

Maori tutu, kua whawhai nei ki te Kuini, i te takiwa ka timata atu i 'Parininihi, haere tonu i te taha tai, a tae noa ki Waitotara, ko te nui ia o te whenua e tangohia koia tenei, kia rite ano ki te whakaaro o Te Kawana nga tikanga kua korerotia i runga ake nei ma era kia rite, kati:

Haunga ano ia nga whenua o nga Maori kua piri pono ki Te Kuini i roto i tenei wa raruraru ko aua whenua ka whakapumautia kia ratou i runga i te Karauna karati.

Otira ka whakamotuhaketia ano e Te Kawana etahi wahi o nga whenua o nga Maori tutu, i roto i nga rohe kua korerotia ake nei me Karauna karati ano hoki, mo nga tangata kua uru ki te whawhai, a ka tomo mai inaianei ki raro ki te mana o Te Kuini, a ka ki pono kia ata noho ratou i nga ra e takoto ake nei.

Ko nga whakaaro o te Kawana mo nga rori, mo era atu mea kua oti ano te whakapuaki ki te Panuitanga o te 17 o nga ra o Tihema, 1864. Na ko ta tenei he whakamarama i tera, ehara i te whakanoa.

No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS by Mr. FITZGERALD, as Native Minister, to Mr. PARRIS.

(Confidential.)

SIR,—

Native Secretary's Office, Wellington, 30th August, 1865.

In appointing you to be Civil Commissioner for the Taranaki District, I wish you to know what the Government intend to do in that country.

It is proposed to confiscate the whole of the lands, to a distance of twenty miles or thereabouts from the coast, lying between the Waitotara River and the White Cliffs; not with a view of holding or occupying the whole of it, but in order to enable the Government to clear away all disputed titles, and at once to settle down upon sufficient blocks of land the whole of the Native population of that district who may be willing to come in, accept Crown grants, and promise to live peaceably under the law. Immediately following upon this confiscation, Government proposes to issue a general proclamation of peace and amnesty, putting an end to the war, and declaring that no more land would be confiscated.

Armed with these documents, you will open immediate negotiations with all the Natives in your district, persuading them to come in at once and accept defined blocks of land within the confiscated territory. You will be invested with full and uncontrolled discretion in conducting these negotiations. The Government wants to see a speedy and final settlement made of the whole matter, and, however it may regard as of importance the acquisition of land for sale, so as to reimburse the Treasury for the expenditure upon military operations, it regards the final settlement of the Natives upon the lands under Crown grants, and their consent to the arrangements you make, of so much higher importance, that they do not wish to limit your discretion in dealing liberally in the disposition of the land, if by so doing you can win their final acquiescence in the settlement of your whole district. Five classes of land will remain in your district:—1st. The Native lands still unconfiscated.—2nd. The confiscated land returned to the Natives under Crown grant.—3rd. Confiscated land given to military settlers. 4th. Land sold to Europeans, including the old settlements and the newly-confiscated land.—5th. Land reserved and placed in trust for ever for the purpose of paying for a police force in the district. I should wish the latter class of lands to be selected by you in such positions as that they may be let at once to settlers on easy terms, so as to produce an immediate rental, and that if possible you should assign 200,000 acres for that purpose.*

I have addressed this letter to you confidentially, in order that you may at once take steps for commencing the work as soon as the Proclamation and other notices are issued. Should any event occur to render the steps now proposed undesirable, you will consider these instructions as cancelled. Should you receive orders to go on, further instructions will be unnecessary.

Classes 2, 3, and 5 will have to be laid out, and surveyed and mapped, with the utmost possible expedition, and you must employ what staff you find necessary for the purpose. The Government are impressed with a strong sense of the fact that the greatest mischief in these matters arises from delay in settling the Natives on the land. Expedition is all important, especially at a time of year when the Natives ought to be providing for the year's supply of food.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD,
Native Minister.

Major Parris, Wellington.

P.S.—The Government do not wish you to set up a separate staff of surveyors, but to apply to the Land Office at New Plymouth, who will be instructed to forward your work with the utmost expedition, and they wish you not to wait for the surveys, but to put the Natives on the land, marking out natural or artificial boundaries on the ground. You ought also to know that negotiations have been commenced with Mr. Ross and Sir Robert Douglas, and a number of settlers, to settle on a certain block of land at Waingongoro. You will be so good as to consult with Sir R. Douglas and Mr. Ross, and see whether their wishes can be met consistently with the settlement of the country, and report at once to me on the subject.

No. 4.

LETTER from Mr. R. PARRIS to Governor Sir G. GREY, K.C.B.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 22nd March, 1866.

With reference to the letter from the Taihua Natives referred to me to report upon, and herewith enclosed, I have the honor to state for your Excellency's information, that these Natives

* With regard to this 200,000 acres. It was intended to set it aside under the provisions of the Outlying Districts Police Bill, which has never been brought into operation, and was intended to be worked mostly with the consent and assistance of the Natives.—J. E. F-G.