

1887.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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## DESPATCHES

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

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

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### No. 1.

(No. 26.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Auckland, 22nd April, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith, at the request of my Ministers, a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce, held on the 13th instant, relative to the “proposed annexation” of the New Hebrides by France. A.-5, 1886, No. 32.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

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### No. 2.

(No. 27.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Auckland, 22nd April, 1886.

With reference to my Despatch No. 13, of the 28th January last, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Government stating the conclusion at which they have arrived on the subject of “Naval Defence,” and indicating the amount of provision which they would be willing to request the Parliament of New Zealand to make for the purpose. I have transmitted copies of the memorandum to Rear-Admiral Tryon, who is about to discuss the matter with the Premiers of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland. The Admiral telegraphed to me asking that the Premier of New Zealand should go to Sydney to take part in the discussion; but, as Parliament will meet next month, Mr. Stout was unable to leave the colony. I A.-1, 1886, No. 29. A.-6, 1887, No. 29.

As your Lordship is aware, it was proposed that a Conference of Governors and Premiers should be held to discuss with the Admiral the question of the naval defence of Australasia. My Ministers, however, after full consideration, came to the conclusion that, pending the meeting of Parliament, they could not determine that this colony should be represented at that Conference. It was subsequently resolved that it should be postponed, and it now seems not improbable that a solution of the question will be arrived at without the presence of the Governors.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

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### No. 3.

(No. 28.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Auckland, 22nd April, 1886.

I have the honour to report that on the 29th ultimo a German squadron, consisting of the “Bismark,” the “Gneisnau,” and the “Olga,” under the command of Rear-Admiral Knorr, arrived at Auckland. They remained here until

1—A. 1.

the 10th instant, when they left, as I understand, for Tonga and Samoa. During their stay here the Admiral and his officers were, on various occasions, entertained both by myself and others, and they appeared greatly to appreciate the hearty manner in which they were received by the people of Auckland.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 4.

(No. 30.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 15th May, 1886.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, when recently at Auckland, I had an interview with a number of Maori chiefs, who waited upon me, on the part of Tawhiao, for the purpose of laying before me certain matters concerning the relations of their race with the Europeans. When they had all spoken I invited them to furnish me with a statement in writing of the points which they wished to be considered, and they accordingly submitted the memorandum of which I enclose a copy.

After conference with the Hon. Mr. Ballance, the Minister for Native Affairs, on the several questions referred to therein, I sent the enclosed reply to Tawhiao, with a covering memorandum by the Minister.

Since the receipt of that document Tawhiao called upon me to pay his respects. After acknowledging the receipt of my memorandum he stated that he would go to Wellington during the ensuing session of Parliament, and I expressed much pleasure at the prospect of seeing him here. He repeated the proposal that a law should be passed to enable the Maoris to govern themselves, and I told him that the best course for him to adopt in reference to this proposal was to accept the offer which had been made to him of a seat in the Legislative Council. He would then be in a position, with the assistance that would be afforded him by Government authorities, to submit to the Legislature a Bill for giving effect to his views. Although, as I have before stated, it is impossible that the Maoris should be allowed a system of government independent of the colony generally, Parliament would no doubt be ready to consider favourably proposals for removing objections which they may justly entertain to the laws under which they live.

Whether Tawhiao will or will not accept the seat in the Legislative Council appears as yet uncertain, for, although he would, I believe, himself do so, he cannot take such action without the consent of his Maori supporters. Meanwhile his proposed visit to Wellington may probably be regarded as a step towards his acceptance of the position of a Legislative Councillor.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

#### Enclosure A.

TRANSLATION of MEMORANDUM submitted to the GOVERNOR of NEW ZEALAND by MAORI CHIEFS  
12th April, 1886.

THE resolutions hereunder written were confirmed by the chiefs and hapus assembled at Whati-whatihoe on the 4th day of April, in the year 1886.

1. That the Treaty of Waitangi shall continue in force, by which the authority (mana) of the chiefs of the Maori people was assured to them, and which also confirms and guarantees to the Maori people the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession and control of their lands, and declares that the Maori people shall be maintained in their rights.

2. That the powers conferred by the Act of the year 1852 should be maintained, namely: That a Council or Councils shall be set up, and invested with power and full authority, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to authorize such Councils.

3. That the Maori people of New Zealand shall act together under the laws above mentioned.

4. That the Maori Committees authorized by the laws above referred to shall be zealous in the performance of their duties.

5. That no wrong proceedings or operations of the Government towards the Maori people shall be sanctioned.

6. That the Native Land Courts Act should be repealed, and that it be left for the Maoris themselves to adjudicate on their own lands.

7. That this runanga (council) shall persist in its efforts to have the directions given by the Government of the Queen to the Government of New Zealand carried out, namely: "That the rights and interests of the Maori people shall be guarded and respected." [This resolution was unanimously carried by the runanga.] "Although the Government of England has nothing to do with the affairs of New Zealand, still the Government of the Queen will instruct the Government of New Zealand to devise measures whereby justice may be done to the Maori people, and their interests promoted;" and that the Governor should be questioned concerning those instructions from England.

8. That the chiefs attending this meeting be deputed to put the questions to the Governor.

9. That each tribe should subscribe money for the purchase of a press to print, for circulation, reports of what is said and done by the Maori people.

10. That power be given to each Committee to deal with the lands in its own district.

These are the resolutions that were passed.

#### King TAWHIAO'S REPLY in reference to the RESOLUTIONS.

I THANK you, and I assent to the resolutions. I thank you, every one of you, for your discussion upon those resolutions, which have been passed by you in accordance with your own wishes. I have carefully watched your deliberations; there was but one tendency of all your discussions, which corresponds exactly with the object I have in view in inviting you to this meeting. Be zealous in lifting up, in framing, and in sustaining measures for the benefit of the Natives of both these Islands. Hearken, ye! The views held by the English people in England are precisely the same as those held by the Maori people in New Zealand.

NOTE.—The above memorandum was forwarded to the Governor of New Zealand by the undermentioned chiefs: Parera, Tarakiteawa, Tareka, Te Arai, Te Tihirahi, Tana te Waharoa, Te Toko Mahitu, Te Koroneha, Paora Tuhaere.—TE RANOHITI (Tawhiao's Secretary).

#### Enclosure B.

The Hon. the MINISTER for NATIVE AFFAIRS to TAWHIAO.

FRIEND,—

Auckland, 17th April, 1886.

I have the honour to enclose you the reply of the Governor to the resolutions sent by you to His Excellency on the 9th instant. There is one point in the resolutions on which I desire to offer an explanation. In the translation of Lord Derby's despatch made in the Native Department at Wellington some of the terms are incorrectly rendered. A correct translation has been made and handed to Major Te Wheoro. The despatch itself is in your possession, and there can be no doubt of its meaning, which is fully explained in the memorandum of His Excellency.

From your friend,

J. BALLANCE.

#### Sub-Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM from the GOVERNOR to the Hon. the MINISTER for NATIVE AFFAIRS.

THE enclosed replies to certain questions submitted to me in a memorandum from several Maori chiefs, who waited upon me on the 9th instant with a view of laying before me resolutions passed at a Native meeting previously held at Whatiwhatihoe, are transmitted to the Minister for Native Affairs for communication to the chiefs concerned.

In forwarding the paper to the chiefs I request that you will inform them that I was greatly pleased at the loyal sentiments expressed by them at their interview with me towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, as well as the confidence they exhibited towards myself as her representative. I beg also that you will convey to Tawhiao and all the chiefs concerned how much I rejoice at the cordial feeling they exhibit towards the Government of New Zealand.

Government House, Auckland, 14th April, 1886.

W. F. D. JERVOIS.

MEMORANDUM relating to Resolutions passed at a Native Meeting held at Whatiwhatihoe on 4th April, 1886.

REFERRING to the resolutions in the order submitted in a paper laid before His Excellency the Governor by a deputation of Maori chiefs on the 9th April,—

1. The Treaty of Waitangi vested the mana in Her Majesty the Queen, and secures to the Natives their land. That treaty in its essential elements has been faithfully kept by the colony. A modification was made in it by which the Natives obtained the right of selling their lands to persons outside the Government, whereas under the treaty the Government had the sole right of purchasing Native lands. This modification—the only one made in the treaty—was, however, introduced at the request of the Maoris themselves. The rights of the Maori people have been carefully preserved.

2. This appears to refer to section 71 of the Constitution Act, where reference is made to Native Councils. It must be observed, however, that the section is not mandatory, as will be seen from the clause itself, and from such terms as "it may be expedient" and "should for the present be maintained." Local self-government has been extended to the Native people in the form of Committees under the Act of 1883. These Committees have power to ascertain titles to Native lands, and to hear and decide civil cases by agreement, and, in fact, may be said to be Courts of arbitration. Their usefulness is being proved, and a large majority of the Native people appreciate

them, and are using them. It has been found by experience, however, with regard to titles to land, that there is often great jealousy of the Committees, and that the Natives prefer to have the land adjudicated on by the Land Courts. (This remark applies also to Resolution 6.) If any other form of Maori Council than that which now exists is desired under the clause of the Constitution Act referred to, it can only be obtained by Act of the Parliament of New Zealand. No observations are necessary to Resolutions 3, 4, 5, 8, and 9.

7. This resolution apparently refers to Lord Derby's despatch of the 23rd June, 1885, but does not convey a correct impression of the terms of that document. No directions are contained in the despatch. Lord Derby expressly says that "under the present Constitution of New Zealand the Government of all Her Majesty's subjects in the Islands is controlled by Ministers responsible to the General Assembly, in which the Natives are efficiently represented by persons of their own race, and that it is no longer possible to advise the Queen to interfere actively in the administration of Native affairs, any more than in connection with other questions of internal government." The resolution states that there is an "instruction" contained in the despatch, but there is none. On the contrary, Lord Derby expressly recognizes the right of the New Zealand Government to deal with the internal affairs of the colony without interference. The words of Lord Derby where he refers to the Native people are as follow: "It [the Imperial Government] should use its good offices with the Colonial Government with the view of obtaining for the Natives all the consideration which can be given to them." The particular request that Lord Derby makes, and it is only in the nature of a request, is "that the Government of New Zealand will not fail to protect and to promote the welfare of the Natives by a just administration of the law, and by a generous consideration of all their reasonable representations." He adds, "I cannot doubt that means will be found of maintaining to a sufficient extent the rights and institutions of the Maoris without injury to those other great interests which have grown up in the land, and of securing to them a fair share of that prosperity which has of necessity affected in many ways the condition of their existence." The policy advocated by Lord Derby has been and is being carried out. A proof of this is to be found in the fact that an overwhelming majority of the Natives are satisfied with the administration of their affairs by the Government of New Zealand.

Signed, by order of His Excellency the Governor,

JOHN JERVOIS,

Government House, Auckland, 14th April, 1886.

Private Secretary.

#### No. 5.

(No. 31.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th May, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No. 1.

With reference to the despatch, No. 78, dated the 27th December last, of your Lordship's predecessor, transmitting an extract from a memorandum of Count Hatzfeldt containing allegations in respect of the action of English traders in the service of the Auckland firm of Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane in supplying arms and ammunition to natives of the Marshall Group, and requesting me to move my Government to cause inquiries to be made on the subject, and to inform you of the result, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Ministers, together with a report from the police authorities at Auckland, on the subject.

Your Lordship may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on the part of the Government of this colony to prevent any illegal trade being carried on in arms and ammunition.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

#### Enclosure.

##### MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to return Despatch No. 78, of the 27th December last, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the reported sale of arms, &c., by the employes of an Auckland firm, Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane, to natives of the Marshall Group, Western Pacific, together with a report from the police authorities, from which it would appear that every exertion is made by the Customs to prevent the exportation of arms and ammunition, and that only upon one occasion were any munitions found in the vessel of the firm mentioned, and that they were then thrown overboard.

28th April, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

#### Sub-enclosure.

Detective Office, Auckland, 12th April, 1886.

Re alleged sales of arms and ammunition by Henderson, Macfarlane, and Co., of Auckland, to the natives of the Marshall Group in the West Pacific.

Detective Walker respectfully reports that he has made exhaustive inquiries about this matter, and is convinced that no trade in arms and ammunition has been carried on in the last two years

with the islanders by the firm referred to, or by any of the other merchants in Auckland. Goods of this class are unsaleable here, and some of the importers who have received consignments of arms from England and Belgium have been obliged to put them into the auction rooms for sale, or dispose of them to the gunsmiths at a figure far below their first cost. If a trade, then, was being done in the Pacific Islands these parcels would not have been allowed to lie rusting in the warehouses for want of a purchaser. The Customs officers also exert such a strict supervision over all vessels trading with the islands that the risks are too great for any merchant of good standing to venture upon hiding such goods on board. The firm alluded to had some experience of this surveillance a couple of years ago, when the revenue officers boarded their brigantine "Ryno," in Rangitoto Channel, and threw overboard all the firearms they could find. Stone Brothers and John Reid and Co., of this town, have imported arms and ammunition from Belgium and Queensland at a very small original cost, and in both cases they were obliged to part with them at a loss in Auckland.

There is no doubt that arms and ammunition are taken from here to the South Sea Islands, in very small quantities; but this is the work of the seamen on board the schooners, who, having a few shillings to spare, purchase a cheap and often worthless revolver or fowling-piece, for the purpose of obtaining corals, shells, and curios from the natives in exchange for it. As every sailor's bag is not searched before the vessel clears, it is an easy matter to smuggle away a small contraband article of this kind.

The detective is satisfied that no transactions of a graver nature than this take place between the Auckland shippers and these islands.

JOHN M. WALKER,

J. Bell Thomson, Esq., Officer Commanding Police, Auckland.

Detective.

### No. 6.

(No. 32.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th May, 1886.

With reference to the despatch, No. 5, dated the 26th January last, of A.-2, 1887, No. 7. your Lordship's predecessor, transmitting, for communication to my Ministers, a copy of a letter and its enclosures from the Board of Trade relative to the recognition by that department of the steamers' passenger certificates issued by the Marine Department of this colony, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the surveyors of ships acting under the Marine Department of this colony carry out their instructions under the printed instructions issued by the Board of Trade as to the survey of the hull, equipments, and machinery of steam vessels carrying passengers, copies of such instructions having been procured and issued to them for their guidance.

I have the honour, therefore, at the request of my Ministers, to ask that the Board of Trade may be moved, if that department sees no objection to such a course, to take the necessary steps under the 17th section of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," for securing the recognition in the United Kingdom of certificates for passenger steamers issued by the Marine Department of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### No. 7.

(No. 33.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th May, 1886.

With reference to your Lordship's predecessor's circular despatch, dated the 1st February last, relating to the prolongation of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1862-63 between Her Majesty and the Republic of Salvador, and asking if it is the wish of my Government to share the benefit of the prolongation, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Ministers, from which your Lordship will observe that they would prefer that New Zealand should not be included in the treaty.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### Enclosure.

#### MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

MINISTERS have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the circular despatch of the 1st February last from the Secretary of State for the Colonies concerning the renewal of the treaty between Her

Majesty and the Republic of Salvador, and have the honour to state in reply that, as there is no prospect of any trade with Salvador, and the treaty might by possibility interfere with other tariff arrangements, they would prefer New Zealand not being included.

28th April, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 8.

(No. 36.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th May, 1886.

A.—5A, 1886, No.  
50.

I have the honour to forward herewith, at the request of my Ministers, a copy of resolutions passed by the Presbytery of Oamaru on the subject of "the proposed annexation of the New Hebrides by France."

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 9.

(No. 38.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th May, 1886.

With reference to the telegram from Lord Derby, dated the 20th June, 1885, offering, on behalf of the Secretary of State for War, two commissions in the Imperial army to candidates from this colony, nominated by the Governor, I have the honour to forward herewith examination papers of Mr. Albert Andrew, sergeant in one of the Rifle Volunteer corps of this colony, a gentleman whom I am able to recommend as fulfilling the conditions referred to in the letter from the War Office dated the 12th June, 1885. I also forward certificate concerning these conditions.

I observe that the offer of the commissions was only for the year 1885. Owing, however, to an apparent misapprehension on the part of my Government the examination of candidates was fixed for the 31st December last. I may add that the papers containing the questions for examination were not received in this colony from England until the 10th November. I trust, therefore, that Mr. Andrew's case may be taken into favourable consideration, and that, if his papers be found satisfactory, he may be granted the benefit of the offer made last year to this colony of a commission in Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 10.

(No. 39.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 20th May, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the speech with which I opened the Third Session of the Ninth Parliament of New Zealand, and of the Addresses in Reply which have been presented to me by the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives respectively.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 11.

(No. 40.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 21st May, 1886.

Your Lordship will have learnt from other sources the views which have been expressed by the Governments of the Australasian Colonies generally against the abandonment of the understanding which has existed for many years between Great Britain and France with reference to the New Hebrides.

2. The Government of New Zealand, as I informed your Lordship by telegram on the 18th March, stated that their objection to the annexation of that group of islands by France would be modified provided that the Island of Rapa

were ceded to Great Britain, that all deportation of French convicts to the Pacific Islands should cease, that missionaries and other British subjects in the New Hebrides should not be interfered with, and that all religious bodies there should enjoy equal rights.

3. These views have been represented to the Presbyterian bodies of New Zealand by the Premier of the colony, Mr. Stout. I enclose a copy of a letter, dated the 27th ultimo, which he has addressed to them on the subject. No replies have as yet been received to that communication, but I do not expect that the Presbyterians, although they may not be unanimous in their objections, will express in writing their agreement to the proposed arrangement. A.—5A, 1886, No. 40.

4. Meanwhile, on the 17th and 19th instant, telegrams from London appeared in the public newspapers here to the effect that Her Majesty's Government had refused to entertain the proposals of France for the abrogation of the existing agreement between that nation and Great Britain respecting the New Hebrides.

5. Almost simultaneously with the receipt of this intelligence Sir George Grey submitted to the House of Representatives a series of resolutions (of which I enclose a copy) on the subject. Your Lordship will perceive that great stress is laid in these resolutions on the "immoral" character of any such arrangement as that which has recently been under discussion. Journals, H. of R., p. 12.

6. A debate on the subject has resulted in the appointment of a Committee of the House to consider the whole question, and thus, so far as New Zealand is concerned, the matter stands at present.

7. I transmit copies of papers relating to the proposed acquisition of the New Hebrides by France which have been presented to this Parliament. I also enclose a report of the debate which took place on the 18th and 19th instant in the House of Representatives on the subject. The report is imperfect, but, owing to existing arrangements for reporting debates here, is the best which is as yet available.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

P.S.—I also enclose an extract from report of proceedings in Parliament (New Zealand) on the 20th instant bearing on the statement made by Sir George Grey on the 18th instant that the Victorian Government had received a telegram from their Agent-General which did not corroborate the statement made in the public telegrams.—W. F. D. J.

No. 12.

(No. 43.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 31st May, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Financial Statement made by the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, in the House of Representatives, in Committee of Supply, on the 25th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 13.

(No. 44.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 31st May, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a telegram which I have received from the residents of the Town of Kingston, in Otago, on the occasion of Her Majesty entering upon the fiftieth year of her reign.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## Enclosure.

TELEGRAM from the RESIDENTS of KINGSTON, OTAGO, to Sir W. JERVOIS:

THE residents of Kingston wish to convey to our good Queen the happy remembrances of the fiftieth year of her prosperous reign over the greatest Empire the world has ever seen.

JOHN B. KERR,  
ALLEN McINTOSH,  
WM. QUIN, and Others.

No. 14.

(No. 45.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 31st May, 1886.

I have the honour to report the visit to this port of the Japanese corvette, the "Tsukuba," and the Russian clipper, the "Vestnik."

The "Tsukuba" arrived here on the 10th instant from Sydney, and left for Fiji on the 24th instant. The "Vestnik" arrived from Launceston, Tasmania, on the 23rd instant, and has not yet taken her departure.

I have had much pleasure in entertaining the officers of these vessels, and a most hospitable reception has been accorded to them by the residents of this city.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 15.

(No. 46.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 31st May, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a memorandum from my Ministers relating to the regulations which affect cattle imported into England from this colony. My Ministers point out that the existing Imperial law renders it impossible for New Zealand stockowners to ship cattle to England, inasmuch as, under the Fifth Schedule of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, all imported cattle must be slaughtered or quarantined at the port of arrival, except those from countries specified in section 23, cap. 4, of an Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* of the 12th February, 1884. They request me, therefore, to beg your Lordship to move the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council to advise the inclusion of New Zealand in the list of countries so specified.

I trust that, should your Lordship see no objection, the necessary steps may be taken to give effect to this proposal of my Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

MINISTERS present their compliments to the Governor.

It has been brought to the notice of Ministers that the existing Imperial law prevents the possibility of New Zealand stockowners trying the experiment of shipping cattle to England, certain provisions of an Act of 1878 requiring that (except as regards countries specified in an Order in Council) imported cattle shall be slaughtered or quarantined at their port of arrival.

Copies of a report by Mr. B. P. Bayly, Superintending Inspector of the Cattle Department of the colony, are enclosed, as are also copies of "The New Zealand Sheep Act, 1878," and "The Diseased Cattle Act, 1881."

Ministers have the honour to ask that His Excellency will forward these documents to the Colonial Office, for transmission to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council, and will beg Lord Granville to move that department to advise the inclusion of New Zealand in section 23, cap. 4, of an Order in Council published in the *London Gazette* of 12th February, 1884.

27th May, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

## Sub-Enclosure.

Colonial Secretary's Office (Stock Branch),  
Wellington, 7th May, 1886.

SIR,—

I have the honour to report that, so far as cattle are concerned, there is no known disease existing in the colony, nor has there been for some years, the last outbreak of any description being pleuro-pneumonia, some eight or nine years since, which was soon suppressed.



In sheep the only contagious disease known is scab, and that is now confined to a few flocks only in the Middle Island, and is now almost eradicated.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Wellington.

B. P. BAYLY,  
Superintending Inspector.

### No. 16.

(No. 47.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

I duly communicated to my Government your Lordship's last despatch, A.-3, 1887, No. 2. No. 18, of the 11th of March last, covering the copy of a letter from the Acting High Commissioner of the Western Pacific respecting an alleged intention on the part of the South Sea Islands Produce Company forcibly to eject Messrs. McArthur and their agents from certain lands in Samoa, and I now have the honour to forward a memorandum which I have received from my Ministers on A.-3, 1887, No. 9. the subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that they are of opinion that there is no truth in the allegation that any British subjects from New Zealand caused or intended to cause disturbances in Samoa.

I concur in the view expressed by my Ministers, that if the Acting High Commissioner had communicated with me upon the subject every information that was at the disposal of my Government would have been afforded him. I may mention that, until I received your Lordship's despatch now under reply, together with the enclosure from Mr. Thurston, both myself and my Ministers were at a loss to understand to what your Lordship's telegram dated the 10th March could refer.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### No. 17.

(No. 48.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter addressed to me by the Speakers of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of this colony, enclosing a copy of a joint address to Her Majesty the Queen which has been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly. I have this day, as requested, transmitted the address to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

P.S.—The address itself will be forwarded by a subsequent mail.—W.F.D.J.  
The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### Enclosures.

SIR,—

Parliament House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

We have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a joint address to Her Majesty which has been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly.

We have, &c.,

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT.  
G. MAURICE O'RORKE.

His Excellency Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G. and C.B.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—

We, the members of both Houses of the Legislature of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled, humbly desire to be permitted to convey to your Majesty our warmest and most respectful congratulations on the occasion of the Jubilee of your Majesty's distinguished and illustrious reign. We do so with a deep feeling of gratitude to Almighty God for having so long spared your Majesty to be the instrument of so much good to the vast Empire over which your Majesty has been called to reign.

We believe that in no part of the Empire is there a warmer feeling of loyalty than in this

colony, and we venture to hope that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to accept the assurance of the devoted and dutiful attachment of the people of New Zealand.

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT,  
Speaker, Legislative Council.  
G. MAURICE O'RORKE,  
Speaker, House of Representatives.

Wellington, New Zealand, 18th June, 1886.

## No. 18.

(No. 50.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

A.—2, 1887, No.  
29.

With reference to your Lordship's general despatch, dated the 16th April, forwarding documents relating to international and colonial copyrights, and requesting me to inform your Lordship by telegraph whether it was desired that Her Majesty's Government should, on behalf of this colony, accede to the Berne Convention respecting the formation of an International Copyright Union, and whether it was desired that Imperial copyright should be extended to authors whose works were first produced within this colony, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a telegram on the subject which I transmitted to your Lordship on the 8th instant.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## Enclosure.

COPY of TELEGRAM dated 8th June, 1886.

My Government accede to Berne Convention and proposed extension Imperial copyright.

## No. 19.

(No. 51.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

A.—3, 1887, No.  
10.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 13th ultimo, addressed to the Consul of the United States at Samoa by King Malietoa begging protection, and of a Proclamation issued by the Consul in consequence of that request. These papers have been submitted to me by my Ministers, with a memorandum, of which I also enclose a copy. I have received no other communication on the subject, but doubtless your Lordship has been made already acquainted with the action of the Consul of the United States.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 20.

(No. 53.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 18th June, 1886.

No. 4.

G.—14, 1886.

Referring to my Despatch No. 30, of the 15th ultimo, wherein I reported that it was uncertain whether Tawhiao would accept a seat in the Legislative Council, I now have the honour to forward a copy of correspondence which has recently passed between him and the Minister for Native Affairs on the subject.

Your Lordship will observe that Tawhiao at present declines the offer of my Government, and that he again suggests the establishment of a council of "all the chiefs of this Island"—in fact, a Maori Parliament. My Ministers are, however, of opinion, as mentioned in Mr. Ballance's reply, that such a measure would be injurious both to Natives and Europeans, and state that they cannot propose it to Parliament. If, however, Tawhiao accepts a seat in the Legislative Council of the colony they will, of course, give him the usual facilities afforded to a private member for introducing a Bill in reference to the objects he has in view.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 21.

(No. 54.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th June, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith newspapers giving accounts of the recent volcanic eruption at Lake Rotomahana (*Anglice*, Hot Lake) and Mount Tarawera, in this Island, of which no doubt telegraphic information has already been published in the English newspapers. I also enclose maps showing approximately the area of the volcanic region of the northern Island of New Zealand, and the positions of the various hot springs within that area. I may mention that when I visited the hot-lake district, about two years ago, I made a panoramic drawing of Rotomahana, including Mount Tarawera and the world-renowned terraces, and that it is now in the New Zealand Court of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The drawing does not pretend to any artistic merit, but, as the terraces are now gone, and the lake has become a seething mass of mud, with volcanoes rising therefrom, whilst Mount Tarawera, which has been regarded as an extinct volcano, has broken out in active eruption, it may now possess some interest. It is, I understand, the only picture which shows at one view the lake and its surroundings as they existed before the eruption.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 22.

(No. 55.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 19th June, 1886.

With reference to paragraph No. 6 of my Despatch No. 40, of the 20th ultimo, wherein I reported that a Committee of the House of Representatives had been appointed to consider the question of the relations of this colony with the Pacific Islands, I have the honour to enclose a copy of the report of that Committee, dated the 28th ultimo. No. 11.

2. On the 10th instant Sir George Grey moved that the report should be adopted by the House, and a debate ensued, of which I enclose a report. Hansard, Vol. 54,  
p. 404 to p. 427.

3. Since then the debate has been adjourned from time to time, and has not yet been concluded.

4. On the date of Sir George Grey's motion Mr. Scobie McKenzie moved the following amendment:—

“(1.) That it is of importance to Great Britain, and of especial importance to the Australasian Colonies, that a satisfactory understanding should be come to between the several States having interest in the Western Pacific as to their respective rights and claims.

“(2.) That the most pressing question at present requiring settlement is that between Great Britain and France in reference to the New Hebrides.

“(3.) That the most satisfactory settlement of this question which now appears to be practicable would be a treaty between Great Britain and France whereby Great Britain should withdraw all opposition to the acquisition by France of the New Hebrides Islands, on condition—(a.) That no more convicts of any class be sent by France to any of her possessions in the Western Pacific; (b.) That protection, religious freedom, and peaceable possession of their rights and properties be guaranteed to all British subjects residing in or resorting to the New Hebrides, and especially to the Presbyterian mission established there; (c.) That freedom of trade and commerce be guaranteed to British subjects equally with those of France; (d.) That the Island of Rapa be ceded by France to Great Britain.”

This amendment is now before the House, and is in precisely the same terms as resolutions moved by Sir Frederick Whitaker, a former Premier, in the Legislative Council.

5. Two days subsequently Mr. Ormond gave notice of another amendment, as follows: “this House desires to convey to the Home Government its opinion that, in effecting a settlement of the questions at issue between Great Britain and France in connection with the Pacific Islands, the chief point of interest to

“ this colony, which is believed to be shared by all the Australasian Colonies, is  
 “ that the deportation of convicts by France to any of her possessions in the  
 “ Western Pacific should cease; and, next, that, failing Great Britain being will-  
 “ ing to extend her protectorate to those islands, the rights and interests of Her  
 “ Majesty’s subjects in those islands should be secured to them, and that this  
 “ will best be attained by such an agreement with other Powers as will recognize  
 “ the independence of the governments of the different groups of islands, subject  
 “ to freedom of trade, commerce, and security of civil and religious liberty to all  
 “ nations.” Dr. Menzies has given notice of a similar amendment in the Upper  
 House.

6. On the debate being resumed last night Mr. Montgomery gave notice of another amendment in the House of Representatives, viz.: “ That this House is  
 “ of opinion that Great Britain should strenuously object to France occupying or  
 “ annexing the New Hebrides.”

7. Information had been received by public telegram that France was taking steps to annex the New Hebrides, and many members who had been disposed to support Mr. Scobie McKenzie’s amendment now state that they prefer that of Mr. Montgomery.

8. Meanwhile the discussion has been adjourned pending information as to the course which Her Majesty’s Government intend to pursue. The debate on Sir Frederick Whitaker’s resolutions in the Legislative Council has also been adjourned.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

#### Enclosure.

##### PACIFIC ISLANDS COMMITTEE.—INTERIM REPORT.

THE Committee appointed to consider the question of the attitude that the colony should assume in relation to the Pacific Islands have the honour to report that they have passed the following resolutions:—

That it is desirable that an arrangement should be concluded between England, France, Germany, and the United States neither to occupy nor annex any island or islands in the Western Pacific Ocean. If possible, the recognition of this convention by other Powers should be obtained.

That, following the analogy of the Mixed Commission for the Suppression of the Slave Trade which sat for many years at the Cape of Good Hope, such a mixed Commission for the Pacific might be created, consisting of the Commissioners appointed by the contracting Powers; the said Commission having all the powers conferred by the Imperial Act, 38 and 39 Vict., 1875, c. 51, on the High Commissioner for the Pacific, whilst the united Governments would exercise over the Pacific the powers which are by the same Act conferred upon Her Majesty in Council.

J. MACANDREW,  
 Chairman.

28th May, 1886.

#### No. 23.

(No. 56.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 21st June, 1886.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day, through the Governor of South Australia, of a telegram from your Lordship, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

#### Enclosure.

LORD LYONS telegraphs that he is informed by M. de Freycinet to-day that French Government have not received news that flag had been hoisted at New Hebrides; but, nevertheless, orders have been sent to Governor, New Caledonia that, if hoisting has taken place, it should be at once discontinued. No intelligence received by French Government in confirmation of other newspaper reports.

## No. 24.

(No. 59.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 30th June, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith, at the request of my Ministers, an address from the Mayor and Councillors of the Borough of Gore, conveying their most respectful congratulations to Her Majesty the Queen on her entering upon the fiftieth year of her reign.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 25.

(No. 60.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 1st July, 1886.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my Despatch No. 55, of the 19th ultimo, that the debate on the New Hebrides No. 22. question was resumed last night in the House of Representatives, with the result that, after much discussion upon various amendments, the following resolutions were passed by a considerable majority:—

“ That the Government be requested to represent to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies that this House—

“ 1. Recognizes the difficulties with which Her Majesty's Government have to contend in dealing with questions relative to the Pacific Islands, and especially the New Hebrides Group, and hopes that the expression of its opinion on the subject will not be without use;

“ 2. Strongly urges Her Majesty's Government not to consent to the New Hebrides being temporarily occupied by any foreign nation, on any pretext whatever;

“ 3. Considers that the many interests concerned would be best served by continuing the terms of the present understanding, under which England and France have mutually agreed that neither country shall annex the group;

“ 4. Is of opinion that, if, for reasons known to Her Majesty's Government, it is considered highly expedient to arrange for the annexation of the New Hebrides by France, efficient guarantee by treaty should be taken—

“ (a.) That no more convicts of any class be sent by France to any of her possessions in the Western Pacific;

“ (b.) That protection, religious freedom, and peaceable possession of their rights and properties be guaranteed to all British subjects residing in or resorting to the New Hebrides, and especially to the missions established there;

“ (c.) That freedom of trade and commerce be guaranteed to British subjects equally with those of France;

“ (d.) That the Island of Rapa be ceded by France to Great Britain, and all objections be waived to Great Britain annexing Rarotonga and adjacent islands;

“ 5. Is of opinion that the labour traffic of the islands, if continued, should be so controlled as to prohibit employing labourers without their consent, to prevent their ill-treatment, and to provide for their return to their homes after their contracts of service have expired.”

I this day telegraphed to your Lordship a *précis* of these resolutions.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 26.

(No. 62.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 1st July, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a memorandum, dated A.-3, 1887, No. 11. the 30th June, from the Premier of New Zealand, Sir Robert Stout, together with

copies of three Proclamations relating to Samoan affairs which have been issued since that of the United States Consul referred to in my Despatch No. 51, of the 18th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 27.

(No. 63.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th July, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Public Works Statement made by the Minister for Public Works, the Hon. E. Richardson, C.M.G., in the House of Representatives on the 25th ultimo.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 28.

(No. 64.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th July, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of the Mines Statement made by the Minister of Mines, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach, C.M.G., in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 29.

(No. 65.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th July, 1886.

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch No. 24, dated the 7th April last, transmitting for the consideration of my Government copies of letters from the Admiralty and Foreign Office concerning the annexation to this colony of the Kermadec Islands, and stating that your Lordship would request the Admiralty to issue instructions directing the Admiral on the Australian Station to hoist the British flag on those islands; and, further, that, when the New Zealand Parliament had adopted a joint resolution praying for their annexation to New Zealand, steps would be taken for issuing the necessary letters patent for that purpose, I have the honour to forward herewith addresses of the nature indicated in your Lordship's despatch from the Legislative Council and House of Representatives respectively.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 30.

(No. 66.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 17th July, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Ministers covering a letter from Mr. W. Seed, the permanent head of the Customs and Marine Department of this colony, requesting that a nomination may be granted to his son for the position of engineer student in Her Majesty's naval service, with the view to his becoming an officer of the Engineer Department in the Royal navy. Mr. Seed, I should state, is a gentleman much trusted and highly respected in the responsible position which he occupies, and has been in the public service for the last forty years.

I am not aware of any precedent for the granting of a nomination of the nature applied for; but it will, I am sure, be a source of satisfaction to the people of this colony if the request can be complied with; and I trust that, should your Lordship see no objection to such a course, you will submit the application for the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

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Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

Premier's Office, Wellington, 9th June, 1886.

THE Premier has the honour to forward the accompanying application from Mr. William Seed on behalf of one of his sons for the position of engineer student in Her Majesty's dockyards.

Ministers submit that the admission of colonial youths to Her Majesty's dockyards would be highly advantageous, and respectfully request His Excellency to favourably recommend to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government the desirability of such a privilege being extended to the colonies.

Mr. Seed, as His Excellency is aware, is the permanent head of the Customs and Marine Departments, and has been forty years in the public service. The Premier has much pleasure, therefore, in recommending his son's application to favourable consideration.

ROBERT STOUT.

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Sub-Enclosure.

SIR,—

Wellington, 7th July, 1886.

Many years ago the Admiralty made a generous regulation under which youths from the various colonies can be nominated to cadetships in the Royal navy, and recently the Imperial Government have opened a similar avenue for sons of colonists to enter the army. Whilst gratefully recognizing the privilege already granted by the Admiralty, in placing a career in the executive branch of the Royal navy within reach of their sons, many colonists, I believe, would, for various reasons, agree with me in esteeming it a still greater privilege if their sons could obtain admission as engineer students in Her Majesty's dockyards, with a view to their being trained for service afloat as engineer officers in Her Majesty's service. If you concur in the view that the appointment of colonial youths to the engineer branch of the naval service would be advantageous on public grounds, and if you would communicate on the subject with the Imperial Government, the Admiralty might be induced to entertain the proposal favourably, and be disposed to sanction the periodical nomination of colonial youths as engineer students.

In the event of this privilege being conceded, I would respectfully ask for a recommendation for a son of mine to be so nominated. He is just sixteen years of age, and has been for some years, and still is, at school at the Wellington College. If he should be successful in obtaining a nomination, I have every confidence that he will conduct himself creditably, and I shall feel very grateful for the privilege of having him placed in so honourable a position.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM SEED.

The Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Premier of New Zealand.

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No. 31.

(No. 68.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 27th July, 1886.

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch No. 36, dated 20th May <sup>A.—2, 1887, No. 40.</sup> last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade respecting a sum of \$10,000, the payment of which has been authorized by the United States Government by way of compensation to the late owner, officers, and crew of the whaling barque "Chance," on account of indirect losses caused to them in connection with the rescue of shipwrecked crews of the American whaling fleet in the Arctic Sea in September, 1871, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in accordance with your Lordship's request, I have caused inquiries to be made by my Government with a view of obtaining the names of any persons residing in this colony who are entitled to share in the compensation, but they have failed to discover any persons in New Zealand who have a claim to any portion of the sum voted by the United States Government.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 32.

(No. 69.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th July, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No.  
43.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch "Honours," dated the 28th May last, relating to the appointment of Mr. Robert Stout as a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from him requesting me to convey to your Lordship his thanks for your recommendation in his favour, and expressing his grateful appreciation of the honour which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon him.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

Premier's Office, Wellington, 24th July, 1886.

I have the honour to return to your Excellency Lord Granville's despatch of the 28th May last, informing you that the Queen had been graciously pleased to give orders for my appointment to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

I beg respectfully to request that your Excellency will convey to Lord Granville my thanks for his kind recommendation in my favour, and also that you will ask his Lordship further to be so good as to convey to Her Majesty the Queen my most grateful acknowledgment of this mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of my public services as Premier of this colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

His Excellency Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 33.

(No. 70.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th July, 1886.

No. 22.

With reference to paragraph No. 4 of my Despatch No. 55, dated the 19th ultimo, in which I reported that certain resolutions relating to the Western Pacific Islands had been moved by Sir Frederick Whitaker in the Legislative Council, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 7th instant, those resolutions were adopted by that House.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

No. 34.

(No. 71.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th July, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No.  
31.

With reference to your Lordship's circular despatch dated the 19th April last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade requesting that they may be furnished with full particulars respecting the practice, qualifications, and ability of the Measuring Surveyors at colonial ports, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum on the subject which has been transmitted to me by the Minister of Marine.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM from the SECRETARY for MARINE to the MINISTER, Marine Department.

In this colony the measurement of ships is carried out in accordance with the rules and instructions prepared and issued by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom for the Measuring Surveyors employed in the measurement of shipping under the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1883. The duties of measuring ships is intrusted to Landing Surveyors or Senior Landing Waiters in the Customs Service, who are in all cases experienced officers, and are quite competent to act as Measuring Surveyors under the instructions quoted above.

Wellington, 26th July, 1886.

WILLIAM SEED.



## No. 35.

(No. 72.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th July, 1886.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Natives on the West Coast of the North Island, near Mount Egmont, have lately been giving some trouble by trespassing on the land of settlers.

On the 10th instant a number of Maoris assembled at the farm of Mr. Lysaght in the settled district south of Patea, but, on hearing that the police were coming, left without doing any damage.

On the 17th, however, about five hundred Natives assembled on the land of a settler named Hastie, who resides near Manaia, on land some of which has been purchased and some leased. The entry was made on the purchased property. The Natives proceeded to break up the land, and erect whares (Native dwelling-houses), light fires, and prepare for cooking their food. After some disturbance, and a display of much forbearance both on the part of the police and of the settlers, the ringleaders were arrested, and the Natives removed from the land.

As positive information was given to the police that the outrage was committed under the express direction of Te Whiti, the Government gave orders for his arrest, which was accordingly effected on the 20th instant. Te Whiti and the other leaders arrested were brought before the Resident Magistrate, and by him committed to take their trial at Wellington for forcible entry and inciting thereto, and are now in prison here awaiting their trial.

Fuller accounts of the proceedings will be found in the extracts from the newspapers which I enclose.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

Enclosure.

EXTRACTS from the *New Zealand Herald* of the 10th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd July.

## No. 36.

(No. 73.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 14th August, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Dr. J. Hector, Chancellor of the University of New Zealand, enclosing a petition which he has drawn up, by the direction of the Senate of the University, relating to the disabilities under which students to whom degrees in medicine and surgery have been granted by the University labour owing to the fact that those degrees do not entitle them to practice within the United Kingdom, nor to take medical or surgical charge of passenger vessels under the Board of Trade. The petition states that the Medical Practitioners Act Amendment Bill, which is understood to be now before the House of Lords, provides what the petitioners desire, and prays that Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to use their endeavours to pass the Bill into law.

I beg to commend the petition to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

Enclosure.

SIR,—

University of New Zealand, Wellington, 3rd August, 1886.

The Senate of the University considered a question of much importance to young men in colony desiring to obtain degrees in medicine, namely, the disabilities that they would labour this under, even after attaining to such degrees, from the fact that, notwithstanding the expressions in Her Majesty the Queen's Charter to the University, their degrees would not entitle them to practise beyond the colony, or in the army or navy, or in the mercantile marine. The Senate therefore directed me to prepare a petition to Her Majesty's Government for the removal of these disabilities,

and I have now the honour to enclose to your Excellency this petition, and to ask you to be good enough to forward it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to the Home Secretary.

I have, &c.,

JAMES HECTOR,  
Chancellor.

His Excellency the Governor of New Zealand.

No. 37.

(No. 76.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 14th August, 1886.

No. 35.

With reference to my Despatch No. 72, of the 28th ultimo, reporting that trespasses had been committed by bodies of Maoris on the lands of European settlers on the West Coast of the North Island, and that Te Whiti and other Natives had been arrested in consequence, and were now in prison awaiting their trial, I have the honour to forward a memorandum by the Native Minister, the Hon. J. Ballance, relating to the causes of the disturbance, together with a narrative by him of events on the west coast of the North Island, indicating the nature of the policy which the Government have pursued in that district for the last two years. The Native Minister also encloses a report on the occurrences in question by Colonel Sir George Whitmore, Commandant, and head of the Police Department.

Since my last report Te Whiti and those who were arrested with him have been allowed bail. Their trial will not take place until October next, and I defer making any observations on the case until after the termination of the proceedings.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

#### Enclosure.

##### MEMORANDUM for His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a report by the Commissioner of Police on the entry of certain Natives on Crown-granted land on the West Coast. The facts obtained by the police make it clear that on the occasion the Natives were acting under instructions from Te Whiti. The Natives, when applied to for their reasons, stated without reserve that Te Whiti had ordered them to plough the land, and they were obeying their master's instructions.

Many reasons have been assigned for Te Whiti's action at the present time. Amongst the number three deserve some notice. First, it is alleged that the dilatory payment of rents of Native reserves, or their payment through the Public Trustee, has been the cause of much dissatisfaction. Secondly, that the act of forcible entry upon land which had been confiscated is an assertion of right to the land, and was intended to lead to litigation, when the question of the legality of the confiscation would be decided; and, thirdly, that Te Whiti has kept the question of the confiscation alive with a view to the maintenance of his mana, or authority, amongst the Native people on the West Coast.

With reference to the first cause, namely, the mode in which the rents for the Native reserves are collected and paid, there has been some dissatisfaction at the management of the reserves by the Public Trustee, chiefly fomented by Europeans who no longer are employed as agents, and have the handling of the rents. There has not been avoidable delay in the payment of the rents. Where they have not been paid with punctuality the fault has been with the Natives, who have declined to receive the money. Many of the chiefs object to the principle of distribution, and wish to revert to the old custom, where the money was paid to the chiefs, and by them distributed according to their pleasure. I am convinced that there is no real grievance here, although it is quite possible that some discontent has existed from the reasons I have mentioned.

With regard to the second cause, the question of confiscation, it is impossible to say what advice has not been tendered by Europeans to Te Whiti in this matter. It is exceedingly probable that opinions expressed by high authorities in England with reference to the petition and claims of Tawhiao and his allies in the Waikato have had some influence with the West Coast tribes, a portion of whose land was taken by confiscation, and who may hope, from the opinions and assurances expressed by these authorities, that, after an investigation in the law-courts, the act of confiscation may be held to be invalid. This is a point upon which we have no direct evidence, though there are advocates of Te Whiti who assert boldly that that is the question which underlies the whole disturbance. Te Whiti himself is alleged to have stated, shortly after his arrest, that at length he would have an opportunity of stating his grievances in open Court. This opportunity will soon be afforded him.

With reference to the third cause, which relates to the personal position of Te Whiti, I am of opinion that personal ambition, or the desire to retain and augment the mana of a great chief, has had much to do with his action in the matter.

The valuable reserves which have been given to the Natives have rendered the tribes on that coast, from the quality of the land, the wealthiest in the colony; and it is certain that most of

the hapus are contented with what they have received, and are not predisposed to acts of turbulence, nor do they sympathize with the recent aggression on the part of Te Whiti. Of this we have positive proof; and I feel certain that, were it not for the discontented spirits who have assembled at Parihaka from all parts of the Island, it would be impossible for Te Whiti to find any number of supporters to sympathize with him in acts leading to a breach of the peace.

The elements of order on the coast are increasing in number and strength, through the desire of the leading chiefs to settle upon and occupy the reserves with their families; and it is certain that a firm and resolute administration of the criminal law is all that is required to lead to the establishment of peace and security.

The authority of Te Whiti will depend upon whether he can defy the law with impunity. If he finds that he is held amenable in the same way as any ordinary offender who commits a breach of the peace his good behaviour will be assured, and a lesson will be taught which will have an immediate effect upon the people, who are disposed to obey his mandates only so long as they consider him above and superior to the law.

J. BALLANCE.

Native Office, Wellington, 3rd August, 1886.

#### NARRATIVE OF EVENTS ON WEST COAST, NORTH ISLAND.

THE Government having, towards the end of 1884, decided that the time had arrived when it was proper to try whether the Natives on the west coast and other parts of the North Island could not be trusted to conduct themselves properly without the actual presence in their midst or immediate vicinity of an armed force, steps were taken to carry out such a system as might test this without endangering the public safety. In November, 1884, accordingly, a detachment of forty-two officers and men were withdrawn from Pungarehu (three miles from Parihaka) and other stations in the Taranaki District, and sent to work on roads in the Taupo District. A force of fifty officers and men of the Armed Constabulary was kept at Opunake, some eighteen miles from Parihaka, and in June, 1885, Sergeant-Major Pardy, of the police, who had shown special qualification for the work, was promoted to the rank of Inspector, and given charge of the Taranaki District. This change was not effected without some expressions of dissatisfaction by some of the settlers, and the term "one-policeman policy" was applied to the system; but, as far as could be judged by results, the civil police appeared to be able to cope with any difficulties in the district, and, in fact, were able to vindicate the law with as much ease as in less-recently-settled localities. Natives who in any way offended against the law were apprehended without the least resistance, brought to justice, and punished. Even in Parihaka itself, and with the fullest concurrence of Te Whiti, Natives were arrested for such offences as pig-stealing and the like, and brought to justice. During the year ending the 31st March, 1886, of 783 cases only fifty-seven remain undetected.

Although for more than a year the coast had continued to be perfectly peaceful, persons more or less well informed, and others more or less interested in the maintenance of a military force in the district, have continued to declare that the calm was more apparent than real, and one or two circumstances occurred, since the beginning of the financial year especially, about which opinions varied. The chief Titokowaru assembled about him a concourse of several hundred followers and paraded the district, without arms, marching round several of the posts, and proceeding afterwards on his march. It was difficult to account for these proceedings, which, however, did not interrupt the peaceful condition of the settlements. The marching about, as winter progressed, was laid aside, and the Natives began building large whares at various points, but on their own lands. Mr. Pardy was watchful at all points, but could see no sign of any hostile intentions. The Government carefully observed what was going on, maintaining one fortified and garrisoned post at Opunake, and informing itself from day to day of everything that passed. At no time has the Government been unable, within a very few hours, to throw a force able to preserve the peace into the district at a very few hours' notice, if occasion to do so arose; but, equally, the Government has not shown the smallest distrust of the pacific intentions of the Natives, or taken any step to lead them to suppose that they were again to be menaced by a military occupation. In the months of May and June, however, Te Whiti was reported to have become once more oracular in his speeches, and some attention was attracted by enigmatical expressions he had used. In the beginning of this month a Native named Kahui informed Colonel Roberts, R.M., that it had been decided by Te Whiti to recommence ploughing on European land throughout the district. Mr. Pardy would not, however, rely on this information, Kahui's character not being reliable. A few days later, however, Te Whetu, a follower of Te Whiti, and a near relative, came to Mr. Pardy and told him that Te Whiti had assigned the Ngatiawa District to him and the Ngatiruanui to Titokowaru, and ordered them to enter upon European lands and to build and plough thereon, taking care not to injure the Europeans. The Government had previously ascertained that the Natives were practically without arms, and therefore, though it was evident this movement must be put down, there did not appear to be any reason to apprehend any serious breach of the peace, unless, under excitement, the European inhabitants took the law into their own hands.

On the 15th and 16th Mr. Pardy's reports were fully and carefully considered, and it became evident, from information he had obtained, that some aggression might be attempted at any moment. He was therefore instructed to inform Te Whiti explicitly that, as the Government was aware he had incited the Natives to commit aggressions, if these occurred, he and they would be arrested and brought to trial, not as State offenders, but as ordinary criminals; and that no distinction would be shown personally to himself.

The after-occurrences are dealt with in the accompanying paper, and explain how fully the intentions of the Government have been carried out. Nothing on the coast that has occurred seems to point to any outbreak of hostilities, but the Government feel it their duty to be prepared

for any eventuality, and, exclusive of a large body of local Volunteers under arms, and efficient, can place 350 reliable men of the permanent forces in any part of the district within twenty-four hours' notice.

A case of ordinary pig-stealing has occurred since Te Whiti's arrest, and the offender has been sentenced to three months' hard labour in New Plymouth gaol. This case is unconnected with the other recent events.

J. BALLANCE.

The Hon. Colonel WHITMORE to the Hon. the DEFENCE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Wellington, 24th July, 1886.

I have the honour to lay before you a report on the occurrences of the past week in the district of the west coast of this Island of which Opunake is the centre.

On Saturday last, in consequence of a report from Mr. Inspector Pardy that Te Whiti was, he had reason to believe, inciting the Natives to build and plough on European land, I directed that officer, by your instructions, to proceed to Parihaka and to warn Te Whiti that his action was known, and that, if the Natives trespassed on European land against the law, he would be arrested and treated as an accessory.

On the following day the Natives, under Titokowaru, forcibly entered a paddock near Manaia belonging to Mr. Hastie, and, in spite of being ordered off by the police, proceeded to build. Two were then arrested, but were forcibly rescued by a crowd of Natives. The police endeavoured to keep back the Maoris, but they broke into the paddock through the fence, and ultimately broke open the gate.

Europeans began to collect as well as Natives, and towards the afternoon some three hundred of the former and four hundred of the latter were on the ground. Carts had been brought in, and the cattle and horses were turned loose in the paddock. These were collected by Mr. Hastie, jun., who, unable to get them out of the gate, broke down the back fence of the paddock, and drove the cattle and horses through the opening to the Manaia pound. Meanwhile, the Natives had got wood and other materials on the ground, as well as food. A large whare was marked out, the ground dug up, and the building begun. Fires were lighted, and the women began to prepare the food. At this time, Sergeant Anderson and the police being unable to control the Natives, and the Europeans becoming impatient and excited, blows began to be struck, and a serious collision became imminent. Mr. James Livingston, J.P., however, used all his influence, which is considerable, with the settlers to use moderation and to proceed lawfully; some forty special constables were then sworn in by Mr. Livingston and Messrs. York and Budge, Justices of the Peace, and, thus reinforced, Sergeant Anderson and the police arrested Titokowaru and eight others, not without some resistance, and, taking them out of the field, lodged them that evening in custody at the Opunake Redoubt.

Mr. Pardy reported these circumstances without delay, and received positive orders to arrest Te Whiti as soon as he had ascertained whether Te Whetu, in obedience to Te Whiti's orders, had ploughed European land at Oakura. Mr. Pardy rode all night to Oakura, but, on arriving, Te Whetu informed him that, on reconsideration, he had sent a messenger to Te Whiti refusing to plough as directed. Mr. Pardy then proceeded to Pungarehu, which is close to Parihaka, reaching that place in the evening. On arrival he received your positive instructions to lose no time in arresting Te Whiti, and therefore sent a requisition to Lieut.-Colonel Roberts for every man he could spare from guarding the prisoners to assist him. Lieut.-Colonel Roberts at once hired a coach and sent up every available man, being by this time informed that he would be reinforced from Wellington in the morning. Mr. Pardy, finding himself, before daylight, with twenty-two Armed Constabulary and six police, determined to arrest Te Whiti directly after day broke. He proceeded with his men and a buggy to Parihaka unperceived, and, having caused a Native who was running to give the alarm to be seized by Constable Scully, Armed Constabulary, who succeeded in silencing him after a struggle, and having stopped Te Whiti's wife, to ask for information, decided on surrounding the whare called the "secret" whare. This he effected quickly, and thereupon ordered his six policemen to enter and, if there, to seize Te Whiti. It proved that he was there, with some fifty others whom he was haranguing, and the constables at once took him up and carried him off, placing him in the buggy. The Armed Constabulary men (twenty-two) thereupon formed between the whare and the buggy, preventing a rescue, and Mr. Pardy drove Te Whiti at once to Pungarehu. The Armed Constabulary men were then sent to Opunake, arriving at 8 a.m., Mr. Pardy driving Te Whiti down later, and arriving at noon.

Meanwhile, at 8 p.m. on the 19th, you had directed me to leave Wellington with twenty-five Armed Constabulary men to reinforce Opunake, if necessary, or to guard Te Whiti, if committed to Wellington for trial. We reached Opunake early, and Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, whose men had been under arms all night, relieved them with the new detachment. Mr. Pardy, whose continuous exertions for forty-eight hours had quite wearied him out, summoned his witnesses by telegraph, and Lieut.-Colonel Roberts fixed the hearing of the cases for next day.

Although some hundreds of Natives assembled at the newly-made village at Opunake, no attempt at a rescue was made, but, on the contrary, such as I saw assured me, voluntarily, that there would be no more ploughing.

Next day, at 2 p.m., the witnesses having arrived, the nine prisoners first arrested were charged with malicious injury to property on Hastie's land. The case was clearly proved, and, although warned not to commit themselves, the Native prisoners voluntarily made statements admitting their guilt, and saying that their "master," Te Whiti, ordered them to do it. Te Whiti was not charged with this offence, though similar informations were sworn against each, because it was supposed if he was not present the prisoners would be more outspoken. On the

following day, however, Te Whiti was charged, with the rest, for forcible entry. There was some difficulty attending the proof in his case, as the Native witness on whom we relied was evidently afraid to speak; but enough was elicited from the witnesses to make a perfect *prima facie* case, and Te Whiti, on his own statement, practically pleaded guilty. It was evident throughout that he, and the others at his instance, wished it should be understood that their action was meant to be a protest against the confiscation of 1865, and all seemed to attach great importance to the fact that they had not wished to personally molest the Europeans.

On the 23rd, in the afternoon, the "Hinemoa" arrived, and all the prisoners were shipped, Lieut.-Colonel Roberts, R.M., having committed them for trial to Wellington. On board Te Whiti wished to remain on the poop-deck, and use the cabin, but I directed him to be sent forward, to remain with the rest. The "Hinemoa" arrived at 8 a.m., when I sent the prisoners, under guard, to the Terrace Gaol.

It is worthy of note that throughout the district great confidence was felt when the small reinforcement arrived and the two Government steamers were lying at Opunake, as it was evident the Government were feeling the pulse of events, and were in a position to act, whatever direction they took.

Mr. Pardy's resolute action took all Europeans as well as Natives by surprise, and this officer has deserved well of the Government. Mr. Livingston also is generally recognized, both by Natives and Europeans, as having, by precept and example, prevented a serious collision on Sunday last, while acting on established and legal lines in aiding the police to effect the arrest of the Native ringleaders.

I have, &c.,

The Hon. the Defence Minister.

G. S. WHITMORE.

### No. 38.

(No. 77.)

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 18th August, 1886.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day prorogued, by commission, the third session of the ninth Parliament of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### No. 39.

(No. 78.)

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 20th August, 1886.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a telegram from your Lordship, of which a copy is enclosed herewith.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### Enclosure.

YOUR Despatch No. 38. Secretary of State for War approves Andrew. Cannot offer appointment unless promoted lieutenantancy colonial forces. See my despatch of last year—No. 75.

### No. 40.

(No. 79.)

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 21st August, 1886.

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

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

### Enclosure.

IN answer to your telegram 19th May, Andrew already promoted lieutenantancy colonial forces.

## No. 41.

(No. 80.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 23rd August, 1886.

A.—2, 1887, No.  
48.

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch No. 42, dated the 25th June last, transmitting a translation of a petition to the Queen on behalf of the Arawa chiefs, praying that Her Majesty would present a bell to their church, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that my Ministers are of opinion that, if the request of the chiefs were complied with, applications of a similar nature would in all probability follow from every Maori tribe in the colony, and that, under the circumstances, it is not expedient that any further notice should be taken of the petition.

I may add that I entirely concur in the views expressed by my Ministers, and that, pending the receipt of further instructions, I have refrained from making any communication to the Arawa chiefs on the subject. I would respectfully suggest that authority be given me to inform them that their petition has been received, but that the Secretary of State is unable to submit the application for Her Majesty's consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 42.

(No. 82.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 9th September, 1886.

I have the honour to report that I have recently commuted the sentence of death passed on one William Rowland for the murder of a man named Edward Neave.

The prisoner was twice tried, and on the first occasion the jury disagreed, and were discharged without giving a verdict. On the second trial evidence given by the murdered man, which had previously been withheld, was produced, and the question was reserved for the Court of Appeal whether that evidence, considering the circumstances under which it was taken, was properly admissible. The Court of Appeal decided that it was.

The jury who found Rowland guilty, however, accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. The Chief Justice, who tried the case, states that the recommendation was based on the belief that on the morning when the deed was committed there had been some angry disputation between the convict and Neave. His Honour also reports that he considers that there was ground for that belief.

There is no doubt in my mind that Rowland was properly convicted of the crime with which he was charged, but the majority of my Ministers, six out of eight, are very decidedly of opinion that the extreme penalty of the law should not be enforced, and on the whole I have deemed it expedient to commute the sentence to penal servitude for life.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 43.

(No. 83.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 9th September, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Acting Speaker of the Legislative Council, covering a protest by certain members of the Legislative Council against a Bill intituled "The Property-tax Act, 1886," which was passed by both Houses of the General Assembly during the recent session. I also forward a memorandum by the Premier, covering a memorandum by the Property-tax Commissioner explaining the circumstances which led to the provision in the Act against which protest is made.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## Enclosure No. 1.

## PROPERTY-TAX BILL.—PROTEST.

WE, the undersigned members of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, respectfully record our protest against the passing of the Property-tax Bill, for the following reason: That the proposal contained in the 5th section of the Bill, to impose a fine upon certain persons who have not, during the past financial year, paid a tax which could not legally be claimed from them, is unjust, and altogether opposed to the principles upon which the legislation of the civilized communities of the world is based.

G. RANDALL JOHNSON.  
J. BARTON A. ACLAND.  
G. MCLEAN.

W. B. D. MANTELL (so far as the  
word "unjust," inclusive).  
T. FRASER.

## Enclosure No. 2.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier begs respectfully to return to His Excellency the protest entered on the minutes of the Legislative Council against the 5th section of "The Property-tax Act, 1886," with a memorandum by the Property-tax Commissioner, which, the Premier thinks, sufficiently explains the necessity for the section referred to.

ROBERT STOUT.

20th August, 1886.

## Sub-Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for the Hon. the PREMIER.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following explanation of the insertion of the 5th section of "The Property Assessment Act, 1886," protested against by some honourable members of the Legislative Council.

Doubts had arisen as to the legality of the tax levied for the year ending the 31st March last. It was contended that "The Property-tax Act, 1885," provided that the tax should be levied, collected, and paid upon the assessment rolls made under the provisions of "The Property Assessment Act, 1885." This was mainly a consolidating Act.

At the due date of the tax (26th November last rolls) under that Act had not been made, and could not possibly have been made. The rolls for the triennial period ending the 31st March, 1886, were in force, and it is beyond question that it was the intention of the Legislature that the tax for 1885-86 should be levied, collected, and paid upon those rolls. However, no provision of "The Property Assessment Act, 1885," expressly stated that the rolls made under the Acts which it repealed should be held to be rolls made under the consolidating Act.

The question as to the legality of the tax was not raised in any Court of law, and payments were made as freely as in any previous year. But one taxpayer, a solicitor, refused payment of the tax, on the ground that it had not been legally levied.

From the attached statement, which gives number of taxpayers and amount paid on, it will be seen that the arrears are not larger than usual prior to some defaulters being sued.

I submit that no injustice will be done to taxpayers in arrears by requiring them to pay the additional 10 per centum imposed by section 90, "Property Assessment Act, 1885," for, as far as I have been able to ascertain, not one person other than the solicitor above referred to has abstained from paying the tax on the ground of the alleged illegality.

No doubt it was an oversight not to have inserted words in the 3rd section of "The Property-tax Act, 1885," specifically stating that the tax should be levied, collected, and paid on the rolls then in force—namely, those made under "The Property Assessment Act, 1879," and its amendments.

Property-tax Department, Wellington, 19th August, 1886.

J. SPERREY,  
Commissioner.

NUMBER of taxpayers who have paid tax due or part thereof, 24,170; number who now owe arrears for 1885-86, 1,350; amount of tax levied for the year ending the 31st March, 1886, £332,570; total paid at this date, £325,337; total unpaid at this date, £7,233; total charged as additional 10 per cent., £1,648; total paid as additional 10 per cent. voluntarily by taxpayers, £1,075.

Property-tax Department, Wellington, 19th August, 1886.

J. SPERREY,  
Commissioner.

## No. 44.

(No. 84.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th September, 1886.

I have the honour to transmit herewith 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.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 45.

(No. 85.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th September, 1886.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received from the Native Minister, the Hon. J. Ballance, a Maori mat of unusually fine description, which a Native chief of the Ngatiporou tribe named Tutanihoneho, residing near Gisborne, is desirous of presenting to the Queen.

The mat was made by a woman of the tribe named Hemaima Poroa. It is called a "*kahu-manu*," and in former times only chiefs of the highest rank could have obtained such a mat. The squares are formed of feathers from the peacock and pheasant, the pukeko and haka, and other birds. The groundwork is made of New Zealand wool, with cross-stitches of flax. Each feather is woven separately into the mat, and the work is all done by the fingers, no needle of any kind being used. I trust that your Lordship will see fit to submit this remarkable and unique specimen of Maori workmanship to the Queen, and that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to accept it.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

## No. 46.

(No. 87.)

MY LORD,—

Government House, Wellington, 10th September, 1886.

In June last I received a letter, dated the 6th of that month, from Admiral Tryon, transmitting a copy of a despatch, dated the 28th May, addressed by him to the Governor of Victoria, in reference to memoranda, dated the 20th and 25th of May, by the Premier of that colony concerning the proposed contribution of the several Australasian Colonies towards the provision and maintenance of an addition to the present Australasian naval squadron.

2. Upon receipt of these papers I referred them to my Ministers. I have now the honour, with reference to my Despatch No. 27, of the 22nd of April, with enclosure from my Government dated the 27th March last, to forward a memorandum, dated the 1st instant, from the Premier, Sir Robert Stout, expressing the views of my Ministers after a further consideration of the whole question.

3. Bearing in mind the fact that New Zealand is specially well situated to be the naval dépôt for Her Majesty's ships visiting Fiji and other islands in the Pacific, and, I may add, remembering the infrequency—from whatever cause it may have arisen—of the visits of British men-of-war to this colony for some years past, they adhere to the stipulation that a port in New Zealand should become the established headquarters of a section of the Australasian squadron in time of war.

4. It will be seen, however, that they reiterate their willingness to propose to the New Zealand Parliament that an annual payment of £20,000 should be contributed by the colony, for two years certain, towards the expense of the proposed additional naval squadron. They further state that they would be prepared to ask for a moderate increase on that sum if the cost on a peace footing of the portion of the squadron to which they refer were shown to be greater than they had estimated.

5. The proposed payment is regarded by my Ministers simply as a contribution towards the cost of the defence of British and Australasian commerce in this part of the world. They observe that the wider question, relating to the expense of Imperial naval defences generally being shared by Great Britain and her several colonies, involves that of the representation of the colonies in an Imperial Parliament—in short, leads to the consideration of the problem of "Imperial federation."

6. So intimately associated are the material interests of the Mother-country with those of her colonies that it is difficult to lay down a rule by which the financial responsibilities of each under any such arrangement can be accurately measured. The matter is a complex one, and I do not at present propose to submit a basis upon which it should be calculated.

A.—6, 1887, No.  
39.  
A.—6, 1887, No.  
37.

No. 2.  
A.—6, 1887, No.  
29.  
A.—6, 1887, No.  
42.



7. No doubt hereafter the question of Imperial federation will present itself for solution; but it would seem that the population of the colonies must be considerably increased, and their resources be more developed, before it can be regarded as a problem of "practical politics."

8. I wish to draw attention to the fact that the present proposal, that the cost of an increase to the Imperial naval squadron in these seas should be borne by the Australasian Colonies, is, in effect, the same as that made, at my suggestion, on the 18th January, 1881, by the delegates from South Australia at the Intercolonial Conference held that year at Sydney. Enclosed is a copy of the A.-3, 1881, p. 3. resolution moved on that occasion.

9. I beg also to refer (as bearing upon the relations of the colonies to Great Britain in regard to defences) to the latter part of a lecture (copies enclosed) which I delivered in Adelaide in the month of July, 1880, on the Defences of Great Britain and her dependencies. It may be observed that, in the concluding paragraph of that address, I ventured to look forward to the day when Australian troops would be ready to act in concert with British regiments and Australian ships be prepared to join with British squadrons. At the time these words were uttered I certainly did not think that they would so soon be in course of fulfilment.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

P.S.—I should mention that I have transmitted copies of the memorandum of my Ministers, dated the 1st instant, to Admiral Tryon.

#### Enclosure.

EXTRACT from a LECTURE delivered by His Excellency Sir W. F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B., in Adelaide, July, 1880.

... Great Britain has expended and is expending millions upon millions of money upon fleets and armies, and the blood of her sons has been poured out freely in wars in acquiring and preserving that magnificent Empire which, step by step, during centuries has been built up, until it has attained its present enormous development. You enjoy—and are heartily welcome to the enjoyment of—the results of the splendid efforts made by England in former times. You have had handed over to you a continent for an estate, with boundless pastures, millions of acres for cultivation, and untold mineral wealth; and, with all these, you have absolute freedom in dealing with your affairs and developing your resources. Within the last few years, aided by the inventions of the steamship, the railway, and the telegraph wire—which you have learned so well to utilize, and which so closely unite you with all parts of the globe—you have, with energy and enterprise unexampled, attained to an extraordinary degree of prosperity. What you have acquired it is alike your duty, your interest, and your privilege to defend. Whatever your relations to the Mother-country may be, it is essential to the assertion of your manliness, your self-respect, and your character as Britons that you should bear the cost, the responsibility, and the honour of measures necessary for your own defence. I know that—remembering all you owe to old England—you cherish with feelings of pride and enthusiasm the position which you occupy as an important part of the greatest maritime nation in the world; I know that you hold fast to the faith that the glorious British Empire should be defended and maintained; and I look forward to the day when, as your population multiplies and your revenues largely increase, you will have Australian troops ready to act in concert with British regiments and Australian ships prepared to join with British squadrons, if need be, in doing battle with a common foe!

#### No. 47.

(No. 88.)

MY LORD,— Government House, Wellington, 10th September, 1886.

With reference to the last paragraph of the memorandum from my Ministers, dated the 1st instant, relating to the contribution of New Zealand towards the cost of an increased Australasian Squadron, enclosed in my despatch to your Lordship No. 87, of this date, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum by the Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, on the same subject. I have transmitted copies of the memorandum to Admiral Tryon.

A.-6, 1887, enclosure to No. 42.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G.

4—A. 1.

No. 48.

(No. 91.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 21st September, 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, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Enclosure.

TELEGRAPH Conference. My predecessor's despatch 21st July: Approval of revised regulations by your Government urgently required by telegraph.

No. 49.

(No. 93.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 28th September, 1886.

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

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Enclosure.

Government House, Wellington, 28th September, 1886.

With reference to your telegram 20th September, my Government approve revised regulations Telegraph Conference.

No. 50.

(No. 95.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 6th October, 1886.

I have the honour to report that, on the 21st ultimo I received a telegram, of which the following is a copy, from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales: "Referring to a suggestion already communicated as to permanency of present Exhibition, I now propose that memorial of Queen's Jubilee should take form of permanent Imperial institution of colonies and India, comprising display of colonial and Indian resources. Contributions in aid of institution to be solicited from Governments and public here and all parts of Empire, to be vested in Board. Trustees appointed by Sovereign, under permanent presidency Heir apparent Throne. Glad to favoured with your views by cable, and to hear whether your Government prepared recommend annual grant for certain number years, or, if preferred, sum down."

I at once transmitted the telegram to my Ministers, with the following minute: "Apart from the pleasure that I am sure the colony would feel in identifying itself with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, it would no doubt be of great advantage to New Zealand to take part in creating the institution referred to by His Royal Highness. The message of His Royal Highness is referred to Ministers, with the utmost confidence that they will give their earnest consideration to this proposal."

On the 22nd ultimo I transmitted the following reply to His Royal Highness: "My Government heartily thank your Royal Highness for so gratifying a proposal as that of permanently associating the colonies with the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee by the formation of an institution to enduringly record their progress. My Government will join the Governments of the neighbouring colonies in taking the steps necessary to give effect to the proposal."

My Ministers are at present in communication with the Governments of the other Australasian Colonies with a view to harmonious action in carrying out the suggestion of His Royal Highness.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## No. 51.

(No. 96.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 6th October, 1886.

With reference to your Despatch No. 49, dated the 20th July last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade upon the subject of expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government in respect of W. D. Massey, of the "Mazeppa," and three seamen of the "Ransom," the said expenses amounting to £32 7s. 9d., I have the honour to inform you that my Government have authorized the payment of that amount to the Board of Trade through the Agent-General of New Zealand in London.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## No. 52.

(No. 97.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 6th October, 1886.

With reference to my despatches, No. 72, of the 28th July, and No. 76, of Nos. 35, 37, the 14th August last, I have the honour to inform you that Te Whiti and the other Maoris who were arrested with him for the breaches of the law therein referred to were tried this day before the Supreme Court. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced, Te Whiti to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £100, and the rest of the prisoners to one month's imprisonment and a fine of £20. The sentences appear lenient, but my Ministers are of opinion that they are sufficient for the vindication of the law.

I enclose a newspaper report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

ENCLOSURE.—Extract from *Evening Post*, 6th October, 1886.

## No. 53.

(No. 98.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 6th October, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum which I received from my Ministers since writing my Despatch No. 95, of this date, concerning the contribution of this colony towards the formation of a permanent Imperial Institute.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE following telegram was received to-day from the Premier of Victoria: "The proposed Colonial Institute in honour of Queen's Jubilee. Western Australia has already voted £5,000 for celebration of Queen's Jubilee, if the other six colonies are willing to grant £20,000 collectively for the proposed institution. I will recommend to Parliament that this colony contribute its proportion on basis of estimated population; will you kindly say if this proposal meets your view. —D. GILLIES, Premier."

To which I have replied: "Proposed Colonial Institute. Your proposal agreed to by this Government. Will recommend Parliament accordingly.—R. STOUT, Premier."

6th October, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

## No. 54.

(No. 103.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 20th October, 1886.

With reference to your predecessor's circular despatch, dated the 2nd July last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Her Majesty and

A.—2, 1887, No. 52.

the Republic of Paraguay, and requesting to be informed of the wishes of my Government in the matter, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers state that, “as there is no prospect of any trade with the Republic in question, “and the treaty might by possibility interfere with other tariff arrangements,” they do not desire that this colony should come within the operation of the treaty in question.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 55.

(No. 104.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 20th October, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No.  
65.

With reference to your Despatch No. 50, dated the 20th July last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that it is believed that the Government of New Zealand offered a prize for a machine to extract the fibre from the plant named *Phormium tenax*, I have the honour to inform you that no such prize has been offered by the Government of New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 56.

(No. 105.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 20th October, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No.  
66.

With reference to your predecessor's circular despatch, dated the 21st July last, transmitting a copy of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and requesting to be informed of the wishes of my Government in the matter, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers state that, “as there is no prospect “of any trade with the Republic in question, and the treaty might by possibility “interfere with other tariff arrangements,” they do not desire that this colony should come within the operation of the treaty in question.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 57.

(No. 107.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 1st November, 1886.

A.-2, 1887, No.  
55.

With reference to your predecessor's circular despatch, dated the 7th July last, requesting information desired by the Mauritius Government as regards the law and practice in force in this colony concerning the crowding of animals on board trading ships, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of “The Shipping and Seamen's Act, 1877” (New Zealand), the 23rd section of which contains the only law in New Zealand on the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 58.

(No. 108.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 1st November, 1886.

With reference to your Despatch No. 70, dated the 23rd August last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its enclosure from the German Embassy, I have the honour to inform you that my Ministers see no objection to the request made by the German Government that Mr. Sahl

should be recognized as Acting Consul-General for Germany whenever Mr. Travers is absent, and that a notice has been published in the *Government Gazette* of New Zealand recognizing Mr. Sahl in that capacity.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 59.

(No. 113.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 17th November, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for transmission, should you think fit, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a memorandum from the Premier, Sir Robert Stout, covering a memorandum from Sir George Whitmore, Commandant of the New Zealand Forces, concerning the suitability of Auckland and Wellington as coaling stations for vessels of Her Majesty's fleet.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 60.

(No. 114.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 17th November, 1886.

With reference to your predecessor's circular despatch, dated the 1st July last, transmitting, for the consideration of my Government, an extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum on the subject which I have received from Sir Robert Stout, Premier and Minister of Education in this colony.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to return the circular despatch of 1st July last, with the letter from the Secretary of the Gilchrist Educational Trust to the Colonial Office of 19th June.

The Premier begs to remark—(1) The Gilchrist Scholarship has been offered three times in New Zealand, and the enclosed extract from the report of the Minister of Education in 1885 will show that the offer has not been slighted, and that the interest excited by it increases; (2) if the trustees resolve to alter the conditions of holding the scholarship, there would no doubt be a keen competition for it if the holder were allowed the option of remaining in New Zealand. In that case it might be a condition of tenure that the holder must continue his studies at one of the colleges affiliated to the University of New Zealand, and devote himself to original research. The governing body of the college would probably be willing to send a periodical report of the students' progress to the trustees.

5th November, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 61.

(No. 115.)

SIR,— Government House, Wellington, 17th November, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter from the Constabulary Department of New Zealand concerning a man named Thomas Watling, who states that he has recently deserted from the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards. I forward also a descriptive report of the man, and have caused instructions to be given to the detective branch of the police to watch his movements, until the wishes of the Imperial military authorities can be ascertained as to the course which should be pursued regarding him.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 62.

(No. 116.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from Sir Robert Stout, Premier of New Zealand, enclosing a copy of a letter which he has received from the Union Steam Saw Moulding Sash and Door Company, of Auckland, suggesting that the present is a favourable time for calling the attention of the Admiralty to the suitability of the New Zealand “kauri” for shipbuilding purposes.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Union Steam Saw Moulding Sash and Door Company, of Auckland, suggesting that the present is a suitable time for pressing on the notice of the Admiralty the suitability of the New Zealand “kauri” for shipbuilding purposes.

The Premier has already directed the attention of the Agent-General to the subject, and now respectfully requests that His Excellency will be good enough to submit the matter to the proper quarter for consideration.

9th November, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

## Sub-Enclosure.

The Union Steam Saw Moulding Sash and Door Company (Limited),  
Auckland, 1st November, 1886.

SIR,—

Noticing that the New Zealand “kauri” was so favourably commented upon at the late exhibition of colonial timber at Ransomes’, Chelsea, I think the present time most favourable to bring this timber under the notice of the Admiralty.

It is well known that the kauri is most suitable for decking and other shipbuilding purposes, and I would suggest that the Agent-General be instructed to interview the Admiralty with the view of inducing the authorities to give the timber a thorough trial.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. C. PROBERT,

Secretary.

Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Premier of New Zealand.

No. 63.

(No. 117.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 1886.

With reference to your predecessor’s circular despatch, dated the 14th July last, transmitting a copy of a letter to the Agent-General of this colony on the subject of the establishment of an Emigrants’ Information Office, and requesting that my Government would give directions that every facility should be granted to give effect to the regular transmission to that office of certain returns and information, I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Ministers, stating that the necessary instructions have been forwarded to the Agent-General.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

A.—2, 1887, No.  
62.

## Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to return circular despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 4th July last, concerning the establishment of a central office for emigration in London, and to state that the required instructions have been forwarded to the Agent-General to supply the office with all the information at his command, and further instructions have been given for the supply of copies of the *New Zealand Herald*, the *New Zealand Times*, the *Lyttelton Times*, and the *Otago Daily Times*, regularly, direct to the Committee in London.

25th November, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 64.

(No. 118.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 1886.

With reference to your circular despatch, dated the 30th August last, <sup>A.-2, 1887, No. 87.</sup> respecting the wish of the Dowager Lady Vernon to present the several colonial institutions with copies of certain works brought out by the late Lord Vernon, and requesting me to inform you what library I would recommend in this colony as most eligible for her Ladyship's proposed gift, I have the honour to inform you that the library of the General Assembly at Wellington appears to me the most suitable for the purpose.

I forward herewith a memorandum from the Premier of New Zealand, Sir Robert Stout, who mentions certain other public libraries—in the event of more than one copy of the works compiled by Lord Vernon being presented to New Zealand—and expresses the willingness of my Government to comply with the conditions which it is proposed to attach to the presentation of the gift.

The Premier further asks me to express the warm appreciation with which my Government and, I may add, the colony at large will receive Lady Vernon's valuable gift.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to return the circular despatch from the Secretary of State, of the 30th August last, relative to the proposed presentation by Lady Vernon of certain books to public institutions in the colonies.

The public libraries in this colony suitable for these books would be the library of the General Assembly, the Public Library at Auckland, the Canterbury College Library, the Dunedin University Library, and the Nelson College Library; but, if, as the Premier infers from the despatch, one copy only of each of these works is available, then the library of the General Assembly should have the preference.

The Government would undertake, in the event of the dispersion or the transfer of the library to other owners, to return the gift to the Governor, as suggested.

The Premier would suggest that the books should be sent to the colony bound and otherwise complete, and has only further to add that the Government will gladly bear all necessary expenses, inclusive of printing the plates necessary to complete Part III.

The Government beg that His Excellency will convey to the Secretary of State their warm appreciation of the munificent gift which Lady Vernon proposes to bestow on the colony.

20th November, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.

No. 65.

(No. 119.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 1886.

With reference to your circular despatch, dated the 7th September last, <sup>A.-2, 1887, No. 91.</sup> transmitting a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office on the subject of the charges levied on Spanish vessels in ports in British colonies, I have the honour to inform you (a) that the charges levied on Spanish vessels are the same as those paid by British vessels, and (b) that no difference of treatment between British vessels and those of any other Power exists in New Zealand.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

No. 66.

(No. 120.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 4th December, 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, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## INTERPRETATION.

REFERRING to Queen's Speech proroguing Parliament, Her Majesty's Government propose conference in London early next year with colonial representatives to discuss defence, postal, and telegraphic, and perhaps other important questions; but not political federation, which question not yet ripe. Conference consultative only, so number of representatives each colony not material. Suggested include, in addition to Agent-General or other specially-deputed representative, any leading public man with special qualifications who may be here. Secretary of State for the Colonies to preside, probably April or May. Despatch sent 25th November explaining fully.

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No. 67.

(No. 122.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 15th December, 1886.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum, dated the 29th November, 1886, which I have received from my Government on the subject of the examination for admission to the Civil Service of India.

My Ministers point out that, as the examinations are held in London, students residing in any of the Australasian Colonies are precluded from competing, and they suggest that a small percentage of the appointments might be reserved for candidates from these colonies. They also submit that some of the colonial universities might be added to the list of those at which selected candidates are permitted to pass their probation.

The considerations advanced by my Ministers respecting the admission of candidates from the colonies to the Indian Civil Service open up the question whether the same principles might not be applied to the competitive army examinations for Woolwich and Sandhurst.

I enclose a further memorandum, dated the 3rd instant, from my Government on this subject, covering a letter from the Bishop of Christchurch, the Primate of New Zealand, who, in his capacity of Warden of Christ's College, Canterbury, suggests a plan by which the examinations for such commissions might take place in the colony simultaneously with and on the same terms as those held in England. The plan suggested by the Primate might perhaps also be applied to the examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

The whole question is no doubt an important one, and, I submit, is well worthy of the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, not only as presenting objects for which both the teachers and the taught in the educational institutions of these colonies may strive, but also as tending to foster the desire for Imperial unity, to which public attention is now much directed.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

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Enclosure No. 1.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

MINISTERS have the honour to state that they have received the papers regarding the examinations for the Civil Service of India, which will be gazetted.

The papers provide that the examinations are to be held in London. This almost entirely precludes any candidates from this colony seeking to attend the examinations.

Considering the position that the colonies bear to India and to the Mother-country, it might be advisable for the Imperial Government to reserve for the Australasian group of colonies a small percentage of the appointments to the Indian Civil Service. This would be of immense advantage to the Empire, because it would tend to make the colonies take an interest in India. If trouble were to arise in India, or aid required for defence in case of aggression, no doubt the colonies would do what they could to assist the Imperial Government, and it would tend to make the colonists take a deeper interest in the Indian Empire if some of the young colonists were enabled to enter the Indian Civil Service.

It might also be provided that candidates should be allowed to pass their probation at the universities in the colonies. The universities of Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand have as great facilities for educating those on probation as some of the universities recognized in subsection 4, section 13, of the Regulations for the Civil Service of India possess.

29th November, 1886.

ROBERT STOUT.



## Enclosure No. 2.

## MEMORANDUM for His EXCELLENCY.

THE Premier has the honour to forward to His Excellency the enclosed copy of a letter received from the Warden of Christ's College, Christchurch, suggesting that the object of the Council of Military Education, recently constituted here under "The Defence Act, 1886," would be greatly facilitated and promoted if the young men of New Zealand who are desirous of military service could be encouraged and assisted in offering themselves as candidates for admission into Woolwich and Sandhurst, and especially if, with the consent of the Imperial authorities, their examination could take place in the colony simultaneously with and on the same terms as those held in England.

The Premier submits that, if the suggestion of the Warden could be given effect to, it would be welcomed as a great boon to the colony, and would prove invaluable as a means towards the perfection of internal defence, and incidentally as contributing to the colonial defence of the Empire.

The Premier has therefore respectfully to request His Excellency to be good enough to forward the Warden's letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies for favourable consideration in the proper quarter.

ROBERT STOUT.

3rd December, 1886.

## Sub-Enclosure.

SIR,—

Bishopscourt, Christchurch, 13th November, 1886.

Under the Defence Act of 1886 a Council of Military Education has, I understand, been constituted in this colony, and is charged, I assume, with the duty of devising and carrying out plans for the education and training of young men for military service.

May I be permitted to suggest to yourself, and through you to the Council, that their object would be greatly facilitated and, I think, promoted if the young men of New Zealand who are desirous of a military service could be encouraged and assisted in offering themselves as candidates for admission into Woolwich and Sandhurst; and especially if, with the consent of the Imperial Government, their examination for such admission could take place in this colony simultaneously with and on the same terms as those held in England. This, I imagine, might possibly be effected by examination papers prepared by the authorities in England being sent out to the Council, under seal, some few weeks before the day fixed for the examination in England, and the answers of the New Zealand candidates assembled for examination, under the supervision of the Council, being returned, under seal, to the examiners in England.

I feel assured that, if an arrangement of this kind were accepted by the Imperial Government, many young men of the colleges and schools of New Zealand would prepare themselves for this examination, and be found to be as fully qualified for the completion of their education in Woolwich or Sandhurst as those admitted to these military institutions by competition in England. At present, with some few exceptions, they are deterred from competing by the extremes of the voyage and the uncertainty of the result.

I need scarcely add that, if what I have suggested can be carried into effect, it would be welcomed as a great boon to the colony, and would contribute in no slight degree to the maintenance of those cordial relations which now happily bind this and other divisions of the British Empire together.

I have, &c.,

H. C. CHRISTCHURCH,

Warden of Christ's College, Christchurch.

The Hon. the Minister of Education, Education Department, Wellington.

## No. 68.

(No. 123.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 27th December, 1886.

With reference to your general despatch, dated the 9th October last, A.—2, 1887, No. 101. I have the honour to forward herewith a memorandum from my Ministers, covering a letter from the Chancellor of the New Zealand University applying for an Order of the Queen in Council, under section 17 of the Imperial Medical Act of 1886, for extending Part II. of the Act to New Zealand.

My Ministers further enclose a copy of the New Zealand Medical Practitioners' Registration Act of 1869, under the 12th section of which the privilege of registration in the colony is extended to medical practitioners of the United Kingdom on the production of their certificates of Imperial registration.

I have, &c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

## Enclosure.

## MEMORANDUM for HIS EXCELLENCY.

21st December, 1886.

IN the absence of the Premier the Colonial Secretary has the honour to return the despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 9th October, 1886, relative to the disabilities of medical students in this colony, and at the same time to forward the enclosed copy of a letter from the Chancellor of the New Zealand University, asking that an Order in Council may be obtained declaring that "The Medical Act, 1886," passed by the Imperial Parliament shall apply to New Zealand.

With reference to the last paragraph of the despatch referred to, the Colonial Secretary has to state that the privileges afforded to registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom in New Zealand are—that they are entitled to be registered, on the production of the certificates of Imperial registration or of the medical diplomas held by them, on payment of a fee of £1. The Colonial Secretary encloses a copy of "The Medical Practitioners Act, 1869," section 12 of which contains the above-mentioned provisions.

The Colonial Secretary respectfully recommends His Excellency to be good enough to take the steps necessary to give effect to the Chancellor's wishes.

P. A. BUCKLEY.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.—"New Zealand Medical Practitioners' Registration Act, 1869."

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No. 69.

(No. 1.—1887.)

SIR,—

Government House, Wellington, 7th January, 1887.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the official record of the New Zealand Industrial Exhibition of 1885.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS.

The Right Hon. Edward Stanhope.

[Approximate Cost of Paper.—Preparation, Nil; printing (1,350 copies), £19 8s. 6d.]

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