

FURTHER DESPATCHES

FROM

THE RIGHT HON.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

(In continuation of Papers presented 12th August, 1869.)

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

WELLINGTON.

—
1870.

SCHEDULE OF DESPATCHES
FROM THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

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DESPATCHES

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 64.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 29th May, 1869.

I transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, a copy of a letter from Mrs. Gascoyne, soliciting assistance on the ground of the loss she has sustained in the death of her son, Lieutenant Bamber Gascoyne, who was murdered by the Natives at Taranaki.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS

(for Earl Granville).

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Mrs. GASCOIGNE to Earl GRANVILLE.

19, Upper Park Street, Clifton, Bristol,
22nd May, 1869.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor of addressing you in behalf of myself and family, who have just been thrown into the deepest distress by the massacre of my eldest son, Lieut. Bamber Gascoigne, and wife and three children, which took place at Taranaki, the White Cliffs, New Zealand, on the 12th of February, 1869. I have within the last six months become a widow, and left in very poor circumstances, having a daughter and two sons, the elder in the Bank of England, but the younger totally unprovided for and at home; he had greatly depended upon his brother Bamber's aid, and is now left upon my small means, which are quite inadequate to start him in life. If the Colonial Government would take my forlorn case into consideration, and kindly assist me with a remuneration for the very sad loss I have sustained, I should feel most grateful. I must add that my late son Bamber served in the Mounted Police Force ten years, and in the Taranaki Militia six; and in executing his duty, in giving an eye to the redoubt, lost his life and that of his wife and three children. May I pray of you, my Lord, to use your interest for me.

I have, &c.,

JULIA GASCOIGNE.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 2.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 81.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th July, 1869.

With reference to the letter addressed from this department to Mr. Fitzherbert on 19th February last, in which he was informed that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury had no objection to the investment of the Sinking Fund of the New Zealand Loan, 1856, in Colonial Securities, but that they considered that the investments should be confined to the Debentures of Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, I have to inform you that their Lordships, having had again under their consideration the question of the investment of the Sinking Funds of Colonial Loans under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, do not object to the investment of the Sinking Fund of the New Zealand Loan in the securities of the Colony, nor in the stock of the particular Loan guaranteed, provided that, when once invested, it shall not be sold out except with their sanction.

A communication to this effect has been made to the Crown Agents.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 3.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 83.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 12th July, 1869.

With reference to your Despatch No. 19, of the 9th February, I have to inform you that the Secretary of State for War has, on my recommendation, directed two thousand Snider rifles, with the usual proportion of ammunition, to be handed over immediately to the Crown Agents, for shipment to New Zealand, with a view to their issue to the Colonial Volunteers, on the conditions hitherto in force.

I annex for your information copies of the correspondence which has passed on the subject with the War Office.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for WAR.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th April, 1869.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Cardwell, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, with a memorandum from his Responsible Advisers, referring to a paper on the defence of the Colony, which was submitted by Mr. Fitzherbert, when he was in this country, to the Duke of Buckingham, in November last.

A copy of Mr. Fitzherbert's paper was forwarded to the War Office, in the letter from this office of 11th December.

Lord Granville would be glad to be able to communicate to the Governor the decision of the War Office as to the transfer of the sites of barracks to the Colony, which formed the subject of the letter from this department of the 17th ultimo.

His Lordship would also be glad to learn that Mr. Cardwell feels justified in handing over to the Colony the old guns and war material referred to by the Governor. He leaves for Mr. Cardwell's consideration whether, and on what terms, the 2,000 rifles mentioned by Sir George Bowen can be given or lent to the Colony.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

Sir H. K. STORKS to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES.

SIR,—

War Office, 23rd June, 1869.

In reply to the latter portion of your letter dated 27th April, 1869, respecting handing over to the Government of New Zealand the old guns and war material referred to in Sir G. F. Bowen's Despatch of 9th February, 1869, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have signified their concurrence with Mr. Cardwell in the propriety, under the circumstances of the Colony, of these guns, together with the ammunition, &c., belonging to them, being handed over to the Colony free of charge, and the General Officer Commanding at the station has been instructed accordingly.

With reference to the further application of Sir G. F. Bowen for the grant, on the final withdrawal of the Queen's troops, of 2,000 Snider rifles, with a supply of ammunition for them, for the use of the Colonial forces, I am to acquaint you that the present store of breech-loaders is considerably below what, under ordinary circumstances, the War Department would wish to maintain, and unless Lord Granville considers the necessity for sending to New Zealand the full number of breech-loaders demanded to be urgent, Mr. Cardwell would prefer to limit the quantity to 1,000, to be issued on loan—in accordance with the existing regulations for the Colonial Militia and Volunteers—and the ammunition on payment. The number of breech-loaders in store at New Zealand by the last returns was 168, with about 250,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Cardwell will, on being favoured with Lord Granville's reply, give orders for the supply of rifles to make up the 1,000 to be thus issued on loan.

He proposes these rifles should be shipped by the Agent of the Colony, at the cost and risk of the New Zealand Government; and should any supply of ammunition be required to be sent from England, in addition to the quantity which is now in the Colony, the shipment will also be made by the Agent.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

H. K. STORKS.

Enclosure 3 in No. 3.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for WAR.
 SIR,—

Downing Street, 3rd July, 1869.

In reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, on the subject of the application of the Governor of New Zealand for the grant of 2,000 Snider rifles, with ammunition, for the use of the Colonial forces, I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that his Lordship considers that the necessity for complying with Sir G. F. Bowen's request is very urgent.

I am therefore to request you to move Mr. Cardwell to give the necessary instructions for sending out the full number of breech-loaders asked for; and Lord Granville is strongly of opinion that it would be desirable to issue them on the conditions hitherto in force.

The Crown Agents will be instructed to receive the arms, and dispatch them to New Zealand with as little delay as possible.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

I have, &c.,
 FREDERIC ROGERS.

No. 4.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
 Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 84.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th July, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 44, of the 3rd of April last, conveying a recommendation in favour of Colonel George Stoddart Whitmore, of the New Zealand Colonial Forces, for the distinction of a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consideration of his military services in the Colony.

I have before remarked with satisfaction on the skill and energy with which Colonel Whitmore has conducted the military operations which have been intrusted to him; and I have had much pleasure in submitting his name to the Queen for this mark of the Royal approval, which Her Majesty has graciously directed me to offer him.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
 GRANVILLE.

No. 5.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
 Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 86.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 16th July, 1869.

The Queen has heard from His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh of the great cordiality and loyalty with which he has been received in Her Majesty's Australasian Colonies, and she is anxious to express her strong sense of the feeling displayed in this reception, which the Duke is most desirous that she should recognize.

Her Majesty commands you, therefore, to convey to the people of New Zealand her warm acknowledgments of the kind reception which has been given to His Royal Highness, and of their hearty and unanimous loyalty to Her person and throne.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
 GRANVILLE.

No. 6.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
 Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 88.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th August, 1869.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the disposal, on the withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from the Colony, of lands granted to the War Department by the Government of New Zealand, I have to acquaint you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have approved of the transfer

to the Colony of all lands held by the War Department from the Colonial Government, together with the buildings erected thereon. Instructions will accordingly be given by the Secretary of State for War to the General Officer Commanding at Melbourne, to make arrangements for the transfer at an early date.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 7.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 92.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 21st August, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 63, of the 28th of May, transmitting a Memorandum from Mr. Stafford, in which he maintains the correctness of a statement made in your Despatch No. 100, of the 8th October, 1868, to the effect that the Government and Legislature of New Zealand had signified their acceptance of the conditions on which Lord Carnarvon offered to leave a regiment in New Zealand.

On the nature of those conditions there is no misunderstanding or controversy. They may be taken with sufficient accuracy for the present purpose as being included in the one stipulation, that the grant of £50,000 per annum for Native purposes should be continued. These conditions, when offered by Lord Carnarvon, were refused by the Government of New Zealand. The reasons given for the refusal were that, under those conditions, the troops "were not to be "useful to the Colony:"* that the Colony would not consent "to agree to "conditions, or to impose on itself obligations, in connection with a force which "would occupy the position of the force of a foreign Power rather than that "of one having interests to guard and duties to perform common to the Empire of "which New Zealand is a part:" that Lord Carnarvon had withdrawn from the Governor "all control over the disposition and movements of the Imperial "Troops:" and that it was not "consistent with constitutional practice, or for "the interests of either race of Her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand, that "the determination of questions of peace or war, and the power of fulfilling "engagements with the Native race, should thus virtually be withdrawn and "given to an irresponsible officer having no constitutional authority with respect "to such questions, and necessarily unacquainted with the ever varying dis- "position of that portion of the Native race so lately in arms against Her "Majesty's authority."

The terms which it is alleged constitute the subsequent acceptance of Lord Carnarvon's offer are as follows:—

"Resolved, That the removal of the 18th Regiment, in the present condition "of the Northern Settlements, would tend to increase the excitement and "confidence of the rebellious Maoris, and to discourage those friendly to "Her Majesty's Government.

"That the Colony has for many years past constantly fulfilled, and is "virtually fulfilling, the condition on which the retention of an Imperial regiment "in New Zealand was sanctioned in the Despatch of Lord Carnarvon of 1st "December, 1866; that this House therefore respectfully prays His Excellency "the Governor to take steps for delaying the departure of the 18th Regiment, "until the subject shall be referred to the Imperial Government."

This resolution contains the expression of an opinion, the statement of a fact, and a specific request.

The Legislature state their opinion that the removal of the 18th Regiment, in the present "condition of the Northern Settlements," *i.e.*, so long as the present condition of the Northern Settlements remains what it is, would be mischievous.

This statement must be considered as suggesting that the regiment should

* See Memo. by Mr. Stafford, of the 15th March, 1867, enclosed in Sir G. Grey's Despatch No. 30, of 4th April, 1867.

remain in the Colony for some unspecified period with reference to the state of the Northern Island.

The Legislature then allege a fact, namely, that they have hitherto virtually performed, and are performing, the condition imposed by Lord Carnarvon. They, however, omit any pledge to perform the same condition, either virtually or literally, for the future; and I observe, by the way, that there is a difference between a virtual and a literal performance.

Lastly, the Legislature prefers a request that the regiment may "therefore" be detained in the Colony, not for any definite period, not on any specified terms, but simply "until the subject shall be referred to the Imperial Government."

The subject so to be referred to the Imperial Government, so far as it can be collected from the terms of the resolution, is the question on what terms Her Majesty's Government will consent to retain a regiment in New Zealand until the present condition of the Northern Island is improved. And the fact that the New Zealand Government has hitherto virtually performed the terms required by Lord Carnarvon, is alleged, not as indicative of what the New Zealand Government is prepared to do, but as a reason why the removal of the regiment should be delayed, (as I may observe it has, in point of fact, been delayed,) while the subject is under consideration in England.

You will see, therefore, that the statements made by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and myself are correct, and that the New Zealand Legislature have not proposed that the 18th Regiment should be retained in the Colony on the conditions offered by Lord Carnarvon.

I have thought it more respectful to your Advisers to state the grounds on which I came to a conclusion, the accuracy of which has been questioned by them. I should otherwise have preferred dropping a controversy which has no longer any practical significance, particularly at a time when I learn from you the energy and prudence with which the Colony is dealing with the present emergency.

The determination of Her Majesty's Government to adhere to the policy adopted by them does not in any degree lessen the warm interest and sympathy with which they observe the course of affairs at this critical period of the history of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 8.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th September, 1869.

I have received a copy of a letter purporting to be addressed, on behalf of a Committee appointed by a meeting of influential colonists, to the Colonial Secretaries or Governments of the Colonies named in the margin.

This letter appears to be prompted by a dissatisfaction with the policy of the Home Government, and with the present mode of administering Colonial affairs; and as a means of effecting such changes as may appear desirable, it suggests a conference in London of Colonial Representatives, duly authorized by their respective Governments.

It is not necessary for me to point out to you in what respects the description given in this letter, of the present policy of Her Majesty's Government, is inaccurate.

With regard to the practical suggestion which it conveys, Her Majesty's Government, while reserving its own right to consider, from an Imperial point of view, matters affecting Imperial interests, will always be most anxious to ascertain and ready to consider the wishes and interests of the Colonies of the British Empire. They have no jealousy of the collective action of any of the Colonies in furtherance of their wishes and interests. On the contrary, they have every desire to encourage such combined action. Nor should I have thought it necessary to

make any observation on the present proposal, had it not been officially communicated to myself as Secretary of State, and to the various Governments concerned.

With the exception of the three gentlemen who signed the letter, I do not know who were present at the meeting held in the rooms of the Royal Colonial Society, or the names of the Committee who have issued this circular. I am unable, therefore, to estimate the weight which your Ministers will attach to their recommendations. Independently, however, of the consideration that the project assumes at its outset an attitude of antagonism to Her Majesty's Government, my opinion is that it is not in itself calculated to answer its purpose.

In the first place, the attempt to cover by one arrangement all the principal Colonies enjoying Representative Governments, appears to me injudicious. The questions which most seriously affect individual Colonies in relation to the Mother Country, have often, in their nature and treatment, little connection with those which arise in others; nor, as far as I am aware, is there anything in the mode of transacting business between the British and Colonial Governments which, under their generally cordial relations, obstructs negotiation or calls for any practical improvement in their means of communication.

As a general rule it appears to me that the wishes of the colonists are likely to be more faithfully and effectually brought before the Home Government by the local Ministers, who are in immediate contact with the communities which they represent, and through the Governor who is responsible to Her Majesty for furnishing all requisite information, than by a body of gentlemen resident in London, acting in pursuance of their own views, or of mere written instructions, under influences not always identical with those which are paramount in the Colony, and without the guarantee which their recommendations may derive from having passed through the Governor's hands.

It will be obvious to you that these objections to a standing representation of the Colonial Empire in London, have no relation to the appointment of several or collective agencies on the system now in force, which, I believe, completely answers its purpose.

You will communicate this Despatch to your Government.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 95.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th September, 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 68, of 18th June, reporting your return to Wellington, and enclosing copies of the Addresses presented to you in reply to the Speech delivered at the opening of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

(for Earl Granville).

No. 10.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 96.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th September, 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 77, of 1st July, reporting the resignation of Mr. Stafford and his colleagues, and the formation of a new administration by Mr. Fox.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 11.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 97.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 15th September, 1869.

I have the honor to convey to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government, of the Proclamation which you have issued, warning persons against taking service under the Fiji chief Thakombau, a copy of which was enclosed in your Despatch No. 57, of the 20th May. See New Zealand Gazette, No. 22, 17th April, 1869.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 12.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 98.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th September, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 74, of 25th June, in reply to mine of 20th April, No. 43, in which I called your attention to certain statements which had been made with regard to the proceedings which took place when Mr. Richmond, late Minister for Native Affairs, was accompanying the Colonial Forces at the capture of Ngatapa.

I collect from your Despatch and the letter from Mr. Richmond which it contains that, although a reward had been offered for the person, dead or alive, of Te Kooti, the notorious author of a series of barbarous murders, and a further reward for certain other persons if taken alive, the allegation that a general reward was offered for the heads of Maori rebels was wholly untrue, and that the payment of £50 for the head of Nikora originated in motives highly creditable to the Minister who gave it. I have learned with great satisfaction how much of these allegations is untrue, and I cannot regret that I have noticed these statements as to matters of fact, made, it will be observed, in the Colony, not by Mr. Richmond's enemies, but by those who approved the proceedings which they professed to record. The subject is one on which I am myself glad to be satisfied, and the present Despatch, which will, of course, in due time be laid before Parliament, will show that your late Ministry repudiated and held in check those feelings of ungoverned animosity which must necessarily prevail in certain portions of a community situated like that of New Zealand.

You must be clearly aware that although, as Mr. Richmond observes, it now rests with the colonists, at least within very wide limits, to choose their own means of defence against the Maori rebels, yet the Imperial Government cannot escape the duty of sifting—by way of reference to the Governor—the truth of such reports as may reach England respecting the mode in which the war is carried on, nor the consequent duty, as the case may be, of either vindicating the Colonial Government from attacks which are ascertained to be unjust, or of directing the moral influence of this country to repress excesses which are found to have occurred,—excesses, it may be added, which are more to be apprehended in proportion as outrages on the other side render them more excusable. Indeed, it is often impossible to prevent the expression of public opinion against cruelties committed even in foreign countries with which Great Britain has no constitutional connection whatever.

I am confident that those who, like the late and present Ministry, are desirous of humanizing the war, will find their task materially lightened if it is known in the Colony that the interest which is felt in this country in the welfare and honor of New Zealand makes it particularly alive to any conduct which exceeds the license excusable in such a war.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, K.C.M.G.

(No. 102.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 2nd October, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 78, of the 2nd of July, enclosing the copy of a Colonial Order in Council, by which “in exercise of all powers and authorities enabling you in that behalf,” you “institute a decorative distinction to be conferred on members of the Militia, Volunteers, and Armed Constabulary, who particularly distinguish themselves by their bravery in action, or devotion to their duty while on service.”

This step is taken on the recommendation of Colonel Whitmore, in order to supply to the officers and men of the Colonial forces some personal distinction in lieu of the Victoria Cross and other rewards, which are powerful incentives in all regular armies.

I can quite understand the value which Colonel Whitmore attaches to a distinction thus conferred by the representative of the Queen, and I think the critical circumstances of New Zealand, and its recent assumption of the duty of self-protection, justifies your Government in desiring that Her Majesty’s prerogative, as fountain of honor, should be thus exerted to animate the courage and devotion of their local forces.

But I am unwillingly constrained to observe that, in complying with this natural desire, you have overstepped the limits of the authority confided to you by Her Majesty.

That authority is derived either from Acts of the Imperial Parliament or Local Legislature, or from the Royal Letters Patent which constitute your Commission. By one or other of them, the prerogatives of convoking or proroguing the Legislature, of dissolving the House of Representatives, of pardoning criminals, of appointing and dismissing officers holding during the Royal pleasure, have been formally entrusted to you; but the authority inherent in the Queen as the fountain of honor throughout her Empire has never been delegated to you, and you are not therefore competent, as Her Majesty’s representative, to create any of those titular or decorative distinctions which, in the British Empire, have their source, and are valuable because they have their source, in the grace of the Sovereign.

I think it necessary to point out this in order that no precedent may be established for taking a similar step hereafter, either in New Zealand or any other British Colony, without the cognizance of Her Majesty’s Government, and the personal sanction of the Queen.

But I proceed at once to add that, under the very exceptional circumstances of the Colony, I have felt at liberty to lay before Her Majesty my recommendation that the regulations which you have issued, and which, taken strictly, are at present void, may be confirmed.

Her Majesty has been pleased to accept that recommendation, and I am accordingly commanded to convey to you Her ratification of the Colonial Order in Council of the 10th of March, and Her gracious desire that the arrangements made by it may be considered as established from that date by Her direct authority. I am confident that this announcement of the Queen’s pleasure will enhance the satisfaction with which this decoration will be accepted and worn by those to whom it has been or may hereafter be awarded.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 103.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th October, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 73,

of the 24th of June, requesting the consideration of Her Majesty's Government to the subject of a letter addressed by Mr. Fitzherbert to the Secretary of State, on the 8th of June, 1868.

In this letter Mr. Fitzherbert submits, with reference to the prosecutions to which Governor Eyre was subjected in consequence of acts done during the late rebellion in Jamaica, that the Governor of a Colony having Responsible Government should not be held personally responsible in respect of any act done by him under the advice of his Responsible Ministers, and that in all cases in which an Act of Indemnity shall have been passed by the Representative Legislature of a Colony, and not disallowed by Her Majesty, such Act of Indemnity shall be a bar to all proceedings in the ordinary Courts of Law, saving to the House of Commons and the Imperial Parliament the right of impeachment. And he suggests that to effect these objects an alteration should be made in the Imperial Acts, 11 and 12 William III., c. 12, and 42 George III., c. 85. I have carefully considered as well Mr. Fitzherbert's suggestions as the opinions of your Attorney-General and the charge of Mr. Justice Richmond.

I observe, however, that the proceedings in Mr. Eyre's case, and the elaborate judgments delivered in the course of those proceedings, have relieved this subject from many of its difficulties, and taken away much from the urgency of adopting any measure in respect of it.

On the other hand, there is so great a mass of pressing legislation in preparation for next Session, that, in the absence of any such urgent necessity, I cannot hold out the expectation of being able, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to introduce a Bill which would lead to much discussion, and possibly to considerable difference of opinion.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 104.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th October, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 69, of the 19th of June last, enclosing a copy of a Minute of Mr. Stafford, and of reports furnished by the officers of your Government, respecting the case of the Chatham Island prisoners, and of certain hostages taken on the West Coast of the Island. I have also received your further Despatch No. 82, of the 6th of July, on the same subject.

I quite concur with Mr. Stafford that it is useless to travel over subjects which are exhausted. I will merely notice his observation that New Zealand is compelled by the Imperial Government to "endeavour to fulfil treaty engagements contracted by the Empire." The alleged treaty obligations, it should be constantly remembered, are obligations of natural justice, not arising from the treaty, but merely recognized and recorded by it; or, to repeat words which I have already used with this object, and which have been rather strangely misapplied, "the Imperial Government have not transferred to that of the Colony any obligation whatever, except that imposed on all of us by natural justice, not "to appropriate the property of others."

On the two matters to which the enclosures to your Despatch relate, the explanations furnished are full and satisfactory.

It appears that there is no recorded evidence of any promise to the Chatham Islanders that they should be sent home at any specific period, and that the only evidence of such a promise, recorded or unrecorded, is the second-hand statement of one of the guards respecting what the prisoners were told on leaving New Zealand. Major Biggs' proceedings as now reported, whether or not they may have been ill-judged, appear to me by no means unnatural.

With regard to the proceedings on the West Coast, I see that disorder prevailed there; that Government was employed in preventing Europeans from "looting" Natives on the one side, and repressing and punishing Native thefts on

the other; and that, in this state of disorder, the first Native murder arose out of a transaction in the course of which some persons acting for Government had certainly committed an irregularity. To this I attach little weight. All the information which I receive disposes me to believe with Mr. Cooper, the Under Secretary for Native Affairs, that "there was another, larger, and more generally operative incitement to rebellion, in the hope of recovering land and status, which grew up gradually after the withdrawal of General Cameron's army of occupation."

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 16.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 109.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th October, 1869.

With reference to your Despatch No. 80, of the 4th of July last, I have the honor to enclose a Dormant Commission, appointing Sir George Alfred Arney, Knight, the Chief Justice of New Zealand, or the Senior Judge for the time being, to be the Administrator of the Government of that Colony in the absence of the Governor.

I should wish you to retain this Commission in your hands for the present, only taking precautions to secure that it will be forthcoming in case circumstances should require Sir G. Arney to assume the Government.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 17.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 114.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th October, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 84, of the 8th of July, forwarding reports and other documents relating to the progress of warlike operations in New Zealand, and to the general condition of the Colony.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 18.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 115.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th October, 1869.

Before this Despatch reaches you, you will have received my answer to your telegram of the 7th of August, in which you inform me that the General Assembly has passed resolutions praying for the detention of the 18th Regiment "as a garrison and moral support," and that an Act has passed "binding the Colony to pay whatever contribution the Imperial Government may demand."

I have now before me your Despatch No. 103, of the 5th of August, in which you enclose, among other papers, copies of those resolutions and of the Act passed in accordance with them.

I remark that the Act and the resolutions do not exactly correspond with what your telegram had led me to expect.

They do not refer to the detention of the troops "as garrison or moral support,"—very important words, as indicating, if they had been used, that the Assembly did not require Her Majesty's troops to move out of the principal

towns or military stations, or to engage in active service. The Act and resolutions, however, merely speak of pecuniary contribution.

And further, I could not but suppose, from the terms of your telegram, that the General Assembly prayed Her Majesty's Government to allow the 18th Regiment to be detained for some indefinite period in New Zealand, and had pledged itself to pay such contribution as Her Majesty's Government might demand for that indefinite detention.

But it now appears that the prayer of the resolutions is not addressed to Her Majesty's Government, but virtually to Sir Trevor Chute, who is requested to detain the troops till the decision of Her Majesty's Government is known, and that the Act only assures him that the Colony will, if required, contribute towards the support of the troops, pending that decision. No offer or pledge is made, directly or indirectly, by the Government or by the Legislature, that the Colony will accept the decision of the Home Government respecting the terms on which the troops are to be finally stationed in New Zealand.

The question substantially raised by these papers has been considered with the attention which its importance demands, and, as you are already aware, Her Majesty's Government have felt bound to adhere to the decision already communicated to you, that the Queen's troops should not be employed in the present hostilities.

I do not under-rate the arguments which may be urged in favour of that employment. They are obvious in themselves, and have been forcibly urged by yourself and others. But the objections to that course are overwhelming.

All experience, and not least, the experience of New Zealand itself, has shown the fatal consequences of carrying on war under a divided authority. It can but lead to continual differences, imperfect co-operation, interrupted enterprises and the other evils which are alleged to have characterized the Maori war.

The British and Colonial Troops must therefore be placed under the same command. But on the one hand, Her Majesty's Government are under a responsibility for the safety, and honor, and discipline of British Troops, which they cannot transfer to a Colonial Ministry; and, on the other hand, they could not assume the conduct of a war, to be carried on ostensibly at the expense of the Colony, without making themselves chargeable for its ill success, and entitling the colonists to expect that it would be prosecuted,—at the expense, if necessary, of this country,—to a successful issue.

It may indeed be said that the British Troops might, in accordance with the conditions at present insisted on by Her Majesty's Government and suggested by your telegram, remain in the Colony for the mere purpose of holding certain towns or military stations; but such an arrangement could not, I think, be really maintained.

If disasters are apprehended, it is impossible to suppose that the British regiment would not be counted on by the colonists as part of the force they have always available to avert or retrieve them; and if these disasters really occur, it is practically certain that, in the absence of other sufficient force, the regiment will be so used. The alternative will then recur which I have shown to be inadmissible: either this country must place its troops at the command of a Government not responsible to itself, or it must assume the responsibility of the war, or it must resign itself to the disasters consequent on a double government.

And these considerations derive increased weight from the circumstances of New Zealand. If the active employment of British Troops in a Colony in which Responsible Government has been established under ordinary circumstances is fraught with difficulties, it is still more objectionable when the presence of these troops is calculated to encourage the Colonial Government in a policy which the Home Government have always regarded as pregnant with danger.

The present distress of the Colony arises mainly from two circumstances,—the discontent of the Natives, consequent on the confiscation of their land, and the neglect of successive Governments to place on foot a force sufficiently formidable to overawe that discontent.

That the discontent of the Natives does mainly arise from the confiscation of their lands is manifest. The neighbourhood of Tauranga and other confiscated

districts on the East Coast is that in which Te Kooti maintains himself. In Taranaki your own officer states that “the larger and more generally operative incitement to rebellion is the hope of recovering land and status;” while the restoration of the large extent of land confiscated in the Waikato is unequivocally put forward by the advisers of the so-called Maori King as the condition of pacification.

These being the sources of the danger to which the Colony is exposed from the Natives, it is pressed upon Her Majesty’s Government that the task of reducing the Natives is beyond the strength of the Colony; and this is conclusively shown, both by the experience of the last war,—in which, as you have frequently observed, the Colonial Forces had the assistance of nearly 10,000 regular troops,—and by the present state of the North Island, where a few hundred insurgents suffice to impose a ruinous insecurity on large numbers of settlers, and a ruinous expenditure on the Colony.

Meanwhile, I perceive that the average strength of the Colonial Forces on foot during the year preceding the commencement of these disturbances, hardly exceeded 700 men, having in the month of March been allowed to fall to 496, and although it has been of late greatly increased and improved, yet that your present Ministry, on its accession to office, contemplated its speedy reduction.

Large concessions, therefore, are unavoidable to appease a pervading discontent with which the Colony is otherwise unable to cope, and still larger concessions will be required unless a force is kept on foot capable of commanding the respect of the Natives when the Queen’s Troops are withdrawn.

But the abandonment of land, the recognition of Maori authority, and the maintenance of an expensive force, however indispensable some or all of these may be, are distasteful remedies, which will not be resorted to while the Colony continues to expect assistance from this country; and a decision to supply the Colony even with the prestige of British Troops, objectionable as I have shown it to be on grounds of practical principle, would, in my view, be also immediately injurious to the settlers themselves, as tending to delay their adoption of those prudent counsels on which, as I think, the restoration of the Northern Island depends.

It is in no spirit of controversy that I make these remarks. I should not gratuitously have criticised the proceedings of the Colonial Government, who are entitled to the entire management of their own affairs; but this country is asked for assistance. It is asked for assistance to sustain a policy which it does not direct, and which it is not able to foresee. Upon such a state of facts many questions arise, and among them it becomes material to inquire whether that assistance is for the real advantage of those who seek it. Judging from the best materials at my command, I am satisfied that it is not so, and that it is not the part of a true friend of the colonists, by continuing a delusive shadow of support, to divert their attention from that course in which their real safety lies,—the course of deliberately measuring their own resources, and, at whatever immediate sacrifice, adjusting their policy to them.

It is not, then, without a full sense of the responsibility which attaches to Her Majesty’s Government in deciding on this important question, nor without a firm belief that they are discharging that responsibility in the manner most conducive to the interests of this country and of the inhabitants of New Zealand, that they will instruct Sir T. Chute, in terms which shall preclude the continuance of any such doubts and surmises as you report to exist in some quarters, not further to delay the execution of the orders which he has received for the removal of the 18th Regiment from New Zealand. If those orders are now promptly executed, Her Majesty’s Government will not exercise the power vested in them by the recent Act, of charging against the Colony the cost of the delay which has been incurred.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 19.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.,

(No. 116.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 8th October, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No 99, of the 2nd of August, forwarding a printed report of the Financial Statement delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 29th of July last, by the Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand.

I have read Mr. Vogel's statement with much interest. It appears to have been prepared with care and ability.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 20.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE for the
Colonies to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 119.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 23rd October, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 94, of the 27th of July last, forwarding a copy of the Address with which you opened the Session of the New Zealand Institute for 1869, and also copies of the first volume of the Transactions and Proceedings of the Institute, containing much valuable information.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS,

(for Earl Granville).

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 21.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE for the
COLONIES to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 120.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th November, 1869.

I referred, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for War, a copy of your Despatch No. 67, of the 7th of June last, enclosing a Memorandum by Mr. Stafford respecting the claim of the Government of New Zealand on account of expenses incurred in the maintenance of military prisoners in the Colonial gaols to the 1st of April, 1869.

I transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received from the War Office in reply, from which you will perceive that the amount, £1,617 13s. 10d., claimed on this account, has been placed to the credit of the Colony in their accounts with the War Office.

I have, &c.,

F. R. SANDFORD

(For Earl Granville).

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Enclosure to No. 21.

LORD NORTHBROOK to UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

War Office, 2nd November, 1869.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th August last, respecting the claim preferred by the Colonial Government of New Zealand on account of expenses incurred in the maintenance of military prisoners in Colonial gaols during the period from the 1st January, 1864, to the 1st April, 1869.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that Mr. Secretary Cardwell has been in communication with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the subject, and that the sum of £1,617 13s. 10d.,—being the amount (£1,682 13s. 4d.) claimed by the Colony, less the sum of £64 19s. 6d. for supply of medicines and surgical instruments,—has now been placed to the credit of the Colony in their accounts with this Office.

I have, &c.,

NORTHBROOK.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

No. 22.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 122.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th November, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 111, of the 4th of September, forwarding copies of the Speech with which you closed the Session for 1869 of the New Zealand Parliament.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 23.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 123.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th November, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 109, of the 28th of August, and to inform you that, in compliance with your request, I have forwarded to the War Office and to the Board of Admiralty respectively, copies of the Votes of Thanks passed by the Legislative Council and by the Assembly of New Zealand to Major General Sir Trevor Chute and to Commodore Lambert and his officers.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 24. ✓

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 124.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th November, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 110, of the 3rd of September, forwarding copies of Acts and other documents relating to the maintenance of an Imperial force in New Zealand, and reporting the appointment of Commissioners to treat with the Imperial Government on this subject, and to make arrangements for organizing a force for service under the Colonial Government,

The decision of Her Majesty's Government respecting the continued employment of Imperial troops in New Zealand has already been communicated to you, and I cannot hold out any expectation that this decision will be recalled.

Her Majesty's Government will, however, be very glad if, by the exercise of their influence, or by procuring the most trustworthy advice, they are able to assist the Commissioners in organizing such a force as is requisite for the security of the Colony.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 127.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 16th November, 1869.

I have received your Despatches Nos. 105 and 106, of the 20th and 21st August, transmitting for distribution various printed papers and pamphlets on subjects connected with New Zealand.

I have had much satisfaction in directing these documents to be forwarded to the Public Offices and Scientific Societies where they are likely to be of use.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 130.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th December, 1869.

I have received your Despatch No. 124, of the 18th September last, recommending that the members of the late Ministry of New Zealand, viz., Messrs. E. W. Stafford, W. Fitzherbert, J. Hall, J. C. Richmond, and Colonel T. M. Haultain, should be permitted to retain the title of Honorable; and I have to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of those gentlemen retaining the title within New Zealand.

In conveying Her Majesty's decision, I have much pleasure in placing on record my appreciation of the services rendered to the Colony by Mr. Stafford during a long and distinguished political career, and by Mr. Fitzherbert in the able and judicious conduct of his recent negotiations with the Government of this country, respecting the adjustment of the Imperial and Colonial claims arising out of the war in New Zealand.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 131.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th December, 1869.

With reference to your Despatch No. 125, of the 18th September last, I have the honor to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to issue the final authority for the appointment of Colonel Whitmore to be a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The grant of the dignity, together with the insignia, will be conveyed to that officer by the Secretary of the Order.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 28.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 132.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 27th December, 1869.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 128, of 19th September, enclosing a Memorandum from your Ministers relative to the Commissioners who are about to proceed to this country to confer with the Imperial Government, and other papers showing the views of your Advisers on the present state of New Zealand.

It is unnecessary that I should add anything to my previous Despatches on the subject of retaining Imperial Troops in the Colony; but your Ministry may be assured that Her Majesty's Government desire to give the Commissioners the most cordial assistance in such measures, not involving the employment of the Queen's Troops, as they may find requisite for the organization of a defensive force, or, as far as their duty allows, in any other matter affecting the welfare of the Colony; and they earnestly concur in the hope expressed by Mr. Fox, that

the result of the mission may be to remove causes of irritation, and confirm those friendly relations between this country and that of New Zealand which they believe to be of great importance to each.

I have perused the speech of Mr. Fitzherbert, to which you invite my attention, and although unable to adopt the conclusions which Mr. Fitzherbert desires, I have pleasure in noticing the ability, candour, and conciliatory spirit by which his statements are distinguished.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 29. ^

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. the SECRETARY of STATE for the COLONIES to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 134.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 31st December, 1869.

Your telegram* respecting the accommodation with the Maori King has reached this office, and has been forwarded to Lord Granville, whose instructions I have just received by telegram. It is not possible to reply by a formal Despatch.

Lord Granville directs me to observe that you will already have received his Despatch No. 115, of the 7th October, and that it is probable that the 2-18th Regiment will have left New Zealand before this letter reaches you, in pursuance of instructions addressed to General Chute.

In any case, however, Her Majesty's Government could not consent to recall the decision conveyed in that Despatch.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS

(for Earl Granville).

No. 30.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 1.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th January, 1870.

I have received your Despatch No. 140, of 28th of October, forwarding the monthly report of the Minister for Defence and Native Affairs, from which I learn that Te Kooti had been defeated, with loss, in two actions.

I have received with great satisfaction the accounts of the action at Tokano, which are highly creditable to the energy of Colonel McDonnell, and the zeal and gallantry of the Force under his command, whether European or Native.

I have perused with pleasure Major Kemp's account of his share in this battle.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

No. 31.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 5.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 13th January, 1870.

With reference to my Despatch No. 64, of 29th May last, I transmit to you, for the consideration of your Government, a copy of a further letter from Mrs. Gascoyne, upon the subject of her claim to assistance for the loss of her son, Lieutenant Gascoyne.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

* This telegram was sent by the advice of Ministers in the following terms:—"Preliminaries of peace have been arranged with the so-called Maori King and his adherents. The Colonial Government believe that there is now a sure prospect of permanent tranquillity, unless the moral support of the 18th Regiment should be withdrawn at this critical period. The Commissioners, Mr. Dillon Bell and Dr. Featherston, proceed to England this month.

"G. F. BOWEN."

Enclosure in No. 31.

Mrs. GASCOYNE to EARL GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—

3, Rydal Terrace, Redland Park, Bristol, 6th January, 1870.

Not having heard from the Colonial Government concerning the request I made for a remuneration for the loss of my eldest son, Bamber Gascoyne, and wife and children, which was sent out the end of June last, I should feel grateful if you would use your influence in behalf of a widow in great distress of pecuniary circumstances, with a large family, and building on the efforts of her eldest son, Lieutenant Bamber Gascoyne,—indeed it would be a most charitable act if you would take the matter into consideration, and if only a small sum could be raised it would be a great boon to me, left in such a forlorn state, bereaved of both husband and son, and nobody to help or succour me. And may God in his mercy bless your endeavours is the earnest prayer of your obedient servant,

3, Rydal Terrace, Redland Park, Bristol,

JULIA GASCOYNE,

6th January, 1870.

No. 32.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 8.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I transmit to you a copy of a correspondence with Messrs. Josselyn and Sons and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty arising out of the application of Messrs. Josselyn for information respecting a concession of the right of collecting Guano on the Bounty Islands.

As these Islands are within the limits of the Colony of New Zealand, it will be for your Government to take possession of them should it think fit, if this has not already been done.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Enclosure 1 in No. 32.

MESSRS. JOSSELYN and SON to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Ipswich, 7th December, 1869.

Some clients of ours, a firm of merchants carrying on a very large trade in artificial manures are desirous of knowing whether the Bounty Islands, situate South of New Zealand, in Long. 179° 3' East, Lat. 47° 46' South, are a possession of Her Britannic Majesty, and if so, whether any concession has been granted by the British Government of the right of collecting any guano to be found on such islands?

If no such concession has been granted, our clients would like to be informed whether the right can be treated for, and to whom their application on the subject should be made.

Requesting the favour of an early reply,

We have, &c.,

The Assistant Secretary of State, Colonial Department,
London.

JOSSELYN AND SON.

Enclosure 2 in No. 32.

Sir F. ROGERS to the SECRETARY to the Admiralty.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th January, 1870.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the copy of a letter from Messrs. Josselyn and Son, of Ipswich, requesting information as to a concession of the right of collecting guano on the Bounty Islands.

It will be seen by reference to the Act of Parliament, 26th Victoria, cap. 23, that these islands are within the limits of the Colony of New Zealand, as defined by that Act.

Lord Granville would be glad if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty could inform him whether the islands have ever been formally taken possession of by Great Britain or any other power.

I am, &c.,

The Secretary to the Admiralty.

F. ROGERS.

Enclosure 3 in No. 32.

Mr. LUSHINGTON to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Admiralty, 14th January, 1870.

With reference to your letter of the 6th January, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that the Bounty Isles are within the limits of the Colony of New Zealand, as described by Act of Parliament. They were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1788, and were visited by the Colonial steamship "Victoria" in 1865;

but we have no record of their ever having been formally taken possession of, and their Lordships are of opinion that no more doubt exists as to their belonging to Great Britain than the Snares, and other small isles in the vicinity of New Zealand.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have, &c.,

VERNON LUSHINGTON.

Enclosure 4 in No. 32.

The UNDER SECRETARY of STATE to MESSRS. JOSSELYN and SON.

GENTLEMEN,—

Downing Street, 22nd January, 1870.

I laid before Earl Granville your letter of the 7th ultimo, inquiring on behalf of your clients whether any concession of the Bounty Islands had been granted by the British Government, and if not, to whom application should be made.

I am desired by His Lordship to inform you that the islands are within the limits of New Zealand, and that your clients should address their application to the Governor of that Colony, Sir George Bowen.

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS.

Messrs. Josselyn and Son.

No. 33.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 9.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 126, of the 18th September, forwarding two Memoranda from your Responsible Advisers, and a Resolution of the House of Representatives on the subject of the grant of the New Zealand War Medal to Volunteers for service with the Regular Troops.

I communicated your Despatch to the Secretary of State for War; and I transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been received from the War Department, from which you will learn what steps have been taken for giving effect to the wishes of your Government.

Since the above was written, a further letter has been received upon the subject from the War Office, enclosing one from Mr. Morrison.

I annex copies for your information.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Enclosure 1 in No. 33.

Sir E. LUGARD to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

War Office, 13th January, 1870.

With reference to the letter from the Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, of the 29th ultimo, and its enclosures, relative to the proposed extension of the grant of the New Zealand medal to the local or Volunteer forces employed against the Maoris, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for Earl Granville's information, that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve that, in compliance with the wishes of the Colonial Government, the medal may be granted to such of the Colonial Forces and friendly Natives actually under fire, or otherwise conspicuous for distinguished service in the field, as were employed in the several operations for which the medal has been granted to the regular army and survivors at the date of the General Order notifying Her Majesty's intention to confer it; and Mr. John Morrison, the Agent for the Colonial Government in London, has been requested to place himself in communication with the Royal Mint, as to the cost of providing the 5,000 medals applied for, and the machine for stamping them, to be paid for by the New Zealand Government, and also as to the cost of sending them out, it being understood that the medal is to be given within the limits prescribed by the General Order.

Mr. Morrison has also been informed that should the number of medals applied for prove to be more than sufficient, the surplus is to be returned to this country, and the cost of them accounted for.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Enclosure 2 in No. 33.

Sir E. LUGARD to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

War Office, 20th January, 1870.

With reference to my letter of the 13th instant, relative to the extension of the grant of the New Zealand medal to the local or Volunteer forces employed against the Maoris, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for Earl Granville's information, a copy of a letter, which has been received from Mr. John Morrison, the Agent of the Colony, on the subject.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD LUGARD.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 2 in No. 33.

Mr. MORRISON to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE for War.

Office of the New Zealand Government Agency, 3, Adelaide Place,
King William Street, E.C., 15th January, 1870.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the number and date as per margin, transmitting copies of a letter, and of its enclosures from the Colonial Office, on the subject of the proposed grant of the New Zealand medal to the local or Volunteer forces employed against the Maoris, and in consequence of Her Majesty having been pleased to approve of the grant of the medal to such of them as survived at the date of the General Order, directing me to communicate with the Royal Mint as to the cost of providing the 5,000 medals applied for, and the machine for stamping them.

In reply, I have the honor to state that immediately your instructions were received, an application was made to the Deputy Master of the Mint for the information, and on behalf of the Government of New Zealand, I beg to state that I shall be prepared to defray the cost of the medals and the machine.

The Deputy Master has been requested to inform me the earliest date upon which the medals and the machine can be ready for transmission to the Colony, for if the package be not of great weight or size, I would seek to send them to the Government of New Zealand by the overland mail of next week.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MORRISON.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

No. 34.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 10.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise Her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 118, of the 13th of September last, viz. :—

No. 1.—An Act to apply out of the Consolidated Fund the sum of £150,000 to the service of the Year ending the Thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy. (Passed 3rd July, 1869.)

No. 2.—An Act for raising the sum of £150,000 by Treasury Bills. (Passed 3rd July, 1869.)

No. 4.—An Act to remove Restrictions on Re-assurance on Ships and Merchandize laden therein. (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 6.—An Act to amend "The Bridges and Ferries Act, 1868." (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 7.—An Act to empower certain Public Departments to pay otherwise than to Executors or Administrators, small sums due on account of Pay or Allowances to Persons deceased. (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 8.—An Act for removing doubts as to the validity of certain Marriages solemnized in the Province of Nelson. (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 9.—An Act to amend "The Southland Provincial Debt Act, 1865," and "The Southland Provincial Debt Act Amendment Act, 1866." (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 10.—An Act to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Proclamations and Agreements relating to a certain District known as the Auckland Gold Fields. (Passed 27th July, 1869.)

No. 12.—An Act to amend "The Nelson and Cobden Railway Act, 1868." (Passed 6th August, 1869.)

No. 14.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Grants of Land to Naval and Military Settlers. (Passed 6th August, 1869.)

No. 15.—An Act to extend the time for making an Award under the provisions of "The Wellington and Hawke's Bay Public Debt Apportionment Act, 1868." (Passed 6th August, 1869.)

No. 16.—An Act to amend "The Provincial Elections Act, 1858," and to remove doubts as to the validity of certain Elections of Members of Provincial Councils. (Passed 6th August, 1869.)

No. 17.—An Act to make Provision by Law for the Payment of Imperial Troops. (Passed 6th August, 1869.)

No. 18.—An Act to amend "The Mining Companies Limited Liability Act, 1865." (Passed 21st August, 1869.)

No. 19.—An Act to remove doubts as to the Construction of Terms in certain Railway Debts. (Passed 21st August, 1869.)

No. 21.—An Act to amend “The Intestate Estates Act, 1865.” (Passed 21st August, 1869.)

No. 22.—An Act to regulate the Declaration of Hundreds in the Province of Otago. (Passed 28th August, 1869.)

No. 23.—An Act to provide for the Settlement of Disputes between the Treasury and the Comptroller as to the amount of the Balances at the credit of the Public Account. (Temporary.) (Passed 2nd September, 1869.)

No. 24.—An Act to restrict the Sale and Letting of a certain part of the Sea Beach in the Province of Auckland. (Passed 2nd September, 1869.)

No. 25.—An Act to amend “The Gold Fields Act, 1866,” and “The Gold Fields Amendment Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 27.—An Act to enable the Superintendent of the Province of Canterbury temporarily to reserve from Sale certain Lands for Mining Purposes. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 31.—An Act to empower the Governor to carry out certain engagements for Grants of Land situated at Poverty Bay. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 32.—An Act to set apart a portion of Land as an Endowment to provide Pensions for Persons on whom the New Zealand Cross is conferred. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 33.—An Act to regulate the Appointment of Commissioners of Crown Lands throughout the Colony. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 34.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Leases and Bailments of Stock and Chattels. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 35.—An Act to facilitate the Delivery of Goods carried by Sea to Ports in the Colony, and to give to Shipowners a Lien for Freight. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 36.—An Act for the amendment of the Laws with respect to the Carriage and Deposit of Explosive and Dangerous Goods. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 37.—An Act to amend “The Building and Land Societies Act, 1866.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 38.—An Act to amend “The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 39.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Post Office Savings Banks. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 40.—An Act to amend “The Timaru and Gladstone Board of Works Act, 1867.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 41.—An Act to transfer to and vest in the Corporation of the incorporated Town of Oamaru certain Public Reserves, in trust for Purposes of Public Utility for the Town of Oamaru and its Inhabitants. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 42.—An Act to remove doubts as to the power of the Council of the Borough of Greymouth to levy Rates and Charges upon Shipping. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 43.—An Act to amend an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Canterbury, intituled “The Westland Public House Ordinance, 1867,” and also “The Westland Public House Ordinance Amendment Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 44.—An Act to amend “The County of Westland Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 45.—An Act to amend “The Canterbury Rivers Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 46.—An Act for trying the Legality of Bills passed by Provincial Councils. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 47.—An Act to continue “The Provincial Acts Validation Act, 1867,” and “The Provincial Acts Validation Act Continuance Act, 1868,” and to validate certain Provincial Acts and Ordinances. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 48.—An Act to amend “The Provincial Audit Act, 1866.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 49.—An Act to repeal “The Otago Gold Fields Judicial Officers Act, 1867,” and to provide for the Payment of various Officers employed upon Gold Fields. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 50.—An Act to amend “The Oyster Fisheries Act, 1866.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 51.—An Act to repeal “The Medical Practitioners Act, 1867,” and to make other provisions in lieu thereof. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 52.—An Act for the better Prevention of Contagious Diseases. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 53.—An Act to amend “The Vagrant Act, 1866.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 54.—An Act to amend the Law relating to Prisoners in Confinement in Public Gaols.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 55.—An Act to amend “The Justices of the Peace Acts Repeal Act, 1866,” and “The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 56.—An Act to enable Trustees to execute their Powers by Attorney in certain cases. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 58.—An Act to amend “The Armed Constabulary Act, 1867.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 59.—An Act to authorize the Appointment of Commissioners to enter into agreement with the Imperial Government for the employment of an Imperial Force in New Zealand, and also to enter into arrangements for organizing a Force for Service under the Colonial Government, and to make provision for Payment of the Cost of such Imperial and Colonial Forces. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 60.—An Act to provide for the Purchase of Government Annuities and Payments on Death and other Payments. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 61.—An Act to amend “The Registration Act, 1858.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 62.—An Act to enable Officers of the Government of New Zealand and others to give security to the Crown by Guarantee Policies with or without Bonds. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 63.—An Act to incorporate the Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court of New Zealand under the style of “The New Zealand Law Society.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 64.—An Act to Naturalize Hugo Max Bucholz. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 65.—An Act to empower the Governor to grant Two Thousand Acres of Land for the purpose of enabling the Acclimatization Society of Southland to introduce Salmon and other Fish into the Province of Southland. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 66.—An Act to establish and regulate an Institution called “The Botanic Garden of Wellington.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 67.—An Act to promote the establishment of Public Libraries. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 68.—An Act to grant a Pension to the Widow and Daughter of the late Reverend John Whiteley. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 69.—An Act to grant Pensions to Mary Ann Walsh and Others. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 70.—An Act to amend “The Stamp Duties Act, 1866,” and “The Stamp Duties Act Amendment Act, 1867.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 71.—An Act to amend “The Public Revenues Act, 1867.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 72.—An Act to amend “The Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 73.—An Act to authorize the Application of Moneys raised under “The Consolidation Loan Act, 1867,” to Payment of certain Provincial Loans and Liabilities not provided for in the said Act.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 74.—An Act to amend “The Treasury Bills Regulation Act, 1868.” (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 75.—An Act for raising the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds by Treasury Bills. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

No. 76.—An Act to apply a Sum of Money out of the Consolidated Fund and other Moneys to the Service of the Year ending the 30th day of June, 1870, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. (Passed 3rd September, 1869.)

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 11.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 112, of the 6th of November, 1868, viz. :—

No. 74.—An Act to provide for the custody, maintenance and control of the Sinking Funds created as security for the due payment of the principal of Loans raised by the Governments of the Colony and Provinces respectively, and to enable a part of such Sinking Funds, proportionate to the amount of the Loans converted under “The Consolidated Loan Act, 1867,” to be released.

No. 78.—An Act to charge certain portions of Loans raised under the authority of “The Public Debts Act, 1867,” and “The Consolidated Loan Act, 1867,” upon the Revenues of the Provinces of New Zealand.

I am desired to enclose for your information a copy of a correspondence which has lately taken place between Mr. Selfe and this Department on the subject of “The Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868,” and of the amending Act of 1869—No. 72. On the latter Act, Her Majesty’s decision is conveyed to you in a separate Despatch.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 35.

Sir F. ROGERS, Bart., to H. SELFE SELFE, Esq.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 4th January, 1870.

I am directed by Lord Granville to transmit to you a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of New Zealand, intituled No. 72 of 1869, “An Act to amend the Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868.”

Lord Granville is now prepared to take into consideration the disallowance or otherwise of this Act and that which it amends, but before doing so he is desirous of learning whether your objections to the former Act continue to exist, and whether you desire to add anything to them.

H. Selfe Selfe, Esq.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS.

Enclosure 2 in No. 35.

H. SELFE SELFE, Esq., to Sir F. ROGERS, Bart.

SIR,—

15 St. George’s Square, S.W., 8th January, 1870.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, transmitting to me, by direction of Lord Granville, a copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of New Zealand, entitled (No. 72 of 1869), “An Act to amend the Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868.”

I beg you to convey to Lord Granville my thanks for the copy, which, as requested, I return enclosed. I have other copies in my possession.

I should be glad if I could at once state that my objections to the former Act of 1868 no longer continue to exist. But I have no doubt Lord Granville will have noticed that this amending Act of 1869 does not in terms exempt the sinking funds created under the Ordinances authorizing the Canterbury Loans from the operation of the Act of 1868. It simply authorizes the Governor of New Zealand, by Order in Council, to exempt from the management of the Commissioner created by the Act of 1868 such sinking funds as it shall appear to the Governor expedient so to exempt.

I beg to enclose copy of an Order in Council made by the Governor of New Zealand on the 18th

September last, and duly published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, exempting the sinking funds of the loans raised under Acts of the New Zealand Legislature in 1863, 1864, and 1865 from the management of the Commissioners. But up to the 30th October last no similar Order in Council, having reference to the Canterbury Loans Sinking Funds, had appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette*.

I hope and believe the delay in the publication of such an Order may be accidental or unavoidable, and that we may expect shortly to hear it has been made. For it will be seen that the preamble of the amending Act of 1869 relates as much to the Canterbury Loans as to the New Zealand Loans, viz., in both cases "representations were made that the sinking funds created under such Acts and Ordinances should be invested in the names of trustees or other persons resident in the United Kingdom;" and the Commissioners themselves recommended, 23rd August, 1869 (see copy Resolutions enclosed), that "it would be desirable to relieve them from the management of so much of the Canterbury Sinking Funds as has already been paid to Mr. Selfe."

When this is done, I shall be happy to withdraw all objections to the Act of 1868. But unless and until it is done, section 10 of that Act remains unrepealed and operative in the Colony. The trustees in England would in the meantime certainly refuse to comply with the provisions of that Act. We can protect ourselves; but it would in that case be possible, though, I trust, not probable, that the penalty imposed by section 10 upon the Province might be enforced.

I venture to refer you on this point to my argument, pp. 15 and 16, in my printed letter to Lord Granville, of the 12th January, 1869.

I would therefore respectfully request that the sanction of the Crown to the Acts of 1868 and 1869 shall not be formally given until information reaches Lord Granville that the Governor of New Zealand has, by Order in Council, exempted the sinking funds of the Canterbury Loans from the operation of the Act of 1868.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart.

I have, &c.,
HENRY SELFE SELFE.

Enclosure 3 in No. 35.

Sir FREDERIC ROGERS, Bart., to H. SELFE SELFE, Esq.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th January, 1870.

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, on the subject of "The New Zealand Public Debts Sinking Funds Act, 1868," and the Act No. 72 of last year to amend that Act.

Lord Granville learns from this letter that your objections to the Act of 1868 have not been removed by the amending Act, or by the explanations in answer to those objections which have been received from the New Zealand Government, and which have been duly transmitted to you.

The objections alleged against the Act may be considered as affecting the interests of the Provinces, of the Trustees, and of those debenture-holders who did not accept the commutation offered by the Colonial Government.

As regards the Provinces, fifteen months have elapsed since the passing of the Act, and no remonstrance has reached this office on the subject of it.

The Provinces, therefore, must, in Lord Granville's opinion, be considered as consenting parties to the arrangement, or at least not so dissenting as to justify any Imperial interference on their behalf. Indeed, in the concluding paragraph of your letter of the 26th of August, you state that, so far as the Province of Canterbury was concerned, you merely wished to give the Province time to speak for itself.

With regard to the trustees, it does not appear to Lord Granville that any interference is necessary—you justly observe that they can protect themselves.

With regard to the debenture-holders, Lord Granville concurs in the opinion maintained by Mr. Stafford, that if a part of the Canterbury or any other debentures are commuted or paid off, the holders of the unconverted debentures have no just claim on more than their proportional part of the sinking fund.

Lord Granville does not, therefore, consider that Her Majesty could properly be advised to disallow the Act of 1868, and the Governor of New Zealand will be so informed by the next mail.

Henry Selfe Selfe, Esq.

I have, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS.

No. 36.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 12.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches No. 141, of 28th October, and No. 153, of 24th November, relating to the trials of the Hauhau prisoners, the latter reporting the final decision arrived at, and the execution of only one of the prisoners.

I observe with great pleasure the lenient course adopted by the Government of New Zealand, and I hope that it will have the satisfactory results which they anticipate from it, and which it deserves.

Governor Sir F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 37.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 14.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have received with very great satisfaction your Despatch No. 154, of 25th November, reporting the improved state of affairs in New Zealand.

Sic but "Minister," (i.e. Mr. McLean) is doubtless meant.

I am aware that the recent interview between the Native Commissioners* and the Chiefs of the King party can only be looked upon as opening the negotiations; but the friendly character of the interview, with the apparent disposition on the one side to abstain from extravagant demands, and on the other to concede what is asked, are more especially valuable as following immediately on the successes of the Colonial Troops. It may be hoped that these successes have moderated the expectations of the Maoris and inspired them with respect for the power of the Europeans, without on the other hand diminishing the desire of the Government for a speedy settlement on liberal terms.

I agree with you in hoping for the best results from the mission of the Commissioners to this country.

Although on some points there will no doubt be differences of opinion, they will be received with that cordial welcome which the importance of the Colony they represent, and their high personal character, invite, and I anticipate that their visit will strengthen and maintain the good relations which it is my anxious desire should subsist between Great Britain and New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 38.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 16.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, January, 1870.

I have had before me the Acts passed by the Legislature of New Zealand, entitled respectively, No. 20, "The Disturbed Districts Act, 1869," and No. 57, "An Act to amend 'The Arms Act, 1860,'" transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 118, of the 13th of September last.

Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect to these Acts. As, however, parts of them may not improbably be re-enacted, I desire to call the attention of the Government to some of their provisions.

The 13th section of the Act No. 20, provides that a person acquitted before one of the Special Courts may be at once required to prove that during the twelve months preceding his committal for trial he has been a person of good behaviour, and failing such proof he may be treated as a "disorderly person" and committed to prison for eighteen calendar months, with hard labour. Considering that large powers of imprisoning dangerous or suspected persons are given by the 16th and 24th sections of the Act, it seems to me of doubtful policy to give an express power of this kind to be exercised on occasion of a trial which has resulted in an acquittal.

The object in view could, it appears to me, be completely answered without a step which would place Government in the position of punishing by arbitrary power what it had failed to punish by process of law.

Again, under the 14th section the Government is invested with very large powers respecting the selection of Juries. I can hardly imagine that the New Zealand juries under their present constitution would be so untrustworthy as to warrant a measure of this kind, which is most objectionable in principle. It is always to be deplored when a Government is forced by circumstances to dispense with the protective forms of justice; but that Government should possess, or appear to possess, a power of securing for itself under cover of such forms a

favourable decision, would tend to establish a still more dangerous precedent. I do not doubt that the power thus given will, in the present instance, be fairly used ; but I hope that the clause will not be re-enacted.

Your Government would do well to consider whether any operation could practically be given to the provisions of the 30th section. It may be doubted whether a prisoner under sentence could be legally dealt with in the manner proposed, unless his consent were obtained. Without such consent, the articles or agreement would seem not to be binding on him, nor would the master of a ship be legally competent to detain him, out of Colonial waters.

The 33rd section of the Act No. 57, which makes the selling Arms, &c., knowingly to rebels, or agents of rebels, a capital felony punishable by death, appears to me to be unnecessarily severe, and likely to deter people from giving information and juries from convicting.

These provisions have probably received, as they have deserved, the serious consideration of the Legislature ; but I have thought it right to call your special attention to them in case it should be proposed to re-enact the law.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 39.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 17.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have to inform you that Mr. Dillon Bell and Dr. Featherston called upon me immediately on their arrival in England. I was fully aware of the ability and high character of these gentlemen, and my first interview with them, though it was impossible to enter largely into the subjects of their mission, leads me to hope that our intercourse will be of the most cordial kind, and that whatever differences may exist on particular points between their views and those of Her Majesty's Government, we shall be able to communicate with entire confidence, and co-operate heartily on those points in which co-operation is practicable.

I think the mission was wisely decided on by your Government, and that the persons composing it could not have been better selected.

Governor Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G. I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 18.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 28th January, 1870.

I have much pleasure in authorizing you to offer to Mr. Donald McLean the distinction of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. I am aware, both from your Despatch of the 1st September last, and from other sources, of the high character which Mr. McLean has long borne as a public officer.

But in making this offer at the present moment, I desire particularly to recognize the value of his services in opening negotiations which promise a permanent pacification of New Zealand.

Whether or not that promise is fulfilled, the Colony has great reason to be satisfied with the skill with which he has commenced his task, and Mr. McLean with the confidence which his character commands from the leaders of the Maoris.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G. I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 14th February, 1870.

The distress prevailing among the labouring classes in many parts of the United Kingdom has directed public attention to the question of emigration as a means of relief. It has been urged on Her Majesty's Government, that while there are in this country large numbers of well-conducted industrious labourers, for whom no employment can be found, there exists in most of the Colonies a more extensive demand for labour than the labouring class on the spot can supply. The result of emigration would, therefore, it is said, be equally advantageous to the emigrant and to the Colonies—to the former, by placing him in a position to earn an independence, to the latter, by supplying a want that retards their progress and prosperity.

Under these circumstances Her Majesty's Government are anxious to be furnished with your opinion as to the prospects which the Colony under your Government holds out to emigrants, both of the agricultural and the artisan class. I am aware that, in 1863, at the time of the Lancashire distress, the late Duke of Newcastle addressed a similar inquiry to the Governor of New Zealand, but the circumstances of new countries change so rapidly that the answer returned to his inquiry at that time may probably not represent the facts of the case now. His Grace's inquiry, moreover, had reference to a class of people whose previous occupations were not calculated to fit them for the life of a Colony, while a large proportion of those now out of employment are men who have been accustomed to hard out-door labour. I do not feel, therefore, that the particulars then obtained can be regarded as supplying the information we are now desirous of procuring.

The points on which we should be specially desirous of receiving information are—the classes of labourers whose labour is most in demand in the Colony under your Government,—the numbers for whom employment could be found,—the probable wages they would earn,—whether married men with families could obtain wages to enable them to support their families, and house accommodation for their shelter,—what assistance or facilities would be provided to pass the emigrants to the districts where their labour is in demand,—and whether any pecuniary assistance would be granted either towards their passages, or towards providing depôts and subsistence on their first arrival, or towards sending them up to the country. I should be glad, also, to be furnished with any additional particulars and observations which your knowledge of local circumstances may suggest as likely to be useful.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

The Officer administering the
Government of New Zealand.

No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 22.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 17th February, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 118, of the 13th of September last, viz. :—

No. 11.—An Act to enable the Superintendent of the Province of Otago to establish certain Settlements for Colonization in the said Province.

No. 13.—An Act to amend the Waste Land Regulations of the Province of Canterbury.

No. 26.—An Act to amend "The Native Lands Act, 1865," and "The Native Lands Act, 1867."

No. 28.—An Act to amend “The Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1867,” relating to the sale and disposal of Waste Lands in the Province of Auckland.

No. 29.—An Act to amend an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled “An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the sale, letting, and occupation of Waste Lands of the Crown within the Province of Otago.”

No. 30.—An Act to extend the Law now in force relating to the leasing of Crown Lands within the Province of Nelson.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 43.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 23.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th February, 1870.

I have received your Despatch No. 157, of 14th December, enclosing a Memorandum from your Ministers in which they refer to my Circular Despatch of 8th September, on the subject of the proposed Colonial Conference.

I notice with great satisfaction the courteous manner in which the Memorandum is worded, and the just appreciation shown by your Advisers of the feelings of Her Majesty's Government with regard to New Zealand.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 44. ↗

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 24.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th February, 1870.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 159, of 20th December, in which you transmit an extract from the Instructions given to Dr. Featherston and Mr. Dillon Bell, the Commissioners appointed to treat with Her Majesty's Government respecting the intended removal of the 2-18th Regiment from New Zealand, and a Report from Mr. McLean, in which he expresses the regret with which your Ministers regard that removal.

I cannot doubt that the Troops will have been withdrawn from the Colony before this Despatch can reach it. But it is not the less necessary to inform you that I have discussed with the Commissioners, at more than one confidential interview, the objections which they were charged to urge against that withdrawal.

Those objections were fully and forcibly stated, although in a conciliatory spirit, which I am glad to acknowledge, and I endeavoured to place them before my colleagues as clearly as they were laid before me. I regret, however, to say that we find ourselves unable to recall the decision already communicated to you, or to authorize any delay in the departure of the 2-18th Regiment.

On the general grounds stated in my Despatch of the 7th October, Her Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion that, except for special reasons, such as a foreign war, or an existing contract, the Queen's Troops should not be stationed in Colonies in which Responsible Government is established.

Although the application of this principle to New Zealand may exert a temporary pressure upon the military and fiscal resources of the Colony, I confidently hope that the spirit and intelligence of its Government and its Legislature will enable them to continue the works which they have well begun for the re-establishment of peace and order on a durable basis.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

No. 45.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 26.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 10th March, 1870.

In the course of the last few years many licenses, as you are no doubt aware, have been issued to persons in the Australian Colonies for the working and export of Guano from Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. In most cases the islands lying beyond the jurisdiction of any Colony, the licenses have been issued in the name of Her Majesty in this country.

By the first covenant in the license the licensee is forbidden to assign or underlet his license without the previous consent in writing of the Secretary of State. Much delay and some inconvenience having arisen from the necessity of referring home every application for the transfer of a license, I have thought it desirable to intrust to the Governor of New South Wales an authority to decide on such applications at once, reporting to me afterwards the decision at which he may arrive and the reasons of it. As some of the licensees of guano islands are now and hereafter may be residing in the Colony under your Government, I have to request that in case any application is made to you on the subject of the transfer of a license, you will transmit it to the Governor of New South Wales, furnishing him at the same time with such information as will enable him to judge whether the application can be acceded to without disadvantage to public interests.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 46.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 27.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 14th March, 1870.

I received your Despatch No. 117, of 12th September last, enclosing a Ministerial Memorandum in which it is again urged that the total quantity of Gold imported into the United Kingdom from New Zealand should be shown in the Board of Trade returns, instead of only the portion which is imported direct.

I forwarded your Despatch to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and I transmit to you, for your information and for that of your Advisers, a copy of a letter from their Lordships, enclosing a copy of a Report upon the subject from the Commissioner of Customs.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 46.

Mr. LAW to the UNDER SECRETARY of STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Treasury Chambers, 8th March, 1870.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Secretary of State, and with reference to your letter of 1st January last, copy of a Report from the Commissioners of Customs, relative to the Board of Trade returns of gold imported into this country from New Zealand.

I am to request that you will call Lord Granville's attention particularly to the concluding paragraphs of the Report, and I am to state that my Lords have desired the Commissioners of Customs to carry into effect the suggestion they have made therein.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

WILLIAM LAW.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 46.

The COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of TREASURY.

Custom House, 25th January, 1870.

MR. STANSFELD having stated in his letter of the 13th ultimo, that he had been directed by your Lordships to transmit for our consideration, with reference to our Report of the 16th July, 1867, the annexed letter and its enclosures from the Colonial Office, relative to the Board of Trade returns of

gold imported into this country from New Zealand; and Mr. Stansfeld having at the same time stated that your Lordships would wish to comply with the request of the New Zealand Government, if any arrangements to effect that object could be made by this Department,—

We report—That, in our Report to your Lordships dated 16th July, 1867, on a Despatch and its enclosures from the Governor of New Zealand, drawing attention to the discrepancy between the account of gold imported into this country from New Zealand, as published under the authority of this Board, and the account of gold exported from New Zealand to this country as published by the Colonial Government, we stated that the discrepancy was explained by the fact that much of the gold obtained in New Zealand did not come directly from that Colony but was shipped from New Zealand to Australia, and brought from thence to this country; and that, as all foreign imports into this country could only be recorded in the books of this Department as being imported from the port and country abroad at which they have been shipped for the United Kingdom, gold, the produce of New Zealand, coming to this country through Australia, could only be classified and treated as gold from Australia.

We have now to state to your Lordships, that bullion when imported into this country is not by law required to be either reported or entered, but is allowed to be landed from the import ship simply on a request from the consignee or his agent, describing the contents of the packages, and giving the name of the master and of the importing vessel, and the name of the place from which she has arrived.

With reference, however, to the annexed copies of the Despatch and the enclosures from His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand, wherein it is now stated in the letters from the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales that New Zealand gold, shipped to England through those Colonies, is always clearly distinguished on the outward manifests of the vessels on board which it is shipped, we have to observe that we instructed our officers to make the necessary inquiries of the masters of the vessels next arriving with gold from Australia, with the view of ascertaining whether they had any documents in their possession showing the countries where the gold was produced.

Two vessels, viz., “Star of Peace” and “Suffolk,” arrived at this port with gold from Australia on the 9th instant, when the masters of those vessels produced to our officers certain documents termed “Content” or “Manifest,” signed by the Collector of Customs at Melbourne. These documents contained the required particulars, viz., the quantities and place of production of the gold brought from Melbourne as follows, viz. :—

		Gold.		
		Oz.	dwts. grs.	Produce of
“Star of Peace,”	3 boxes	3,073	9 0	Victoria.
“Suffolk,”	4 boxes	5,257	6 5	New Zealand.

Under the foregoing circumstances, and assuming that the Collectors of Customs at Melbourne and Sydney will continue to furnish similar documents to masters of vessels bringing gold to this country, we shall be prepared, should your Lordships be pleased to signify your approval of such a course being adopted, to issue directions to our officers, with a view to persons applying for permission to land bullion in London, from vessels arriving from Sydney and Melbourne, being required to distinguish in their request the bullion brought by those routes from New Zealand. We deem it proper, however, to apprise your Lordships that we cannot hold ourselves responsible that by this means the object of the New Zealand Government will be fully attained, nor can we be responsible for the returns of bullion which may be made up distinguishing in all cases the countries from whence it may be produced, inasmuch as our officers must be dependent on the consignees for the correctness of the information given as to origin; whereas, under the former practice of returning the bullion as imported from the place from which the vessel had arrived, that fact was vouched for by the ship's report.

THOS. F. FREMANTLE,
FREDK. ROMILLY.

To the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

No. 47.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 28.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 18th March, 1869.

On your representation of the value of the services rendered by the Chief Te Kepa or Major Kemp, I sent to you in September last a silver-mounted sword, in order that it might be presented by you to that Chief in token of Her Majesty's recognition of his services.

Additional swords were forwarded to you by the last mail for presentation to five other Maori Chiefs, who had rendered important services to the Government.

I request that you will take a suitable occasion of presenting them to the Chiefs for whom they are intended, and whose names they bear. You will not fail to explain that they are presented to them by Her Majesty in recognition of their loyalty to the Crown, and of the gallantry which they have shown in support of Her Majesty's Colonial Government.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 48.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 31.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th March, 1870.

With reference to my Despatch No. 31, of 26th February, 1869, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of New South Wales, stating that Her Majesty's Government will not take any further steps for the present with respect to the measure which it had been proposed to introduce into the Imperial Parliament for extending the provisions of the Imperial Acts 6 and 7 Vict. c. 34, and 16 and 17 Vict. c. 118, to all cases of misdemeanour.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 48.

Earl GRANVILLE to the Earl of BELMORE.

(No. 32.)

MY LORD,—

Downing Street, 24th March, 1870.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 145, of 2nd October, upon the subject of the introduction of a measure into the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Imperial Acts 6 and 7 Vict. c. 34, and 16 and 17 Vict. c. 118, to all cases of misdemeanour.

In my Circular, of the 26th February, 1869, to which that Despatch was an answer, I pointed out that although no replies had been received from the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria to my predecessor's Circular, of the 19th of July, yet it appeared to me, looking to the want of unanimity in the opinions expressed by the other Colonies, that it would probably be best that they should conjointly prepare and forward to the Secretary of State a draft Bill, to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament if it were approved by Her Majesty's Government.

In the expectation of receiving answers from Victoria (which, I may observe, has returned no answer to either Circular) and from the other Colonies, and of thus learning their views upon this suggestion, I have delayed answering your Despatch; but as a considerable time has now elapsed since that Circular was transmitted to the Colonies, I think it desirable that you should be made aware of the views at present entertained by Her Majesty's Government upon this subject.

The want of unanimity of opinion, which I have before referred to, both as to the proper mode of proceeding, and as to the scope of the proposed legislation, is made unfortunately still more apparent from your Despatch and its enclosures.

With every desire, therefore, to assist at the proper time in carrying out by Imperial legislation any well-considered measure which may be submitted to Her Majesty's Government, they are of opinion that that time has not arrived, and they do not propose for the present to take any further steps in the matter.

A copy of this Despatch will be transmitted to the other Colonies interested.

I have, &c.,

Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of Belmore, &c.

GRANVILLE.

No. 49.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 120.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 24th March, 1870.

With reference to your Despatch No. 115, of the 10th of September, respecting the claim of New Zealand on account of expenses incurred for the maintenance of military prisoners in the Colonial gaols, I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the War Office (to which Department your Despatch was referred), asking whether the Colonial Government have any further claim against the War Office on this account.

I request that you will enable me to answer this inquiry.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 49.

Lord NORTHBROOK to the UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, Colonial Office.

SIR,—

War Office, 22nd March, 1870.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter

of the 20th December last, forwarding a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, with a claim amounting to £321 17s. 9d. on account of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of military prisoners in the Colonial gaols, in addition to the sum stated in the War Office letter of the 2nd November last to have been placed to the credit of the Colony on account of the claim forwarded with your letter of the 26th August last. In reply, I am directed to request that you will inform Mr. Secretary Cardwell whether the Colonial Government has any further claim against the War Department on account of military convicts confined in the Colonial prisons.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

I have, &c.,
NORTHBROOK.

No. 50.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 33.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th March, 1870.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the following Acts of the Legislature of New Zealand, transcripts of which accompanied your Despatch No. 118, of the 13th of September last, viz., No. 3, "An Act to constitute Courts of "Enquiry into the causes of Wrecks," and No. 5, "An Act to amend the Law "relating to Merchant Shipping, and to apply and adapt to British Ships registered "at, trading with, or being at any place in New Zealand, and the Owners, Masters, "and Crews thereof, certain provisions of the Acts of the Imperial Legislature "called respectively 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,' and 'The Merchant "Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862,' and 'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.'"

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 51.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 35.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 25th March, 1870.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 7, of 13th of January, forwarding a Ministerial Memorandum written with reference to my Despatch No. 115, of 7th October. Before receiving this Memorandum, the question to which it relates had been very carefully considered by Her Majesty's Government, who have felt bound to adhere to the conclusion already communicated to you. That being the case I do not think it at all advisable to protract an argument on the subject, and I will only observe on one or two points.

Her Majesty's Government absolutely disavow any wish on their part to abandon New Zealand, or to bring about the separation between this Country and the Colony. The refusal to retain the Troops in New Zealand did not proceed from any indifference to the true welfare of the Colony, but from a conviction that on the one hand the employment of British Troops in a Colony possessed of Responsible Government was objectionable in principle except in the case of Foreign War, and under conditions arising out of such a War; and on the other hand it is not for the true interest of the Colony itself that New Zealand should be made an exception from that rule, which, with due consideration for circumstances, is in course of application to other Colonies.

My views respecting the modified recognition of Maori authority, the extent to which the policy of confiscation has been carried, and the consequences of that policy, may be right or wrong; but I fully admit, as I have always done, that the decisions of these questions entirely rests with the New Zealand Government, and not with the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 52.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 5th March, 1870.

I have to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have sanctioned the insertion in the Estimates of the ensuing year of the sum of £1,000 as a contribution from the Imperial Government towards the maintenance of the Settlement at Somerset, in Queensland, which was established in 1863 for the rescue and relief of the crews of ships wrecked in Torres Straits. The sum of £5,000 was voted by the Imperial Parliament in that year for the erection of the buildings, and the station has latterly been maintained by the Colony of Queensland, which, however, is no longer able to do so without aid.

Their Lordships, in acceding to this vote of £1,000, have stated that they would not feel themselves justified in consenting to a renewed grant of this amount until they are informed of the extent of any contribution towards it which the other Australian Colonies might be willing to make.

I request that you will bring the subject under the notice of your Government, and ascertain whether they are willing to make a reasonable contribution towards the maintenance of an establishment which is valuable as a means of saving life and property to the commerce of the Australian Colonies generally, as well as to that of this country, and in the support of which the Colony of Queensland, which will continue to contribute liberally, has, looking to the limited amount of its shipping, a comparatively small direct interest.

I have requested the Governor of Queensland to forward a return, if it can be furnished, showing the number of ships estimated to pass Cape York in the course of the year, the nationality of their owners, and the number which may have been lost in the Straits since the establishment of the settlement.

The information thus asked for would appear to suggest a general principle upon which the proportions of the expense to be distributed among the Colonies might be estimated; but your Government will probably be prepared to enter upon the consideration of the proposal now made to them without waiting for, and without reference to, a computation of the exact degree in which the shipping of each Colony is interested in the question.

The station is provided in the interests of humanity and for the benefit of the whole world, and the present case is not one in which a Government admitting itself fairly liable to contribute would probably desire to measure its assistance by any close calculation of the immediate advantages to be derived by it.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

GRANVILLE.

No. 53.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(Circular.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 7th April, 1870.

I transmit to you for information, copies of a correspondence which has passed between the Chairman of the British Australian Telegraph Company and this Department.

You will observe that this Company is desirous of acquiring suitable accommodation at Singapore and at Port Darwin, and also requests permission to erect Land Lines from that Port to Burketown, so as to connect the Company's Cable with the overland Telegraph System of the other Australian Colonies.

From the reply which has been returned to Lord Monck, you will learn the conditions on which Her Majesty's Government is prepared to assist telegraphic enterprise in connection with the Crown Colonies, and you will perceive that as regards the Colonies with Responsible Government, it has been suggested to his Lordship that he should make direct application to the Local Governments.

The Officer Administering the
Government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 53.

Viscount MONCK to Earl GRANVILLE.

British Australian Telegraph Company, Limited,
100, Palmerston Buildings, Broad Street, London, E.C.,

26th January, 1870.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship the prospectus of the British Australian Telegraph Company.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of connecting Singapore, Java, and Australia with the line of telegraphic communication between England and Singapore, to be provided by the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta, the Malta and Alexandria, the British Indian, and British Indian Extension Cables.

For the project which has been undertaken by the Company, the whole of the capital has been subscribed, and a contract concluded with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for cables to connect Singapore and Java, and Java with Port Darwin in Australia, and for land lines thence to Burketown.

The order for the cables has been given, and the first instalment of sixty thousand pounds has been paid.

I cannot doubt that the project now submitted will receive the same countenance and support that your Lordship has already afforded to the associated undertakings for connecting Ceylon with Singapore and China.

I venture, therefore, on behalf of the Company, to ask the permission of Her Majesty's Government to land the cables, and to acquire suitable accommodation at Singapore and Port Darwin, with permission to erect land lines between Port Darwin and Burketown, and furthermore that every possible facility may be afforded to the Company in conducting its operations.

The Company will be prepared to make due provisions for the punctual transmission of messages on Her Majesty's Service, and to observe the conditions usually imposed, as far as they are compatible with the obligations rendered necessary by our international position in connecting British with Dutch Possessions.

I have, &c.,

MONCK,

Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

Enclosure 2 in No. 53.

Mr. HERBERT to Viscount MONCK.

Downing Street, 16th March, 1870.

MY LORD,—

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th January, enclosing a prospectus of the British Australian Telegraph Company, and requesting on behalf of that Company the permission of Her Majesty's Government to land their cables and acquire suitable accommodation at Singapore and Port Darwin, with permission to erect land lines between Port Darwin and Burketown, and furthermore asking that every possible facility may be afforded to the Company in conducting their operations.

In reply, I am to inform your Lordship that so far as Singapore is concerned, Lord Granville is prepared to accede to the application of the Company on the following conditions:—

1. That the Company undertake to lay their cables before the close of the year 1871.
2. That priority be given to all Government messages.
3. That Her Majesty's Government have the power of taking possession of the cable in the event of emergency arising, subject however to the Company being entitled to reasonable compensation.
4. That the Company engage not to dispose of their undertaking to any Foreign Government, or to any other Company without the assent of Her Majesty's Government.

On your signifying the assent of the Company to these conditions, the Secretary of State will forward copies of the correspondence to the Governor of the Straits Settlements for his guidance, and will instruct him to afford every assistance in his power to the Company: but he reserves to himself full power to afford similar facilities to any other Company or Companies if at any time he may think it expedient to do so.

With regard to the request of the Company to be allowed to land their cable at Port Darwin, and to erect land lines between that port and Burketown, I am to state that it is not in Lord Granville's power to grant such permission. The control of such matters rests entirely with the Local Governments, but his Lordship will forward to the Governors of South Australia and Queensland, a copy of your Lordship's letter and the prospectus of the Company, and will put them, as well as the Governors of the other Australian Colonies, in possession of the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the conditions on which it is desirable that facilities for telegraphic communication should be granted.

I have, &c.,

R. G. W. HERBERT.

Viscount Monck, Chairman of the British
Australian Telegraph Company, Limited.

Enclosure 3 in No. 53.

Lord MONCK to Earl GRANVILLE.

100, Palmerston Buildings, London, E.C.,

31st March, 1870.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 16th instant,

specifying the conditions upon which the permission of Her Majesty's Government will be granted to this Company to land a cable and acquire suitable accommodation at Singapore.

I have now to state that the British Australian Telegraph Company, Limited, assents to the conditions therein imposed, and I beg to convey to your Lordship the thanks of the Board for the assistance you propose to give to their enterprise by communications with the Governors of the Straits Settlements and the Australian Colonies.

The Right Hon. Earl Granville, K.G.

I have, &c.,
MONCK,
Chairman of the British Australian
Telegraph Company, Limited.

No. 54.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 49.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th May, 1870.

I sent on the 14th instant, at 10.30 p.m., a Telegraphic Despatch to you in the following words:—

“The Delegates have asked for a Loan of £1,000,000 for Emigration and “Public Works, the Imperial Government taking New Zealand Treasury Bills at “3½ per cent., to be issued each year as money wanted.

“Bills to be redeemed in ten years by Government loan on the Colony's own “credit. Her Majesty's Government offer to the Delegates to guarantee, under “proper conditions as to repayment, which will be a subject of further arrange- “ment, £500,000, to be raised at such rates, and in such proportions as may “be agreed upon.

“If terms were settled on this basis, the question of amount would be of less “importance. I believe the Commissioners will accept this.”

I have, &c.,

FREDERIC ROGERS

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

(for Earl Granville).

No. 55.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor
Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 53.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 20th May, 1870.

You will have learned from my telegram of the 14th instant, that Her Majesty's Government had offered to the Delegates from New Zealand, to guarantee a Loan to the Colony of £500,000: and a telegram of the same date from the Delegates will have informed your Government that Her Majesty's Government had consented to extend the guarantee to one million, to be expended on Emigration and Public Works.

I now transmit to you a copy of the correspondence which has passed with the Delegates, by which you will be apprised of the intention of the Government to submit a Bill for this purpose to Parliament, on conditions to be hereafter arranged as to repayment of the Loan, and with proper assurances that it will be applied to the objects for which it is raised.

I trust that the decision of Her Majesty's Government to waive the objections which attached to the guarantee of Colonial Loans, will be received by the Colonists of New Zealand as a proof of the deep interest which they feel in the welfare and prosperity of this great possession of the Crown.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

Enclosure 1 in No. 55.

The NEW ZEALAND COMMISSIONERS to the Right Hon. the Earl GRANVILLE.

MY LORD,—

London, 9th May, 1870.

We received on Saturday a telegram, *via* San Francisco, informing us that the General Assembly of New Zealand would meet early in June, and as to-morrow is the latest day we can feel

assured that a telegram from us would catch the mail-steamer at Point de Galle, we venture to ask your Lordship to enable us to send information to our colleagues as to the grant of any assistance by the Imperial Government.

We presume we may refer generally to the fact that we have unofficially offered, if the Government would give substantial aid to emigration and the opening up of the country by roads and public works, to accept it on behalf of the Colony as a measure of conciliation which would be taken throughout New Zealand as proof of the continued good will of the Imperial Government, and of its desire that the relations between the Imperial and Colonial Governments should be maintained on the most friendly footing. After the fullest consideration, we have asked for such assistance to the extent of one million, to be spread over a period of years, as being the least amount with which the objects in view could be really secured. We do not ask for this assistance in money, nor even for a permanent guarantee. Our proposal is this: that the Imperial Government should give the New Zealand Government their credit in order to take up money from time to time, in such sums as it may be able to apply prudently to the above purposes; that the New Zealand Government should issue Treasury Bills for the amounts so taken up bearing interest not exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and that when the million should have been so taken up,—that is to say, at some period not later than ten years,—the Government of New Zealand should place a loan to that amount on the market upon its own account to withdraw the Treasury Bills, and relieve the Imperial Treasury from further engagement on behalf of the Colony.

We do not trouble your Lordship now with the grounds on which we make this proposal. But we venture to urge that we should be enabled to say by telegram to-morrow whether it will be agreed to (subject, of course, to any measures that may be necessary to secure the Imperial Treasury from indefinite or continuing liability). It is, in our opinion, of importance that the intimation of an arrangement having been come to should be received in the Assembly at the commencement of their session; and we are sure that our acceptance of it on behalf of the Colony will put an end to irritation and discontent, and thus secure the chief object of our mission, which was permanently to secure friendly relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Settlers.

We have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
F. DILLON BELL.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 55.

Sir F. ROGERS to the NEW ZEALAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,—

Downing Street, 10th May, 1870.

I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, requesting information respecting any assistance which the Imperial Government would be prepared, in the present conjuncture, to grant to the Colony of New Zealand.

Lord Granville has given his best attention to your letter, with a sincere desire to assist the Colony which you represent.

There are, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, objections in principle to giving this assistance in the shape of direct State aid to emigration; and they do but repeat the settled judgment of Parliament in stating their opinion that, except on the most special reasons, the practice of guaranteeing the loans of self-governing Colonies is generally injurious to them and to the parent State.

Her Majesty's Government treat your request as an exceptional one, coming at the close of long financial relations between the Imperial Government and the Colony, and at a period when, for the first time, New Zealand has, on its own resources alone, made a gallant and successful effort to meet the difficulties to which it is exposed. And while giving effect, as they are bound to do, to their general policy, they are anxious to adopt any collateral measure which will mitigate its consequences in the peculiar case of New Zealand, and be an evidence to the colonists of the interest which is felt by the Crown and Parliament of this country in the re-establishment and advancement of their prosperity.

With this view they are prepared, on your assurance that the sum will be expended as it is raised for the purposes indicated in your letter, to submit to Parliament a proposal that, under proper conditions as to repayment, which will of course be a subject of further arrangement, the Imperial Treasury should be authorized to guarantee a loan of £500,000, to be raised at such rates and in such proportions as may be agreed upon. They fully appreciate the advantages of opening up the country by the profitable and humanizing employment of Native labour and the introduction of European settlers. And they think it may fairly be hoped that the expanding resources of New Zealand, aided by this useful expenditure, will enable the Colony, now that it cannot have any further extraneous assistance, to take that position in the Southern hemisphere—financial, political, and commercial—which the capabilities of the Islands appear to justify.

As you are desirous of conveying the decision of Her Majesty's Government to the Colony by telegram, Lord Granville loses no time in communicating it to you.

I am, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS.

The New Zealand Commissioners.

Enclosure 3 in No. 55.

Sir F. ROGERS to the NEW ZEALAND COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,—

Downing Street, 18th May, 1870.

Lord Granville has submitted a second time to Her Majesty's Government your desire that the Colony of New Zealand should be enabled to raise a loan of £1,000,000, under guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, to be expended during the next ten years in the construction of roads in the Colony, and for the introduction of settlers.

You have already been informed orally, but his Lordship desires me to repeat in writing, that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to submit a Bill for this purpose to Parliament, the money being raised on such rates and in such proportions as may be agreed upon,—subject to proper conditions as to the repayment, and under an assurance that it will be spent as raised on the purposes above mentioned.

Lord Granville has much pleasure in communicating to you this decision, and requests that you will be good enough to place yourself in communication with the Lords of the Treasury, to whom he has sent a copy of this letter, in order to arrange the necessary details.

The New Zealand Commissioners.

I am, &c.,
FREDERIC ROGERS.

Enclosure 4 in No. 55.

Sir F. ROGERS to the SECRETARY to TREASURY.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 18th May, 1870.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the enclosed copy of a letter which his Lordship has caused to be addressed to the New Zealand Commissioners, on the subject of a proposed guarantee by the Imperial Parliament to enable the Colony of New Zealand to raise a sum of £1,000,000, to be expended during the next ten years in the construction of roads and for the introduction of settlers.

The Secretary to the Treasury.

I have, &c.,
F. ROGERS.

The NEW ZEALAND COMMISSIONERS to the Right Hon. the Earl GRANVILLE.

[Not enclosed in Earl Granville's Despatch.]

MY LORD,—

Charing Cross, 19th May, 1870.

We have had the honor to receive your Lordship's communication of the 18th, and in compliance with your desire shall place ourselves in communication with the Lords of the Treasury, in order to settle the details necessary for carrying out the arrangement to which the Bill to be laid before Parliament is intended to give effect.

Permit us to thank your Lordship, on behalf of the Colony, for the concession Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to make. A long series of discussions, arising out of a war in which the Imperial and Colonial Governments had been jointly concerned for ten years, had unhappily caused misunderstanding between them, and much bitterness of feeling among the settlers. The General Assembly believed this would be set right by personal communication in a kindly and conciliatory spirit; and they desired nothing so much as that all grounds of complaint on both sides should be forgotten, and the relations between the two Governments be secured on the footing of the most hearty friendship and co-operation. If we have not been able to induce your Lordship to regard in the same light as the Assembly did the question of military assistance, still the chief object of our mission has been gained. It is not a mere matter of money that has been arranged—a lasting tie has been made between the two Governments, by their engaging together in objects in which the nation has a common interest with her dependency; in the peopling of a new country which is one of her great offshoots, in the opening up of that country by roads, in the reward by the steady and permanent employment of those Native allies who have so faithfully served the Crown, above all in the weaning of the turbulent and disaffected tribes from warlike habits to peaceful industry. The pursuit of these objects during many years to come, though this can in practice only be done by the Colony, will afford frequent opportunities for the sympathy of the Imperial Authority; and if the result shall be, as we believe it will, to bring prosperity to both Islands, there will be quite as much pleasure to us as to you in remembering that you helped us in the means which will have brought it. It is this common interest and object, and not only the saving of annual interest upon the loan, which will make the present arrangement received with satisfaction throughout New Zealand.

If we might add another word for ourselves, it would be to say how very much we have felt the personal kindness which your Lordship has shown us, and your patience and courtesy in the many interviews by which long written communications have happily been avoided.

The Right Honorable Earl Granville, K.G., &c.

We have, &c.,
I. E. FEATHERSTON,
F. D. BELL.

No. 56.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. BOWEN, G.C.M.G.

(No. 56.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, 6th June, 1870.

I forwarded to the General Post Office a copy of your Despatch No. 20, of the 11th February, with its enclosures, relating to the contract which had been concluded by the Government of New Zealand with the United States Consul at Sydney for the conveyance of the mails once a month between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco; and I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter

which has been received upon the subject from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, enclosing one from the Postmaster-General.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,
GRANVILLE.

Enclosure in No. 56.

MR. STANSFELD to Sir F. ROGERS.

SIR,—

Treasury Chambers, 26th May, 1870.

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, relating to the contract recently concluded by the Government of New Zealand with the United States Consul in Sydney, New South Wales, for the conveyance of mails once a month between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco; and I am to request that, in laying the same before Earl Granville, you will state to His Lordship that my Lords, concurring in the observations contained therein, request that they may be communicated to the Government of New Zealand, with reference to the contract which has been concluded by that Government for the conveyance of mails once a month between the places above mentioned.

I am to add that my Lords have caused a warrant to be issued, directing that on and from the date thereof, the several rates of postage and regulations now in force applicable to letters, and packets consisting of British, Colonial, or Foreign newspapers, of books, publications, or works of literature or art, or printed Votes or Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or the Colonial Legislatures, or of patterns or samples of merchandise posted in or passing in transit through the United Kingdom, and transmitted by the post from the United Kingdom to New Zealand or Australia, by British packet boat *via* Southampton and Suez, shall be chargeable upon and applicable to letters and packets of a like description posted in or passing in transit through the United Kingdom, and transmitted by post from the United Kingdom to New Zealand or Australia *via* the United States, the sea conveyance from the United Kingdom to the United States being by British packet boat, and from the United States to New Zealand and Australia being by Colonial packet boat.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., &c.

I have, &c.,
JAMES STANSFELD.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 56.

LORD HARTINGTON to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

MY LORDS,—

General Post Office, 11th May, 1870.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordships the copy of a letter from the Colonial Office and of its enclosures, reporting that a contract has been concluded by the Government of New Zealand with the United States Consul in Sydney, New South Wales, for the conveyance of mails once a month between Sydney, Auckland, and San Francisco.

The Postmaster-General of New Zealand expresses a hope that, considering the importance of this mail service, the Imperial Government will grant to it the same allowances and privilege in postage which they granted to the former service between Panama and New Zealand, or make some substantial contribution to the subsidy.

When the mail service *via* Panama was established by the Government of New Zealand, your Lordship consented to forego all claim to a share of the sea postage, although the conveyance of the New Zealand Mails between Southampton and Colon was effected by means of steam vessels subsidized by the Imperial Government. In that case, however, the subsidy paid was a fixed annual sum, and no additional payment had to be made in consequence of the New Zealand Mails being so forwarded. But the transmission of these mails by way of the United States will take place under very different circumstances. One of the lines of packets by which a large portion of the correspondence is weekly forwarded to the United States is provided under a contract according to which a payment is made for every ounce of letters and every pound of printed papers carried; and in addition to this, transit rates must be paid to the United States Post Office for the territorial conveyance through the United States of the whole of the letters and printed papers contained in mails for New Zealand sent by that route.

As respects the mails in the opposite direction, they are all carried by mail packets maintained at the expense of the United States Post Office, and credit must be given by this office to the United States Post Office, not only for the territorial transit postage, but also for the sea postage from New York to this country.

It is proposed by the New Zealand Government that the correspondence sent by this route shall be charged with postage at the same rates as if forwarded *via* Southampton and Suez, *viz.* :—

For letters, 6d. per half-ounce. Newspapers, 1d. each up to the weight of 4 ounces. Books, 1d., when not exceeding 1 ounce; 2d. from 1 to 2 ounces, and patterns, 4d. from 2 to 4 ounces;

and although these rates, as respects newspapers, books, and patterns will not be sufficiently high to provide for their carriage to New York and their transit through the United States, yet looking at the strong objections expressed by the Governments of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies some years ago when it was proposed to increase the charge on printed papers sent from the United Kingdom, I am not prepared to recommend any addition at the present time. But if these rates are to be maintained, it must be on the distinct understanding that the Government of New Zealand will repay this Department for any outlay it incurs in the transmission of the mails.

The rate of 6d. per half ounce to be levied here on the letters despatched, will if retained by this office, provide for their conveyance as far as San Francisco, and for the conveyance from San Francisco to England of the letters sent in the opposite direction, on which nothing will be collected here. The proposed rates on newspapers, books, and patterns despatched from this country will simply provide for their conveyance as far as New York.

The United States transit rate of 3d. per pound must therefore be accounted for by New Zealand to this country, by which the payment will be made to the American Post Office.

On newspapers, books, and patterns sent from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, we shall collect no postage on delivery; and as we shall have to pay to the United States Post Office 3d. per pound for territorial transit, and 3d. per pound for sea conveyance by small packets from New York to this country, those amounts must further be repaid by New Zealand.

Should your Lordships concur in these views, I request that you will be pleased to communicate accordingly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that the Government of New Zealand may be apprised as early as possible of the decision arrived at. Meantime I have caused the accompanying warrant to be prepared, authorizing the collection of the rates of postage stipulated for in the Colonial Postmaster-General's despatch, and I request that this warrant, if approved of, may receive your Lordship's signature. Should the Colonial Government decline to defray the cost of the conveyance of printed papers, it will be necessary to levy an increased rate sufficient to cover such cost.

There is only one further point on which I think it necessary to make any observation. According to the terms of the contract, the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and his officers and agents, have power to delay the departure of the packet from any port for twelve hours only, which seems a very short time, as respects the departure from San Francisco, considering the long distance which the mails from this country have to be conveyed, and the risks of delay to which they are unavoidably exposed.

I have, &c.,
 HARTINGTON
 The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

No. 57.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

(No. 58.)
 SIR,—
 Downing Street, 13th June, 1870.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 38, of 1st April, enclosing a Memorandum from Mr. McLean, in which he reports the progress of events in New Zealand during the past month.

I have read your Despatch and Mr. McLean's report with much interest. I greatly regret to learn that Te Kooti has been able to inflict injury on a settlement of friendly Natives. I hope, however, that the successes which appear to have followed this disaster may lead to the final dispersion or destruction of his band.

I have, &c.,
 GRANVILLE.
 Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 58.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

(No. 59.)
 SIR,—
 Downing Street, 13th June, 1870.

I have the honor to acquaint you that the Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the appointment of James Edward FitzGerald, Esquire, to be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The grant of the dignity, with the insignia, will be conveyed to that gentleman by the Secretary of the Order.

I have, &c.,
 GRANVILLE.
 Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

No. 59.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G., to Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

(No. 62.)
 SIR,—
 Downing Street, 16th June, 1870.

I have received your Despatch No. 39, of 2nd April, forwarding a Memorandum signed by Mr. Fox, and one from Mr. McLean, on the policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in the removal of the troops from New Zealand. Since Mr. Fox's Memorandum was written, you will have received my Despatch No. 35, of 25th March, in which, on the part of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, I conveyed the most distinct disavowal of any wish to abandon New Zealand, or to bring about its separation from this country. If any such impression prevails among the disaffected Maoris, or their advisers, it is absolutely without foundation. You will also have received my Despatch No. 53, of 20th ultimo, in which I informed you of the acceptance of a proposal made by the New Zealand Commissioners for the guarantee of a loan of £1,000,000, to be expended on roads and immigration.

The publication of a Parliamentary Paper, of 8th April, will have informed your Ministers that Her Majesty's Government, while giving orders for the withdrawal of the troops, had instructed the officers of the navy to show themselves as much as possible on the coasts of New Zealand, and in certain emergencies to assist in protecting the lives and properties of the settlers.

I am very unwilling to reopen the matters of controversy which are treated in Mr. Fox's Memorandum, and I hope that the above evidences of the continued interest felt by Her Majesty's Government in the Colony will be held to relieve me from the necessity of doing so.

You will probably think it right to make this Despatch public.

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

GRANVILLE.

