

a question of rendering Auckland and the Waikato country safe, and filling these up, and of protecting and filling up the country between New Plymouth and Wanganui, he saw what was intended, now he does not see the ends the Government propose to gain. He fears they will endanger that which they have already obtained—and that the settlement of the country may be delayed for a long period. We have now hardly troops to hold that which we have got possession of, and are yet doing that which the Governor fears will bring new enemies on us, and embarrass us in other quarters, without at the same time being just and necessary in principle.

We have no means of compelling people of distant tribes to come in and give up their arms, and we hold out no inducements to them to do so. We tell them they have forfeited all their land by rebellion, if it can be proved they were engaged in it. We now call on them, without having subdued them, to come in and register their names as those who have so forfeited their lands, and at the same time to give up their arms their only means of defending those lands or of protecting themselves against their enemies, and we offer them no adequate inducement whatever to do this. We issue offers of peace to them for which they have not asked, in a form which the Governor believes must alarm and irritate many who have not yet been hostile to us; whilst others may be encouraged to become so from deeming this act on our part a sign of weakness. All these difficulties might be avoided by acting on the line of policy approved by the General Assembly of simply issuing Proclamations from time to time regarding those districts wanted for settlement, and giving such proofs of our justice and good intentions in those districts, as viewed together with the stern punishment inflicted on the Waikato tribes, would probably influence the distant tribes themselves to sue for similar terms. \* \* \* \*

May 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

### Enclosure 2 to No. 2.

\* \* \* \* In answer to some remarks of his responsible Advisers the Governor would state that he read the former Government notice and the present proclamation as requiring all natives who come in, to come in with guns, and give them up. His only experience in the matter was that he saw on the upper Waikato fourteen natives who had come in without guns, and had been made prisoners for so doing, and he felt considerable hesitation in ordering their release when applied to on the subject. He also believed that what had then taken place, had prevented other natives who had no guns from coming in. If, as ministers state, half the natives who have given in their submission in Waikato, had been received though they brought no guns with them and this is the principle to be acted on, and if, as the Governor has understood from those who have seen them, many of the guns given in are worthless, there appears to be the less necessity for calling on the Governor to sign a formal proclamation, informing all those who want to come in that they must bring guns with them, especially when for the reasons he stated in his memorandum of the 3rd May, he thinks that such a proclamation may produce bad results. The object he had in view in proposing that no native should be allowed to have a gun in any district proclaimed open for settlement without a license was to provide for the case of friendly natives who may be living within the limits of such a district, and gradually to bring about a registration of arms. He proposed that those who had been in arms against us should be required to come in without arms or to give them up, and he would not give such people a license to have arms; friendly natives who cannot will be disarmed, he would give a license to have guns. He still thinks his Advisers would do well not to reject this suggestion too lightly; it would have many practical advantages; the Governor still believes we have hardly troops enough to hold what we have got possession of, looking to the exigencies of Taranaki, Hawke's Bay and other parts—and it is this consideration which makes him so anxious to see no steps taken which may lead us into collision with other tribes, and spread the war over a large space. \* \* \* \*

May 7th, 1864.

G. GREY.

### No. 3.

MEMORANDUM suggesting the Publication of Memorandum of 24th June, 1863.

In the Ministerial memorandum of the 13th of September last, Ministers allude to the plans proposed by the Governor in June, 1863. As Ministers are about to publish their memorandum of the 13th of September, the Governor thinks it would be right that they should at the same time publish his plans, to which they thus allude. He therefore requests that they will publish, together with their memorandum of the 13th of September, that part of the Ministerial memorandum of the 24th June, 1863, which contains the plans of the Governor to which they allude.

October 3rd, 1864.

G. GREY.

### No. 4.

MEMORANDUM acquiescing in His EXCELLENCY's proposal to publish Memorandum of June 24th, 1863.

In reply to His Excellency's memorandum just received in reference to the publication of the Ministerial memorandum of the 24th of June, 1863, Ministers have to state that that document has already been published as a Parliamentary paper, but shall be again published with the following papers, as his Excellency desires it.

Auckland, 3rd October, 1864.

FRED. WHITAKER.

### No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of His EXCELLENCY respecting the Publication of certain Memoranda.

Ministers having informed the Governor that they considered it just to the Governor, as well as to themselves, and due to the Colony, that some authoritative information should be given by the Government, as to the causes which have led them to place their resignations of their offices in the hands of the Governor, he, from a desire that no injustice should be done to his Responsible Advisers, and that everything should be done which was due to the Colony, acquiesced in their advice, in what