

recognize the authority of the Maori King ; he says it should be done because “ it is clear that the conquest of the Maori King by force of arms is impracticable.”

I am not of opinion that the Colonists of New Zealand will now recognize the authority of the Maori King to such an extent as Lord Granville deems indispensable.

The Colonial Government, to avoid revolt when revolt was only imminent, and the Colony was strong in Imperial troops and in its own forces, offered to a portion of a barbarous race all that could in reason be given to them. That offer was decidedly refused. War took place. The European race, and a portion of the Native race, have eventually been subjected to a series of the most dire calamities and most cruel acts, including outrages of every kind that the mind of man can conceive, even cannibalism itself. They are now called upon, without giving any commensurate reward to those tribes who have shown themselves tried and noble friends, to recognize the authority of the Maori King, which has been supported by those barbarians who have inflicted such ills upon them, and who have been guilty of such atrocious crimes.

I feel sure the Colonists of New Zealand will think that Rome in the days of her utmost decline, when her standards were withdrawn from point to point, never humbled herself further than this before a barbarian foe. They will feel that such an order as this appears to issue from a Minister who regards the strength and majesty of the Empire as fading away, but they will also feel that if it is sent forth from age and decay, it comes to a youthful nation fresh and vigorous, just springing into life, on which times yet to come will look back for the example it gave and left for the strong peoples who were to spring from it ; and I believe the New Zealand men will give an example worthy of the race from which they have come, the example of sacrificing all they have, and dying, if necessary, to a man, before they will obey a command which would require them to recognize the authority of a so-called Native King, whose servants, allies, and friends have cruelly murdered their men, women, children, and faithful Natives, with circumstances of atrocity which makes the blood run cold to think of ; and in resisting to the last extremity the recognition of the authority of such a King, the New Zealand people will believe that they will carry with them the almost universal sympathy of their fellow subjects in Great Britain, which sympathy and regard I feel sure they will still further entitle themselves to by the justice, mercy, and generosity with which they will deal with the Native race, now, equally with themselves, abandoned by the British Government to a most trying struggle.

I have, &c.,
G. GREY.

No. 4.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., K.C.M.G., to
Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 19th November, 1869.

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge your letter of 13th instant, respecting the affairs of New Zealand.

Lord Granville understands that the present condition of the Waikato Confederation, consisting of the Ngatimaniapotos, Ngatihauas, and the Waikatos proper, and now considerably reduced by war and privation, is such as it is described in your present letter, and in Sir G. Bowen's Despatch of 30th June, 1868 (P.P. 307, 1869, p. 130)—that is to say, that the Ngatimaniapotos retain their territory and tribal organization ; that the Waikatos have been wholly expelled from their lands, and remain together expatriated—in the phrase of one of their chiefs, “ sitting on the branch of a tree ;” while the Ngatihauas have returned to their villages, where they are living at peace in the neighbourhood of the European settlers, who have been placed on part of the lands formerly belonging to them.

Retaining his own opinion on the subject, Lord Granville does not think it necessary to pursue the inquiry whether that condition was aptly characterized by him by the epithet “ scattered.”