

the 9th of July, 1840, the Governor of Australia would describe the fabrication to his council.\* But it will be asked, for what object such fabrication had taken place? The object has since come to light. Systematic colonization and British sovereignty were sure to take possession of the millions of unoccupied lands of the islands, and plant upon them the surplus population of the mother country; but Mr. Busby, who, according to Sir George Gipps, was the chief concoctor, fancied that he had obtained one block of 8,105 acres; and another of 40,000; † and eleven missionaries, without the knowledge of the committee in London, who gathered money from the generous British public, to forward them a revenue, ‡ of 94,000 acres. We are tempted to break into the train of what we are now writing, to express our entire concurrence with the committee of the Church Missionary Society in the arrangements which they have proposed, for a moderate quantity of land, for the existence and maintenance of the children of missionaries; § but when we have said this, we reprobate the private manner in which these immense tracts were, acquired, concealed from, and unknown to, their generous employers. The difference with which the land was obtained for the Company is so striking, that we cannot refrain from copying Mr. Somes's account of it:—"The Company's agent invariably conducted his dealings with the utmost publicity, in the midst of assemblies of the natives interested in the contract; explaining to them in detail the whole purport of his proposal; exhibiting to them, and to the European witnesses of the transaction, the goods which he offered; postponing in some cases, more than once, a final settlement, for the express purpose of giving the natives time to consider his offer; and pointing out with especial care the stipulation as to reserves, into which he afterwards entered on behalf of the Company;" and he added, "Whereas, the

\* The Report of the Committee of the Church of England Missionary Society will be found at p. 244, Lords' Report 1838.

† See the official table of claims made, printed in Terry's New Zealand, p. 121.

‡ Terry, p. 189, makes the revenue of the

Church Missionary Society in 1840-1841.....	£14,232 13 7
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Wesleyan 1839 .....	3,885 11 11
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	£18,118 5 6
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Dieffenbach, Vol. ii., p. 164, says, "The expenses of the establishment of the Church Society amount to nearly 17,000*l.* annually."

§ See the official table of these claims in Dieffenbach, Vol. ii., p. 168.

¶ We particularly allude to a paper headed, "The course pursued by the Committee in reference to the purchase of land in New Zealand," printed at p. 165 of Parl. Papers, 2nd of August, 1840.

acquisition of land by the Church Missionaries, including some of large extent by Mr. Williams himself, and members of his family, were made with so much secrecy, that even as late as the time of the inquiry respecting New Zealand, by a Committee of the House of Lords, in 1.838, Mr. Coates himself, who was examined by that Committee, declared " that his society was ignorant of the fact, and disbelieved the statement, that any of its servants in New Zealand had become proprietors of land on their own account.? Does' it not seem that the object of the concocted flag and declaration was to ward off the sovereignty of the British Crown ? A native government' apparently, was. formed ; all question as to the title to these lands was' evaded, and their owners were endeavoring to give them value by inviting persons to settle on them.† But New Zealand was rapidly becoming too well known. Sir George Gipps countenanced none of these pretended purchases, and these same persons petitioned the British Crown to declare its own sovereignty.‡ To be sure Mr. Coates explained it by a very curious statement :—" I believe that in the original there is no signature with a designation appended to it. They do not sign as Missionaries, but simply as individuals.' -(Lords' Report, p. 207.) The Company, the proprietors of their stock, the purchasers of their sections, their settlers, have never in the slightest way interfered with their missions ; neither in England nor the Antipodes has any other resistance been offered, but that of the anvil to the hammer; but the blow has' been struck too hard at last—the curtain must be drawn up—the whole must be exposed. The gentlemen of the committee themselves' we feel confident, will examine these matters. The Colonial Minister must be the protector of the settlers, as well as' the natives. We have not dealt in loose on dits, we have said nothing of private letters. We have stated fact after fact, from the most authentic documents ; but we have not done. The purchase or treaty between the Company and the natives, has been hurled on one side, officially, by Mr. George Clark, in his double 'capacity of protector. of the aborigines and lay agent of the Church of England Missionary Society. None dispute the integrity of Dr. Dieffenbach.

\* Extract of a letter from Mr. Somes to R. Vernon Smith, Esq., dated 29th of March, 1841, printed at p. 141 of Parl. Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

† Mr. Montefiore, on oath, before the House of Lords, the '6th of April, 1838, says, " But it is a notorious fact that the Missionaries do hold very large quantities of land in New Zealand. I' have seen letters from them to their friends, inviting them to come there ; that they would find their most sanguine expectations realised, &c., &c."

‡ House of Lords Report, p. 339.

He was recommended to the Company, to be their naturalist, by Captain Washington, R.N., secretary to the Geographical Society, and an active member of the Aboriginal Protection Society, and is the intimate friend of Mr. Henry Tucket, its treasurer. Governor Hobson wished him to leave the Company, hoping to employ him in his government at Auckland,\* but Sir George Gipps would not confirm it. Dr. Dieffenbach returned to England, and wrote his book when unconnected with the Company. No one can read it without pronouncing him a strictly honest man. A better witness cannot be of the treaties between the natives and the Company's agent.

First—" We stayed at Port Nicholson until the 4th of **October**, 1839, during which time the agent of the New Zealand Company' completed the purchase of **that** place."-(Vol. I., p. 67.)

A detailed account of the treaty :—" They received **uson** our arrival with every mark of friendship ; listened to and discussed the **subject** of our coming among them with great discretion and good judgment ; and agreed, at last, to sell the land ; not, however, without a lively opposition having been offered by a chief, Pukawa." Then follows an account of his friendly feelings to the settlers, and his 'death by another **tribe**. " **E. Pani**, and Ware **Pourri**, his nephew, conducted the **sale** for the rest."-(Pp. 92, 93.) " The agent of **the** New Zealand Company had purchased from those of this tribe, who reside at Kapiti, all their remaining claims to the land on both sides of Cook's **Straits**."—(P. 114.) " The purchase of the claims of the **Nga-te-awa** tribes residing in East Bay to the land on both sides of Cook's Straits, &c."—(P. 123.) Purchase of Waaganui completed.—(P. 129.) " Natives in **possession** desirous of selling the land at Taranaki ; the missionaries interfere to prevent it."-(P. 161.) " Purchased, notwithstanding **churchmen** and laymen vied with each other to buy it; the good will of the Waikato, its former conquerors, was also purchased."+?. 171.)

- Secondly-Complete possession, in the most solemn manner, was given by the **natives**† to the Company's agents and its settlers.

\* See the correspondence **between** Governor Hobson and Sir George Gipps, pp. 88 and 89, Parl. Papers, 12th August, 1842.

† See a paper delivered to Sir George Gipps by Geo. Samuel Evans, R. Davies Hanson, and Henry Moreing, dated **23rd** of October, 1840. **This** is a document of considerable importance ; it not only speaks of the natives **having** given possession, but bearing date a year after their treaties, **at** least the first year of **perfect peace**, and their never **having** preferred a claim ; and **such was** the confidence which Governor Hobson placed in Mr. Hanson, that he appointed him public prosecutor. It is printed at p. 77 of Parl. Papers, 12th of **August**, 1842.

**Thirdly—The Marquis of Normaxiby's** instructions to Governor **Hobson**, it is but just to say, **that** we have in vain searched for them in any Parliamentary paper. We have only found them in **Terry's** work. They may be incorrect—they may be only given in part ; but, such as they appear, they are most extraordinary-extraordinary for their omissions, as well as their contents, as ever were issued **from** a public office. “ It is **sufficient** that I should generally **notice** the fact, that a considerable body of her Majesty's subjects have already established their residence, and **effected** settlements in New Zealand, and that many persons in this kingdom have formed themselves into **a** society, having for its object the **acquisition** of land, and the removal of emigrants there; that the increase of national wealth and power promised by the acquisition of New Zealand would be a most inadequate compensation for the injury which must be inflicted on this kingdom itself by embarking in a measure essentially unjust.” This is quite inexplicable. **What** can there be **unjust** in **colonising** islands nearly uninhabited ? But the noble Lord goes **on**—“ And but too certainly **fraught** with calamity to **a** numerous and **inoffensive** people.” Here are no less than three palpable errors in this short sentence. The aborigines are any thing but an “ inoffensive people ;” so **far** from “ numerous,” all **agree** that **they** are most thinly scattered—millions of acres over which a human soul has never walked. “ **Fraught** with calamity !” What an extraordinary person, to fancy **that** amalgamating and blending the murderer and cannibal in the habits of **civilised** life was visiting him with “ calamity !” Then again, “ whose title to the soil and the sovereignty of New Zealand is indisputable.” When his governor arrived he did, indeed, salute a flag which Sir George Gipps exposes as the mere trick concocted and prepared by some Europeans, and he soon wrote him that “ there were none who had power over the soil, nor **authority over** those who reside on it,\*” Where, then, was the “ title to the soil or the sovereignty ?” He then goes on to say that he has altered “ his **course** with great reluctance,” that **2000** “ British subjects had become **permanent** inhabitants.” This was all ideal—the great bulk of them were at the Bay of Islands; and when Governor Hobson arrived, he could **find but** forty to sign an address to him. (See p. 6, Parliamentary **Papers**, 11 th of May, 1841.) **If** there were as many more in all the islands it is as much as there were, “ and that these people,

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\* See Governor Hobson's letter to Lord Normanby, 25th of May, 1840, printed at at p. 16, Parl. Papers, 11th of May, 1841.

unrestrained by any law, and amenable to no tribunals, were alternately the authors and victims of every species of crime or outrage." I f so, they changed their nature in a moment. It is four years since Governor Hobson arrived amongst them, and we have never heard of \*c crime or outrage" committed by them. He then hints at the settlers who had gone to Cook's Straits, and says, that "unless restrained they will repeat, unchecked in that quarter of the globe, the same process of war and spoliation, under which **uncivilised** tribes have almost invariably disappeared, as often as they have been brought into the immediate vicinity of emigrants from the nations of Christendom." As far as the settlers in Cook's Straits are concerned, the only answer we shall give is-Read **Mr. Halswell's** Report to the New Zealand Company, dated Nov. 11, 1841.\* So great a number of misrepresentations we never remember to have met in the same number of lines ; and we are sure that he must have been duped by some one with false information before he-wrote it. So much for the contents; and now for the omissions.. Is it possible that Lord **Normanby** could have instructed a governor without having read **the** Lords' Report on New Zealand ? or that in the Commons, of a Report made by a Committee of which Lord Eliot was chairman ? If he had, he might have learnt something of the character of the people amongst whom a number of British emigrants were gone to settle. Was he not Colonial Minister ? Was it not his duty to throw the shield of protection of the British monarchy over the meanest **and** the most distant of her subjects ? It might have been expected to find in those instructions orders for the governor to have gone to them to have. ascertained whether they had been able to make a treaty with the natives ; whether they were in any danger ; to have encouraged them in their heroic enterprise : there is **nothing** of the kind in the instructions as printed by Terry.

Fourth-The proclamation of British sovereignty, on the 25th of May, 1840. (See page 16, Parliamentary Papers, 1 lth of May, 1841.) This is an event which established title to soil and power, and no *longer* rendered residents in New Zealand squatters in a foreign soil ; and placed the natives-in an entirely new position towards the Government. We entirely agree in the recommendation of Lord John Russell, that it is humanity towards the natives to at once bring them under British law, as proposed by Captain Greg, the present Governor of South **Australia**.†

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\* Printed at p. 3 of the third volume of *New Z&and Journal*.

† See paragraph 6, in a Report upon the Best Means of Promoting the **Civilisation of the Aboriginal Inhabitants** of Australia, printed at p. 44, Parl. Papers, 11th of May, 1841,

**Fifth**—The agreement between the Company and the Colonial **Minister**, the charter, and Mr. Pennington's award, all of which have been already named.

**Sixth**—**Mr.** Hatfield and Mr. Williams busied themselves most improperly, by spreading misrepresentations amongst the natives of the intentions of the settlers.\* The petition of Mr. Williams to the Queen, **dated** 1st of February, 1840, complaining of the contract which had **been made** between the natives and the **Company's** agent ; part of this petition **was** perfectly false- it was presented through the Committee of the Church **Missionary** Society, laid before the Queen, and regularly answered. Mr. *Somes* observed, that " its object was to *direct* emigration to the north, where he (Mr. Williams) and other missionaries had effected their **purchases.**"†

Seventh—Governor Hobson's visit to Wellington, **August, 1841**—no tampering had any effect upon the natives previous to his arrival—**Raupera** and **Rangiheata** had remained quietly at the whaling stations in the small islands; and although so much has **already** been said of his **visit**, some more remains to be told, **although** we have traced, and, we hope, successfully, the treaties between the Company and the natives; 'although the agreement between the Minister at **home** and the **Company** was complete ; although Mr. Pennington's award had carried it out. Still, it was not complete until all this had received the formal sanction of a grant **from** the Crown by the Governor. The first injury he did the settlers was by delay. If the Minister at home was remonstrated with through the Company, the answer **was**—" Nothing can be taken into consideration at the Colonial-office but when transmitted through the Governor." How **different** was the fate of the Rev. Mr. Williams's petition : it was **transmitted** through the committee of the Church of England Missionary Society. It was received, and every attention paid to it. This is only **one** of the instances of the power which that Society has in the interior of the Colonial-office. Well, but when the settlers petitioned for the **recall** of Governor Hobson, his answer, such as it is, is **printed** amongst the Parliamentary papers ; but **the petition** itself—like Mr. Hutt's letter, on a **former** occasion—is omitted ;‡ and then Governor Hobson's answer—<sup>r</sup> " It is highly repugnant to my feelings to offer any **defence** against charges," &c., &c.§ and none he gave as to why he had delayed

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\* See Mr. *Somes's* letter to Mr. *Vernon Smith*, of the 29th of March, 1841, printed at p. 141 of the *Parl. Papers*, 11th of *May*, 1841.

† It is in the above letter.

‡ See the *Report* of the Directors, printed at p. 98, vol. i., *New Zealand Journal*.

§ This short, angry, and ridiculous answer will be found at p. 155 of *Parl. Papers*, 12th of *August*, 1842.

from January, 1840, the date of his arrival at the Bay of Islands to August, 1841, the date of his going to Port Nicholson, to carry Mr. Pennington's award into execution ; and he ignorantly did it in two ways. He made an exception as it regarded the natives, which left it open for them, through the officer, Mr. Clark, whom he left behind to break all the treaties, reclaim the land, or ask more *utu*, or payment. But this is not all. He thought, by exempting the grant from all claims of Europeans, to remove all but the Company's settlers to his distant and artificial capital at Aucland. Mr. Dudley Sinclair fancied he had foreseen this. " Captain Hobson has, most unknowingly, I believe, been doing a great service to the New Zealand Company. You are well aware that before the Company settled here there were a good many persons had purchased land in Cook's Straits, and in the southern districts of the island. They would have been allowed, by the Bill of last year, to have had grants of some parts of that individual land claimed by them: Not so now. If any have claims to land now in Cook's Straits, they must take a grant about Aucland."\* Mr. Sinclair is mistaken—none of the old settlers are removed to Aucland. It was an unjust decision towards them. The claim being open for the natives they have set the natives to claim ; and Thorns, who had so nefariously taken a part in conveying Raupero to make this massacre, is exactly one of these old claimants.† But this is no excuse for the conduct of Mr. Spain, the commissioner, who seems to pay no attention to Governor Hobson's grant, but advertises for claims.‡ It can only be accounted for by the enormous fees which are to be paid to the Colonial Secretary upon each decision.§ He is well paid for delay; and we were not aware of it before reading Mr. Spain's advertisement, giving warning of the circumstance.

These, then, have been the consequences of Governor Hobson's visit to Port Nicholson: The account he wrote home of the manner in which he was received by the Colonists of the country in the vicinity of Wellington, is but faintly described by the word erroneus or discolored ; but with so many accounts from others, so directly contrary, we are asto-

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\* Extract of a letter from Dudley Sinclair, Esq., to his uncle, the Hon. Mr. Tollemache, dated Feb. 9, 1842, and printed at p. 176 of vol. iii., *New Zealand Journal*.

† An account of Thorns will be found in Dieffenbach, vol. i., p. 39.

‡ See his advertisement in the *Wellington Spectator* of the 8th Feb., 1843.

§ See the Table at p. 56, *Pad. Papers*, 11th of May, 1841. If Mr. Fox is correct that 600 claims have been adjusted at Aucland, the Colonial Secretary must have received 9000l.

nished that it had any weight with the Colonial Minister : but from that hour to the date of the last accounts, the unfortunate settlers, amounting to **10,000** persons, have been pursued by the local authorities with un-deviating hostility. If Hobson was bad, **Shortland** is worse. The Minister at home had nothing to do with his appointment, it occurred as a matter of course. It is useless to conceal it. The success of **Te Whero-where—the** more than countenance given to native claims, acted **as** an invitation to the well known savages **Raupero** and **Rangihæta**, to leave their little islands, and levy taxes on the settlers in the **neighbourhood** of **Wellington**. The Police Magistrate refused all protection; **their** former cruel barbarities were so notorious, that it was the same as permitting two wolves to walk about the settlements. Two years **delay—impunity—the** Chief Justice refusing to arrest them, when it might have been done without risk to any individual, are the true circumstances which led to the massacre and the insult offered to the Queen's authority. **The** only man in authority who respected it, and endeavored **to** discharge his duty, was the **unfortunate** Mr. Thompson, **who perished** in the attempt; the application to him for protection was made by two members **of the** Society of Friends. Frederick **Tucket**, the brother of **the treasurer** of the Aborigines' Protection Society, and the mild, **peaceful**, excellent John **Silvanus** Cotterell—the **first** who **surrendered himself** to these barbarians : he never had held arms, but he was the **first** to be destroyed. The two **ruffians** had, with Thorns, been attending a Court **of** Claims at **Poruria**, nineteen miles from Wellington ; and they left Spain **and Clark**, with twenty armed men to make the incursion, **which** has proved **so** fatal to so many of **our** countrymen. Although these **authorities knew of** their intention of going, not a word was said of it **until twenty-two** Englishmen were murdered.

**The publication** of the "supplement," containing the proclamations of **Shortland, M'Donough, Clark, and Richmond**, two of which were contradicted by themselves, are at any rate before the British public; they have already made a deep impression. In this Supplement **also** are the depositions of **all the survivors**, and these depositions completely contradict the story told by Mr. Hatfield, and published in the **Wellington Colonist** newspaper, and copied from it generally **into** the British Press, published again ; and in the native language in the proclamations of **M'Donough** and Clark, we have not heard that the retraction which, in the instance of **M'Donough**, he was obliged to make, has met with the same publicity, but the whole case has been so perspicuously set forth in a petition to the Queen by all the inhabitants of Wellington, that we cannot do better than insert it.



“ Sheweth,-That the European population of New Zealand amounts to about 13,000 persons-that about 10,000 of these reside on the shores of Cook’s Straits and the southern part of the Northern Island, so near together as to possess a common interest, and to form one community.

“ That the other 3,000 persons are resident at Auckland, Hokianga, the Bay of Islands, and other places from 400 to 500 miles northward of Cook’s Strait; that they have scarcely any common interests with the settlers in Cook’s Straits, and cannot be regarded as the same community.

“ That the only means of communicating between Cook’s Straits and Auckland is by sea, and that the voyage there and back occupies from one to two months, rendering the distance between the two equivalent in practise to between 2,000 and 3,000 miles at the ordinary rate of travel.

“ That the settlements in Cook’s Straits were founded first; and that Auckland was not selected as the seat of Government till more than a year afterwards.

“ That it is impossible that the settlements in Cook’s Straits should be well governed by an Executive Government resident at Auckland, and a Legislative Council in which they have no representative.

“ That the community in Cook’s Straits have contributed in taxes to the expense of the Colonial Government, at the rate of nearly 12,000*l.* a-year, nearly the whole of which has been carried to Auckland and there expended, without any advantage being derived from its expenditure by those who contributed it.

“ That certain disputes relating to the title to lands have arisen between the settlers and the natives. That a commission was appointed by your Majesty in the year 1841, to adjudicate on the disputed claims.

“ That in the neighbourhood of Auckland upwards of 600 claims have been disposed of, but not one in the neighbourhood of Cook’s Straits.

“ That in consequence thereof the settlers on the shores of Cook’s Straits, have been prevented from cultivating the lands they purchased before leaving England, and have been obliged to live on the produce of foreign countries while their capital has been wasted and themselves nearly ruined.

“ That a Police Magistrate in the act of executing a lawful warrant, and upwards of twenty other persons lawfully aiding him therein (among whom were several Magistrates of the territory, a Crown prosecutor, a Chief Constable, a Commander in your Majesty’s Navy, and a Captain in your Majesty’s Army), have recently been massacred on the shores of Cook’s Straits, by an armed body of Aborigines resisting your Majesty’s lawful authority.

“ That previously to the late massacre it was known to your Majesty’s Government, at home and in the Colony, that differences had arisen and aggressions been threatened by the Natives.

“ That notwithstanding this, all the military forces in the Colony were kept at Auckland, where no hostile demonstration had been made by the natives, and not one soldier was afforded for the protection of Cook’s Straits.

“ That had a military force, however small, accompanied the Police Magistrate who fell in the massacre, it is generally believed that that event would not have happened,

“ That your Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State for the Colonies have sanctioned and encouraged the formation of a Militia and an armed Police force in this colony, but that the Local Government has taken no steps towards the execution of these views.

“ That the only Police force in Cook’s Straits consists of a few petty constables in

each settlement (in Wellington twelve in number), who are not the slightest protection against the natives. That the primary cause of all the evils under which your petitioners suffer and of the late massacre, has been the non-settlement of the land claims, and the want of an independent Government.

“That the annual expense of the protectorship of the Aborigines, is about 3,000Z. a-year, while not one penny is expended in protecting the settlers against the natives.

“That your petitioners believe that not one instance can be adduced of any aggression committed by settlers in Cook’s Straits upon a native.

“That the Protector and Sub-Protectors are persons totally unfit for the offices they fill, and that instead of having contributed to the mutual *harmony* of the two races, they have exercised an influence over the natives, which, we believe, to have led in a great degree to the hostile state of feeling now existing, and the late unhappy events. That immediately after the late massacre, the settlement of Wellington was threatened with an attack from the tribes who had been engaged in it, and that in consequence a body of volunteers was enrolled, armed and trained to military exercises, under the express direction of the Police Magistrate, the Mayor of the Borough, and several of the magistrates of the territory.

“That, in a month afterwards, a Proclamation was issued by the Police Magistrate, stigmatizing these musters as illegal, and threatening to disperse them.

“That this charge of their illegality has been retracted, and admitted to be false. ,

“That erroneous accounts of the massacre were promulgated by the Police Magistrate, which have also been retracted and admitted to be false.

“That a Proclamation has been issued by the Chief Protector of Aborigines, containing false statements, which has not yet been retracted.

“That when the false statements alluded to were promulgated, the parties who promulgated them had in their possession true accounts of the events they referred to.

“That a proclamation has been issued by the officer administering the Government, which was calculated to act as an official invitation to the natives to commence further aggressions, which, with the proclamation in their hands, they have actually done, and driven industrious settlers in consequence off their lands.

“That your petitioners have always been and will continue loyal subjects of your Majesty, and will endeavour, as their fellow settlers endeavoured at Wairau, to support and maintain your Majesty’s lawful authority in their islands.

“That your petitioners therefore pray that your Majesty will be pleased to inquire into the true state of this colony, to vindicate the memory of the dead and the character of the living from the obloquy which has been cast upon them, to visit with just punishment those who have broken the law or abused the offices to which your Majesty has appointed them, and to take such measures for the protection of your petitioners and the advancement of their welfare, as to your Majesty may seem wise and expedient.

“And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.”

But it may be said Capt. Fitzroy is gone to supersede Shortland, and we must wait what he does and report.

1st. Captain Fitzroy can report no more than we already know from these depositions, and the petition printed in the “supplement.”

2ndly. Captain Fitzroy cannot cut himself in two, and govern at Aucland and Cook’s Straits ; the late occurrences have proved that a just