

merely taken in arms against the Crown; and other measures of repression were carried out much more severely than in New Zealand.

7. As your Lordship is already aware, Colonel Haultain and Mr. Richmond offered rewards for Titokowaru and Te Kooti respectively, while those Ministers were in the field with the Colonial forces, at a great distance from the seat of Government, and necessarily without the previous knowledge or sanction of the Governor. Their colleagues entirely concurred in the action taken, so soon as they heard of it; and when it was discussed in the Parliament, the leading men of all parties gave it almost unanimous support. I am informed that there appears to be a very general determination to resist the active interference of any Imperial authority in the internal government of New Zealand, now that the Imperial Government has transferred the entire control and management of Native affairs to the Colonial Ministers for the time being, and has absolutely declined to give any assistance or to incur any responsibility in the suppression of the existing Maori rebellion.

8. I earnestly trust that I shall not be misunderstood in any quarter, and that my conduct during my long career in the service of the Crown will show that I am not likely to shrink from any responsibility properly belonging to my office. I have never concealed that, so far as my personal feelings are concerned, I should greatly prefer to be in the position occupied by my predecessors in New Zealand down to 1862, for (among other considerations) it is naturally very painful to be subjected to censure, both in England and in this Colony, for the actions of other men, when all power of direct control has been taken out of the hands of the Governor, and he has also been deprived of all physical force by the entire removal of the Imperial troops. But I know, of course, that this position is for many reasons unavoidable under existing circumstances; and (as I have often stated elsewhere) I concur with the opinion of Mr. Herman Merivale that “the suggestion of establishing in the same Colony Responsible Government for the settlers, and a separate administration of Native Affairs under the Imperial authorities, is unpractical. There cannot be two Governments in the same community; certainly not unless some mode can be devised of having two public purses.” It might be added that the progress of events in this Colony has abundantly proved that nothing but disaster can follow from divided councils, and from divided power and responsibility. The real management of Native Affairs must rest either with a Governor responsible to the Secretary of State, or with a Ministry responsible to the Colonial Parliament. It is not to be denied, however, that the Governor of a Colony possessing Parliamentary institutions, as an impartial though not indifferent observer, and friendly moderator of extreme views, may effect much good, but only (as Earl Grey has remarked) “by a judicious use of the influence rather than of the authority of his office.” It need scarcely be added that he must always be careful not to identify himself in any manner with illegal or cruel measures; but I have yet to learn that there is any set of public men in the New Zealand Parliament desirous to adopt measures of that nature.

9. In this and in previous Despatches I have submitted the explanation required concerning the conduct of the Colonial Government, with, I trust, a not unbecoming frankness, and certainly without the intentional use of a single word inconsistent with the respect due to your Lordship, both personally and as the Minister through whom I receive the instructions of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

G. F. BOWEN.

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No. 8.

(TELEGRAM.)

From GOVERNOR of CEYLON to the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G.

I AM requested by the Governor of New Zealand to transmit to your Lordship the following telegraphic message:—“Wellington, New Zealand, seventh August, 1869. Ministers request me to state that resolutions have been passed almost unanimously in both Houses of the New Zealand Parliament,