

themselves ready, if their services are required, to volunteer for active service at Patea. Subjoined is a list of names of men who have this day made their declaration of loyalty to the Queen.

I have, &c.,
JAMES BOOTH, R.M.

The Hon. the Native Minister.

List of Names of Men who, on this day, 13th January, 1866, declared their allegiance to the Queen :

*1. Hare Tauteka,	*11. Hataraka,	21. Wereta,
*2. Takuira Henkikie,	*12. Himona,	22. Hepi,
3. Wiremu Keke,	13. Wherahiko,	23. Mokokore,
4. Te Rangi,	14. Te Kepa,	24. Hiri,
5. Waretini,	15. Koeru,	25. Anieta,
6. Wi Tauranga,	16. Te Riu,	26. Petera,
7. Matene,	17. Tumuera,	27. Eru,
8. Rota,	18. Te Whakakai,	28. Hone,
9. Rawiri,	19. Heremia,	29. Pine,
10. Heperi,	20. Hoau,	30. Heta.

* Chiefs.

J. BOOTH, R.M.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., to the
Right Hon. EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P.

(No. 20.)

Government House, Wellington,
2nd February, 1866.

SIR,—

I have been requested by my Responsible Advisers to transmit for your information the copy of a letter addressed by Sir Wm. Martin to the Colonial Minister for Native Affairs. Sir W. Martin,
February 8, 1866.

2. My Responsible Advisers inform me that it is with regret they find their views opposed to some of those of so good and able a man as Sir Wm. Martin is.

3. In order that full information may be afforded to you upon, perhaps, the most important point raised in Sir W. Martin's letter, I beg to offer the following remarks:—

4. Sir Wm. Martin states: "The object of the war in this country was to repress and terminate the efforts which the Natives were making to set up a separate nationality—an effort dangerous to both races; but though that effort was a great folly, it was not a great crime."

5. This view of the case appears to me only to embrace part of the problem which should be presented for consideration, in order to render it possible to form a correct and safe conclusion upon a subject which is of a very difficult and complex nature.

6. In this Island two races are living together—a barbarous and a civilized race. The barbarous race is now in the minority, and each year this minority will be more apparent. But it occupies the central strongholds of the country. The people belonging to it do not live generally as a scattered population, but as communities under Chiefs. They have been allowed to arm themselves well, are practised in the use of arms, and are naturally warlike. Wherever Natives are, there is a body of armed and organized warriors, ready for instant action.

7. Besides occupying the central strongholds of the country, the people of this race occupy many places between European settlements, in the vicinity of and even in the midst of those settlements.

8. The European race live scattered through the country, and in settlements dispersed at various points along the coast line of the Island. Many of them were born in the country, have attained to middle age, and their children are in their turn growing up here. They have thus no sense of want of right to be here, or of being an intruding population. Between themselves and many of the Natives strong and long enduring bonds of amity have existed, and still exist.

9. Until recently these Europeans have neither been armed or trained to the use of arms, or placed under or habituated to act under leaders. For purposes of outrage or violence the barbarous population had therefore many advantages upon their side.

10. An armed attempt to set up a separate nationality and Native King by a barbarous population, so circumstanced in reference to a civilized population such as I have described, becomes a very serious matter.