that would have brought me a larger income then the salary of the Prime Minister of New Zealand. My object in visiting the Colony was to investigate for myself the question, how halfcivilised people ought to be managed. From my arrival in May, 1860 to my departure in August, 1863, this was my one employment and pursuit. I spent much time in travelling among the Maories and acquiring their language. I was first invited to take office under the Government by Colonel Gore Browne in January, 1861, but though I had frequent communication with him respecting the affairs of the Waikato tribes, I was not actually employed in an official capacity till October, 1361, just after the arrival of Sir George Grey. I was then sent by the Government to make a circuit of the Waikato country as Inspector of schools, and gather information respecting the temper of the Natives, which was forwarded to the Colonial Office. In November, 1861, I was appointed Resident Magistrate, and afterwards Commissioner of the Waikato district, and lived at To Awamutu till April, 1863, when I was virtually ejected by Rewi. I resigned the office of Commissioner in July, 1863, at the outbreak of the war, though I was pressed to retain, and might have retained, the office and its emoluments to the present day. I afterwards, out of personal friendship, acted for a short time as secretary to Mr. Dillon Bell, the Minister for Native Affairs, who was at that time suffering from a complaint in his eyes that made it injurious for him to read or write. In this capacity, at his request, I accompanied him to Sydney, with the understanding that I was to be at liberty to proceed thence home to England.

Some time before I left New Zealand, both Mr. Bell and Mr. Domett, the then Premier, had expressed an intention of putting me into a varant seat in the Legislative Council. While we were in Sydney, news arrived that the New Zealand Assembly was to be summoned forthwith. A letter was thereupon written from Mr. Bell, who was anxious that I should return to New Zealand, to his colleagues in Auckland, about my appointment to the Legislative Council. I did not see the letter, and I do not know in what terms it was expressed. I was so indifferent to the result, that when the return mail brought no answer to Mr. Bell, I sailed for England without waiting for a second post. I distinctly stated, however, to Mr. Bell, that if placed in the Council, I would hold no office or place of emolument under the Government, in order to be in a position to express my independent opinions. I have always supposed that my determination on this head prevented Mr. Domett from fulfilling the intention he had expressed, as my sentiments on Native affairs were very well known in the Government offices in Auckland.

I absolutely deny that I ever "was ready to accept the position" specified in the Minis-

terial Memorandum.

My opinions on the Native question in New Zealand have never undergone any abrupt or radical change. While I was a servant of the Colonial Government, my position imposed a certain amount of reticence: but I never concealed the facts I saw, nor the opinions I formed from my employers, as the records of the Native office at Auckland would abundantly prove. I severed my connection with the New Zealand Government by my own act and for the express purpose of giving what publicity I could to facts and opinions which I thought should be no longer concealed.

Iam, &c.,

J. E. Gorst.

Sir Frederic Rogers, Bart., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

15.

(No. 135.)

Downing Street, December, 26th, 1864.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 129, of the 30th of August, in which you correct a statement in the paper drawn up by Mr. J. E. Gorst, and entitled, "Observations on the Native Inhabitants of Rangiaowhia and Kihikihi."

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

&c. &c. &c

EDWARD CARDWELL,

No. 16.

(No. 138.)

Downing Street, December 26th, 1864.

C---

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B.. &c., &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.