

reason also, Militia cannot be called out, to act continuously as a guard to prevent an attack which may be apprehended at an uncertain time.

This is indeed the case at the present moment : it is certain that if guards could be posted in various parts of the City of Auckland every night, there would be little or no danger of an attack, with which it has been seriously threatened.

Except as an auxiliary to regular Troops in the district in which it is raised, a Colonial Militia is therefore the most expensive force which can be employed, and though equal in bravery and perhaps superior in activity to Her Majesty's Troops, it is not usually found to be so effective for continuous operations. I need not add that the withdrawal of the productive classes from their employment must necessarily reduce the revenues called upon to bear the additional burden of their support; would incapacitate the Colony from bearing its fair share of Military expenses; and that emigration to a ruinous extent would follow such a measure, if generally adopted.

16. One subject remains: Sir G. C. Lewis says that "a policy requiring the presence of a large force condemns itself,"—but the adoption of a policy must depend on the means available for carrying it into effect, and these have been too limited to admit of choice.

With insufficient funds, circumscribed powers, and inadequate assistance, I have had to contend with difficulties inseparable from the association, without union, of two races in opposite extremes of civilization.

I have, however, explained my views on the Government of the Native Race in various Despatches and Memoranda, and I am not without hope that the attention which this unfortunate Insurrection has awakened will be productive of ultimate benefit, and will lead to the introduction of such a system of Government as will be in accordance with the wishes of the Natives and will not be open to the criticism contained in Sir G. C. Lewis's Despatch.

I have, &c.,

T. GORE BROWNE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

No. 3.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B., TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Auckland,
New Zealand, 3rd November, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose a concise Journal of events of the last fortnight, which will enable your Grace to judge more correctly of the state of affairs as relates to the Natives in this Province, than any more condensed account.

Your Grace will see that accidental circumstances, over which the Government can have no control, may at any time lead to a collision; that Natives who are friendly and anxious to avoid war, still think that the death of one of their people would justify them in taking summary vengeance on any of the offender's countrymen, whether innocent or guilty, on a plea that our law admits of—or, as they say, provides opportunity for the escape of the guilty.

The lives of many of the outsettlers and the peace of the country during the last fortnight have been depending on the fidelity and exertions of three or four chiefs—one of whom alone receives a stipend of £50 a year. This brings prominently to light what I have so often stated, that it is only by means of employing the Chiefs, giving them Crown Grants, and attaching them to the Government, that we can hope to keep the country tranquil.

The means placed at Sir G. Grey's disposal enabled him to do this without difficulty, and I perceive that he is following the same plan at the Cape of Good Hope.

I have, &c.,

T. GORE BROWNE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 4.

COPY OF A DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR GORE BROWNE, C.B., TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Government House, Auckland,
New Zealand, 26th November, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward and submit for Her Majesty's pleasure, an "Act to establish a Council to assist in the Administration of Native Affairs."

How and by whom the Native race ought to be governed seems to depend on certain data, and more particularly on the interpretation put on the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi.

If the Maoris were represented in the Assembly; if the revenue derived from Maori taxation, and the profits arising from the purchase and sale of Maori land are the absolute property of the Assembly; if the Assembly have so absolute a reversionary right to the lands, which have been by the interpretation of Her Majesty's Government declared to be the property of the Natives, that they cannot be permitted to have Crown Grants alienable in the usual manner without the

NATIVE,

(No. 110).

LEGISLATIVE:

(No. 120.)