

1886.
NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHE S

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

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

(No. 111.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 23rd September, 1885.

With reference to my Despatch No. 109, of the 12th instant, and former correspondence concerning affairs at Samoa, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a letter which I have this day received from King Malietoa, who has addressed a similar communication to the Premier, Mr. Stout. A.—1A, 1885,
No. 74.

2. I have this day informed you by telegram of the substance of the letter, and requested that instructions might be sent to the Admiral on the matter.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

The KING of SAMOA to SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS.

SIR,—

Mulinun, Samoa, 11th August, 1885.

With the greatest respect I write this letter to you, and declare to your Excellency that the disturbances which continue to be caused by certain people will give rise to the shedding of the blood of the people of my country. I desire, therefore, to make the origin of this rebellion clearly known. It is truly and really the exciting of Mr. Weber; and they foolishly continue to obey his direction. It is the continued exciting and urging of Mr. Weber, who gives them strength in their defiance up to the present moment. I am therefore greatly troubled, and am afraid lest I shall not be able to restrain myself; for I have restrained myself so far according to the prohibition of the Consul, who told me that I should by no means do anything which may give rise to war. I am quite certain that I am clear of the reproach of having caused war; but the shedding of blood will be the consequence of the prompting and urging of Mr. Weber, a gentleman who manages a German mercantile establishment here. For this cause I do again implore your Excellency and the Government of New Zealand for a little help, that we together petition Her Majesty and the Government of Great Britain to send a ship of war to be stationed here. And now we have no peace of mind from our strong desire that our prayer which we have prayed to Her Majesty and her Government may be accepted. Then shall we have health and strength if our desire be granted, and we will greatly thank God if it be so done. I have continued great confidence in your Excellency and the Government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Sir W. F. D. Jervois,
Governor of New Zealand.

MALIE TOA,
King of Samoa.

No. 2.

(No. 112.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 26th September, 1885.

I have the honour to forward herewith and to submit for your favourable consideration a copy of a letter, dated the 15th instant, which I have received from Colonel Rookes, formerly Captain of Her Majesty's 2nd West India Regiment,
1—A. 1.

and Colonel Commandant of Militia and Volunteers, West Coast of Africa, now residing in this colony, covering a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (with sub-enclosure), in which he applies for some decorative distinction for services performed during the period of his military career on the West Coast of Africa and in New Zealand.

2. As the name of Sir George Grey occurred in these documents, I have transmitted them to him for any remarks he might wish to make on the subject. I enclose a copy of his reply.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure 1.

Colonel ROOKES to Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS.

SIR,—

Remuera, Auckland, 15th September, 1885.

I have the honour to request that you will be so kind as to forward the enclosed documents to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Should my former commanding officer, Sir George Grey, be in Wellington, he will be happy, I am sure, should your Excellency think it needful, to verify the authenticity of those despatches which relate to action taken in the field under his immediate command.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES CECIL ROOKES,

Formerly Captain H. M. 2nd West India Regiment, and
Colonel Commandant of Militia and Volunteers, West
Coast of Africa and Gold Coast, 1854–55.

His Excellency Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

SIR,—

Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, 16th September, 1885.

On the dates noted in the annex marked 1, I received letters of thanks for services rendered when in command of portions of Her Majesty's naval, military, and colonial forces and French Contingent on the West Coast of Africa, the Gold Coast, and Ashantee, from the Ministers of War of the day, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Panmure, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hardinge, and also from the late French Emperor, through his Private Secretary, General Fleury, and M. Piétri.

A reference to the despatches from Governor Ingram, of the Gambia, to the Colonial Office in 1843–44 will show that, when in command of Her Majesty's colonial steamer "Wilberforce," I navigated that vessel from St. Mary's to the Falls of Barraconda, two hundred miles higher than our most advanced station, and where no vessel, either under steam or sail, had ever been before.

This expedition, to which Captain Seagrave, R.N., the Governor, shortly before his death appointed me, though disastrous to every European except myself and the chief engineer, either by death or shattered health, both the naval officers dying, and the doctor, was of immense benefit in opening out a new trade with the Western Soudan, as, on revisiting the Gambia in 1849, where formerly only one vessel carried on the trade, I found twenty-seven waiting for cargo. In those days I always considered it my duty neither to fear the effects, present or prospective, of the most deadly climate in the world. The expedition above-named was undertaken in August and September; and in 1854 I commanded a colonially-armed vessel under the orders of the Governor of Sierra Leone, and captured several small Mandingoe vessels engaged in the slave-trade between the Isles de Los and the Sherbro River, in the rainy season.

Some twenty years since I received from the local Legislature of this colony its thanks for services rendered when serving under that distinguished Governor Sir George Grey at the capture of the Wereroa Pa, near the Waitotara; and I am told by high official authority that I am the only officer of the colonial forces who has ever been so thanked.

The late Lord Harris, formerly Governor of Trinidad and the Governor of the Bahamas, on whose personal staff I served as private secretary and aide-de-camp in 1845 to 1848 (see "Red Book" of the period, and "Army List"), both interested themselves so much in the matter of my obtaining some decorative distinction that they obtained from Earl de Grey his promise that, if I made an application to him, and it was favourably indorsed by the Governor under whom, as commander-in-chief, I served, it would be favourably considered.

The application was made and indorsed as required; but, unfortunately for me, a change of Ministers at the Colonial Office took place; and, although fulfilling all the conditions as to serving in the field under a general officer of Her Majesty's service, as is evidenced by Sir George Grey's despatches to the Secretary of State dated the 22nd July, 1865, it was considered that I had applied for the Victoria Cross, when such an act of folly and egotism never entered my mind.

Considering Sir E. Lugard's letter, dated the 13th January, 1868, as extinguishing all my hopes in the matter, I gave up the idea, and should not have taken up the case again, until I saw that the liberal manner the present Government have bestowed honours and rewards on the officers of New South Wales forming the Soudan Contingent might lead me to infer that a fresh application would enable Her Majesty's present Ministers to deal with my application in a favourable spirit.

I may add that the only recognition of my services, except thanks, that I have received from the Home Government has been the special permission of Her Majesty's Ministers to retain the rank and appellation of colonel on the staff (Militia) granted to me by the Commander-in-Chief of Sierra Leone for distinguished services in the field, as noted in Sir Henry Holland's and Mr. Sandford's letters from Downing Street of the 5th April, 1872, and 6th July, 1869.

I have, &c.,

C. C. ROOKES,

Late Captain 2nd W. I. Regiment, and Colonel Military Staff, Africa.

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

Sub-Enclosure 2.

ENCLOSURE in DESPATCH from Colonel C. C. ROOKES to the Right Hon. the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES, dated the 16th September, 1885.

DESPATCH from Lord Panmure to Captain Rookes, dated 15th February, 1855, conveying approval and thanks for the capture of Maligeah.

Despatch from Lord Panmure to Captain Rookes, dated 21st February, 1855, conveying thanks of Her Majesty's Government for services on the Gold Coast and capture of Labadie.

Despatch from Lord Hardinge to Captain Rookes, dated 6th February and 7th March, 1855. Thanks and approval for successes on the River Melecowrie, and for zeal, energy, and ability, &c.

Despatch from General Fleury to Colonel Rookes, dated 11th April, 1855, conveying thanks of His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon for saving French factories from destruction.

Despatch from M. Piétre to Colonel Rookes, dated Chiselhurst, 14th February, 1872, regretting that "*circonstances actuel*" prevent His Majesty from giving promotion in the Legion of Honour.

Despatch from General Cameron to Colonel Rookes, dated 28th February, 1865, conveying thanks for services rendered in the field.

Despatch from Sir George Grey to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 22nd July, 1865, stating that to the energy, ability, and bravery of Major Rookes success is to be attributed.

Despatch from the Hon. the Minister of Defence to Colonel Rookes, dated Wellington, 17th August, 1865. Thanks of New Zealand Parliament for services rendered.

I certify the above to be correct copies of the original despatches sent from the parties named to me.

CHARLES CECIL ROOKES.

Remuera, Auckland, New Zealand, 15th September, 1885.

Enclosure 2.

SIR GEORGE GREY to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS.

SIR,—

Wellington, 22nd September, 1885.

In reply to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honour to state that, on referring to my despatch to the Secretary of State of the 22nd July, 1865, in which I reported the capture of the Wereroa Pa, I find that I alluded in the following terms to Major Rookes:—

"Major Rookes, of Her Majesty's colonial forces, who volunteered to command the party which marched to occupy the Karaka heights, deserves the highest credit for the courage, ability, and zeal with which he executed that march under circumstances of great difficulty, and for the energetic and successful manner in which he carried on the operations after he got possession of the heights. Upon his promptitude and energy the success of the whole affair mainly lies."

I beg, further, to enclose copies of the proceedings in each branch of the New Zealand Legislature in regard to the thanks expressed to Major Rookes and the colonial forces for their share in the capture of the Wereroa Pa.

I have, &c.,

The Private Secretary, Government House, Wellington.

G. GREY.

Sub-Enclosure.

EXTRACTS from the Journals of the Legislative Council, 26th July and 3rd August, 1865, and Two Extracts from the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1st August, 1865,

No. 3.

(No. 113.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th September, 1885.

I have the honour to state that the question of Federation has again been under discussion in the House of Representatives.

2. I transmit herewith a copy of *Hansard* containing the debate. It will be observed that the majority of the speakers expressed themselves strongly of opinion that Federation in some shape or other was not only to be desired, but also to be regarded as possible. The three possible forms which were discussed were—(1) a federation of the Australian Colonies, including probably some of the Pacific Islands; (2) a federation of the Empire; and (3) a federation of all English-speaking people. The great difference of opinion was as to the form which Federation ought to take; and, even with regard to the first and most directly practical heading—Australian Federation—the question arose whether it was advisable that New Zealand should come under the existing Federal Act, or should distinctly refuse to do so, or should postpone making any final decision on the matter. The Premier (Mr. Stout), whilst favouring the idea of Australasian Federation, objected to certain details of the arrangement proposed, especially to the proviso in the 31st clause of the Act with reference to Acts of the Council remaining in force in a colony which has ceased to form part of the Federal Union until repealed by the Council itself, and to the power given to the Council to pass enactments which would be binding without the assent of the respective Colonial Legislatures, and moved that it was not advisable for this colony to join the Federal Council under the existing Act. Major Atkinson, the late Premier, who has long taken a deep interest in the question of Federation, did not feel the same objections to this colony coming under the Act which had been expressed by Mr. Stout, and pointed out that, in the event of New South Wales joining the Union, it might become impossible for New Zealand to hold aloof. Considering, however, the comparatively slight attention that has been as yet bestowed upon the subject in the country generally, he was of opinion that it was not advisable at present to take any steps for bringing New Zealand within the Federal Council. Mr. Conolly, who has held the office of Attorney-General under the late Administration, expressed regret that the motion had not been for joining the Confederation at once; but, seeing the evident opinion of the majority, proposed no resolution. On the other hand, some members—notably Mr. Ballance, Minister of Defence—objected altogether to Australian Federation, and regarded any wider form of Federation as, for the present at all events, visionary.

3. Mr. Stout proposed the following resolution: “That, in the opinion of this House, it is inadvisable for this colony to join the Federal Council of Australasia under the existing Federal Council Act.”

4. For this Major Atkinson proposed that the following words be substituted; and the amendment was accepted by Mr. Stout: “That, in the opinion of this House, it is inadvisable during the present session, and pending further consideration by the people of the colony of the important issues involved, to adopt legislation having for its object to join New Zealand in the Federal Council of Australasia.”

5. Mr. Beetham proposed a series of resolutions as follows: “(1.) That, in order to secure the permanent unity of the Empire, some form of Federation is essential. (2.) That no scheme of Federation should interfere with the existing rights of local Parliaments as regards local affairs. (3.) That any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests and adequately provide for an organized defence of common rights.”

6. Mr. Macandrew proposed the following additional resolution: “That, in the opinion of this House, the time has come when efforts should be made to unite the whole English-speaking people throughout the world in one grand political confederation or alliance, having for its object mutual defence against foreign aggression, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the brotherhood of nations. That a respectful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he may be pleased to transmit this resolution to the

“ Queen, in the hope that Her Majesty may still further distinguish her illustrious reign by endeavouring to bring about a conference that shall represent the whole of the British dominions and the United States of America, to meet either at London or Washington, to consider the question of a political confederation as hereinbefore mentioned.”

7. The resolutions of Major Atkinson, Mr. Beetham, and Mr. Macandrew were carried without a division.

8. I transmit herewith a copy of the address which was presented to me by the House of Representatives, forwarding Mr. Macandrew's resolution.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure 1.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

Enclosure 2.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the House of Representatives of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the following resolution to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Majesty the Queen, in the hope that Her Majesty may still further distinguish her illustrious reign by endeavouring to bring about a conference that shall represent the whole of the British dominions and the United States of America, to meet either at London or Washington, to consider the question of a political confederation or alliance, as mentioned in the said resolution.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the time has come when efforts should be made to unite the whole English-speaking people throughout the world in one grand political confederation or alliance, having for its object mutual defence against foreign aggression, the maintenance of peace, and the promotion of the brotherhood of nations.

G. MAURICE O'RORKE, Kt.

Speaker.

7th September, 1885.

No. 4.

(No. 114.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th September, 1885.

With reference to the despatch from your predecessor marked “Circular,” and dated the 8th January last, concerning the establishment of a parcel post between the United Kingdom and all British colonies and dependencies which have direct postal relations with the Mother-country, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum from the Postmaster-General, Sir Julius Vogel, on the subject, from which you will perceive the cause of the delay in answering this despatch, and the course which my Ministers propose to take in the matter.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE GOVERNOR is advised to reply to Lord Derby's circular despatch of the 8th January, 1885, respecting the parcel post, that a Bill was introduced during the late session to provide for a foreign and inland parcel post which would have enabled the colony to enter into the suggested arrangements, but that it was withdrawn owing to want of time to thoroughly shape it. It will be introduced next session, and no doubt will be carried; and, as one result of it, a parcel post between the United Kingdom, India, and foreign countries will be highly esteemed.

Meanwhile it will be desirable for the Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Gray, to correspond directly with Mr. Blackwood on the subject, as suggested by the latter gentleman.

Wellington, 26th September, 1885.

JULIUS VOGEL.

(No. 115.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 6th October, 1885.

No. 2 *supra*.

With reference to my Despatch No. 112, of the 26th ultimo, forwarding an application from Colonel Rookes (late Captain in Her Majesty's 2nd West India Regiment, and Colonel Commandant of Militia and Volunteers, West Coast of Africa) for a decorative distinction, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of another letter which I have received from Colonel Rookes, with enclosures, on the same subject.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

Colonel ROOKES to Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS.

SIR,—

Remuera, Auckland, 30th September, 1885.

In a letter I did myself the honour to address the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which I had the pleasure of forwarding through your Excellency's hands, I mentioned that I had received the thanks of both Houses of the New Zealand Legislature for the part I was fortunate to have taken, under Sir George Grey, at the capture of an important position from the Maoris in 1865. I felt that such an assertion required to be vouched for when written to so high an authority, and I should have attached the documentary evidence in support thereof, which I had not by me at the time: I do so now, and hope that the omission may not be to my prejudice.

I have underlined Sir George Grey's assertion in his speech, and the affirmation of the New Zealand Parliament, relating to my receiving the thanks. I also stated that I had taken several slavers at sea when in Her Majesty's military service on the West Coast of Africa. As this statement might appear somewhat paradoxical from a military man, I support it by enclosing the authority under which, as "Governor's Deputy," I was permitted to act. Under similar license from Governor Kennedy, returning along the shore from a cruise off the Galenas, I chased and captured off the Plantain Islands (Rokelle River) a Mandingoe slaver, which I sent into Sierra Leone, where it was condemned by the Mixed Commission Court, and the prize- and head-money paid to me through the Admiralty Proctor, Mr. Rothery, at Somerset House, in 1855. Another slaver I chased and compelled to run ashore through the surf, where it was lost and destroyed. During the time I held my commission in the service I was employed on two special and important missions: The one, in 1843, from the Governor of the Gambia to the French Governor of Albrida, requesting him to desist from making, and to destroy, certain defensive works he was erecting contrary to treaty. Although I had only the moral support of a few colonial men-of-war sailors, Governor Ingram's demand was at once complied with: Successful. Another from the Governor of the Bahamas to General O'Donnell, Governor of Cuba, demanding restitution of certain British subjects the Cuban authorities had seized and sold into slavery. Before I left the Havana the men were set free and sent in a steamer (the "Trent") to Nassau: Successful.

Your Excellency will, I trust, pardon my being somewhat prolix; but, as I know at my age I shall never get a chance of distinguishing myself for decoration again, I am anxious to place before Colonel Stanley all my services in a career that was somewhat eventful until 1865.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency Sir W. Jervois, &c.

CHARLES CECIL ROOKES.

P.S.—I will not trouble your Excellency to direct the return of the documents sent, 1 and 2.—C. C. R.

(No. 117.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 23rd October, 1885.

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of all Acts passed by the General Assembly during their late session, together with a synopsis of the same prepared by the Solicitor-General.

2. "The Administration Act 1879 Amendment Act, 1885," has been reserved for Her Majesty's assent, as it may affect the estates of persons residing out of the colony.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 7.

(No. 118.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 4th November, 1885.
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of a telegram from you of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

SECRETARY of State for War offers commissions Royal Engineers graduates Australian and New Zealand universities, not more than twenty-two on 1st July last, good height and build, medically fit. Governor to submit names as physically, morally, and mentally qualified, in relative order of merit, from each university. Not more than one from each colony will be selected.

No. 8.

(No. 119.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 18th November, 1885.

With reference to the despatches from your predecessor, No. 18, of the 15th of April last, and No. 23, of the 27th of April, concerning Discipline Acts binding colonial contingents, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum from the Premier, Mr. Stout, stating that the Government of New Zealand consider it desirable that an Imperial Act should be passed, the provisions of which could be adopted by the several colonies as applicable to the case of the colonial forces operating outside the limits of a colony.

A.—2A, 1885,
Nos. 47, 49.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P., Colonial Office.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier begs to return to His Excellency Despatches No. 18, of the 15th April, and No. 23, of the 27th April last, on the subject of Discipline Acts binding colonial contingents, which the Government has some time had under consideration. Before offering any advice to His Excellency on the subject it was deemed advisable to procure the opinions of the Governments of the Australian Colonies; and a circular letter was accordingly sent, to which it will be seen only two replies have been received—from Victoria and Tasmania.

Thinking it inexpedient to delay any longer, the Premier now desires to inform His Excellency that this Government considers it desirable that an Imperial Act should be passed, the provisions of which could be adopted by the several colonies as applicable to the case of colonial forces operating outside the limits of a colony.

Wellington, 7th November, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 9.

(No. 120.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 18th November, 1885.

With reference to the despatch from your predecessor, No. 33, dated the 12th June last, concerning the defences of King George's Sound, I have the honour to state that I forwarded it to my Ministers, accompanied with a memorandum (of which I enclose a copy) pointing out the importance to this colony of King George's Sound, and suggesting that the Government of New Zealand should place themselves in communication with the several Governments of Australia, with a view of ascertaining the course which each proposed to adopt.

2. I had previously, in my address to the New Zealand Institute on the 4th P. 23. October, 1884 (as also in a lecture which I delivered in South Australia upwards P. 34. of five years ago), suggested the Australasian Colonies should unite in sharing the outlay requisite for the defence of King George's Sound.

3. I transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have received from my Ministers on the subject, stating that the Government of this colony is unable to offer any opinion thereon until Parliament has been consulted.

4. I forward also copies of the letters which were received by my Government from the Governments of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, in answer to their communications.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure 1.

MEMORANDUM with reference to Despatch No. 33, dated 12th June, 1885, from the SECRETARY OF STATE for the COLONIES, on the Defence of King George's Sound.

In coming to a conclusion on this important matter, it should be observed :—

1. That the only routes for ships approaching the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, from the westward are by the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope. Those taking the former route may pass either by the north or the south of the Australian Continent, though, as a matter of fact, the majority go by the south ; but those coming by the Cape, which include the direct steamers destined for New Zealand, must pass by the south, and go comparatively near to the fine harbour and coaling-station of King George's Sound.

2. If, therefore, in time of war, this harbour were held by an enemy, he might, acting therefrom, cut off our merchant steamers and ships ; whereas if it were secured to us it would become a base of operations whence British men-of-war could operate for the defence of our commerce.

3. All the Australasian Colonies, including New Zealand, are therefore interested in King George's Sound being efficiently defended, on the same principle as they are interested in the defence of Torres Straits (for which object they contribute to the expenses for New Guinea), and in like manner as, hereafter, when the Panama Canal is opened, they will be jointly interested in the defence of a port in the Pacific between New Zealand and America.

4. Queensland may naturally refuse to pay the whole cost of the protection of Torres Straits ; it would be unjust to expect that New Zealand should bear the entire burden of the establishment and maintenance of a fortified harbour on some island in the Pacific ; and it is out of the question that Western Australia, with a population of thirty-two thousand, should be called upon to fortify and garrison a harbour which, although situated within its own boundary, is of Australasian importance. The expense of such defences should be shared by the whole group of colonies who benefit by them.

5. As regards the annual amount which New Zealand would in this case have to contribute, no definite estimate can be given until the precise constitution of the proposed military force is determined. Supposing, however, that a certain number of artillerymen and torpedo men, with officers, were to be permanently stationed on the spot, and that the infantry were only sent to King George's Sound on an emergency occurring, probably the annual cost to New Zealand would be from £2,500 to £3,000 a year. This would be in addition to the share for the expense of works, which, according to the plan suggested by the Inspector-General of Fortifications, would only be about £1,500—i.e., one-sixth of £6,000 and (say) £3,000 for barracks.

6. The adoption of Sir P. Scratchley's plan might be left for future consideration.

7. It will be observed that the Imperial Government undertake to provide the armaments and torpedo stores for the plan recommended by the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

8. I would suggest that the Government of New Zealand should, in the first place, put themselves in communication with the several Governments of Australia, with a view of ascertaining the course which each proposes to adopt.

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

Government House, Wellington, 12th August, 1885.

Enclosure 2.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to inform His Excellency that the Government has given the most careful consideration to the question of the defence of King George's Sound, referred to in Despatch No. 33, of the 12th June last, and His Excellency's memorandum of the 12th August last, which accompanied it ; and has very reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it is a subject on which they are unable to offer an opinion until Parliament has been consulted. They did not submit the matter to Parliament last session, as they had not received answers from the various colonies with which they had communicated ; but next session they shall advise His Excellency that all papers bearing on the subject be presented to Parliament for consideration.

Wellington, 7th November, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

Enclosure 3.

SIR,— Queensland Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 27th August, 1885.
 With reference to Lord Derby's despatch of the 12th June last, on the subject of the defences of King George's Sound, and to your letter of the 15th instant, I have now the honour to enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Sir Anthony Musgrave, and which expresses the opinions of this Government on the subject of the defences of King George's Sound and Thursday Island.

I shall be glad to be favoured with your views on the subject.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, New Zealand.

I have, &c.,
 S. W. GRIFFITH.

Sub-Enclosure.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, Queensland, to Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE.

SIR,— Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 17th August, 1885.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt from your Excellency of Lord Derby's Despatch No. 32, of the 12th June last, with respect to the defenceless condition of King George's Sound, in which the Secretary of State communicates a scheme of defence for that port which has been recommended by the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and invites this Government to consider the proposals in conjunction with the Governments of the other Australian Colonies, and communicate their views to Her Majesty's Government.

2. After consideration of the matter this Government has no difficulty in at once expressing its willingness to join with the Governments of the Australian Colonies in establishing and maintaining the suggested scheme of defence, on the basis of a contribution in proportion to the population of the several colonies.

3. I think it right, however, to invite the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the position of Thursday Island, which is in many respects analogous to that of King George's Sound, as has been recently pointed out by Admiral Tryon in a despatch addressed by him on the 17th June last to Lord Augustus Loftus. Although this Government is not disposed to stipulate as a condition to its joining in the necessary measures for the defence of King George's Sound that the two places should be dealt with in the same manner, it is thought that the other colonies may fairly be called upon to share with Queensland the cost of establishing and maintaining a proper scheme of defence in Torres Straits.

4. I propose to communicate at once with the other colonies in the sense of this letter, of which, with your Excellency's permission, I propose to send them copies.

His Excellency Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.,
 Governor.

I have, &c.,
 S. W. GRIFFITH.

Enclosure 4.

SIR,— Premier's Office, Melbourne, 28th August, 1885.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, requiring the views of this Government in regard to the proposition that the several Australasian Colonies should assist in providing for the defence of King George's Sound, Western Australia.

With reference to this subject, I beg to state that this Government fully recognizes the importance of protecting King George's Sound from attack, and concurs generally in the views in regard thereto expressed in the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, dated the 12th June ultimo, referred to in your communication.

While, however, I have no hesitation in saying that full and careful consideration would be given, on the part of this colony, to any well-matured scheme for the attainment of the desired object, I cannot but entertain the gravest doubts as to the possibility of arriving at any satisfactory determination in the matter in combination with the other Governments interested, through the medium of correspondence only, whether through the post or telegram.

Several instances have occurred of late—some of which will, doubtless, readily present themselves to your mind—illustrating the almost insuperable difficulties which stand in the way of bringing a number of distinct and distant Governments into accord in regard to points of great importance to all; and I am forced to the conclusion that the only solution of the difficulty is to be found in the constitution of some authoritative body empowered to deal with matters of general concern to the several communities.

The Hon. the Premier of New Zealand, Wellington.

I have, &c.,
 JAMES SERVICE,
 Premier.

Enclosure 5.

SIR,— Premier's Office, Hobart, 27th August, 1885.

In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, requesting to be informed of the views of this Government on the question of the defence of Albany, King George's Sound, I have the

2—A. 1.

honour to forward herewith for your information copy of a memorandum which I addressed to His Excellency the Governor of this colony, in connection with the proposals of the Secretary of State on this subject, as set forth in his despatch of the 12th June last.

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

I have, &c.,
ADYE DOUGLAS.

Sub-Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

Premier's Office, Hobart, 20th August, 1885.

THE Premier has the honour to return to your Excellency Despatch No. 37, of the 12th June last, requesting the consideration of the Government of this colony for certain proposals connected with the defence of the Port of Albany, Western Australia.

Your Excellency's Advisers have given careful attention to this subject; and, whilst fully recognizing the great importance attached to the fortification of a coaling-station so advantageously situated as Albany, they are unable to recommend that, under the existing circumstances of the colony, Tasmania should be burdened with a heavy disbursement of public funds for this purpose.

The contribution proposed to be made by Her Majesty's Government towards the expense of the projected works and their maintenance appears to Ministers to be quite inadequate in comparison with the large Imperial interests involved.

The principal value of Albany as a coaling-station consists in the facilities it affords to vessels of Her Majesty's navy and to vessels belonging to companies of purely British constitution; and therefore, under these circumstances, as the colonial stake at issue in its existence as a coaling-station is comparatively unimportant, this Government considers that the larger proportion of the estimated cost of the proposed defence works and the attendant expenses should be defrayed by the Mother-country.

The Premier, however, is of opinion that a subject of this importance, involving the expenditure of large sums of public money, should be postponed for the consideration of a Federal Council, when the representatives of most of the colonies interested will have an opportunity of fully discussing the merits of the scheme.

ADYE DOUGLAS.

No. 10.

(No. 121.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th November, 1885.

With reference to the despatch from your predecessor, No. 34, of the 12th June last, concerning the proposed appointment of an unpaid vice-consul at Rarotonga, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of a memorandum from my Government on the subject.

2. It will be seen that my Ministers, whilst considering that the appointment of an unpaid vice-consul would not meet the requirements of the case, undertake, should Her Majesty's Government leave to the New Zealand Government the nomination of an officer to act as vice-consul, and also as agent for New Zealand, to propose to Parliament that this colony should pay his salary.

3. My Ministers have also taken the opportunity to enter fully into the consideration of the whole question of the islands of the Pacific. They urge that steps should be taken to secure the independence of the Hervey Group, that negotiations should be entered into with France for the cession of Rapa (Opara), that the Pelew Islands should be annexed to Great Britain, that the independence of the New Hebrides should be maintained, and the Kermadec Islands declared part of the Colony of New Zealand.

4. I beg to draw the special attention of Her Majesty's Government to these recommendations.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

THE Premier has the honour to return herewith Lord Derby's despatch No. 34, of the 12th June last, by which Ministers are invited to express an opinion regarding the appointment of an unpaid vice-consul at Rarotonga, and to make their observations in respect to the expediency of such an appointment.

2. Ministers are of opinion that the interests of New Zealand in Rarotonga are sufficiently important to make it most desirable that a vice-consul should be appointed there. The exports and imports between this colony and the group were, in 1884, £11,004 and £23,912 respectively; and, in addition to the commercial friendship existing, there has always been a friendly feeling between this colony and the inhabitants of these islands. The Queen of Rarotonga, now on a visit to New Zealand, has stated that she and her people desire, not only to remain on friendly terms with New Zealand, but to obtain a much closer bond of union.

3. Ministers think that, considering the importance of the post, the appointment of an unpaid vice-consul would not meet the requirements of the case.

If Her Majesty's Government leave to the New Zealand Government the nomination of an officer to act as vice-consul, and also as agent for New Zealand, Ministers would undertake to propose to Parliament that this colony should pay his salary; and they fully believe that Parliament would sanction such a proposal.

4. Ministers desire to take this opportunity of again pressing on Her Majesty's Government the urgent need that exists for Great Britain to take action as regards the whole question of the South Pacific. They have so frequently made reference to the case of the New Hebrides, and to Samoa and Tonga, that they feel it unnecessary to do more than refer to previous memoranda on those subjects. They wish, however, to point out that the case has been considerably strengthened by the recent action of other European Powers. It appears that the French territory in the Pacific now includes the islands of Tahiti and Moorea, the Marquesas Group, Tuamotu, Gambier Islands, Tubuai, Raivavae, and Rapa.

For the management and control of these islands, a form of government consisting of a Governor and a General Council (*Conseil Général*) has been established by a law enacted in September, 1884. Ministers have before them the *procès verbaux* of the meeting of this General Council, as well as the budgets of the several islands.

It is this action on the part of France which makes it of the more importance that the independence of the Hervey Group should be secured. Ministers submit that such arrangements should be made with the Queen of Rarotonga as may best tend towards this object. If Her Majesty's Government desire, the Government of New Zealand, who have already been, as stated, in communication with the Queen of Rarotonga, will be prepared to conduct the necessary negotiations.

5. Ministers would respectfully urge once more that the possession of Rapa (Opara) by England or New Zealand would be of immense importance to this colony in the event of the completion of the Panama Canal, as affording a coaling-station midway between America and New Zealand. Its possession can be of little or no value to the French; and Ministers trust that an arrangement may be entered into with that Power for the cession of the island to Great Britain.

6. Germany has acquired part of New Guinea, and has assumed control over the Solomon Isles; and the possession of the Caroline Islands is a question now pending between her and Spain. Ministers would point out that it is desirable that Great Britain should obtain possession of the Pelew Group, which lie to the west of the Caroline Islands, and are on the direct line of communication between Australia and China. Germany is also pressing her influence in Samoa and Tonga. Within the last few years the possessions of other foreign Powers have increased. If the New Hebrides be annexed by France—and Ministers are informed that the French flag is still flying there—and Great Britain does not take prompt action, she will be almost entirely shut out from the Pacific islands, with the exception of the Fijian Group.

7. The possessions of the various Powers will be seen on the accompanying map, French islands being outlined in blue, German in yellow, and English in red.

8. Had the wishes and desires of the inhabitants of the various islands been consulted when their territories were taken possession of by foreign Powers, this colony would perhaps have had no right to complain; but the fact is, that many of the islanders have signified a wish to become British subjects or to be placed under British protection, and few, if any, have approved of the annexation of their islands by the present owners.

9. Ministers wish also to refer to the small group of isles called the Kermadec Islands, which lie between this colony and Fiji, and bear somewhat the same relation to the North Island that the Chatham Islands do to the South Island of New Zealand. They may almost be regarded as an integral part of this colony, and are of additional importance as being nearly on the route between this and Fiji. Although so small that they are of hardly any value in themselves, except for the guano deposits they contain, yet it would be most undesirable that they should fall into the possession of another Power. Ministers would urge that they should be annexed to this colony; and, if any expense be incurred by their annexation, they are prepared to propose to Parliament that it should be borne by New Zealand.

10. The question as to the voice that New Zealand is to have in the disposal of the Pacific islands is of immense importance to her, situated as she is in relation to the various Pacific groups. Ministers have on many occasions pressed their views strongly upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and they believe that Parliament will be willing to bear the responsibility of their opinions being given effect to.

11. To recapitulate, Ministers would urge that it is desirable that the following steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government: (1) A vice-consul appointed at Rarotonga, New

Zealand having the right to nominate the officer, and paying his salary; (2) the independence of the Hervey Group to be secured; (3) negotiations entered into with France for the cession of Rapa; (4) the Pelew Islands annexed by Great Britain; (5) the independence of the New Hebrides maintained; and (6) the Kermadec Islands declared part of the Colony of New Zealand.

Wellington, 28th October, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 11.

(No. 122.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th November, 1885.

With reference to the despatch from the Colonial Office, $\frac{H}{T}$ 59, dated the 19th September last, concerning the appointment of Mr. A. H. Shipley as Consul for the United States, Auckland, I have the honour to report that I am not aware of any objection to his appointment, and have provisionally recognized him in that capacity until the arrival of the exequatur.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 12.

(No. 123.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 5th December, 1885.

With reference to your Despatch No. 53, dated the 14th August last, concerning the Federal Council of Australasia, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of a memorandum, dated the 20th November, which I have received from my Ministers, recapitulating what has been done by this colony regarding Federation, and explaining the reasons why New Zealand cannot be represented at the Council.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

IN returning the Right Hon. Colonel Stanley's Despatch No. 53, of the 14th August last, on the subject of the Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament for constituting a Federal Council for Australasia, the Premier has the honour to inform His Excellency that Ministers consider it may not be inexpedient to recapitulate what has been done by this colony regarding Federation.

2. It will be remembered that in July, 1883, consequent on the refusal of the Imperial authorities to ratify and approve of the annexation of New Guinea which had been made by the Government of Queensland, that colony proposed the holding of a Convention of colonial delegates. The matters that were to be discussed at the Convention were stated as being the annexation of islands in the Pacific, and the proposed federation of the Australasian Colonies; so that joint action might be taken on questions of general colonial interest. It was arranged that a meeting of delegates should be held on the 28th November.

3. On that day the Convention, consisting of His Excellency the Governor of Fiji, and delegates from New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia, met at the office of the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, and, after transacting other business of importance to the colonies generally, adopted a draft Bill to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia; which Bill, with but slight alteration, is now "The Federal Council of Australasia Act, 1885." The delegates to the Convention from this colony were the Hon. the then Premier (Major Atkinson) and the Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

4. On the assembling of Parliament in June, 1884, Ministers announced that they intended to propose the consideration of this draft Bill; but the prorogation and subsequent dissolution of the House of Representatives at the end of that month prevented this being done.

5. It was thought that during the elections some expression of opinion would be given as to the proceedings of the Convention, or that the candidates for Parliament would in their election speeches discuss the project; but the greatest apathy was displayed by both electors and candidates, and little or no interest was manifested in Australasian Federation.

6. When Parliament reassembled in August further action was stayed by the immediate resignation of the Ministry; and it was not until the present Ministry took office that anything could be done. The papers relating to the proceedings of the Convention were presented to

Parliament; and in November the Legislative Council and House of Representatives approved of certain resolutions agreeing generally with the resolutions of the Convention, but, in the case of the Council, stating "that the establishment of such a Federal Council as proposed in the Bill was premature as far as New Zealand was concerned," and the House expressing the opinion "that further negotiations should take place between the Australasian Colonies, and that further consideration of the subject should be postponed until the next session of Parliament." These resolutions were carried as amendments to the proposals of the Government, though the Ministry acquiesced in the amendment made by the House of Representatives. The resolutions proposed were: "(a.) That this House agrees generally with the resolutions of the said Convention; but, in order that its views may be specifically expressed, it resolves as follows: (a.) That it approves of the steps taken by the British Government for the establishment of its rule over New Guinea, and hopes that like measures will be taken for a protectorate over the islands of the Pacific Ocean not under the dominion of any stable Government. (b.) That this colony is willing to pay in proportion to its population a share of the sum of £15,000 proposed by the Imperial Government. (c.) That it desires respectfully to protest against the transportation of criminals to the French possessions in the Pacific. (d.) That it requests the British Government to make such representations to the European Powers as will prevent the maintenance of penal establishments in any of the Pacific islands. (e.) That the establishment of such a Federal Council as is proposed in the Convention's draft Bill is premature. (f.) That, so far as the Bill aims at enabling the colonies to jointly initiate legislation on questions of common interest and importance to the several colonies, it has the cordial support of this Council. (g.) That to place the proposed measure in accordance with these opinions it will be necessary to vary the Bill so as to provide—first, that the Federal Council shall not make representations to the Imperial Government direct, but to the several Colonial Governments; second, that any measure it initiates shall not have any force within any colony, nor affect any colony, until it is adopted by the Legislature of such colony." For (e), (f), (g) the amendment before mentioned was substituted by the House of Representatives; and had this amendment not been accepted the whole subject would possibly have been shelved, as was done in the Legislative Council.

7. In a memorandum by Sir Julius Vogel, adopted by the Cabinet, dated the 6th October, 1884, Ministers had stated broadly the objections which presented themselves to the Bill: "(1) That it was a measure calculated to arouse mistrust, because it was impossible to determine what consequence might arise from it; (2) that it either did not aim at Federation or aimed at fastening it on the colonies by gradually and involuntarily committing them to it; (3) that the colonies were not yet sufficiently agreed on vital points to be ready for Federation."

8. In December, 1884, the Bill was amended by the Colonial Office and submitted to the different Australian Governments for consideration; and subsequently considerable correspondence passed between this Government and the Governments of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; and in March last the Premier telegraphed to them and the Agent-General to the effect that "the views of the Government were still the same as had been submitted to the House"—that Ministers "objected to the Bill as altered by the Colonial Office on the ground that it interfered with the autonomy of colonies, and did not allow colonies to reject or adopt laws passed by the Council; but that, until Parliament met, they could not speak authoritatively on the subject." The Agent-General had previously been instructed to request that the consideration of the Bill should be altogether postponed until the colonies were better agreed. On the 30th March the various Agents-General had an interview with the Earl of Derby to discuss the Bill, when the proposed amendments were considered, and the new clause No. 31, which provided that "this Act shall cease to be in operation in respect to any colony the Legislature of which shall have passed an Act or Ordinance declaring that the same shall cease to be in force therein: Provided, nevertheless, that all Acts of the Council passed while this Act was in operation in such colony shall continue to be in force therein, unless altered or repealed by the Council," was strongly opposed by Victoria and Queensland, and supported by New South Wales and this colony; but it was urged by the Agent-General for New Zealand that Lord Derby should reconsider the question so far as to provide that the legislation of the Federal Council might, in case of a colony withdrawing, be repealed by such colony; and this was eventually agreed to by the subsequent addition to the clause of the words "or unless repealed as to such colony by the Legislature thereof." A memorandum from Ministers bearing on the subject was addressed to His Excellency on the 23rd April, and by him transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 12th May.

9. The Bill so altered was introduced into the House of Lords. Ministers were still most solicitous that provision should be made "that all laws passed by the Federal Council should, before having any effect in a colony, have to be approved by the Colonial Legislature;" and cabled and wrote the Agent-General to that effect. Further correspondence passed with the Governments of Victoria and Queensland, in which Ministers expressed the decided opinion that unless their views were adopted this colony must stand aloof from the Bill. The Agent-General also did not cease to urge upon the Colonial Office the desirableness of the suggestion being given effect to, but without avail; and the Bill was finally passed into law, but by the omission in the House of Commons of the power to a withdrawing colony to repeal the legislation of the Federal Council, so that it was made less acceptable to some of the colonies than when it passed the Second Chamber.

10. In the last session of Parliament the Premier moved in the House of Representatives, for the reasons Ministers have now stated, with others, "That in the opinion of this House it is inadvisable for this colony to join the Federal Council of Australasia under the existing Federal Council Act." Some discussion ensued, and the Hon. Major Atkinson moved an amendment as follows: "That in the opinion of this House it is inadvisable during the present session, and pending further consideration by the people of the colony of the important issues involved, to adopt legislation having for its object to join New Zealand in the Federal Council of Australasia." This was accepted by the Ministry, and passed. There was, however, a considerable section of the House who not only objected to the continuance of further negotiations, but were desirous that the subject should not even be further discussed.

11. Thus, therefore, the matter rests. Ministers must await further developments before they can take any other action in the matter; and, under the circumstances, this colony cannot be represented at the Council, as suggested by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

12. It is, of course, impossible to predict what the result of establishing the Federal Council may be. The idea was conceived amidst the struggle for the extension of British influence in the Pacific; and the failure of the colonies to obtain their desires so far as regards New Guinea, New Hebrides, and some of the other islands, has tended to cool the ardour of those who agitated for it. If this colony could see that the Federal Council would be of use in extending the Empire of the Pacific, and in uniting the various British possessions in a closer bond of union for future defence, Federation might be accepted. The European complications that arose, and that might have still further been called into existence by the proposed annexation of unclaimed islands, prevented the Imperial Government carrying out the views of the colonies; and, so far as can be seen, the policy of the Imperial Government in declining to deal with the Pacific Island question is likely to be continued. It is now asked, What good can a Federal Council do? The chief question of colonial importance left is that of naval defence; and this is a subject as much for agreement between the Imperial authorities and the various colonies as for any federated action amongst the colonies themselves. The other matters proposed for legislation by the Federal Act might be dealt with by arrangement with the Imperial Government and the colonies.

13. New Zealand is afraid of Federation for two special reasons—(1) what has been urged in various memoranda—viz., the weakening of her local autonomy and legislative power; (2) the weakening of her influence in the Pacific, of which she is naturally the trade centre. It is felt that it would be wrong in a colony to join a Federal Council unless the desire to do so was widespread amongst the colonists, and the love of such union was strong. There is as yet no feeling in this colony for Federation. There is, however, no doubt, a warm feeling of sympathy and kindness amongst all colonists in the Australasian Group, and hitherto they have had few disputes, or even misunderstandings. Many feel that, were the bonds drawn tighter, this happy state of things might be disturbed.

Wellington, 20th November, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 13.

(No. 124.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 5th December, 1885.

With reference to my Despatch No. 121, of the 18th ultimo, concerning Rarotonga and other islands in the Pacific, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have received from the Premier, Mr. Stout, enclosing a letter addressed to me by the Native Minister, giving an account of two interviews he had, whilst recently at Auckland, with the Queen of Rarotonga.

2. I beg to draw special attention to the views expressed by my Ministers with regard to the desirability of cementing the relations between the islands and this colony in the manner indicated by Mr. Ballance's letter.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to forward the enclosed letter from the Hon. the Native Minister, giving an account of two interviews which he had, while in Auckland, with the Queen of Rarotonga; and to say that Ministers are quite in accord with the views expressed by Mr. Ballance as to the desirability of cementing the relations between the islands and this colony in the manner indicated; and they hope that His Excellency will bring the matter before the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for his consideration.

Wellington, 21st November, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

Sub-Enclosure.

The Hon. J. BALLANCE to Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS.

SIR,—

Native Office, Wellington, 18th November, 1885.

I have the honour to state that, whilst in Auckland lately, I had an interview with the Queen of Rarotonga, Makea Ariki, her consort, Makea Tane, and suite, consisting of the following persons—viz., Tutini, Makora, Tapou te Rangi, Taraare Matiapo, Vakapora Matiapo, and Enoka.

On the first occasion of my meeting them I welcomed them on behalf of the Government of the colony. The Queen stated that she had visited New Zealand, not for any specific purpose, but to see a colony of which she had heard so much, and some of whose citizens she had known in her own country. Our first interview was purely formal. On the second occasion I met them the question of the relationship between New Zealand and the islands over which she and others exercise sway was referred to. The Queen, her husband, and all the principal members of her party, expressed a strong desire for the protection of the British Crown, and for a closer commercial relationship with the colony. They all seemed to be gravely apprehensive of some hostile action on the part of either Germany or France. Although they did not say so in express terms, I am inclined to think that this fear had something to do with their visit to New Zealand. I asked them whether they were prepared, on behalf of their people, to prefer a request for a protectorate. They said that, although that was their strong desire, they would not do anything of a formal or specific character until they had first consulted their people, upon their return to the islands. They seemed to desire to retain, even were a protectorate granted, their own government and institutions.

All the members of the party appeared to be very intelligent, to be imbued with a high sense of self-respect, and to have attained a comparatively high standard of civilization. They left the colony deeply impressed with the signs of industrial enterprise which they had witnessed, and with the hospitality of the people of Auckland. They suffered much from the cold, and the fear of a still more severe climate than Auckland was to them deterred them from visiting Wellington and the other cities of the south.

It is probable that upon their return to Rarotonga they will obtain from the people permission to make a formal request for the protection of the British Crown, and for annexation to New Zealand. I understand that no treaties with foreign Powers have been entered into by the rulers or people of the group, and it would be therefore desirable, for Imperial reasons, that the protectorate asked for should be granted. At the same time, the people should be allowed the opportunity to work out their own destiny with as little interference as possible. If the islands were annexed to New Zealand, it should be a stipulation that the right of self-government to the people of Rarotonga and the other islands should be guaranteed.

As they asked me for a written expression of my views, I submitted the following: "The islands shall come under the protection of the British Crown upon a request of the rulers, expressed to the Government of New Zealand. An alliance shall be formed between New Zealand and the islands on a basis of commercial reciprocity, the islands retaining their local institutions and the right of internal self-government."

Of course, I was careful to explain that I could personally give no guarantee as to how either the British Government or the colony would act. I think, however, that, in view of a desire being expressed by the people of the group for a protectorate or a treaty, the Secretary of State should authorize your Excellency to act in such a manner as would, both for Imperial and colonial interests, be most expedient.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BALLANCE,

Native Minister.

His Excellency the Governor.

No. 14.

(No. 126.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 5th December, 1885.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

REFERRING to your telegram *re* commissions Royal Engineers, names candidates New Zealand University will be submitted in the early part of next month.

No. 15.

(No. 127.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 16th December, 1885.

A.-2, 1885,
No. 63.

I have the honour to state that I duly forwarded to Tawhiao a copy of your Despatch No. 39, of the 23rd June last, concerning the Maori chiefs' memorial, presented by them to Her Majesty's Government whilst in England.

2. I have received from him in reply a letter, a translation of which, in accordance with the request contained in the last paragraph, I transmit herewith. I have, on the advice of my Ministers, informed him that there is nothing to add to the communications that have already been made.

3. It is the desire and practice of the Government of this colony to treat the Native population with the most perfect justice, and, as far as possible, in the same manner as the other subjects of Her Majesty in New Zealand. I submit that no good end can be served by prolonging this correspondence.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

TAWHIAO to Sir WILLIAM JERVOIS.

(Translation.)

FRIEND,—

Whatiwhatihoe, 21st September, 1885.

Greeting. I have received your letter of the 27th of August, with the copies of communications from yourself, your Ministers, and Her Majesty's Government relative to the subject-matter of the petition from the Maori people that I and my fellow Native chiefs took to lay before Her Majesty's Government and the people of England. In your letter you inform us of one only of the words of Her Majesty's Government—namely, that the government of all Her Majesty's subjects in New Zealand is controlled by Ministers responsible to the Parliament. Your so informing us is well. But you did not also inform us of another important word of the Government of England with reference to the Maori people—namely, that you should intimate to your Government that they should protect and promote the welfare of the Natives by a generous consideration of all their reasonable representations. Well, we see that these directions from the Government of England are no mere random words, but have a bearing upon the petition, which petition your Ministers said had no significance, and that England would not interfere. Your communications and those of the Government of England have been circulated among the Maori people of this Island.

However, with reference to the statement made by your Ministers that they do not consider that there is any allegation in this petition that they have not answered before, I and my fellow Native chiefs would say, Where are the replies taking exception to those petitions? and why are they not quoted in connection with this petition for the consideration of the Native people? and who is it that can say that the complaints raised in those petitions are similar to those made in this?

And, further, with reference to the statement that since 1865 England ceased to interfere in the management of affairs in New Zealand, and left them to be managed by the Government of New Zealand, it may be so. But the Maori people are not aware of the reasons that led their pakeha friends to apply to have the sole management of affairs in New Zealand; and the assent thereto of the Queen's Government was given without considering the Maori people, or making any inquiries of them. Because the right of governing and the occupation of the Island by Europeans dates from the Treaty of Waitangi; and it was left to the chiefs, the hapus of the Native people, and Her Majesty to carry out the provisions of the Treaty of Waitangi, which became a covenant on the descendants.

And, further, with reference to the statement made by your Ministers that "there has been no infraction of the Treaty of Waitangi," we would ask, What portion of the Treaty of Waitangi, what hapus, or what chiefs placed the authority over the Native lands under the Native Land Court, or gave the Europeans the sole power to deal with Maori lands in that Court, as stated in the paragraph respecting the Native Land Court in that petition?

And, further, with reference to the statement respecting the presence of Native members in the Legislature, the status of those members was pointed out in the petition: taking the basis of population, one Native member is returned for more than twenty thousand persons, whereas one European member is returned for every five thousand. When, indeed, have the applications of those members for increased representation been acceded to by that Parliament? When, indeed, have the applications of those members to have the grievances of the Native people redressed been acceded to by that Parliament? When, indeed, have the applications of those members asking that the Natives should have the power of administering their own lands been acceded to by that Parliament? Well, it is seen that the reason why the Government admitted

Natives there (into Parliament) as members was merely in order that it could be said that Natives dealt with the wrongs now practised on the Maori people, and in order, too, that such wrongs should not be looked into, and finally to abolish those members.

And, further, with reference to the statement made by the Minister that Kawhia is a Native district: Well, if the Government really considered it to be such, why then did they assume to themselves the right to do certain acts in that district, such as establishing a military post on Native lands, which was a menace to the Maori people?

When, indeed, have the Government paid any heed to the application of Tawhiao and the people of that district desiring that Tawhiao should have the management of matters in that district?

Do you forward a copy of this letter to Her Majesty's Government. Sufficient.

His Excellency the Governor.

KING TAWHIAO.

No. 16.

(No. 128.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 19th December, 1885.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of a telegram from you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

REFERRING to your telegram of the 7th December, report names by telegraph in full.

No. 17.

(No. 1.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 2nd January, 1886.

I have the honour to request that you will, should you think fit to do so, move the authorities of the University of London to transmit to me a copy of the questions for the final examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts to be held in October next, in order that a candidate may be examined in this colony.

I forward herewith a copy of a memorandum which I have received from the Premier, Mr. Stout, stating the reasons why the intending candidate, Mr. Herbert Mann Livens, wishes to be examined here, and undertaking that all necessary steps with reference to the examination shall be taken by the Minister of Education.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to represent to His Excellency that Mr. Herbert Mann Livens, a resident of Auckland, passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of London in 1879, and failed in the final examination for the degree in 1880. Under the regulations of the University, he is entitled to the privilege of being examined again without paying another fee. He desires to sit for the London University B.A. Examination of next October, and to be examined in New Zealand.

In a similar case which occurred in 1881 application was made to the Governor, through the Colonial Office, to the Senate of the University of London for the holding of the final examination in New Zealand; and the examination was held here. The Premier would be glad if His Excellency would move the Colonial Office to inform the Senate that Mr. Livens has applied, and that the Minister of Education is willing to take charge of the papers, to appoint a suitable supervisor, and to do whatever else may be necessary on his part to secure the proper conduct of the examination, as well as, subsequently, to send the candidate's papers to the Senate. It is necessary to state that the optional subjects that Mr. Livens proposes to take up are English and mental and moral philosophy.

Wellington, 16th December, 1885.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 18.

(No. 2.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 6th January, 1886.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

No. 16, *supra*. REFERRING to telegram of the 19th December, only one candidate under conditions laid down Corps Royal Engineers—Gilbert Montgomerie Hutton. Satisfactory testimonials. Particulars next mail.

No. 19.

(No. 3.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 9th January, 1886.

No. 18, *supra*.

With reference to my telegram of the 6th instant, informing you that Mr. Gilbert Montgomerie Hutton was the only candidate for the commission in the Royal Engineers offered in your telegram of the 4th November last to graduates of the New Zealand University, I have now the honour to transmit a letter from the Education Department of this colony enclosing certificates as to Mr. G. M. Hutton—age, physique, and character—together with testimonials from masters and professors under whom he has studied. From these it appears that he fulfils the conditions laid down by the Secretary of State for War—namely, that he was under twenty-two years of age on the 1st July last, that he is of good height and build, medically fit, and, further, that he is of good moral character. I have myself seen him, but I am, of course, personally unable to form an independent opinion of his mental qualifications. From the certificates and testimonials which I enclose, however, as well as from personal inquiries I have made, it appears that his education has been such as to fit him for undergoing the professional training requisite for an officer of the Royal Engineers. I may add that Mr. G. M. Hutton is the son of Mr. F. W. Hutton, late Captain in the Royal Welsh Fusileers, and employed on the staff in Dublin as D.A.Q.M.G., and now Professor of Natural Science in Canterbury College, University of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

LETTER from the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—

Wellington, 4th January, 1886.

I have the honour to forward for His Excellency the Governor the enclosed application from Mr. Gilbert Montgomerie Hutton, and other papers accompanying it. I send you a copy of the advertisement which appeared in the *New Zealand Gazette* for several weeks.

I may mention that another application was received—from Mr. William P. Evans, a master in the Wellington College; but that gentleman has absolutely withdrawn his application. No others were received.

I have, &c.,

JOHN HISLOP,

Secretary for Education.

The Private Secretary, &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1.

APPLICATION from Mr. G. M. HUTTON.

SIR,—

269, Armagh Street, Christchurch, 19th December, 1885.

I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for the commission in the Royal Engineers to be offered to graduates of the New Zealand University who were not more than twenty-two years old on the 1st of July, 1885, as notified in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 63, 12th November, 1885. I enclose the required certificates.

I have, &c.,

GILBERT MONTGOMERIE HUTTON.

The Secretary of Education, Wellington.

CERTIFICATE and testimonials of Mr. G. M. Hutton, candidate for commission in Royal Engineers: 1, 2, certificate of birth; 3, university degree; 4, 5, medical fitness; 6, 7, 8, conduct and character; 9, 10, 11, 12, testimonials from Professors, Canterbury College, New Zealand University.

Sub-Enclosure 2.
EXTRACT from *Government Gazette*.

No. 20.

(No. 4.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 11th January, 1886.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

My Ministers call special attention of Her Majesty's Government position of affairs at Samoa reported Home by British Consul.

No. 21.

(No. 5.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 12th January, 1886.

I have the honour to inform you, in reply to your despatch, "Accounts," of the 6th November last, that the cost of the two telegrams despatched by me on the 21st and 25th April respectively, in connection with the case of George Townsend, a fraudulent bankrupt, amounted to £9 9s. 4d.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 22.

(No. 6.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, 12th January, 1886.

With reference to your Despatch No. 62, of the 13th October last, ^{A.-2, 1886,} transmitting for any observations which my Government may desire to offer ^{No. 16.} a copy of a letter from Lloyd's representing that British marine insurance companies establishing branches in New Zealand for effecting marine insurances are compelled to pay a tax on capital, and to submit their accounts periodically for the inspection of the Colonial Government, I have the honour, at the request of my Government, to transmit a copy of a memorandum by the head of the Stamp Department, pointing out the conditions under which foreign marine insurance companies can do business in the colony.

My Ministers further represent that "our system of taxation is different from that of Great Britain. It is believed that colonial companies are charged income-tax in the United Kingdom, and colonists are certainly charged with that tax on incomes arising within the colony. If a similar course, applicable to the United Kingdom, were adopted in the colony a heavy income would be raised; but it would be one which the colonists would probably not consider fair."

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM from the HEAD of the STAMP DEPARTMENT to the COLONIAL TREASURER.

FOREIGN marine insurance companies doing business within the colony are only required to pay an annual license of £200 and property-tax on the amount of premiums received within the

colony. No statement of accounts is required to be furnished except the total amount of premiums as aforesaid. (See secs. 7, 8, 9, "Stamp Act Amendment Act, 1885;" sec. 22, "Property Assessment Act, 1885;" and sec. 2, "Property-Tax Act, 1885.") The objection made in the letter enclosed in the despatch affects only life assurance companies, and not marine companies, the latter not being liable to taxation on their capital or required to furnish statements of accounts.

19th December, 1885.

J. SPERREY.

No. 23.

(No. 7.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 14th January, 1886.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of a telegram from the Foreign Office, of which a copy is enclosed herewith. The telegram will be forwarded by the first mail to the British Consul at Samoa.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

TRANSMIT following telegram to Consul Powell, Samoa:—

Referring to telegram of 31st December, German Ministry surprised at contents, having received telegram from commander of "Albatross" of same date reporting all well, and no mention made of incident. German Ministry give assurance they will maintain all previous agreements until alteration of *status quo ante* agreed to by Her Majesty's Government.

SALISBURY.

No. 24.

(No. 8.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 13th January, 1886.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

Two Samoan chiefs paying visit to me to-day urged on behalf of King and people of Samoa that Great Britain should undertake government of their country, and stated that all troubles would then cease.

No. 25.

(No. 9.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 15th January, 1886.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

REFERRING to telegram of 13th January from Foreign Office, two Samoan chiefs paid visit to me to-day, and stated the occurrences reported by British Consul took place immediately after departure of last German mail.

No. 26.

(No. 10.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th January, 1886.

I have the honour to state that I have this day transmitted a telegram to you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

REFERRING to telegram 15th January, Samoan Chiefs state that German despatches were shipped in sailing-vessel 31st December in ordinary course, meeting steamer sixty miles distant from Apia. Occurrences reported took place subsequently same day. Chiefs, leaving Apia 1st January in consequence of German action, in special vessel, unknown to Germans, succeeded in catching same steamer. British Consul sent report same opportunity.

No. 27.

(No. 11.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 21st January, 1886.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of a telegram from you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

REFERRING to your telegram of the 6th January, Hutton will be gazetted. Should proceed to England as soon as possible.

No. 28.

(No. 12.)

SIR,— Christchurch, 28th January, 1886.

With reference to the intelligence which has been already communicated to Her Majesty's Government by telegraph concerning recent occurrences in Samoa, I have the honour to inform you that on the 14th instant I arrived at Wellington from Christchurch, in order to see personally two chiefs, members of the Government of Samoa, Tuiletufuga Upalu (who speaks English well) and Seu Manutafa, who were deputed by King Malietoa to lay before myself and my Ministers the present situation of affairs there. Nos. 24, 25,
26, *supra*.

2. I held an interview with them on the 15th instant, when they laid before me a letter from the King, a translation of which is enclosed, requesting that Her Majesty's Government might be informed of the "great distress" of Samoa, "on account of the things now being done by the German Consul" there, and that if Her Majesty's Government could not take any action in their favour the Government of New Zealand would help them.

3. They apologized for the brevity of the King's communication, accounting for it by the haste in which they were obliged to leave Apia in order to catch the mail-steamer bound from San Francisco to Auckland the day after the action of the German Consul on the 31st ultimo, which was duly telegraphed to the Foreign Office by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Samoa.

4. After my interviews with the chiefs, I sent my two telegrams of the 15th instant, one stating that the deputation urged, on behalf of the King and Government of Samoa, that Great Britain should undertake the government of their country; the other showing, in reference to a message from the Foreign Office to the British Consul at Samoa, that the reason why the Imperial German Government had then received no intelligence respecting the proceedings reported by him was that they took place after the despatch of the last German mail.

5. In a further interview with the chiefs, I gathered more detailed information on this matter, and embodied it in my telegram of the 18th instant.

6. I subsequently received from them the accompanying letter, dated the 18th instant, relating to the state of affairs in Samoa, giving particulars of recent occurrences there, and expressing an earnest desire for the annexation of their country to New Zealand.

7. I enclose newspaper extracts referring to the subject of this despatch.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure 1.

TRANSLATION of Letter from the KING of SAMOA to the GOVERNOR and MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT of the Government of NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

Apia, 1st January, 1886.

I, the King, and my Government write to you. This is our entreaty and earnest request to you gentlemen who have the control of the Government of New Zealand.

Our entreaty is, that you would make known to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and her Government our great distress on account of the things now being done by the German Consul in Samoa against me and my Government. Therefore I entreat of you, if there is any difficulty which prevents the Government of Her Majesty the Queen from using means to deliver us from these our troubles, that you the Government of New Zealand would rescue us. "Let us be one." We know well that this is a difficult matter; but "love" is able to cover the transgression of the law. Petitions never yet accepted, let them be accepted now. There are many things we wish to make known to you; but it is to no profit, for, though many, they have one single meaning: Receive us; let us be one. These gentlemen who have gone to you belong to my Government. They are Seu Manutafa, of Apia, Governor of the Tuamsaga, and Tuiletufuga, Member of Parliament in Apia. These two are taking this message from my Government to your Government. Let us all be equally prosperous.

Done by the King and the Government of Samoa.

MALIETOA,
King of Samoa.

SELU, Secretary.

Enclosure 2.

TUILETUFUGA UPALU and SEU MANUTAPA to His Excellency the GOVERNOR of NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—

Wellington, New Zealand, 18th January, 1886.

With reference to the recent interviews which your Excellency has been good enough to afford us since our arrival in Wellington, we deem it advisable to lay before you the following representations relating to the state of affairs at Samoa, in the earnest hope that you and your Responsible Advisers will take such steps as may induce Her Majesty's Government to sanction what our people so much desire—namely, the annexation of Samoa to New Zealand. It is all the more desirable to place in writing the reasons and object of our mission, inasmuch as King Malietoa had not sufficient time, from causes which will hereafter appear, to state in his letter, which we have conveyed from him to your Excellency, the very unsatisfactory state of matters at present existing at Samoa, in consequence of German aggression.

In order to fairly represent the harsh treatment which our people have received at the hands of the German authorities, it will be necessary to go back some little time in the history of events in Samoa.

About twelve months ago the German Consul at Apia sent an agreement to King Malietoa and the Taimua (the Upper House) for signature. The agreement required that certain German officers were to be appointed in the Samoan Government service, and that a German gaol and Courthouse were to be erected at Mulinuu. The King and the Taimua declined to sign the document. Immediately after this had occurred the King forwarded a petition to the English Government, asking that Samoa might be annexed to England. This request, however, as your Excellency is aware, was not complied with.

In consequence of this petition having been sent to England, the German Consul (Mr. Weber), agent to the German firm at Samoa, placed themselves in communication with the Vice-King, Tamasese, offering to have him appointed King in place of Malietoa, provided that submission was yielded to German rule. The first reply given by Tamasese was to the effect that, in consideration of his oath, he could not accept the offer. A few days afterwards the proposal was repeated, and Tamasese replied that, if he could be made King without creating trouble, he would become a party to the agreement. He was then told by the German authorities to withdraw from the Government, and take with him those members of it who were willing to go with him. He withdrew accordingly; but only a few members of the Government followed him. Immediately after this the German Consul addressed a letter to King Malietoa, forbidding the Samoan flag to be hoisted again. Next day some of the crew of the German sloop "Albatross" came on shore, and erected on property belonging to the Samoan Government a flagstaff, on which they hoisted the German colours. The English and American Consuls protested to the German Consul against this outrage; but no attention was paid to the protest. The German flag remains there to this day. We understand that the English and American Consuls wrote to their respective Governments, reporting this proceeding, and that, when the German Government was communicated with, it gave instructions to its Consul at Samoa to pull down the flag. These instructions, it will be seen, have not been obeyed.

On the 18th December last Mr. Weber addressed a letter to King Malietoa demanding the payment of rent for the land occupied by the Government at Mulinuu. The King replied that he would accede to the demand, but that he did so under protest; adding, also, that he would pay \$5,000 to extinguish whatever claim the Germans had on the land. These terms Mr. Weber declined to accept.

On the 30th December the King and the Government decided to remove from the land in

question and occupy ground at Apia belonging to the natives. On the following day, between 3 and 4 o'clock p.m., this decision was given effect to. The Samoan flag was then hoisted on the new premises. Immediately afterwards the German Consul requested that the flag might be pulled down. On this request being refused the officer in question went on board the "Albatross." By this time the natives had become very much excited. They had armed themselves, and were bent on defending their flag. The English and American Consuls advised that the natives should remain quiet, or otherwise trouble would probably arise. The King then instructed a member of the Government, J. T. Upolu, whose signature is attached to this letter, to call upon the natives, numbering over three hundred, to lay down their arms. Upon these instructions being given they were fortunately obeyed. Shortly afterwards a boat's crew, under arms, came off from the "Albatross," accompanied by the German Consul. He was waited upon by the English and American Consuls, who protested in vain against his proceedings. He then requested the King to pull down the flag. The demand not being complied with, the Consul gave instructions to one of the sailors, who then and there pulled down the Samoan flag.

As your Excellency may suppose, the King, the Government, and the natives felt the indignity very keenly. The proceeding, moreover, was in direct violation of the treaty which had been entered into with Germany, one of the terms of which was that we were to fly our own flag.

Under the circumstances a meeting of the King and several members of the Government was at once held to consider the state of affairs. After discussing matters it was decided that two members of the Government should at once be despatched to the New Zealand Government for the purpose of stating what had occurred, and of representing the desirability of having Samoa annexed to New Zealand. This mission we were selected to carry out. We wish at the same time to state that the usual mail left Apia early on the 31st December, carrying despatches to Germany, which could not, of course, contain any intelligence of the outrage, as it had not been committed until after the mail had left. We started from Apia on the 1st January, and fortunately succeeded in catching the mail-steamer "Mariposa" at Tutuila, by which we came to Auckland. As your Excellency is aware, we arrived at Wellington on the 14th instant.

From the foregoing narrative it will be seen what a very unsatisfactory state the Samoan Government is in at present, owing to the unwarrantable proceedings on the part of the German authorities. We feel persuaded that unless some measures are promptly taken to assist us the Samoan people will suffer further humiliation at the hands of Germany, and that, instead of our advancing in civilization as we wish to do, we shall be oppressed by a Power which has already treated us most unjustly.

We would respectfully suggest that steps should be immediately taken by the Colonial Government to inquire, at Samoa, into the administration of its affairs, in order to obtain for itself information on the subject.

We would also recommend that inquiry should be made with regard to the productions and resources of our country, as we believe that a large trade, comparatively speaking, might be carried on between Samoa and New Zealand, which would be mutually advantageous.

We wish to convey our thanks to your Excellency, and to the Government, for the kind reception which has been given to us.

In conclusion, we have to ask your Excellency to be good enough to lay this communication before the Colonial Government.

We have, &c.,

TUILETUFUGA UPALU,
Adviser to King Malietoa, and Member of the Government.
SEU MANUTAFU,
Member of the Government, and Governor of Samoa.

Enclosure 3.

EXTRACTS from *New Zealand Times*, 11th and 12th January; *Lyttelton Times*, 25th January.

No. 29.

(No. 13.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, New Zealand, 28th January, 1886.

I have the honour to report that Rear-Admiral Tryon, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the Australasian Station, arrived at Auckland last month in H.M.S. "Nelson," on a visit to New Zealand. He subsequently proceeded to Wellington, at which place I met him on the 14th instant.

On the 21st January I held a meeting at Government House, at which the Admiral was present, in order to discuss with my Ministers the question, in so far as it concerned New Zealand, of the naval defence of Australasia. As, however, only four of my Ministers could be present, a decision upon the question as to the proposal this Government would be prepared to submit to Parliament was deferred.

In like manner no decision has yet been arrived at on the suggestion contained in your telegram of the 2nd December that a meeting of Premiers and such Governors as can attend should be held to discuss the question with the Admiral.

Meanwhile it appears to me that much good is likely to result from the explanations afforded by Admiral Tryon to my Ministers.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 30.

(No. 14.)

SIR,—

Christchurch, New Zealand, 28th January, 1886.

In reply to your Despatch No. 68, of the 5th November last, transmitting, for communication to my Government, a copy of a letter from the War Office, dated the 3rd November, respecting the remuneration to be given to Major-General Steward for his services in connection with the ordering and inspection of war material for this colony, I have the honour to inform you that my Government have authorized the Agent-General for New Zealand to remunerate him for his services until the completion of present orders at the highest rate contemplated by the Secretary of State for War—namely, £1,000 per annum—and the meanwhile they are in communication with the Governments of other colonies concerned with respect to future arrangements for joint payments.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 31.

(No. 15.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 29th January, 1886.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of a telegram from you, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

Enclosure.

In answer to your telegram of the 11th January, communications immediately interchanged between Her Majesty's Government and German Empire. In answer to your telegram of 16th January, entirely out of the power of Her Majesty's Government to entertain proposal of chiefs. Despatch follows by mail. German Ministry assure they adhere to all previous agreements.

No. 32.

(No. 16.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 11th January, 1886.

In accordance with the request contained in your Despatch No. 73, of the 23rd November last, I have the honour to forward herewith twelve further copies of Mr. J. L. Kelly's report on the South Sea Islands.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 33.

(No. 19.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th February, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith the usual annual return of armed land forces in New Zealand to the 31st December, 1885.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 34.

(No. 21.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th February, 1886.

With reference to your Despatch No. 69, dated the 13th November last, concerning an application that had been received from the Columbian Consul-General in London for the issue of an exequatur to Mr. Thomas P. Fallon as Columbian Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, I have the honour to report that I am not aware of any objection to the appointment in respect of the colony under my government, and that I have therefore recognized Mr. Fallon provisionally until the arrival of the exequatur.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

No. 35.

(No. 22.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 26th February, 1886.

With reference to your Despatch No. 71, dated the 13th November last, concerning an application that had been received from the French Chargé d'Affaires for the issue of an exequatur to the Vicomte de Jouffray d'Albans, Chancelier of the French Consulate at San Francisco, to enable him to act as Vice-Consul for France at Wellington, I have the honour to report that I am not aware of any objection to the appointment, and that I have therefore recognized the Vicomte de Jouffray d'Albans provisionally until the arrival of the exequatur.

I have, &c.,

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Colonel Stanley, M.P.

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