Kawau; they desire the young men to accompany them, and strongly object to any separation.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 29th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Well-behaved.		Horaia Tataia improving. Patients on the North Shore reported to be doing well; other consumptive cases inclined to progress somewhat favourably. Ten native chiefs were allowed to visit Hobbs', to see their friends, in the morning, and all returned at the appointed hour. No other change. Decks cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 30th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 2 1 5 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Orderly.		Preparing to leave for the Kawau. Occupied the major part of the day in selecting tools and other necessaries for the prisoners. Came on board in the afternoon, and found all correct. Horiata the same as yesterday. The men on the North Shore are reported to be comfortable. Decks clean, &c.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		July 31st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 4 4	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Satisfactory.		Visited the North Shore, and found all the men doing comfortably. Divine service held there by the Rev. C. Baker. Returned to the ship, when Mr. Baker again performed divine service. The daily morning mass was conducted by Father McDonald and the Rev. — Pompallier. No other change. Decks clean, &c.
14				
"Marion" Hulk, and North Shore.]		August 1st, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3 3 4 4	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease.	Orderly.		Medicines received on board from Mr. Hill, and at 6 p.m. three cargo boats came alongside with a great portion of the provisions and other necessaries for the prisoners. Received orders from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to be in readiness to be towed down to the Kawau at daylight tomorrow. At 6 p.m., while receiving goods on board, Wirimu Waitere suddenly expired, and by order was taken to the dead-house on shore; Aihe Waitere was also left at Hobbs', to give evidence at the inquest. Other patients are much the same as yesterday. Removed the men from the North Shore to the ship, and got everything ready for getting under weigh.
14				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		August 2nd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
3	Debility.	Orderly.		Began unmooring ship at daylight; steamer alongside. Got under weigh at 11 a.m., and, after a fine passage, arrived at the Kawau at six p.m., and anchored the hulk opposite the smelting-house, and reported arrival to his Excellency. Men comfortable and cheerful, and all the sick evidently in better spirits.
3	Abscess.			
4	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
14				
Kawau.]		August 3rd, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3	Debility.	Well-behaved.		Men engaged early in the morning in mooring ship, and at 9 a.m. allowed to go on shore to collect oysters and pipis and enjoy themselves. The sick, with the majority of the prisoners, are allowed to occupy the smelting-house. Men, 211; women, 3; total, 214.
3	Abscess.			
4	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
14				
Kawau.]		August 4th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3	Debility.	Orderly.		The sick constantly visited during the day, and every preparation being made for their comfort. Sent away a party of men in one of the boats to fish; others enjoying themselves by exploring the land. Sent out a party for cattle, who succeeded in securing one head. The prisoners satisfied, and very well behaved.
3	Abscess.			
4	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
14				
Kawau.]		August 5th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
3	Debility.	Satisfactory.		The prisoners are busily engaged in making their new place of abode comfortable. The sick are improving, with the exception of Penekuki and Tipene, who are in the advanced stage of consumption, and appear to be inclined to sink. Men selecting land for cultivation. Issue of rations regular. Water good. Prisoners clean and orderly.
3	Abscess.			
4	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
14				
Kawau.]		August 6th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Prisoners variously employed, and satisfied with the change. The sick doing well, though Penekuki and Tipene seem still to appear low, and incline to rapid decline.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
1	Rheumatism.			
11				
Kawau.]		August 7th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Orderly.		Divine service performed in the morning and afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Ashwell. Went to the Governor's Bay, and held service there at 3 p.m. Sick much the same as yesterday. Other prisoners doing well and are comfortable.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
1	Rheumatism.			
11				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		<i>August 8th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.	
2	Debility.			Men employed clearing timber and fishing. Penekuki and Tipene no better. Other sick doing well. Prisoners happy and orderly. No other change. Rations properly and regularly issued. Mr. Ashwell at prayers and school.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
1	Rheumatism.				
11					
Kawau.]		<i>August 9th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Orderly.		Men constantly at work and studious. Went across to two islands, and selected one (five acres) for cultivation. Penekuki and Tipene much the same. The men are being allowed wine and nutritious diet liberally. Rations properly issued.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
1	Rheumatism.				
11					
Kawau.]		<i>August 10th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Sent a party after cattle. Weather rainy and windy; prisoners in consequence unable to do much work. Sick improving, with the exception of Penekuki and Tipene, who still continue low. No other change. Rations issued regularly. Water good. Prayers daily by Mr. Ashwell.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
1	Rheumatism.				
11					
Kawau.]		<i>August 11th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Orderly.		Very wet all the morning, and the men unable to do much work. Penekuki and Tipene much in the same way. Other sick doing favourably. Prisoners well-behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
1	Rheumatism.				
11					
Kawau.]		<i>August 12th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Orderly.		The sick on shore appear to be improving; even Penekuki and Tipene seem somewhat more lively this morning. Owing to the boisterous and wet nature of the weather, the men have not been able to do much work lately. The prisoners are strictly inspected daily, and every precaution connected with ablution stringently enforced. Rations issued properly. Natives orderly and satisfied.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
1	Rheumatism.				
11					
Kawau.]		<i>August 13th, 1864.</i>			[T. A. WHITE.
2	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Men variously employed. The sick improving; Penekuki and Tipene slightly better. No other circumstance worthy of note. Hulk kept clean, and the issue of rations properly carried out. Weather squally and showery.	
2	Abscess.				
1	Wounded.				
4	Chest Disease.				
1	Rheumatism.				
1	Ophthalmia.				
11					

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]

August 21st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
2	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Prisoners clean. The sick seem to be getting on favourably, excepting Hohua Penekuki, who is fast sinking. They appear satisfied. Rations and water good. Weather temperate, equal, and healthy. Native service at 10.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
2	Rheumatism.			
1	Cough.			
12				

Kawau.]

August 22nd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2	Debility.	Well-behaved.		Hohua and Tipene do not appear to be improving, the former particularly, who is somewhat inclined to give way. Big Joe's leg is getting stronger, and he is able to move about pretty easily on crutches. The other sick are much the same as yesterday, save old Peter, who is very much troubled with rheumatic pains. Fifty prisoners employed about the buildings, and the rest cultivating. Rations and water good; the former regularly issued.
1	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
2	Rheumatism.			
10				

Kawau.]

August 23rd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2	Debility.	Orderly and Quiet		The sick are improving, with the exception of Tipene and Hohua, who are very delicate. The general conduct of the prisoners is good; they are employed as before. The hulk is clean, and properly looked after. Rations and water good. Weather fine, temperate, moderate, and healthy.
1	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
2	Rheumatism.			
10				

Kawau.]

August 24th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Tipene and Hohua do not appear to be in the least improving; they are being properly attended to, and allowed liberal quantities of wine. Old Peter is still suffering from severe rheumatic pains; other sick improving. Rations good, and inspected prior to issue. Water pure. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.
1	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
10				

Kawau.]

August 25th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

2	Debility.	Quiet and Orderly		The prisoners are out early in the morning, and variously employed. They this day completed the houses. The sick, save Tipene, Hohua, and old Peter, are getting on favourably. Weather showery and squally, although the temperature continues steady and equal. Rations regularly issued. Water good.
1	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
4	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		August 26th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
2 1 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease. Rheumatism. Ophthalmia.	Satisfactory.		Hohua complains very much this morning, and appears to be fast declining. Tipene is also poorly. Prisoners at work on shore cultivating, &c. Old Peter and Big Joe are improving. Rations issued regularly, and of good quality.
10				
Kawau.]		August 27th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
2 1 1 4 1	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease. Rheumatism.	Well-behaved.		Very little change in Hohua and Tipene. The others are doing well. Prisoners still at work on shore, and their conduct is very satisfactory; they are comfortable. Rations and water good.
9				
Kawau.]		August 28th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 2 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease. Rheumatism. Ophthalmia.			No other change in Hohua this morning. Tipene much the same; other sick doing well. Prisoners attended Divine Service at 11 a.m., and at 5 p.m. Rations good, and issued regularly.
10				
Kawau.]		August 29th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 2 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease. Rheumatism. Ophthalmia.	Satisfactory.		Hohua appears to be sinking. Tipene the same as yesterday. Old Peter and Big Joe appear to be improving; other sick doing comfortably. Prisoners busy cultivating, &c. Weather fine; temperature moderate. Rations good. Took 22 prisoners to Mahurangi to bring over two whale-boats given by Te Hemara for the use of the prisoners, and returned at 5 p.m. Prisoners cheerful and satisfied.
10				
Kawau.]		August 30th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
1 2 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Wounded. Chest Disease. Rheumatism. Ophthalmia.	Satisfactory.		Hohua very weak; had a fainting fit during the night, and suffers very much from his breath. He is allowed wine, rice, beef-tea, &c. Tipene again spitting blood, though he says that he feels very much better; other sick getting on comfortably. Hohua continued to sink, and expired at 2.30 p.m. An inquiry was made over the corpse, and statements taken down from native witnesses. Te Rakena having struck one of the young men (Inoha), he was brought up before the other prisoners, and the affair inquired into; but as he promised not to do so again, he was cautioned, and the matter dropped. Only three days' rations left, and if not soon supplied we shall be out.
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]

August 31st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Made arrangements for the burial of Hohua; he was buried at 4 p.m. Tipene is much the same; the other sick appear to be progressing favourably. Prisoners variously employed. Weather fine, temperature moderate. Rations and water good.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
9				

Kawau.]

September 1st, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Took the provisions from the "Morning Light," and made preparations for leaving for Auckland. Gave directions to Mr. J. E. White and the leading chiefs how to manage affairs during my absence. Tipene not so well this morning. Has been spitting much blood during the night. The remaining sick are doing comfortably. Prisoners well behaved, and variously employed. Weather boisterous. Rations good.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
9				

Kawau.]

September 2nd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Debility.	Orderly.		The sick reported to be doing well, and visited as usual. We (Mr. Martin and myself) left in the "Morning Light" for Auckland. Weather very windy and rainy. The houses being completed, we left for Auckland for the purpose of arranging matters with the Government, and bringing down our families. Prisoners' behaviour orderly.
2	Abscess.			
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
9				

Kawau.]

September 3rd, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White reports that the sick are continuing to improve. That the provisions and other necessaries have been served out to the prisoners as required; and the able-bodied men are at work as circumstances require. The prisoners' behaviour also has been very orderly, and all on the island appear comfortable and satisfied. Rations good.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Cough.			
3	Sore Throat.			
12				

Kawau.]

September 4th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states prisoners held Divine Service among themselves, Maka and Te Rewi officiating. Usual visits paid to the sick, and all save Tipene are doing well. Rations good and regularly issued.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Throat.			
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]

September 5th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Complaints.	Remarks.
1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states, the sick regularly visited. Provisions regularly served out to the men; also, seed potatoes to those who are at work cultivating; axes and spades were also served out to them. The "Morning Light" arrived and landed four horses. Prisoners' behaviour satisfactory.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Ophthalmia.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Throat.			
10				

Kawau.]

September 6th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states, weather fine. The cutter "Fly" arrived, and brought up nine women, young and old, and one prisoner. Prisoners employed getting seed in. Visited the sick as usual, and found them, with the exception of Tipene, doing well. Rations good.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
2	Cough.			
1	Sore Throat.			
9				

Kawau.]

September 7th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states, employed taking in stores from the "Fly," and found all correct. The sick reported to be doing well. No change in Tipene. Prisoners variously employed. Rations regularly issued, and of good quality.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
9				

Kawau.]

September 8th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states, that he issued axes to the prisoners who were to cut firewood. Several of the women having the itch, were immediately prescribed for, and attended to. Visited the sick, and all save Tipene are doing well. Rations good.			
1	Wounded.						
3	Chest Disease.						
1	Rheumatism.						
1	Cough.						
1	Sore Throat.						
1	Diarrhœa.						
9							

Kawau.]

September 9th, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states, that the sick were not visited till late, in consequence of the natives having taken the boat away during the day. H.M.S. "Falcon" arrived with the Rev. Mr. Ashwell on board. Prisoners cultivating, &c. Rations good.			
1	Wounded.						
3	Chest Disease.						
1	Rheumatism.						
1	Sore Throat.						
1	Diarrhœa.						
1	Itch.						
9							

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports on Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		September 10th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
No. Sick.	Nature of Disease.	General Conduct.	Com-plaints.	Remarks.
1	Debility.	Satisfactory.		Mr. J. E. White states that the sick are doing well. No other change.
1	Wounded.			
3	Chest Disease.			
1	Rheumatism.			
1	Sore Throat.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
1	Itch.			
9				
Kawau.]		September 11th, 1864.		[T. A. WHITE.
				Mr. J. E. White states, the natives did not come on board early in the morning as ordered. Went on shore at 10 a.m., and found the smelting house deserted. Took Mr. Ashwell to the "Falcon," and reported to Captain Parkin, R.N., that the natives had left the Smelting House. Went in the "Falcon's" boat to the North Harbour, and seeing all the cultivations deserted, concluded that the natives had deserted. Came on board the Hulk at 1 p.m. Made preparations, and left for Auckland in the "Falcon's" cutter. Arrived at Auckland at 9 p.m., and reported the circumstance to His Excellency the Governor.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

"Marion" Hulk.]						Commencing 18th and ending 23rd January, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.]	
Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.		
Wounded	1	1	The cases under medical treatment are progressing very favourably.		
Ophthalmia...	...	3	3	...	...	
Debility ...	...	2	1	...	1		
Dysentery ...	...	3	1	...	2		
Boils ...	...	4	2	...	2		
Scrofula ...	...	1	...	...	1
Itch ...	...	3	...	...	3
Diarrhœa ...	...	4	1	...	3		
Cough ...	...	3	...	...	3
Sore Throat...	...	4	2	...	2			
Dyspepsia ...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	29	10	...	19			
"Marion" Hulk.]								Commencing 24th and ending 30th January, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.]
Wounded ...	1	1	The patients under treatment have progressed very favourably. Decks regularly scrubbed, cleaned, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. The prisoners wash clothes on Monday and Thursday. They are very orderly and satisfied. The provisions inspected on arrival on board, are of good quality. Supply of water regular, and the tanks cleaned and properly attended to.		
Dysentery ...	2	...	...	...	2
Debility ...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils ...	2	1	1	...	2			
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	3	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa ...	3	...	3	...	...	
Cough ...	3	1	2	...	2			
Sore Eyes ...	...	4	...	...	4
Sprain ...	...	1	...	...	1
Dyspepsia ...	1	...	...	...	1
Sore Throat...	2	2	4	...	...	
...	19	9	10	...	18			
"Marion" Hulk.]						Commencing 31st January, and ending 6th February, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.]	
Wounded ...	1	1	The patients during the past week have been doing well. Fumigated the ship on Thursday. The men are satisfied and orderly. Provisions and water are of good quality, and regularly supplied.		
Dysentery ...	2	1	1	...	2			
Debility ...	1	...	1	...	...	
Boils ...	2	2	...	...	4	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	3	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...
Cough ...	2	2	...	...	4	
Sore Eyes ...	4	...	2	...	2			
Sprained Knee	1	...	1	...	...	
Sore Throat...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1	...	1	...	...	
...	18	5	6	...	17			
"Marion" Hulk.]						Commencing 7th and ending 13th February, 1864.	[T. A. WHITE.]	
Wounded ...	1	1	There has been more sick during the last week owing to the great depression the men suffered from heat. The awning has not yet been received. It would be advisable to have more port-holes cut on the main deck. The patients under treatment are getting on favourably. Decks have been regularly scrubbed, cleaned, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Supply of water regular.		
Dysentery ...	2	4	2	...	4			
Diarrhœa ...	...	1	...	...	1
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils ...	4	1	...	...	5	
Itch ...	3	...	...	...	3
Cough ...	4	...	...	...	4
Sore Eyes ...	2	...	...	...	2
Debility ...	...	1	...	...	1
Constipation	...	3	...	...	3	
...	17	10	2	...	25			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued).

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 14th and ending 20th February, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Wounded ...	1	1	The patients under treatment during the week have progressed very favourably. No fresh case of dysentery. Itch has entirely vanished, and the men appear quite clean and tidy. Fumigated the ship on Tuesday, and sprinkled the decks with chloride of lime afterwards. Provisions and water good, and freely supplied. Prisoners satisfied, comfortable, and orderly.
Dysentery ...	4	...	...	...	4
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	1	...	...
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils ...	5	...	...	...	5
Itch ...	3	...	3	...	...
Cough ...	4	...	...	...	4
Sore Eyes ...	2	...	...	...	2
Constipation ...	3	...	3	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1
Debility ...	1	...	1	...	...
	25	1	8	...	18	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 20th and ending 27th February, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

Wounded ...	1	...	1	There have been two new cases of dysentery this week. The other patients with the same affection are getting on well. Te Rakatau is much better. He is still being given large quantities of wine, beef tea, and sago. The prisoners appear satisfied, clean, and orderly. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
Dysentery ...	4	2	...	...	6
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils ...	5	...	1	...	4	
Cough ...	4	...	2	...	2	
Sore Eyes ...	2	...	1	...	1	
Bronchitis ...	1	...	...	...	1
	18	2	5	...	15	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 27th February, and ending 5th March, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

Dysentery ...	6	...	2	1	3	The patients under treatment since last report have favourably progressed, and most of them will soon be well enough to be taken off the sick list. Eight cases of itch were admitted, occurring in the men who arrived lately. These patients are kept apart from the others, and regularly washed and attended to. Provisions and water were regularly supplied, and with one exception, were of good quality. Decks kept clean, scrubbed daily, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. The prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied.
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Boils ...	4	...	1	...	3	
Cough ...	2	...	...	...	2
Sore Eyes ...	1	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis ...	1	...	1	...	...
Itch ...	...	8	...	...	8
	15	8	5	1	17	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 5th and ending 12th March, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.]

Dysentery ...	3	1	1	...	3	The cases under treatment during the week have, with one exception, favourably progressed. Tuhikitia, owing to a relapse of dysenteric symptoms, has been very poorly lately; he is allowed plenty of wine, rice, and beef tea, and carefully watched. In consequence of the building of the lower deck, the ship was not fumigated during last week, though the decks have been attended to properly. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable, orderly, and clean.
Boils ...	3	...	...	...	3
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	...	...	...	2
Itch ...	8	...	3	...	5	
	17	1	4	...	14	

UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

E.—No. 1.

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.] *Commencing 12th and ending 19th March, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Dysentery ...	3	1	1	...	3	There has been one case of dysentery admitted during the week, and a patient with itch. All the men under treatment are doing well, and will, most of them, soon be discharged. Decks regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime, and kept clean. Provisions and water good. The prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.
Boils ...	3	...	1	...	2	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	..	...	...	2
Itch ...	5	1	...	...	6
Constipation	...	2	...	...	2
	14	4	2	...	16	

“Marion” Hulk.] *Commencing 19th and ending 26th March, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	3	1	1	...	3	During the past week cold has been somewhat prevalent, and with the exception of these cases the patients under treatment have progressed favourably. The decks are regularly attended to. Provisions and water have been good. The ship is being fumigated to-day, and the men's behaviour is universally good. They are very satisfied and comfortable.
Boils ...	2	1	...	...	3
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	7	...	...	9
Itch ...	6	...	...	...	6
Constipation	2	4	2	...	4	
	16	13	3	...	26	

“Marion” Hulk.] *Commencing 26th March, and ending 2nd April, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	3	3	The patients under treatment during the week have favourably progressed. All the prisoners appear very clean, and express great satisfaction. Decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
Boils ...	3	1	1	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	9	...	3	...	6	
Itch ...	6	...	3	...	3	
Constipation	4	...	1	...	3	
Wounded ...	...	1	...	...	1
	26	2	8	...	20	

“Marion” Hulk.] *Commencing 2nd and ending 9th April, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	3	...	1	...	2	All patients under treatment are favourably progressing. Dysenteric cases are convalescent, and, though weak, will soon be discharged from the list. Most of the prisoners are troubled with cough, and are being attended as out patients. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks cleaned daily. Ship fumigated yesterday. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
Boils ...	3	...	...	...	3
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	6	...	5	...	1	
Itch ...	3	...	1	...	2	
Constipation	3	...	3	...	...
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
	20	...	10	...	10	

“Marion” Hulk.] *Commencing 9th and ending 16th April, 1864.* [T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	2	2	All the cases under treatment have done well during the week. Many of the men, though not on the sick list, are very weak and dejected, requiring constant attention, and free administration of wine. The patients with itch are nearly well; they are kept apart from the rest, and made to wash regularly. Decks cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
Boils ...	3	1	1	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	2	...	...	...	2
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
	10	1	1	...	10	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 16th and ending 23rd April, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.	
Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining	Remarks.	
Dysentery ...	2	1	1	...	2	Nothing very remarkable has occurred during the week, beyond the removal of a tumour from the forehead of Werahiko Te Koputa. The operation having been reported fully in the daily of the 21st instant, requires no comment now. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks have been kept clean, sprinkled daily with chloride of lime, and properly attended to. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.	
Boils ...	3	...	...	...	3
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	2	...	2	...	...
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Operation ...	...	1	...	...	1
	10	2	3	...	9		
"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 23rd and ending 30th April, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.	
Dysentery ...	2	1	1	...	2	The patients under treatment during the past week have (with only one exception) favourably progressed. Panapa has been suffering from great debility and mental depression, and seems very poorly. Decks cleaned and properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.	
Boils ...	3	...	2	...	1		
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	1	2	1	...	2		
Itch ...	...	...	...	...	...
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Operation ...	1	...	...	...	1
	9	3	4	...	8		
"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 30th April, and ending 7th May, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.	
Dysentery ...	2	2	2	...	2	Beyond the two named below were sent on shore, there has been nothing remarkable during the week. All the men seem very comfortable, and they are well behaved. The ship was fumigated on Thursday, and the decks are daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Panapa te Tawhere, of Ngatimahuta; Ririnu Pehi, of Ngatihaua.	
Boils ...	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	...	2	...	...
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Operation ...	1	...	1	...	...
	8	2	5	...	5		
"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 7th and ending 14th May, 1864.					[T. A. WHITE.
Dysentery ...	2	3	1	...	4	Ten prisoners were received during the week, all of them being wounded men. They are being properly attended to, and strongly recommended to be taken on shore for treatment, as it is feared that confinement will to a great extent retard recovery. A bullet was extracted from Penetita te Wharorunga on Thursday, and the patient is doing well. Other cases in hospital are progressing favourably. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
Boils ...	1	2	2	...	1		
Scrofula ...	1	...	1	...	...
Wounded ...	1	10	...	...	11
Operation ...	...	1	...	...	1
	5	16	4	...	17		
"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 14th and ending 21st May, 1864.					[T. A. WHITE.
Dysentery ...	4	...	2	...	2		The sick during the past week have done well, save Paora, a very old man, who is poorly, and fancies he is bewitched (makutued), and must die. The men in turns have been taken on shore and made run about and enjoy themselves. The ship properly attended to, and decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
Boils ...	1	4	2	...	3		
Wounded ...	11	...	...	...	11
Operation ...	1	...	...	...	1
	17	4	4	...	17		

UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

E.—No. 1.

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.]

Commencing 21st and ending 28th May, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Dysentery ...	2	1	...	1	2	During the week nothing remarkable transpired, save the death of Paora Puketaha. The prisoners were taken to the North Shore on Monday, and the ship thoroughly fumigated. There are still several men very weak, who are recommended to be sent on shore for further treatment. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved.
Abscess ...	3	...	1	...	2	
Wounded ...	11	1	...	...	12
Operation ...	1	...	1	...	...
Constipation	...	1	...	...	1
	17	3	2	1	17	

“Marion” Hulk.]

Commencing 28th May and ending 4th June, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	2	1	1	...	2	Scarcely any change has taken place during the past week. The wounded prisoners seem to be rapidly improving, and many it is hoped will soon regain their former vigour of health. Other patients are doing well. There are still many of the prisoners who are very weak, requiring wine and other medical comforts daily. Decks cleaned, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
Abscess ...	2	2	2	...	2	
Wounded ...	12	...	...	...	12
Constipation	1	1	...	...	2
	17	4	3	...	18	

“Marion” Hulk, }
and North Shore. }

Commencing 4th and ending 11th June, 1864.

{ T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	2	2	2	...	2	There has occurred only one case of importance during the past week, viz., inflammation of the bladder. Vigorous means were at once adopted, and the patient is now in a fair way to recovery. Penetita is very weak and rapidly sinking. Other cases under treatment are doing well. The men on the North Shore seem comfortable. Decks clean, and regularly attended to, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime.
Scrofula ...	...	1	...	...	1
Abscess ...	2	...	...	...	2
Wounded ...	12	...	...	...	12
Constipation	2	...	1	...	1	
Inflammation of the bladder	...	1	...	...	1
	18	4	3	...	19	

“Marion” Hulk, }
and North Shore. }

Commencing 11th and ending 18th June, 1864.

{ T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	2	1	...	1	2	Nothing particular since last report has occurred save the death of Penetita, who, owing to extensive disease of lungs and exhaustion, expired at 9 p.m., on Saturday last. All patients under treatment during the week have done well. Provisions and water regularly supplied. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
Abscess ...	2	...	1	...	1	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	12	...	...	...	12
Inflammation	1	...	...	...	1
Constipation	1	...	1	...	...
	19	1	2	1	17	

“Marion” Hulk, }
and North Shore. }

Commencing 18th and ending 25th June, 1864.

{ T. A. WHITE.

Dysentery ...	2	...	1	1	...	Two deaths have taken place during the week, both being victims to consumption. Other prisoners under treatment appear to be improving, save Horiata Taitaia, who still remains very weak and looks consumptive. Owing to the weather, the ship was not fumigated during the week. Decks regularly cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and brought on board at proper times. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.
Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	12	...	...	...	12
Inflammation	1	...	...	1	...
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Debility ...	...	3	...	...	3
	17	3	1	2	17	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, } and North Shore. }		Commencing 25th June, and ending 3rd July, 1864.					T. A. WHITE.
Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.	
Debility ...	3	3	The patients under treatment have favourably progressed during the week, especially the wounded on the North Shore seem to look lively, and are gradually regaining the power of their limbs. One man (old Pita), however, is somewhat inclined to continue languid, but it is hoped that with good living and attention he will soon get over it. Nothing further has occurred worthy of mention. Provisions and water regularly supplied. Decks clean, and other sanitary arrangements strictly attended to.	
Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	12	...	5	...	7		
Diarrhœa ...	...	1	...	...	1
	17	1	5	...	13		

"Marion" Hulk, } and North Shore. }		Commencing 3rd and ending 9th July, 1864.					T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	3	3	Three fresh cases of itch were admitted, occurring among the men who lately came on board. The wounded patients seem to be doing remarkably well, and those remaining on the sick list are expected soon to be discharged. The men on the North Shore are also favourably progressing, and are afforded every facility of engagement. The prisoners on board appear satisfied and comfortable, though there are some who, from weakness, the result of disease of the lungs, seem somewhat dejected. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners have been taken to the North Shore at every available opportunity.	
Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	12	...	5	...	7		
Diarrhœa ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	...	3	...	...	3
	18	3	5	...	16		

"Marion" Hulk, } and North Shore. }		Commencing 9th and ending 16th July, 1864.					T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	3	2	2	...	3	The prisoners under treatment during the week have got on remarkably well, with the exception of Tipene, Honona, and Horiata, who are suffering from spitting of blood and great prostration of the system. The house on the North Shore is being made very comfortable, and without a doubt the men there appear to have greatly benefited by the change. No other circumstance worthy of note. Decks clean, and regularly scrubbed dry. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied.	
Abscess ...	1	2	...	...	3
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	7	...	2	...	5		
Diarrhœa ...	1	...	1	...	...
Itch ...	3	...	3	...	...
	16	4	8	...	12		

"Marion" Hulk, } and North Shore. }		Commencing 16th and ending 23rd July, 1864.					T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	3	3	Three cases of chest disease have been admitted during the week. The patients suffering from this affection are more or less under the influence of old standing disease, and though there are signs of improvement in them, yet owing to their delicate constitutions they seem inclined to yield to the depressing influence of the disease. Other patients are doing well. Provisions good. Water clear and of good quality. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.	
Abscess ...	3	...	1	...	2		
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Wounded ...	5	...	...	...	5
Chest Disease	...	3	...	...	3
	12	3	1	...	14		

UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

E.—No. 1.

Weekly Reports on Maori Prisoners under Medical Treatment (Continued).

"Marion" Hulk, } and North Shore. }		Commencing 23rd and ending 30th July, 1864.				T. A. WHITE.
Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility ...	3	1	1	...	3	<p>Owing to the dampness and change of weather, some of the men have suffered from chest affection during the past week. Three cases appear to have occurred in weakly subjects, and the patients are being allowed wine and nutritious diet liberally. Cod-liver oil also being freely administered. One old man, who, since his arrival here, had been a victim to scrofula, has so far recovered as to be discharged from the sick list. The remainder of the patients are progressing favourably, more especially those on the North Shore. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.</p>
Abscess ...	2	1	...	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	1	...	...
Wounded ...	5	...	1	...	4	
Chest Disease	3	1	...	...	4	
	14	3	3	...	14	

Kawau.]		Commencing 30th July, and ending 6th August, 1864.				T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	3	...	1	...	2	<p>The patients under treatment during the week have improved, with the exception of the consumptive cases, who seem rather inclined to yield to despondency and depression. The men since coming to this island seem more cheerful, and are impressed strongly that the change will effect a material influence on their health. The issue of rations has been regular. Water good. Prisoners very well behaved. Rev. Mr. Ashwell in constant attendance.</p> <p>*Wirimu Waitere suddenly taken ill, and after fifteen minutes expired. The body was sent ashore for examination and inquest.</p>
Abscess ...	3	...	1	...	2	
Wounded ...	4	...	3	...	1	
Chest Disease	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia...	...	2	1	...	1	
Rheumatism	...	1	...	...	1
Sudden Death*	...	...	...	...	...
	14	3	6	...	11	

Kawau.]		Commencing 7th and ending 13th August, 1864.				T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	2	1	1	...	2	<p>The patients under treatment during the week have progressed favourably, with the exception of Penekuki and Tipene, who are still low and somewhat desponding. The prisoners have been variously employed clearing land, and cutting timber, and erecting houses. All appear comfortable, and express great satisfaction at their present mode of life. Rations as usual have been properly issued, and everything in connection with the health of the prisoners strictly carried out. The natives have behaved very well.</p>
Abscess ...	2	...	...	...	2
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Chest Disease	4	...	...	...	4
Rheumatism	1	1	1	...	1	
Ophthalmia...	1	...	...	...	1
	11	2	2	...	11	

Kawau.]		Commencing 20th and ending 27th August, 1864.				T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	2	2	<p>With the exception of Hohua and Tipene, the sick generally have improved during the past week. The men above named, especially the first, are in a rapid decline, and though every attention is paid them, and comforts administered, yet they seem not to improve. Old Peter and Big Joe have done well. The prisoners have been regular at their work on shore, and their behaviour has continued submissive and orderly. The weather has been rather showery, and scarcely any elevation in the temperature. Rations have been regularly issued, and of good quality.</p>
Abscess ...	2	...	1	...	1	
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Chest Disease	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia...	...	1	1	...	...
Rheumatism	1	...	1	...	1	
Cough ...	1	...	1	...	...
	12	1	4	...	9	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Weekly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		Commencing 27th August, and ending 3rd September, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.
Nature of Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility ...	2	...	1	...	1	Hohua has died during the week, and was buried according to Christian rites, and statements in connection with his decease were submitted to the authorities for their consideration. Tipene has not shown signs of improvement during the week. Big Joe and old Peter appear to have got on well; the former especially, who is now better able to go about. The prisoners have been variously occupied, and their behaviour has been very satisfactory. Rations and water good, the former regularly and properly issued.
Abscess ...	1	1	2	...	...
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Chest Disease	4	...	...	1	3
Ophthalmia...	...	1	...	...	1
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	...	2	...	...	2
Sore Throat...	...	1	...	...	1
	9	5	3	1	10	

Kawau.]		Commencing 3rd and ending 10th September, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.
Debility ...	1	1	The progress of the sick during the week has, as a rule, been satisfactory. The prisoners have been employed cultivating, cutting wood, &c. The itch cases are kept apart from the rest, and properly treated. No further change. Provisions and water good. Ordered the natives to be on board early in the morning.
Wounded ...	1	...	...	...	1
Chest Disease	3	...	...	...	3
Rheumatism	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	...	2	...	...
Sore Throat...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...	1
Itch ...	...	1	...	...	1
Ophthalmia...	1	...	1	...	...
	10	2	3	...	9	

REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS.

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 1st February, and ending 1st March, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.
Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Wounded ...	1	...	1	Thirty-six patients were treated since 1st February, of whom 25 were discharged cured, and one died. The outbreak of dysentery was, it is believed, owing to the heat of the weather, and many of the men with this malady suffered very much. Te Rakatau (chief), was the only case which did not recover, though every effort was made to prolong life, and at one time it was hoped that he would get over it. Itch has entirely disappeared, and, with the exception of a few eye cases, the remaining were trivial. The ship has been kept very clean, and the decks fumigated and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. The awning does very well, and the men now are able to enjoy themselves more in the open air. Provisions and water, with one or two exceptions, were good, and regularly supplied. Men satisfied, orderly, and comfortable.
Dysentery ...	3	6	5	1	3	
Diarrhœa ...	...	1	1	...	...
Debility ...	1	...	1	...	...
Boils ...	3	2	2	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Itch ...	3	...	3	...	...
Cough ...	2	2	2	...	2	
Sore Eyes ...	4	1	4	...	1	
Constipation ...	...	3	3	...	...
Sprained Knee ...	1	...	1	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	1	...	...
	20	16	25	1	10	

"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 1st and ending 31st March, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.
Dysentery ...	3	3	3	...	3	There has been an increase in the cases under treatment since last monthly return, owing to the arrival of new prisoners, and the prevalence of cough. The latter was attributable to change in weather; but nothing serious being manifest about them, they were treated with the ordinary remedies. Many of the prisoners, though not exactly on the sick list, appeared dejected and weakly, and in this instance wine and other nourishment have been liberally allowed. The ship has been properly attended to—fumigation in particular. The decks regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime, and scraped clean every other morning. The supply of water and provisions has been good, and brought on board at regular times. The prisoners have been properly cared for, and have always kept themselves clean. Their behaviour being very orderly. They are satisfied and comfortable.
Boils ...	3	1	1	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	2	7	3	...	6	
Itch ...	...	9	6	...	3
Constipation ...	...	4	1	...	3
Sore Eyes ...	1	...	1	...	...
	10	24	15	...	19	

SIR,—

Hulk "Marion," March 9th, 1864.

Being informed by Captain Krippner that his Company on board are about to be removed, I take the liberty of addressing you, and have the honour to state, that their removal would be attended with great uneasiness to us, and an amount of discomfort to the prisoners. Captain Krippner and those under his command have always displayed the most positive kindness to the men on board, and I trust that you will kindly use your influence in procuring for us and the prisoners a continuance of Captain Krippner and his company's services.

In conclusion, I have the honour to state that in consequence of the men in Captain Krippner's company being Germans, and not being able to speak English, there is no information given by them to the prisoners.

The Hon. the Native Minister,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,

T. A. WHITE.

I entirely concur with Mr. White, and beg to state that the removal of Captain Krippner and his men would tend to establish a feeling of uneasiness and discomfort, especially with the prisoners.

S. SAM,

Surgeon in medical charge.

REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 1st and ending 30th April, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Dysentery ...	3	2	3	...	2	The past month has been a very healthy one, and all arrangements on board were effected in a comfortable and satisfactory manner. There are yet several weak men who require, and are being given, wine and other nourishment. Panapa has suffered from great mental depression, and seems predisposed to break down under it. The ship has been twice fumigated during the month, and the decks are daily attended to, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.
Boils ...	3	1	3	...	1	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Cough ...	3	2	3	...	2	
Itch ...	6	...	6	...	...
Constipation	3	...	3	...	...
Wounded ...	...	1	...	...	1
Operation ...	...	1	...	...	1
	19	7	18	...	8	

"Marion," Hulk.]

Commencing 1st and ending 31st May, 1864.

[T. A. WHITE.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Dysentery ...	2	6	5	1	2	There has been one death during the month, occurring in a very old and consumptive patient. The result of the post mortem proved that the man had for a considerable time suffered from disease of lungs, and that recovery was beyond hope. The wounded prisoners who arrived since last report were at first accommodated on board; but, owing to other sanitary reasons, they were, a few days ago, removed to the North Shore, where they are doing well. One operation was performed a few weeks since (extraction of a bullet from one of the testes), and the result has been favourable. Other cases under treatment doing well. The prisoners were all taken on shore on the 28th, and the ship fumigated during their absence. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.
Abscess ...	1	6	5	...	2	
Cough ...	2	...	2	...	...
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	1	...
Wounded ...	1	11	...	...	12
Operation ...	1	1	2	...	...
Constipation	...	2	...	...	2
	8	26	14	2	18	

"Marion" Hulk, }
and North Shore. }

Commencing 1st and ending 30th June, 1864.

{ T. A. WHITE.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility	3	3	Three deaths have taken place during the month, and in all the immediate cause was extreme exhaustion consequent upon lung disease. The arrangements on the North Shore are so far advanced as to render those placed there comfortable. When the extra building is completed more prisoners will be taken on shore, and there is no doubt but what their removal will establish a material change in their healths. The ship has been properly attended to. Decks regularly cleansed and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and dry scrubbed as circumstances permitted. The prisoners on board (with few exceptions) have been doing remarkably well, and even those who are weakly, and in the opinion of the Surgeon, consumptive, appear satisfied that they are properly looked after. Nothing else has occurred demanding further comment. Provisions and water have been regularly supplied, and were of good quality, and the behaviour of the prisoners without exception has been exemplary.
Dysentery ...	2	3	3	2	...	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess ...	2	...	1	...	1	
Wounded ...	12	...	5	...	7	
Constipation	2	...	2	...	...
Inflammation	...	1	...	1	...	
Diarrhoea ...	...	1	...	...	1
	19	8	11	3	13	

MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Hulk "Marion," Auckland Harbour,

June 20, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, the six-monthly report of the sick and wounded Maori prisoners on board the Hulk, and at the Hospital, North Shore.

The Native Secretary,
Native Office, Auckland.

I have, &c.,
T. A. WHITE.

The prisoners under treatment since their captivity have got on very favourably, and with few exceptions, all cases in hospital readily yield to the remedies employed. At the outset "Itch" seemed to be the prevalent complaint, but with vigorous measures this disease soon disappeared, and there is not even a trace of it now left amongst the men. "Dysentery" was about the most formidable malady under treatment, and seven men have fallen victims to it. I ought to mention here that in all the deaths, there were complications of severe chest affections. Three operations have been performed by the surgeon, and the result in each case has been very favourable, with the exception of the diseases above mentioned. Nothing of interest has transpired, and though many of the prisoners appear weak and infirm, yet their improvement on board has been so marked, that they express themselves satisfied and cheerful. During the summer months, and to counteract the depressing influence of the weather, extra ports were cut on the main deck, and other alterations made as well, for the purpose of preventing any outbreak of sickness. An extra deck was also laid in the beginning of March, and now the prisoners seem to be more comfortably located, the lower deck is spacious, and, beyond the absence of a few scuttle ports, is suited in every respect for its present purpose. The ship has been regularly fumigated, and the decks daily scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime; provisions and water have been regularly supplied, and were of good quality. In consequence of a suggestion from the Medical Officer, the men are being allowed half-a-pound of vegetables, half-a-pound of soft bread, and 3 lbs. of potatoes, in lieu of half-a-pound of meat: this arrangement, in my opinion, is very satisfactory, and the prisoners seem highly delighted with it. I beg also to state that I have arranged with the Contractor to supply us with only half the quantity of vegetables per prisoner, and in the place of the remaining portion, to allow us oatmeal and rice. This proposition has been carried out, and especially now that the weather is cold, the men in hospital are able to enjoy hot gruel for their supper. The building on the North Shore is in course of erection, and a temporary abode for a portion of the prisoners there is made as comfortable as circumstances will at the present moment allow. In conclusion I must bring to the notice of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that several of the prisoners are quite infirm, from age and chest affections of old standing, and that the probabilities are that these men will more or less suffer during the coming winter months.

T. A. WHITE.

"Marion" Hulk, }
and North Shore. }

Commencing 1st and ending 31st July, 1864.

{ T. A. WHITE.

Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Wounded ...	7	...	3	...	4	Nothing particular has transpired during the past month, save the manifestations of rather formidable chest symptoms in some of the prisoners. The recovery of the wounded have been somewhat rapid, and all of them are now able to help themselves. Maka, who had been a victim to Scrofula, is now quite well. Other patients have also done well, especially those on shore, who appear remarkably lively and cheerful. The ship has been kept thoroughly clean, and great attention paid to the decks, &c. Ablution among the prisoners strictly enforced, and provisions and water stringently inspected prior to issue. Owing to orders received from the authorities, the Hulk is being got ready to proceed to the Kawau. The prisoners have been well behaved, comfortable, and satisfied.
Abscess ...	1	3	1	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	1	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	1	...	1	...	...
Debility ...	3	3	3	...	3	
Chest Disease	...	4	...	...	4
	13	10	9	...	14	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		Commencing 1st and ending 31st August, 1864.				[T. A. WHITE.
Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Wounded ...	4	...	3	...	1	<p>Very few cases were treated during the month, and many of the old ones have so far recovered as to be convalescent. The patients with chest disease still seem inclined to linger, though they do not yield to despondency. Hohua, who expired yesterday, was very much emaciated, and prior to death he could not walk a few steps without feeling faint. The medical testimony in connection with the evidence of the natives being satisfactory as to the immediate cause of death, the body was buried to-day, at 4 p.m., with Christian rites. Big Joe's leg is improving, and he can now go about on crutches. Old Peter's health has also considerably improved, though the pains do not seem to have left him. The prisoners, since coming to this island, have enjoyed good health, and have been actively employed in building and cultivating; the change has produced a marked effect in them, and many of the old men who at first were inclined to be languid, now cheerfully go with the others to their work. The prisoners' behaviour has been very satisfactory, and the issue of rations properly managed. The hulk, as usual, has been kept in perfect order.</p>
Abscess ...	3	3	4	...	2	
Debility ...	3	...	2	...	1	
Chest Disease	4	...	...	1	3
Rheumatism	...	3	2	...	1	
Ophthalmia...	...	4	3	...	1	
Cough ...	...	1	1	...	...
	14	11	15	1	9	

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	<p>The prisoners are clean, though there is very poor accommodation for them. There is a sad want of a place to be set apart as hospital. Under the present circumstances, the cases under medical treatment are entirely destitute of the observation which a Sick Bay could afford.</p>	
1	Ophthalmia.		
2	Debility.		
1	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Obstipatio.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	<p>Prisoners clean. Still a scarcity of accommodation. The cases under medical treatment doing well.</p>	
3	Ophthalmia.		
2	Debility.		
3	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Obstipatio.		
23			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	<p>The prisoners under medical care progressing very favourably. The cases of Psora are also decreasing, and there seems to be no inclination of an increase of complaints.</p>	
1	Ophthalmia (discharged.)		
2	Debility.		
5	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Contusio (discharged.)		
1	Obstipatio (discharged.)		
1	Dyspepsia.		
22			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	<p>Prisoners doing well. Deck properly attended to, and cleanliness strictly enforced.</p>	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Diarrhoea.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
22			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Prisoners under treatment progressing very favourably, and all appear comfortable and satisfied.	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Diarrhoea.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
22			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Patients progressing favourably. Deck in proper order. Men clean and comfortable. There is a great want of an awning on the upper deck.	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
3	Diarrhoea.		
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
3	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Patients under treatment progressing very satisfactorily. Decks sprinkled with chloride of lime, and ablution strictly enforced.	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
2	Diarrhoea.		
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Cynanche Tonsil.		
3	Ophthalmia.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	The same as yesterday's report. Men satisfied and clean.	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
2	Diarrhoea.		
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Cynanche Tonsil.		
3	Ophthalmia.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
19			

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk.]

January 26th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

No.	Diseases.	Remarks.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Cases under treatment fast recovering. Provisions inspected daily, of good quality. Decks properly attended to.
1	Debility.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	
2	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
3	Psora.	
1	Catarrh Ac.	
3	Ophthalmia.	
1	Contusio.	
1	Dyspepsia.	
16		

“Marion” Hulk.]

January 27th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

1	Vulnus Sclop.	The prisoners cheerful and happy. Cases under observation favourably progressing.
1	Debility.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	
2	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
3	Psora.	
2	Catarrh Ac.	
3	Ophthalmia.	
1	Contusio.	
1	Dyspepsia.	
17		

“Marion” Hulk.]

January 28th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

1	Vulnus Sclop.	No change since yesterday's report.
1	Debility.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	
2	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
3	Psora.	
3	Catarrh Ac.	
3	Ophthalmia.	
1	Contusio.	
1	Dyspepsia.	
18		

“Marion” Hulk.]

January 29th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

1	Vulnus Sclop.	The cases under treatment improving. Provisions good. Water regularly supplied. Men comfortable.
1	Debility.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	
2	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
3	Psora.	
2	Catarrh Ac.	
4	Ophthalmia.	
1	Contusio.	
1	Dyspepsia.	
18		

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		January 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Cases under treatment better. Prisoners comfortable. Cooking good.	
1	Debility.		
2	Dysent. Chron.		
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Ophthalmia.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		January 31st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	The patients doing very favourably. The men appear clean, and express satisfaction. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water good.	
2	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Debility.		
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Ophthalmia.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Cynanche Tonsil.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Nothing particular since last report.	
3	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Debility.		
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Ophthalmia.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Men tidy and clean. Decks scrubbed, washed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions good.	
3	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Debility.		
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
4	Ophthalmia.		
1	Contusio.		
1	Dyspepsia.		
20			

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Contusio. Dyspepsia.	Cases under treatment favourably progressing. Starboard side of the Forecastle cleaned out and used as Hospital. Provisions and water good.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 3 3 1 3 2 3 1 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Contusio Dyspepsia.	Ordered all the prisoners on deck, and fumigated ship with common salt, oxide of manganese, and concentrated sulphuric acid. Sprinkled decks with chloride of lime. The cases under medical treatment improving. Men made to wash clothes twice a week. Provisions good, and supply of water abundant.	
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 5th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 3 3 1 3 4 2	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia.	The prisoners appear happy, and are well behaved. Cases under medical observation doing well. Inspected provisions, and found them of good quality. Sprinkled decks with chloride of lime. Water good, and regularly supplied.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 6th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 2 4 1 3 4 2	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia.	Prisoners clean and satisfied. Decks scrubbed and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Cases under treatment doing well. Provisions and water good.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 7th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 2 4 1 3 4 2	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia.	Cases under treatment improving. Decks scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.	
17			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 8th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Same as report yesterday.	
2	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 9th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	The cases under medical treatment are progressing favourably, with the exception of Hami Te Kome Kome, who is still very weak, and suffering from dysentery; I am giving him a liberal allowance of wine and beef tea. Part of the meat being unfit for issue was replaced. Water good.	
2	Dysent. Chron.		
2	Diarrhoea.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalma.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 10th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Hami Te Kome Kome very much better this morning, though the weakness still continues; port wine and beef tea freely administered. Other cases improving. Men suffering from depression owing to the excessive heat. An awning greatly needed. Provisions inspected, and of good quality. Water good.	
3	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Diarrhoea.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Te Kome Kome is slowly improving. Wi Tarahawaiki was suddenly attacked with symptoms of dysentery the day before yesterday, but owing to prompt measures he feels considerably relieved; he suffers also from weakness, and I considered it necessary to allow him wine and beef tea. Other patients improving. Heat excessive; no other complaints.	
3	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Diarrhoea.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	The dysenteric cases are very gradually progressing. Prisoners have lately suffered from depression, owing to the heat of the weather. It would be advisable to have more ports cut at the sides to increase ventilation. Provisions and water good.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
1	Diarrhoea.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
3	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
3	Obstipatio.		
24			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1 4 1 5 1 3 4 2 3 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Diarrhœa. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Obstipatio. Debility.	The prisoners have suffered during the past week from great depression, owing to the heat of the weather; an awning has been applied for. The sick are very gradually progressing. Men appear satisfied, and are well-behaved. Provisions and water good.	
25			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 4 1 5 1 3 4 2 3 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Diarrhœa. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Obstipatio. Debility.	Cases under treatment slowly but very favourably progressing. Prisoners orderly and well behaved. Provisions inspected, and of good quality. Water good, and regularly supplied.	
25			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 4 1 5 1 3 4 2 1 1 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Diarrhœa. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Obstipatio. Debility. Bronch. Ac.	The dysenteric cases are progressing very favourably. Other patients doing well. Decks scrubbed and clean. Chloride of lime abundantly used. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Men orderly and well behaved.	
24			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1 4 1 5 1 1 4 2 1	Vulnus Sclop. Dysent. Chron. Diarrhœa. Abscess. Scrofula. Psora. Catarrh Ac. Ophthalmia. Bronch. Ac.	Dysenteric cases doing well. Fumigated ship with oxide of manganese, common salt, and concentrated sulphuric acid, and sprinkled decks with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Men satisfied and very orderly.	
20			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Cases of dysentery fast recovering. The patient with diarrhœa quite well and discharged from the list this morning. Other cases under treatment improving. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean, chloride of lime used in abundance. Men satisfied, orderly, and well behaved.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Patients under treatment improving. No fresh case of dysentery. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean. Men orderly and satisfied.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Cases under treatment improving. No itch amongst the prisoners now. Men well behaved and satisfied. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Psora.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	The patients under treatment have got on remarkably well during the week. The prison deck is kept very clean, and has sufficient ventilation, having lately had fresh ports cut in it. Men appear tidy, and seem well satisfied with everything on board. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and good.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
18			
"Marion Hulk."]		February 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Cases under treatment improving, with the exception of Te Rakatu, chief, who is still suffering from rather a formidable attack of dysentery. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and good. Men orderly, satisfied, and comfortable.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
5	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
18			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Te Rakatau, chief, is still very poorly, being excessively weak. I am giving him beef-tea and a liberal allowance of wine. Another man was admitted yesterday for dysentery ; the symptoms are not of a formidable nature, and I am in hopes of his soon recovering. Other patients doing well. Decks clean. Provisions and water good.	
5	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	There has been another case of dysentery since yesterday, though it is not of a particularly formidable nature. Te Rakatau, chief, is improving, slept well during the night, and is getting stronger. Te Oriori's wounds are quite healed, and he will be discharged from the list to-morrow. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.	
6	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Vulnus Sclop.	Te Rakatau, chief, is getting stronger, and the dysenteric symptoms appear to be improving. Other patients progressing favourably. Men orderly and satisfied. Decks scrubbed, cleaned, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Te Oriori Tehuna, chief, discharged cured.	
6	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
15			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
6	Vulnus Sclop.	Te Rakatau, chief, is very gradually progressing. Karaka, a native, is also suffering from severe symptoms of dysentery ; he is very weak, and I am allowing him wine and beef-tea in liberal quantities. Other patients doing nicely. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Men orderly.	
4	Dysent. Chron.		
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
15			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
6	Dysent. Chron.	Te Rakatau, chief, is getting better, though he still complains of weakness. Karaka is also much easier. Other patients improving. Decks scrubbed, cleaned, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Men well behaved, orderly, and satisfied.	
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
15			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		February 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
6	Dysent. Chron.	Te Rakatau is very slowly improving. Karaka is also getting better. Other patients doing well. Decks cleaned, scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water regularly supplied and good. Men well behaved and satisfied.	
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
15			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
6	Dysent. Chron.	Te Rakatau, chief, is very little better this morning. Karaka is nearly well of dysentery, though he still feels weak. Other patients improving. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners satisfied, orderly, and comfortable.	
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
15			
"Marion" Hulk.]		February 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
5	Dysent. Chron.	Te Rakatau, chief, gradually began to sink since 3 p.m. yesterday, had hæmorrhage from the mouth, but suffered no pain; he expired at 7.40 last evening. Karaka is doing well. Other patients improving. Decks properly attended to. Men orderly and satisfied.	
4	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	All the patients are doing well. Meat very much diseased and unfit for issue, condemned and sent on shore. Water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean; men comfortable, clean, and satisfied.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Bronch. Ac.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	The patients under treatment are favourably progressing. The prisoners look cheerful and comfortable, and they are very orderly. Decks clean. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	The cases of Psora were admitted yesterday, late in the evening; they are kept apart from the other prisoners, and properly attended to. Other cases under treatment are doing well. Men orderly and comfortable. Provisions and water good, and supplied regularly. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
8	Psora.		
18			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3 3 1 2 1 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Ophthalmia. Psora.	The cases under medical care are doing well. Prisoners appear satisfied and orderly, and very comfortable. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Chloride of lime used abundantly.	
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 5th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 3 1 2 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Ophthalmia. Psora.	Patients under treatment favourably progressing. The cases of itch are kept apart in the lower deck, and are made to wash regularly. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners satisfied, comfortable, and orderly.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 6th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 3 1 2 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Psora.	The patients are favourably progressing. Dysenteric cases convalescent. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Men very satisfied, comfortable, and well behaved. Decks properly attended to.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 7th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 3 1 2 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Psora.	Patients with dysentery are doing well. Itch cases kept apart from the rest, and favourably progressing. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Men comfortable, satisfied, and well behaved.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 8th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 3 1 2 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Psora.	Prisoners under treatment favourably progressing. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks kept very clean, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Men appear comfortable and satisfied; their behaviour good.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 9th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 3 1 2 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh. Ac. Psora.	Patients under treatment recovering. Men orderly and comfortable. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
17			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 10th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Dysent. Chron.	Patients under treatment favourably progressing. Itch cases doing well. Decks regularly and properly attended to. Provisions and water good. Men orderly.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
8	Psora.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	Tuhikatiha somewhat poorly this morning ; has a return of dysenteric symptoms, and is very weak. Other patients doing well. Decks sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Men comfortable and orderly.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
5	Psora.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	Tuhikatiha, chief, is somewhat better this morning. I am allowing him wine and other nourishments liberally. Other cases improving. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water regularly supplied and good. Prisoners well behaved, comfortable, and clean.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
5	Psora.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	Tuhikatiha improving ; he is considerably stronger, and appears more lively. Other patients progressing very favourably. Decks kept clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
5	Psora.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Tuhikatiha favourably progressing. I am allowing him liberal quantities of wine and other nourishments. Other cases under treatment doing well. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
5	Psora.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Cases under treatment doing well ; Tuhikatiha recovering gradually. Decks kept very clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water of good quality. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
5	Psora.		
12			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 2 1 2 5 12	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora.	Tuhikatiha doing well. Other patients improving. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners satisfied and comfortable.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 2 1 2 5 12	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora.	Tuhikatiha convalescent. Other patients improving gradually. Decks kept very clean. Prisoners orderly and well behaved. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and good.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 2 1 2 6 2 16	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	There has been nothing particular since last night, save the admission of one case with dysentery; the symptoms are not very formidable, and I have hopes of a rapid recovery. Other cases doing well. Provisions and water good. Decks clean. Prisoners comfortable and well behaved.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 2 1 2 6 2 16	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	Prisoners under treatment doing well. Decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Men orderly and satisfied.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 2 1 2 6 2 16	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	Prisoners under treatment doing well. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Men well behaved and comfortable.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 2 1 9 6 4 25	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	There have occurred fresh cases of cold since yesterday, owing to the change in the weather. Other patients improving. Decks cleaned, sprinkled with chloride of lime.	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3 2 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	The cases under treatment are improving. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.	
25			
"Marion Hulk."]		March 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	Prisoners appear very comfortable and satisfied. The cases under treatment are doing remarkably well. Decks are being properly attended to, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water of good quality, and regularly supplied.	
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	The cases under treatment are doing well. Decks are properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners very well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.	
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	The ship is in a remarkably clean state. Men under treatment are doing quite well. Decks regularly and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.	
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	The patients under treatment are doing well. Deck regularly and properly attended to. Provisions and water good quality, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.	
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 3 1 9 6 4	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Obstipatio.	The patients under treatment are fast improving. Decks properly and regularly attended to. Provisions and water of good quality. Prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.	
26			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		March 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>There has been nothing particular since last report. The ship is kept very clean, and decks regularly attended to. Provisions and water of good quality. Prisoners comfortable and satisfied.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
9	Catarrh Ac.		
6	Psora.		
4	Obstipatio.		
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>The cases under treatment are doing well. Prisoners appear satisfied, and are very comfortable. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
9	Catarrh Ac.		
6	Psora.		
4	Obstipatio.		
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>All the cases under treatment are improving. The prisoners appear satisfied, and are very comfortable. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and kept clean. Provisions and water good.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
9	Catarrh Ac.		
6	Psora.		
4	Obstipatio.		
26			
"Marion" Hulk.]		March 31st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>All patients under treatment are favourably progressing. The ship is kept very clean, and decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners orderly, satisfied, and comfortable.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
6	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
3	Obstipatio.		
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>One wounded man has been admitted this morning; he is one of the recent arrivals, and his jaws are somewhat considerably injured. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied and good. Decks clean. Prisoners well behaved.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
6	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
3	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	<p>Nothing particular has transpired since last report. Patients all doing quite well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.</p>	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
6	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
3	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
20			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>April 3rd, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Dysent. Chron.	Patients under treatment are doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners orderly and comfortable. Decks properly attended to.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
6	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
3	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>April 4th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing particular since last report. Prisoners appear very comfortable and satisfied. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water of good quality.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
6	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
3	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
20			
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>April 5th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	The cases of catarrh under treatment are fast recovering, though the dysenteric ones are still at a stand. Provisions and water good. Prisoners' behaviour very good. Decks properly and regularly attended to.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
1	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>April 6th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	All cases in Hospital doing well. Prisoners well behaved, and appear very comfortable and satisfied. Provisions and water regularly supplied and good. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
1	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
15			
"Marion" Hulk.]		<i>April 7th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Patients steadily and favourably progressing. Prisoners' behaviour very good. Provisions and water regularly brought on board, and of good quality. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Catarrh Ac.		
3	Psora.		
1	Obstipatio.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
15			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

R—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 8th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.		
2	Dysent. Chron.	Patients under treatment progressing very favourably. Fumigated ship this morning with the oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid. Provisions and water of good quality. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
4	Catarrh Ac.			
3	Psora.			
1	Obstipatio.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
15				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 9th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Five patients were discharged this morning, and the rest are doing very favourably. The ship looks clean, and decks are being daily and perfectly attended to. Provisions and water of good quality, and regularly supplied. Prisoners' behaviour good.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Catarrh Ac.			
2	Psora.			
1	Obstipatio.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 10th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Patients under treatment doing w ll. Decks regularly and properly attended to. Provisions and water good, and brought on board at proper time. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Catarrh Ac.			
2	Psora.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 11th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday. Prisoners made to wash themselves every day, and the itch cases kept apart from the others. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Catarrh Ac.			
2	Psora.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 12th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Dysenteric cases, though improving, are still in a great state of debility, requiring the constant administration of stimulants. Other patients doing well. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Catarrh Ac.			
2	Psora.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
10				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>April 13th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	All cases under treatment improving. Provisions and water good. Decks kept clean, scrubbed regularly, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.		
3	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
1	Catarrh Ac.			
2	Psora.			
1	Vulnus Sclop.			
10				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	Cases in hospital favourably, though very steadily progressing. Prisoners clean and well behaved. Provisions and water good. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and kept clean.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing fresh since the report yesterday. The prisoners appear very comfortable, and are well behaved. Provisions and water regularly brought on board, and of good quality. Decks kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing particular has occurred during the week worthy of remark. Every attention has been paid to the comfort of the prisoners, and cleanliness of the ship. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	All cases under treatment are doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved, and comfortable. Decks clean.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing remarkable since last report. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners orderly, and very comfortable. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Three prisoners from the front arrived yesterday. Patients under treatment are favourably progressing. Decks clean, and regularly scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
1	Catarrh Ac.		
2	Psora.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
10			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 3 1 1 1 8	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Vulnus Sclop.	There are no cases of itch at present on board. The cases under treatment are doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners orderly. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 1 1 1 1 9	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Psora. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Operated on a prisoner yesterday, and removed a large encysted tumour from the right side of the forehead, immediately over the eye, no chloroform was administered; the man is now doing well. Provisions and water good. Decks clean. Prisoners well behaved.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 1 1 1 1 9	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	All patients are doing well. The man who was operated upon is also favourably progressing. Deck kept clean, and duly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners orderly.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 1 1 1 1 9	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday; everything on board looks cheerful, and the prisoners in particular appear very well satisfied. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Deck clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 1 1 1 1 9	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Nothing particular since last report. All patients under treatment doing well. Decks kept very clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 1 1 1 1 9	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus sclop. Operatio.	Patients under treatment doing well. Panapa seems to be suffering from great mental depression. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved.	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		April 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Very little change since yesterday. Panapa still continues the same. Ship properly and regularly attended to. Supplies good and daily supplied. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.	
9			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Panapa still continues the same. Other patients doing quite well. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved, comfortable, and satisfied.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	All prisoners on board appear very comfortable and satisfied. Patients under treatment doing well. Decks regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Nothing very remarkable since last report. Panapa just the same as yesterday. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		April 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Panapa seems not to be improving. Other patients doing quite well. Decks regularly and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Panapa and Rinionu very weak. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly and comfortable. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
8			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E—No. 1

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Nothing particular since yesterday's report. Decks regularly and properly attended to. Provisions and water good.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Same as yesterday's report; very little change in Panapa and Riminu. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners comfortable and orderly.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	No change in Panapa and Riminu. Other patients doing well. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
8			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 5th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Panapa and Riminu taken on shore yesterday, as they were getting low, and it was feared that they would soon sink. Other patients doing well. Decks regularly attended to. Provisions and water good.	
6			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 6th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday. The ship was fumigated yesterday morning with oxide of manganese, salt, and sulphuric acid. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved and orderly.	
6			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 7th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Catarrh Ac. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	During the week the prisoners have not suffered much sickness. Every patient under treatment has done remarkably well. The decks are regularly cleaned, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Men well behaved, and very comfortable.	
5			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 8th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 1 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	The few cases at present under treatment are doing very well. The decks of the hulk are properly looked after, and kept as clean as any of our ships of war. Provisions and water good. Ventilation ensured, and all windsails in constant use. Prisoners well behaved and cheerful.	
5			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 9th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	Hami Te Komekome and Maho Te Hangoro require to be brought on shore, as I deem it necessary to recommend them for change of air. The sick generally are doing well. Decks carefully looked after, and sprinkled daily with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
6			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 10th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	Ten prisoners came on board at 3 p.m., all being wounded. The other sick doing comfortably. No other change. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved, cheerful, and comfortable.	
6			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 11	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	The wounded have been examined and prescribed for; there are no severe or interesting cases among them. Being weak, many of them are allowed wine, &c. The sick doing well. Decks clean, provisions and water good. Prisoners comfortable and orderly.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
4 2 1 11	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	Very little change since yesterday. All hands on board doing well. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.	
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
4 1 1 11	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	Much the same as on yesterday. All the sick and wounded appear to be doing very well. Decks fumigated, and kept very clean, also daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners cheerful, orderly, and comfortable.	
17			

Hulk "Marion,"

SIR,—

Auckland Harbour, May 13, 1864.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, that the men named in the margin* are prisoners suffering from gun-shot wounds (four of whom being unable to walk), *Tamati te Wiroa, Ngatimahanga tribe, and as confinement in these cases generally tends to deteriorate the system and retard recovery, I beg strongly to urge upon the necessity of their being brought on shore, where I hope to be allowed to treat them.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

S. SAM, Surgeon, (in medical charge,) Hulk "Marion."

E. Shortland, Esq., Native Secretary.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

DR. SHORTLAND,—

May 16, 1864.

The following arrangements are to be carried out as quickly as possible :—

1. Mr. O'Neill's house to be got ready as a Hospital, and place where some of the more delicate prisoners may reside. To be admitted on a certificate from Dr. Sam, with approval of a Minister.
2. The ship to be fumigated as soon as possible, as proposed by Dr. Sam. The ships' boats and if necessary, hired boats for the day to be employed in taking the prisoners to the North Shore, while the ship is being fumigated.
3. As many as convenient to be taken to the North Shore daily for a run, as arranged with Mr. White. I should think the boat might make two trips, so as to include as many as possible every day.
4. Bedding to be got as suggested. Refer this to the Hon. Mr. Russell.
5. Let the prisoners who go on shore, and particularly those who reside on shore, if their health admits, be employed in cultivating vegetables, gathering oysters, or otherwise. They merely lounge about. This will both be better for them, and make their superintendence easier. Let a few spades, rakes, and hoes, and vegetable seeds be procured.

WILLIAM FOX.

Hulk "Marion,"

Auckland Harbour, May 13, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, that the prisoners are at present suffering from pains resulting from their having to sleep on hard wooden boards. I therefore request that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of the authorities to allow them bedding. If I may be allowed to suggest, I beg to state that the most economical plan would be to buy ticking and straw, and have the work done by the prisoners. Mr. White, under whose suggestion I act, strongly recommends the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

S. SAM, Surgeon in medical charge Hulk "Marion."

E. SHORTLAND, Esq., Native Secretary.

"Marion" Hulk.]

May 14th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

No.	Diseases.	Remarks.
4	Dysent. Chron.	Extracted a conical revolver bullet from the right testes of Penetita. The sick generally doing well, and the wounded fast recovering. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly, comfortable, and satisfied.
2	Abscess.	
11	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Operatio.	
18		

Hulk "Marion,"

Auckland Harbour, May 14, 1864.

SIR,—Agreeably with instructions, I have the honour to report for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, that the men named in the margin* have considerably suffered since their confinement on board, inasmuch as they at the present time seem depressed in spirits, emaciated in frames, and inclined to yield to the least predisposing cause to disease. I therefore beg to have the honor to suggest that they may at once be removed on shore, where, with the facilities of exercise and other hygienic measures, they will be allowed a fair chance of renovating their shattered constitutions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

S. SAM, Surgeon in medical charge Hulk "Marion."

E. SHORTLAND, Esq., Native Secretary.

"Marion" Hulk.]

May 15th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

4	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing remarkable since last report. The prisoners enjoy themselves very much, and are quite delighted with the idea of being allowed to go on shore. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.
2	Abscess.	
11	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Operatio.	
18		

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
4 2 11 1 <hr/> 18	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Prisoners under treatment doing well. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3 2 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Many of the prisoners are suffering from the effects of confinement; they are recommended to be sent on shore. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 2 11 1 <hr/> 16	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	The sick and wounded are progressing very favourably. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Men under treatment are favourably improving. The prisoners now go on shore, and feel considerably better for it. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Eleven of the convalescent were taken on shore yesterday, and allowed to run about, and gather oysters. Men under treatment doing well. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Paora, an old man, states that he is bewitched, and that he must die. He is very weak, and I am allowing plenty of wine and other nourishment. Decks clean. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Men orderly.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 3 11 1 <hr/> 17	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Operatio.	Patients doing well. Decks kept very clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners orderly.	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 23rd, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.		
2	Dysent. Chron.	Paoro very desponding : fancies he is bewitched. Other patients doing remarkably well. Provisions and water good. Ship kept clean.		
3	Abscess.			
11	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Operatio.			
1	Obstipatio.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 24th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Paora very suddenly expired yesterday, while on the North Shore. The prisoners under medical treatment doing well. Provisions and water good. Men orderly, and comfortable.		
3	Abscess.			
11	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Operatio.			
1	Obstipatio.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 25th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Men orderly.		
3	Abscess.			
11	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Operatio.			
1	Obstipatio.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 26th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Twenty-three men were taken to the North Shore yesterday, and very much enjoyed themselves. Patients doing well. Decks clean. Men orderly.		
3	Abscess.			
11	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Operatio.			
1	Obstipatio.			
18				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 27th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Men under treatment doing remarkably, though many convalescent are still very weak, and are being allowed plenty of wine. Provisions and water good. Men well behaved.		
2	Abscess.			
11	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Operatio.			
1	Obstipatio.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]			<i>May 28th, 1864.</i>	[S. SAM.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Big Joe, from Taranaki, was admitted yesterday. He is suffering from bad wounds of the right leg. Men under treatment doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and good. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.		
2	Abscess.			
12	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Obstipatio.			
17				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		May 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2	Dysent. Chron.	Very little change since last report. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
1	Obstipatio.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Big Joe is very much better now ; his wounds seem to be improving. Other patients doing well. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
1	Obstipatio.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		May 31st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Penetita seems very weak and consumptive. The remainder of the men doing nicely. Decks scrubbed, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
2	Obstipatio.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	The dysenteric cases are slowly, though favourably progressing. Nothing particularly remarkable since last report. Provisions and water good. The prisoners appear comfortable and satisfied.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
2	Obstipatio.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	The prisoners recommended for the North Shore will be sent there to-day. All patients under treatment favourably progressing. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
1	Obstipatio.		
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	Twenty prisoners were taken to the North Shore yesterday, and made comfortable. Other patients doing well. No other change. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
2	Obstipatio.		
18			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Dysent. Chron.	One prisoner was received on board to-day. He looks quite well and happy. No other remarkable change. Decks regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
2	Abscess.		
12	Vulnus Sclop.		
2	Obstipatio.		
18			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

<i>June 5th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.
2 2 12 2 <hr/> 18	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio.	Patients under treatment remarkably well, save a few who are still suffering from debility. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks very clean, and properly attended to. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.
<i>June 6th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
2 2 12 2 <hr/> 18	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday's report. Men on the North Shore doing comfortably, save Penetita, who is very weak and melancholy. Decks clean. Provisions and water good.
<i>June 7th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
2 2 12 2 <hr/> 18	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio.	Penetita seems sinking, and though he is allowed every possible luxury, he does not appear to cast away his melancholy looks. Other patients doing nicely. Water and provisions good and regularly brought on board. Prisoners cheerful and comfortable.
<i>June 8th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
2 2 12 2 1 <hr/> 19	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio. Cystitis.	Very little change since yesterday beyond the sudden ailment of Te Rangatakinga. He is suffering from inflammation of the bladder, and as soon as possible will be recommended for removal to the North Shore. Provisions and water good. Prisoners satisfied.
<i>June 9th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
2 2 12 1 1 1 <hr/> 19	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Rangatakinga is somewhat better to-day. Prisoners on the North Shore, with the exception of Penetita, doing well. No other change. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Ship kept clean. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly and comfortable.
<i>June 10th, 1864.</i>		
[S. SAM.]		
"Marion" Hulk.]		
2 2 12 1 1 1 <hr/> 19	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Penetita sinking rapidly. Rangatakinga improving gradually. Twelve prisoners taken to the North Shore to-day for exercise. Provisions and water good. Decks clean. Prisoners orderly.

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		June 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 2 12 1 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Obstipatio. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Rangatakinga same as yesterday. Penetita sinking. Other patients doing well. Ship regularly and properly looked after. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved.	
19			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 12 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Penetita expired at 9 p.m. yesterday. Rangatakinga continues to improve very gradually. No other change. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 12 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Rangatakinga looks livelier this morning, takes his meals with relish, and appears perfectly satisfied; has little or no pain, and sleeps well. Patients on the North Shore also doing well. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 12 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Scarcely any change since last report. Karaka is very weak, and is allowed plenty of wine, with cod-liver oil. Other men doing well. Decks sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.	
17			
"Marion" Hulk.]		June 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 12 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Nothing very remarkable since yesterday. Patients on board, as well as those on the North Shore, getting on favourably, with the exception of Karaka, who looks weak and melancholy. Provisions and water good. Decks clean. Prisoners orderly.	
17			
"Marion Hulk."]		June 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2 1 12 1 1	Dysent. Chron. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Cystitis. Scrofula.	Blowing a heavy gale of wind. Went over to the North Shore; got thoroughly wet, and experienced great difficulty in pulling back. Karaka much in the same way. Other patients doing well. Big Joe's leg gradually improving. Prisoners well behaved.	
17			

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 17th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

No.	Diseases.	Remarks.
2	Dysent. Chron.	Owing to the roughness of the weather the boat could not go over to the North Shore. Patients on board doing well. No other change. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable. Provisions and water good. Decks clean.
1	Abscess.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
1	Scrofula.	
17		

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 18th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

2	Dysent. Chron.	Returned from the North Shore at 11.30; all men there doing well. Prisoners on board comfortable. Nothing else worthy of note. Provisions and water good. Decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Natives orderly.
1	Abscess.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
1	Scrofula.	
17		

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 19th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

3	Debility.	Visited the men on the North Shore, where all seemed doing well. The patients on board, with the exception of Horiata Taitaia, who is very infirm and old, are getting on favourably. No other change. Provisions and water good. Prisoners comfortable and orderly.
1	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
18		

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 20th, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

4	Debility.	The patients doing well. Rangatakinga gradually improving. Horiata Taitaia still in the same way. Clothing supplied to the men on Saturday last. Prisoners orderly and comfortable. Provisions and water good. Decks clean and sprinkled with chloride of lime.
1	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
19		

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 21st, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

3	Debility.	Karaka, a victim to extensive organic disease of the chest, expired on the North Shore, at 6.30 a.m., the immediate cause of death being rupture of bloodvessel. Rangatakinga, who is suffering from inflammation of the bladder, got worse during the night, and I removed him to the North Shore. Other sick doing well. Decks clean. Provisions and water good. Prisoners happy, well behaved, and satisfied.
1	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
18		

"Marion" Hulk.]

June 22nd, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

3	Debility.	Rangatakinga, on the North Shore house, feels livelier this morning, and is looking more composed. He is being carefully watched and attended to. The other sick appear to be doing nicely. Horiata somewhat better, and is evidently deriving great benefit by the cod-liver oil and wine. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions good. Prisoners satisfied and cheerful.
1	Abscess.	
1	Scrofula.	
12	Vulnus Sclop.	
1	Cystitis.	
18		

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]			June 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.		
1	Debility.	Rangatakinga was again taken worse during last night, and after lingering for a short time, expired at 6.30 a.m., to-day. The corpse is to be brought on shore for an inquest. The remaining sick are doing well. Decks clean. Ventilation in abundance, and strictly attended to. Prisoners well behaved.		
1	Abscess.			
12	Scrofula.			
3	Vulnus Sclop.			
3	Cystitis.			
3	Dysent. Chron.			
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	Did not go over to the North Shore, as the weather is too boisterous. The sick on the "Marion" are progressing very favourably. Decks kept very dry and clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Ventilation attended to. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
12	Vulnus Sclop.			
17				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Dysent. Chron.	The sick on board, and on the North Shore, are doing very comfortably. Weather being fine, several of the prisoners were over to the other side, who very much enjoyed themselves. Decks clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners cheerful, satisfied, and well behaved.		
1	Debility.			
1	Abscess.			
12	Scrofula.			
12	Vulnus Sclop.			
1				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility	Visited the North Shore house, and found everything all correct. The sick on board improving. The wind-sails in constant use, and abundance of ventilation between decks. Decks clean, and kept in the most perfect order. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and cheerful.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
10	Vulnus Sclop.			
15				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Inspected the sick early on board, then went over to the North Shore house. The natives in both places are very comfortable, and the sick doing nicely. The prisoners are allowed to be up on deck during the major portion of the day. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
10	Vulnus Sclop.			
15				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	The wounded are fast recovering. Big Joe is steadily improving. Other sick on board, and on the North Shore doing well. The hulk is properly looked after, and the cleanliness of every single article in connection with the amount of comfort and ventilation the prisoners enjoy make her quite a model prison. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly and cheerful.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhœa.			
13				

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]			June 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.		
3	Debility.	The sick are improving. Being fine, went over to the North Shore, where everything was found correct and satisfactory. The patients under treatment there appear to make the most of fine weather by lounging about on the grass. Decks of the hulk clean. Provisions and water good. Prisoners very orderly.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				
"Marion" Hulk.]			June 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Could not go over to the North Shore as it was blowing a gale of wind. Several of the prisoners sea sick. Decks dry scrubbed, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. The prisoners studious, cheerful, and well behaved.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	The sick on board are doing very favourably. Went over to the North Shore, and found everything comfortable. Invalids looking cheerful and satisfied, and evidently delighted with the change. Prisoners orderly, satisfied, and cheerful. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. Decks clean and dry scrubbed.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	The Hon. Mr. Fox and Dr. Shortlaud came on board, and went over with us to the North Shore house. They expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements, &c., for the comfort and welfare of the prisoners. All the sick doing well. Prisoners well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable. Provisions and water good.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Prisoners engaged in study and prayers. Paid the usual visit to the North Shore, and attended Divine Service there, performed by the Rev. Baker. All the sick are doing comfortably. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Very little change since yesterday. The sick and wounded are fast mending. Big Joe's leg is steadily recovering. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and brought on board in good time.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
13				

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		July 5th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	Three cases of itch came under observation this morning, occurring on the men arrived this morning. Eleven of the Taioaga prisoners were brought on board to-day. The itch cases are kept apart from the rest, and properly treated. Other sick are doing well. Prisoners cheerful, satisfied, and comfortable. Decks clean, and dry scrubbed. Provisions and water good.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 6th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	Most of the prisoners are sea sick on board. Weather very windy. The sick doing very comfortably. The decks kept clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water of good quality, and regularly supplied. Prisoners very well behaved and comfortable.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 7th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	Weather very boisterous and rainy. Unable to go over to the North Shore. Seven of the prisoners still very sea sick. Decks very leaky. Provisions and water of good quality and regularly supplied. Prisoners very well behaved and satisfied.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 8th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	The prisoners have got over their sea-sickness. Went over to the North Shore house, and found all hands doing well, and looking very comfortable. The sick on board favourably progressing. Decks clean and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners comfortable, very well behaved, and satisfied.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 9th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	Ill (in bed) with an attack of ague, and unable to go on board. All the sick on board and on the North Shore house reported by Mr. White to be doing well, and continuing to improve.	
16			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 10th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 1 1 7 1 3	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Diarrhœa. Psora.	Feeling very poorly still, I was unable to go on board. Mr. White, who called to see me, reported all the sick to be doing well.	
16			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]			July 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.		
3	Debility.	On the sick list still, and unable to go on board. Mr. White came to see me in the course of the evening, and reported that everything was doing comfortably on board, and on the North Shore house.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Feeling better, returned to duty this morning. All the sick seem to be doing very comfortably. No other change. Provisions and water as usua good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	The sick on board, and on the North Shore house doing favourably. Mr. White took several of the natives away to-day and accompanied His Excellency the Governor to the Kawau. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Went over to the North Shore, and found everything correct and satisfactory. The sick doing favourably. The decks kept very clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good. Prisoners' behaviour good.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				
"Marion" Hulk.]			July 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Very little change since yesterday. Visited the North Shore house, and found all the invalids doing very favourably. Decks clean, &c. Provisions good. Prisoners very orderly.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				
"Marion Hulk.]"			July 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Fine day. Pulled over to the North Shore house, and found all the prisoners doing well. The sick on board the hulk are also doing nicely. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable. Decks clean.		
1	Abscess.			
1	Scrofula.			
7	Vulnus Sclop.			
1	Diarrhoea.			
3	Psora.			
16				

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		July 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Debility.	All the itch cases were this morning discharged cured. The sick are doing well. Went over to the North Shore house and found all correct. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. The decks of the hulk are kept clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Prisoners very well behaved, and comfortable.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
	Diarrhœa. Psora.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	The same as on yesterday. Big Joe and Old Peter getting stronger. Went to the North Shore house, and found all correct. Provisions and water good. The decks of the hulk clean. Prisoners orderly.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	The cases on the sick list appear to be doing very well. Visited the North Shore house, and attended to the patients under treatment there. They were all comfortable and satisfied. The hulk is kept very clean, and her decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	All prisoners under treatment are getting on nicely. Paid a visit to the North Shore again to-day, and found all correct. Several of the prisoners were taken on shore, and appeared to enjoy themselves very much. The hulk properly attended to. Provisions and water good. Prisoners well behaved and comfortable.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Sick on the hulk and North Shore doing very favourably. Big Joe's leg is fast recovering. Provisions regularly supplied and of good quality. Water good. Prisoners orderly and comfortable. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
12			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	All the patients in hospital are looking cheerful and comfortable. The hulk was fumigated to-day, and, as usual, regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water properly supplied, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved, and satisfied.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
5	Vulnus Sclop.		
12			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		July 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3 3 1 5 12	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop.	All the sick reported to be doing well. Nothing particular since yesterday.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 2 1 5 3 14	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub.	The patients under observation with chest disease are very infirm and desponding. They have been treated with every available comfort, and are now taking cod-liver oil, wine, &c. Other sick doing well. Decks clean. Provisions and water regularly supplied, and good. Prisoners orderly.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 2 1 5 3 14	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub.	Went over to the North Shore, and found everything satisfactory. The sick on board doing nicely. Decks clean, and regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime. Ventilation strictly and properly attended to. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 2 1 5 3 14	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub.	Paid a visit to the North Shore, and found all the invalids doing well. Sick on board also getting on well. Decks clean and dry scrubbed, and well ventilated. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 2 1 5 3 14	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub.	Attended to the sick on the North Shore, and administered comforts to the weakly and consumptive patients. Sick on board getting on favourably. Provisions and water good. Decks clean, and dry scrubbed. Prisoners well behaved. Ventilation in abundance, and strictly enforced.	
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3 2 1 5 3 14	Debility. Abscess. Scrofula. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub.	Horiata not so well this morning. Other consumptive cases seem inclined to improve. Remaining sick doing well. No other change. Water and provisions good. Prisoners very well behaved. Ventilation of the decks strictly enforced, and in abundance.	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		July 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Debility.	Very little change in the sick since yesterday. Visited the North Shore house. Ventilation of the hulk properly looked after. Decks kept very clean. Provisions and water good and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved and satisfied.	
3	Abscess.		
1	Scrofula.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
3	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Getting ready for the Kawau, and the natives seem delighted at the idea of going. The sick doing well on board, and on the North Shore. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well behaved. Decks clean and dry scrubbed daily.	
3	Abscess.		
	Scrofula.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		July 31st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Went over to the North Shore and attended Divine Service, performed by the Rev. Baker. The sick doing well. Consumptive cases somewhat better, and not so desponding. Provisions and water good. Prisoners very well behaved and satisfied. Decks clean, and sprinkled with chloride of lime.	
3	Abscess.		
	Scrofula.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk.]		August 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	Medicines were received on board, and the hulk is being got ready to start for the Kawau. The sick look cheerful and comfortable. One man, Wiremu Waitera, was taken suddenly ill, and expired after the lapse of a quarter of an hour. The corpse was removed to the dead-house on shore to await an inquest. Provisions and water good. Decks clean.	
3	Abscess.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	The sick doing well, save Penekuki and Tipene, who are suffering from tubercular disease of the lungs, and appear low. These men are allowed port wine, and other nourishments, liberally. The hulk was taken in tow at 11 a.m., and arrived at the Kawau at 6 p.m. Prisoners well behaved. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
3	Debility.	No particular change in the sick since yesterday. Prisoners employed about the ship and on shore. They seem very lively, and appear delighted with the change. Rations properly issued, and of good quality. Several of the men have occupied the smelting-house.	
3	Abscess.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
14			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 4th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
3	Debility.	The sick taken on shore and very comfortably located. Prisoners enjoying themselves by fishing, exploring the island, and gathering pipies. Penekuki and Tipene still low and desponding. Water good. Provisions strictly inspected prior to issue. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.	
3	Abscess.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 5th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
3	Debility.	Patients under treatment favourably progressing. Big Joe is now able to go about on crutches. Tipene and Penekuki slightly better this morning. Prisoners busily employed about the smelting-house. Provisions and water good.	
3	Abscess.		
4	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
14			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 6th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2	Debility.	Three men were discharged cured this morning. Big Joe continues to recover very fast. Other patients doing well. Prisoners still employed about the smelting-house. Provisions and water good.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 7th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2	Debility.	Nothing particular since yesterday. Being Sunday, the men are at prayers and school. Provisions and water good.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 8th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2	Debility.	Prisoners employed clearing timber, and erecting houses. The sick improving, though Penekuki and Tipene have not manifested signs of recovery. Provisions and water good. The natives orderly, satisfied, and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 9th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2	Debility.	Penekuki and Tipene much the same as yesterday. Other sick fast recovering. Prisoners busily engaged on shore, and appear happy and comfortable. Rations good and properly issued. Water in abundance. Ablution strictly carried out.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 10th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2	Debility.	The sick are doing well, even Penekuki and Tipene appear somewhat lively and cheerful. Prisoners unable to do much work owing to rain and wind. No other changes. Rations issued properly, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 11th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Debility.	Very wet and windy. The sick improving. Big Joe better able to walk about. Prisoners unable to work out of doors. Provisions and water good. Natives orderly and satisfied.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 12th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Debility.	Penekuki and Tipene better, and able to relish food. Big Joe fast recovering. Weather very windy and showery. Other patients much the same as on yesterday. Provisions and water good, and properly issued. Prisoners orderly and satisfied.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 13th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Debility.	Nothing remarkable since yesterday. All the sick seem to be doing admirably. Weather still squally. No other change. Provisions and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
11			
Kawau.]		August 14th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Debility.	Penekuki, (now Hohua), and Tipene, continue to improve slowly. Big Joe's leg is getting on well. Other patients fast recovering. Prisoners at study and prayers, and looking cheerful. Rations good and properly issued. Water pure, procured easily, and in abundance.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
11			
Kawau.]		August 15th, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
2	Debility.	Hohua and Tipene much the same as on yesterday. Other sick doing admirably, save Peter, an old and infirm man, who is a victim to severe chronic rheumatism, and almost a cripple. Prisoners employed about the land, fishing and building. Rations of good quality, and regularly served out. The natives satisfied and very orderly.	
1	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
9			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

Kawau.]		August 16th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 1 1 4 1 9	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron.	All the sick are doing very favourably. Being very rainy, the prisoners are unable to do much work out of doors. Rations good and properly served out. Water in abundance.	
Kawau.]		August 17th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1 9	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron.	No perceptible change in the sick since yesterday. The prisoners appear to enjoy themselves very much, and are at work building houses, planting, &c. The rations and water good.	
Kawau.]		August 18th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1 9	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron.	Hohua still continues to improve, though very slowly. Tipene is much the same. Big Joe's leg fast recovering. Other sick doing well. Prisoners variously employed; very well behaved and comfortable. Rations and water good.	
Kawau.]		August 19th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 4 2 1 12	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Catarrh Ac.	Tipene is not improving there is a peculiar kind of diffused swelling above the right clavicle which somewhat pulsates, and is also rather painful. Hohua the same as on yesterday. The other sick doing favourably. One young man, who has for a time been a victim to rheumatism, was again admitted under treatment this morning. The disease is erratic, and the man is never entirely free of it. Rations and water good. Prisoners orderly.	
Kawau.]		August 20th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 4 2 1 12	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Catarrh Ac.	Very little difference since yesterday. All the sick are doing well. Rations and water good.	
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 21st, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 2 1 4 2 1 12	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Catarrh Ac.	The swelling on Tipene's neck is not increasing. The patient still complains of pain and uneasiness in swallowing. Hohua much more lively this morning. Remaining sick doing well. Prisoners at study and prayers. Rations and water good.	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 22nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
2 1 1 4 2	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Catarrh Ac.	No change in the sick since yesterday. The prisoners are clean and healthy. The hulk is (as usual) in thorough order. Rations and water properly issued, and of good quality. The Maoris very well behaved, satisfied, and comfortable.	
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 23rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 2	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron.	Tipene still appears low. No increase in the size of the swelling on his neck. Hohua does not feel so well this morning, and complains of night sweats. Other sick improving. Prisoners variously employed, orderly, and comfortable. Rations and water good.	
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 24th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Ophthalmia.	Very little change in Tipene and Hohua. One case of ordinary ophthalmia came under notice this morning, and is being treated with mild local applications. Big Joe's leg is fast regaining strength. Prisoners employed cultivating, building, &c. Rations and water good.	
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 25th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Ophthalmia.	Hohua and Tipene not so well this morning. The former complains of difficulty of breathing; the latter of excessive debility. Both these patients are being carefully watched, and allowed wine, &c. Old Peter, who suffers from chronic rheumatism, is still unable to walk about, though his health has considerably improved. No other change. Rations good.	
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 26th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1 1	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Ophthalmia.	Hohua weaker this morning, and complains of great uneasiness and pain in the chest. Coughs very much, and expectorates mucopurulent matter. No change in Tipene. Others doing well. Prisoners at work. Rations and water good. Weather rainy and squally. Temperature moderate.	
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 27th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
2 1 1 4 1	Debility. Abscess. Vulnus Sclop. Phthisis Pul. Tub. Rheumat. Chron. Ophthalmia.	Hohua states he is somewhat better. Tipene not improving. Other sick progressing favourably. Prisoners at work. Rations and water good.	
9			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—N. 1.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 28th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Debility.	Hohua still very poorly ; he complains of great oppression about the chest, and has been spitting blood during the night. Tipene says he is somewhat better. Others doing well. Prisoners at prayers and study. Rations and water good.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 29th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Debility.	Hohua weaker this morning, though the oppression of chest is easier. No expectoration of blood since last report. Tipene the same as on yesterday. Big Joe's leg steadily improving. Old Peter getting stronger. Other patients favourably progressing. Prisoners variously employed, and orderly. Rations good. Weather fine. Temperature moderate and healthy.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 30th, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Debility.	Hohua worse this morning ; fainted during the night, and suffered greatly from oppression of chest afterwards. Countenance expressive of anxiety ; pulse scarcely felt at the wrist.* Tipene still the same ; the swelling of neck not increasing. Other sick doing well. Rations regularly issued, and of good quality. Prisoners well behaved. *2.30 p.m. asked for his physic and took it. Reclined on the pillow, and calmly expired.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
4	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
10			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		August 31st, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Debility.	Tipene is not inclined to alter ; the swelling on his neck still remains the same. and spitting of blood continues. Other sick improving. Prisoners variously employed, very submissive and comfortable. Rations good. Temperature moderate.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
3	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
9			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		September 1st, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Debility.	Tipene spat blood again last night, and feels rather weak. Other sick doing well. Prisoners variously employed. Weather rainy and squally. Temperature moderate and equal. Natives very well behaved, and satisfied. Rations and water good.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
3	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
9			
"Marion" Hulk, off Kawau.]		September 2nd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
1	Debility.	Very little change in the sick since yesterday. Tipene somewhat more comfortable. Prisoners at work cultivating, &c. Rations good. Heavy showers and squalls. Temperature steady.	
2	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
3	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Ophthalmia.		
9			

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Daily Reports of Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, off Kawanu.]		September 3rd, 1864.	[S. SAM.
No.	Diseases.	Remarks.	
1	Debility.	Tipene has had no relapse of spitting of blood since last attack, and looks livelier. Big Joe steadily improving. Old Peter fast gaining strength. Others doing well. Prisoners variously employed. Heavy rains and squally. Temperature moderate. Rations good.	
	Abscess.		
1	Vulnus Sclop.		
3	Phthisis Pul. Tub.		
1	Rheumat. Chron.		
1	Oph'balnia.		
2	Catarrh Ac.		
1	Cynanche Tonsil.		
10			

REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS.

Weekly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 7th and ending 14th May, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Dysent. Chron.	2	3	1	...	4	One operation has been performed during the week, extraction of a bullet from the testes. The patient stood it well, and is getting on as well as possible. The wounded prisoners received the other day are being carefully treated, and I have recommended their removal on shore. The remaining sick have also done well. The decks have been daily sprinkled with chloride of lime—dry scrubbed and scraped. Ventilation of the ship properly looked after, and other sanitary arrangements ensured. Provisions and water good. Prisoners cheerful, orderly, and comfortable.
Abscess	1	2	2	...	1	
Scrofula	1	...	1	...	...
Vulnus Sclop.	1	10	...	...	11
Operatio	...	1	...	...	1
	5	16	4	...	17	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 11th and ending 18th June, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Dysent. Chron.	2	1	...	1	2	There has been very little change during the past week, save the death of Penetita, which was attributable to disease of the lungs and exhaustion. The building on the North Shore is being put up as fast as the weather will allow. All the prisoners seem comfortable and improving. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks regularly attended to. Prisoners well-behaved.
Abscess	2	...	1	...	1	
Vulnus Sclop.	12	...	...	...	12
Cystitis	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Obstipatio	1	...	1	...	...
	19	1	2	1	17	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 18th and ending 25th June, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Dysent. Chron.	2	...	1	1	...	Two deaths are reported during the week, both cases being extensively complicated with organic disease of the thoracic viscera. The sick generally have improved, with one exception, Horiata, who seems rather poorly, and very much troubled with hectic. The decks regularly and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime; dry scrubbed. Provisions and water brought on board in proper time, and of good quality. Prisoners' behaviour very good.
Abscess	1	...	...	...	1
Vulnus Sclop.	12	...	...	...	12
Cystitis	1	...	...	1	...
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Debility	...	3	...	...	3
	17	3	1	2	17	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 25th June, and ending 2nd July, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Debility	3	3	Paid regular visits to the North Shore house. The patients there getting on well, especially the wounded, who appear to be fast recovering. The sick on board have also considerably improved. The prisoners look cheerful, and inclined to study. They have quite got over the feeling of dependency which prevailed at the outset. Decks properly attended to. Provisions and water of good quality, and regularly supplied. Prisoners very orderly and comfortable.
Abscess	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Vulnus Sclop.	12	...	5	...	7	
Diarrhœa	...	1	...	...	1
	17	1	5	...	13	

REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED

Weekly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 2nd and ending 9th July, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility	3	3	The prisoners who lately arrived having brought the itch on board, they are kept apart from the rest, and properly treated. No cases of importance came under observation during the past week, and all the sick in hospital appear to have got on admirably. The invalids on the North Shore have also done well. Big Joe's leg fast recovering. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Ventilation strictly enforced. Prisoners comfortable.
Abscess	1	...	...	...	1
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Vulnus Scelop.	7	...	...	...	7
Diarrhœa	1	...	...	...	1
Psora	...	3	...	...	3
	13	3	16	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 9th and ending 16th July, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Debility	3	2	2	...	3	All the cases of itch have been discharged cured, and the majority of the sick have improved during the week. Tipene and Horiata appear to remain low; the former also suffers from spitting of blood. The house on the North Shore is being made very comfortable. The decks are kept very clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly brought on board. The prisoners well behaved and comfortable. Ventilation strictly enforced.
Abscess	1	2	...	...	3
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Vulnus Scelop	7	...	2	...	5	
Diarrhœa	1	...	1	...	...
Psora	3	...	3	...	...
	16	4	8	...	12	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 16th and ending 23rd July, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Debility	3	3	I have admitted the phthical patients into hospital, and treating them with cod-liver oil and good diet. They look somewhat haggard and anxious. The sick during the week have improved, and several of them are convalescent. The house on the North Shore is kept in perfect order. The decks of the hulk are clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. The provisions and water regularly supplied, and of good quality. The prisoners well behaved and satisfied.
Abscess	3	...	1	...	2	
Scrofula	1	...	...	...	1
Vulnus Scelop.	5	...	...	...	5
Phthisis Pul.Tub	...	3	...	...	3
	12	3	1	...	14	

"Marion" Hulk.]

Commencing 23rd and ending 30th July, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Debility	3	1	1	...	3	The consumptive patients have not shown any marked signs of improvement, though they look livelier and enjoy their meals. The remaining sick have favourably progressed, especially those on the North Shore. Old Peter, a cripple from chronic rheumatism, and who is on the sick list with debility, is being allowed liberal quantities of wine, &c. The decks clean, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water good, and regularly supplied. Prisoners well-behaved and cheerful.
Abscess	2	1	...	...	3
Scrofula	1	...	1	...	...
Vulnus Scelop.	5	...	1	...	4	
Phthisis Pul. Tub.	3	1	...	...	4
	14	3	3	...	14	

MAORI PRISONERS.

E.—No. 1.

Weekly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

“Marion” Hulk, } Commencing 30th July, and ending 6th August, 1864. { S. SAM.
off Kawau.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Debility ...	3	...	1	...	2	The cases of pulmonary consumption are of so formidable a character as to render recovery very uncertain, and in all there is a marked determination to bloody expectoration. These patients are allowed wine and other nourishments liberally, and carefully watched. The wounded have quite recovered, and able to help themselves. One man (Wirimu Waitera) was, on the 1st instant, suddenly taken ill, and, though every attention was paid him, expired after the lapse of a quarter of an hour. The body was sent on shore for an inquest. The prisoners have enjoyed themselves much since coming to this island, and appear perfectly satisfied. Provisions and water good. Natives clean.
Abscess ...	3	...	1	...	2	
Vulnus Scelop....	4	...	3	...	1	
Phthisis Pul.	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. ...	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia ...	...	2	1	...	1
Rheumat.Chron.	...	1	...	...	1
	14	3	6	...	11	

“Marion” Hulk, } Commencing 6th and ending 13th August, 1864. { S. SAM.
off Kawau.

Debility ...	2	1	1	...	2	The patients with chest disease seem to have somewhat improved since last week, and appear more lively. They are still kept up with stimulants, and allowed cod-liver oil. Big Joe is fast recovering. The other cases have also done well. The prisoners have been constantly at work since coming here, and express great satisfaction at the arrangements which are being made for their future comforts. Rations have been properly issued, and water, which is procurable in abundance, is of good quality. The hulk is, as usual, kept clean, and in perfect order.
Abscess ...	2	...	...	...	2
Vulnus Scelop....	1	...	...	...	1
Phthisis Pul.	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. ...	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia ...	1	...	...	...	1
Rheumat.Chron.	1	1	1	...	1	
	11	2	2	...	11	

“Marion” Hulk, } Commencing 13th and ending 20th August, 1864. { S. SAM.
off Kawau.

Debility ...	2	2	The phthisical cases under treatment have manifested slight signs of improvement, and appear to have quite overcome the feeling of despondency which prevailed at the outset. Tipene, who is predisposed to spitting blood, has a peculiarly diffused swelling over the lower part of the neck and above the right clavicle, which pulsates. As the tumour is of recent origin I have not determined upon the diagnosis. Other sick are doing well. The prisoners are submissive, continually at work, and clean; they seem pleased with the island, and are beginning to cultivate. The temperature here is equal, and particularly advantageous to delicate constitutions. Rations and water of good quality.
Abscess ...	2	1	1	...	2	
Vulnus Scelop....	1	...	...	...	1
Phthisis Pul.	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. ...	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia ...	1	...	1	...	...
Rheumat.Chron.	1	1	...	...	2
Catarrh Ac. ...	...	1	...	...	1
	11	3	2	...	12	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Weekly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk, } off Kawau.		Commencing 20th and ending 27th August, 1864.					} S. SAM.
Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.	
Debility ...	2	2	The sick during the week have, as a rule, progressed favourably, though the two cases of consumption alluded to in the daily reports are still in a very precarious state. Hotua, who seems to brighten up occasionally, has been of late in an alarmingly weak condition, and suffering from great difficulty of breathing. Withal he appears satisfied and composed, being at the same time conscious of the serious nature of his malady. Tipene has not manifested any marked signs of improvement, and the tumour of which he complained remains much in the same state as when last reported upon. Both these patients are allowed wine and other nourishments liberally. The prisoners have been regularly at their work, and are very submissive and orderly. The weather during the week has been somewhat variable, though the temperature continued equal and moderate. Rations and water good.	
Abscess ...	2	...	1	...	1		
Vulnus Sclop....	1	...	...	...	1
Phthisis Pul.	...	...	...	...	...
Tub.	4	...	...	...	4
Ophthalmia ...	...	1	1	...	...
Rheumat.Chron.	2	...	1	...	1		
Catarrh Ac. ...	1	...	1	...	...
	12	1	4	...	9		
"Marion" Hulk, } off Kawau.		Commencing 27th August, and ending 3rd September, 1864.					} S. SAM.
Debility ...	2	...	1	...	1	One death occurred during the week, caused by long standing organic disease of the chest. Tipene has not improved in the slightest degree, though he says he feels much stronger, and able to relish his food. The remaining patients under treatment have done remarkably well. The prisoners have been actively employed, and enjoy good health. The hulk is in perfect order. Heavy falls of rain during the week preventing the men doing much out-door work. Temperature steady and moderate. Rations properly issued, and of good quality. The natives orderly, satisfied, and comfortable.	
Abscess ...	1	1	2	...	...
Vulnus Sclop....	1	...	...	...	1
Phthisis Pul.	...	...	...	...	...
Tub.	4	...	...	1	3
Ophthalmia ...	...	1	...	...	1
Rheumat.Chron.	1	...	...	...	1
Catarrh Ac. ...	...	2	...	...	2
Cynanche Tonsil	...	1	...	...	1
	9	5	3	1	10		

REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS.

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

“Mariou” Hulk.]

Commencing 1st February, and ending 1st March, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Vulnus Sclop....	1	...	1	<p>The cases under treatment during the month were favourably disposed of, with the exception of one which resulted in death. Dysentery of rather a formidable character prevailed, and in all instances the acute inflammatory symptoms were followed by sudden and untimely depression. Te Rakatau, (chief), who expired on the 28th February, was admitted at the beginning of the month. He was treated with large doses of ipecac. (pil. hydrag. opic., combined in regular quantities,) and local application, was also allowed wine, eggs, and beef-tea liberally. The symptoms in this case appeared at the onset obstinate in yielding to remedies, and were attended with great depression of the vital powers. A week prior to death, the patient seemed to be getting stronger, and so satisfied was he of recovery that he looked quite cheerful, and began to take his meals with relish. This continued till the afternoon of the 28th, when a sudden change took place, profuse passive hemorrhage from the mouth, and he sank gradually, and expired at 7.40 p.m. The other dysenteric cases, though quite as formidable as the above, yielded more readily to treatment; and those now on the sick list are more or less convalescent. I cannot attribute any specific cause for the disease beyond the excessively depressing heat which prevailed during the middle period of the month. One case of bronch. ac. occurred in a strong and robust young man without any apparent cause, and was treated with the usual remedies. The disease has left no traces in the respiratory organs further than a slight cough, which I am satisfied was the result of depression and nervous excitement. Five cases of ophthalmia were admitted, and all, save one which is nearly well, thoroughly recovered. Psora has entirely disappeared. Other diseases treated were trivial and uninteresting. The ship has been kept remarkably clean. Fumigation regularly done. Decks scrubbed and sprinkled with chloride of lime daily. Provisions and water, with one or two exceptions, have been regularly supplied, and of good quality. The prisoners appear satisfied, comfortable, and well behaved.</p>
Dysent. Chron...	3	6	5	1	3	
Diarrhœa ...	...	1	1	...	...
Debility ...	1	...	1	...	...
Abscess ...	3	2	2	...	3	
Scrofula ...	1	...	...	...	1
Psora ...	3	...	3	...	...
Catarrh Ac. ...	2	2	2	...	2	
Ophthalmia ...	4	1	4	...	1	
Obstipatio ...	...	3	3	...	...
Contusio ...	1	...	1	...	...
Dyspepsia ...	1	...	1	...	...
Bronch. Ac. ...	...	1	1	...	...
	20	16	25	1	10	

REPORTS ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Monthly Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

"Marion" Hulk.]		Commencing 1st and ending 31st July, 1864.					[S. SAM.
Disease.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Remarks.	
Debility ...	3	3	3	...	3	The diseases which came under observation during the month, and presented interesting features, were connected with the thoracic viscera, and, occurring as they did in weakly and emaciated subjects, rendered the development of their symptoms formidable and precarious. In all these cases the heart is more or less injured, more especially in one, where there appears to be not only an enlargement of the viscera, but of its principal valves also. Treatment:—Free administration of cod-liver oil; liberal diet, with wine, and counter-irritation to chest, carefully watching, at the same time, any extraordinary symptoms which might present themselves, and combating the same. The other cases presenting nothing remarkable, I make no comment on them. The hulk has been kept very clean, and the decks daily sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water were of good quality, and regularly supplied. The house on the North Shore has also been properly attended to, and the prisoners there seem to have derived great benefit by the change. The natives have been very well behaved, are satisfied and comfortable.	
Abscess ...	1	3	1	...	3		
Scrofula ...	1	...	1	...	...
Vulnus Sclop....	7	...	3	...	4		
Diarrhoea ...	1	...	1	...	...
Phthisis Pul.*	...	4	...	...	4
Tub. ...	...	4	...	...	4
	13	10	9	...	14		
Kawau.]		Commencing 1st and ending 31st August, 1864.					[S. SAM.
Vulnus Sclop ...	4	...	3	...	1	The death reported above occurred in one of the phthisical patients (Hohua), who was taken at Rangiriri, and came on board in a very delicate state of health. All the viscera of the chest were more or less diseased—lungs and heart in particular,—the former being studded with vomica, (large), and adherent, the latter hypertrophied with extensive valvular degeneration. Great care was taken of this case, and a variety of remedies administered. The patient was allowed every procurable luxury, and cod-liver oil. Tipene, who also suffers from tubercular disease of lungs, has not done well during the month. He still continues to spit blood, and the swelling on his neck does not seem inclined to subside. Big Joe and Old Peter have been steadily progressing. Other sick have also improved. The prisoners, as a rule, have enjoyed good health, and the change appears to have made them more cheerful. They are always at work, and well behaved. The hulk has been kept clean, and in perfect order. The weather somewhat showery and squally. Temperature moderate, equal, and healthy. Water clean and easily procured. Rations regularly issued, and of good quality.	
Abscess ...	3	3	4	...	2		
Debility ...	3	...	2	...	1		
Phthisis Pul Tub	4	...	...	1	3
Rheumat. Chron	...	3	2	...	1		
Ophthalmia ...	...	4	3	...	1	
Catarrh Ac. ...	...	1	1	...	...
	14	11	15	1	9		

DEATH REPORTS ON SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS.

Death Reports on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

"Marion" Hulk.]			28th February, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
Name.	Disease.	Remarks.		
Te Rakatau (chief.)	Dysent. Chron.	Expired at 7.40 p.m. Death from exhaustion. Excessive hemorrhage from the mouth since this afternoon.		
			12th June, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
Penetita (expired at 9 p.m., 11th June, 1864.)	Phthisis Pul. Tub. (Consumption.)	This man has been suffering since his arrival on board. He had a bullet extracted from his testicles about a month ago, and has always been weak and low. Expired. The cause of disease is exhaustion, consequent upon extensive disease of lungs.		
North Shore.]			21st June, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
Karaka Tuaraita.	Phthisis Pul. Tub. (Consumption.) Died 6.30 a.m.	Has been ailing for some time; was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing this morning at 3.30 and after expectorating blood, expired at 6.30 a.m. Cause of death, sudden rupture of blood-vessel.		
			23rd June, 1864.	[S. SAM.]
Rangatakinga.	Cystitis, Phthisis Pul. Tub. (Consumption.) Died, 6.30 a.m.	Has been weakly and consumptive since captivity on board the Hulk; was suddenly attacked with inflammation of the bladder on the 8th instant, lingered till 6.30 this morning, when he expired. Cause of death, exhaustion consequent upon abdominal inflammation, combined with chest disease. Dr. Philson written to appoint hour for inquest. Arrangements made about funeral. Rev. Mr. Baker communicated with.		

HALF-YEARLY REPORT ON SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS.

Half-yearly Report on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners.

“Marion” Hulk.]

Commencing 17th December, 1863, ending 17th June, 1864.

[S. SAM.]

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Vulnus Sclop.	3	12	3	...	12
Diarrhœa	1	11	12	...	...
Dysent. Chron. ... ..	...	40	31	7	2
Cynanche Tonsil ... ..	...	10	10	...	...
Ophthalmia ... ..	...	15	15	...	...
Psora	60	90	150	...	...
Bronch. Ac. ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
Obstipatio ... ..	...	9	9	...	...
Cystitis ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Operatio ... ..	...	3	3	...	...
Scrofula ... ..	...	1	...	...	1
Catarrh Ac. ... ..	...	25	25	...	...
Abscess ... ..	...	15	14	...	1
Debility ... ..	...	17	17	...	...
Total	64	250	290	7	17

Remarks.

The diseases which came under my observation were, with few exceptions, trivial, and readily yielded to treatment. Psora at first prevailed to a great extent, and nearly all on board were more or less affected with it; but now, owing to the stringent measures which were adopted, there is not even a trace of it left. Some few cases of diarrhœa were treated, and in every instance a rapid cure established. Chronic dysentery has been the most fatal complaint, and at one time seemed inclined to spread. The victims to the ravages of this malady were all infirm men, with shattered constitutions, and suffering from old standing extensive organic disease of the chest. The patients at the onset of this affliction (dysent. chron.) endured much pain, which was followed by peculiar and sudden depression of so deadly a nature as to render recovery in many instances hopeless. I treated all these cases with large doses of ipecac., allowing at the same time liberal quantities of wine, and the result, as is evident, has been very satisfactory. Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), the only other case of importance, is still under treatment; but taking into consideration the patient's previous history and present state of health, I feel disposed to think that there are but very feeble hopes of his recovery. This man is also consumptive and broken down.

Three operations were performed by me, which seemed to afford great satisfaction to the natives. The remaining cases presenting nothing worthy of notice, I make no comment on them. The prisoners as a rule are a healthy, well developed, muscular set of men, with strongly marked intellectual expression of countenance and shrewd features. Many of them are disposed to study, and it is gratifying to notice their eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge. The hulk is in every respect adapted for the accommodation of the people it holds, and in no instance of my experience with prison ships have I seen men under confinement look so cheerful, satisfied, and comfortable, and so well behaved as the Maoris in the “Marion.” There appears to be a universal sense of gratitude, and it is pleasing to observe how adequately and carefully everything has been arranged to satisfy the wants and conduce towards the health of a race of men whose hitherto existence must have been in a great measure inconsistent with the ideas of European living. There are certainly some who look dejected, caused without a doubt by old age and long-standing disease; but even these make the best of it, and are strongly convinced that their treatment on board evidently tends to prolong life. Now that the house and grounds on the North Shore are placed at our disposal, the men are in turns and regularly taken there, and the change, or rather the novelty of being on *terra firma* has an influence over them which is materially calculated to enliven and invigorate the constitution. The men already on shore and under treatment have considerably improved, more especially the wounded, who from their originally crippled state are now gradually and steadily regaining the powers of their limbs. The sanitary arrangements of the hulk have been strictly carried out, and the introduction of fumigation since my joining has had the effect of preventing any outbreak of disease. The lower deck, which was built in the early part of March, is the most comfortable place in the ship, and never during my connection with troops and naval and military prisons have I

Half-yearly Report on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

seen so spacious an accommodation afforded to so limited a number of men. The decks are regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime, dry scrubbed, and kept in a perfect state of cleanliness. The bulk-heads are also whitewashed with lime as often as thought necessary, and every available means adopted to ensure proper ventilation. The supply and quality of provisions have been generally very satisfactory, and the change in the rations lately recommended and adopted has been advantageous, inasmuch as it suits the natives better by rendering the food more amenable to easy digestion. Besides the above, the prisoners are allowed to eat oysters, pipis, and fish, as circumstances permit. Having thus briefly commented upon the present report, I beg to be allowed to suggest that the upper deck of the hulk be housed, and a few more scuttles provided for the lower one. And with the conviction that this additional improvement, if sanctioned, would tend to place the "Marion" beyond the censure of the most critical observer, I have the honour to conclude my remarks.

S. SAM,
Surgeon in medical charge, Hulk "Marion."

Hulk "Marion,"
Auckland Harbour,
20th June, 1864.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, the six-monthly Report of the sick and wounded Maori Prisoners on board the Hulk, and at the Hospital, North Shore.

I have, &c.,
T. A. WHITE.

The Native Secretary,
Native Office, Auckland.
(Return omitted, being identical with that forwarded by Dr. Sam.)

Remarks.

The prisoners under treatment since their captivity have got on very favourably; and, with few exceptions, all cases in hospital readily yielded to the remedies employed. At the onset, "Itch" seemed to be the prevalent complaint; but with vigorous measures this disease soon disappeared, and there is not even a trace of it now left amongst the men. "Dysentery" was about the most formidable malady under treatment, and seven men have fallen victims to it. I ought to mention here that in all the deaths there were complications of severe chest affections. Three operations have been performed by the surgeon, and the result in each case has been very favourable. With the exception of the diseases above mentioned, nothing of interest has transpired; and though many of the prisoners appear weak and infirm, yet their improvement on board has been so marked that they express themselves satisfied and cheerful. During the summer months, and to counteract the depressing influences of the weather, extra ports were cut on the main deck, and other alterations made as well, for the purpose of preventing any outbreak of sickness. An extra deck was also laid in the beginning of March, and now the prisoners seem to be more comfortably located. The lower deck is spacious, and—beyond the absence of a few scuttle-ports—is suited in every respect for its present purpose. The ship has been regularly fumigated, and the decks daily scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water have been regularly supplied, and were of good quality. In consequence of a suggestion from the Medical Officer, the men are being allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soft bread, and 3 lb. of potatoes, in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat. This arrangement is in my opinion very satisfactory, and the prisoners seem highly delighted with it. I beg also to state that I have arranged with the contractor to supply us with only half the quantity of vegetables per prisoner, and in the place of the remaining portion to allow us oatmeal and rice. This proposition has been carried out, and especially now that the weather is cold, the men in hospital are able to enjoy hot gruel for their supper. The building on the North Shore is in course of erection, and the temporary abode of a portion of the prisoners there is made as comfortable as circumstances will at the present time allow. In conclusion, I must bring to the notice of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that several of the prisoners are quite infirm from age and chest affections of old standing, and that the probabilities are that these men will more or less suffer during the coming winter months.

T. A. WHITE.

Hulk "Marion,"
June 30th, 1864.

SIR,—

Since six months of my superintendentship have expired, I have the honour to offer a few remarks for the information of the Colonial authorities on the "Marion" Hulk and the treatment of the prisoners confined in her.

The Hulk "Marion," under my command, is in every respect suited for the accommodation of the prisoners at present in her.

At first the men were placed on one deck, but since March last a spacious lower deck has been constructed, which affords more room and ample comfort to those under confinement.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT ON MAORI PRISONERS.

Half-yearly Report on Sick and Wounded Maori Prisoners (Continued.)

The ventilation of the ship has been properly attended to, and taking into consideration our present arrangements, there is not even the slightest trace of a fault in connection with this sanitary affair.

The prisoners are allowed to enjoy themselves during the day by playing at draughts, fishing, and studying; they seem to dive in to the latter to an extent which to our eyes is most pleasing.

The decks of the ship have been regularly scrubbed and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and the supply of provisions and water good, and stringently inspected prior to issue.

Owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. White, in connection with the professional skill of Dr. Sam, the prisoners enjoy an amount of comfort far above the ordinary prison rate, and it is most gratifying to observe how pleased all on board seem with the arrangements that have been carried out for their well-being.

The alteration in the rations has been satisfactory, inasmuch as the Maoris now seem to relish their food better, and there cannot be a doubt but that a mixture of animal and vegetable diet greatly conduces to their health.

The guard on board, under the command of Captain Krippner, have performed their duties in manner which devolves great credit on their commander.

The Hulk has been recommended to be housed. Trusting this improvement will be sanctioned, and having nothing further of importance to state,

I have, &c,
M. DINNIN,
Captain Superintendent Hulk "Marion."

The Honorable Mr. Fox,
Native Minister.