

were, in several respects, repugnant to the views and wishes the Governor had expressed to his Responsible Advisers on different occasions.

The Governor has appended to this Memorandum extracts containing the threats and statements to which he alludes.

G. GRAY.

Government House, 19th August, 1864.

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EXTRACTS from Proceedings of Meeting of 3rd June, 1864.

Mr. Fox to Wi Tako.

"Those who have killed Europeans in fair fight will not be treated as murderers. But their lands have all been taken in payment for their rebellion. When they give up their arms and return to their allegiance they will be received into friendship again."

"If the Ngatiruanui and Taranaki tribes assemble themselves even to-morrow, and come in and make their submission, giving up their arms, all the past will be forgiven, and none but murderers will be taken. But all the lands of these tribes are forfeited to the Government as payment for their rebellion and fighting."

"You are liable as well as the rest to have all your lands taken from you. But if you are prepared to make your submission, to give up kingism for ever, and sign the declaration of allegiance, the Government will not touch any of your land, nor punish you in any way: you will be received again into favour, and all the past will be forgotten."

"I am satisfied, Wi Tako, with your words, and I believe them. The conditions, as you are aware, require that you should give up your gun. But I shall treat you as I would an English gentleman. You are a great chief, and the principal man in your tribe. I am satisfied with the tender of your arms. I accept your word as the word of a chief, that you will never use your gun against the European, nor turn it to any unlawful purpose. I shall therefore not degrade you by depriving you of it. But the Ohau and Otaki natives I don't know, and I shall therefore expect them all to surrender their guns."

"As soon as they want peace they shall have it, but they must give up their guns and declare their allegiance. As soon as they do this, all the past will be forgiven, and, as I said before, a piece of land will be given to each of them out of the lands we have conquered."

Colonial Secretary—"I, too, was a kingite once; that is to say, I looked favourably on the movement, and hoped that it might be productive of good to the Maori people. But when I found that it took the shape of antagonism to the Pakeha, and defiance of law, I condemned it; and when it developed into something worse, and the Waikato people began to murder women and unarmed men, then my anger was roused, and I determined to crush it."

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No. 3.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

The Colonial Secretary begs to acknowledge His Excellency's Memorandum of the 19th instant, remarking on the conversation which passed between the Colonial Secretary and Wi Tako on the 3rd June last, portions of which His Excellency thinks the Colonial Secretary had not authority for making, and which His Excellency states was in several respects repugnant to the views and wishes which he had expressed to his Responsible Advisers on different occasions. His Excellency has also appended certain extracts containing the portions of the conversation to which he alludes.

The Colonial Secretary very much regrets if he has stated anything to Wi Tako which he was not authorized, or which was repugnant to His Excellency's views or wishes.

When Wi Tako sought an interview with the Colonial Secretary at Waikanae, for the purpose of tendering his submission to the authority of the law, he requested to be informed on what conditions such submission would be accepted. The Colonial Secretary, in replying, endeavoured to adhere, as closely as possible to the terms contained in those documents which have received His Excellency's assent; first, the proclamation issued by His Excellency immediately after the Oakura murders, dated the , and addressed to all the Natives in rebellion in Waikato, in which the forfeiture of their lands is broadly and plainly asserted, as the consequence of their rebellious acts; secondly, the notice intended to have been issued at Ngauawahia in December last; and thirdly, the Proclamation intended to have been issued after the evacuation of Maungatautari in April last, which two last-mentioned documents were assented to by His Excellency, and only not issued for reasons *ab externo*, which appeared to the Colonial Secretary to have no application to Wi Tako's case. The Colonial Secretary believed that his statements to Wi Tako were strictly in conformity with the substance of these three documents, and after a careful examination they still appear to him to be so.

W. FOX.

Auckland, 24th August, 1864.

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No. 4.

MEMORANDUM.—Terms of Peace to REBELS.

The Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministerial Memorandum of the 24th instant, upon the subject of the terms laid down by Ministers as those that would be given to the Natives, at the interview of the Colonial Secretary with Wi Tako on the 3rd of June last. The