

conclusions arrived at with a view of effecting their settlement: (1st.) 1,000 acres are to be given to the Pakakohi Tribe at their old *kainga*, Otauto, to the north of the Railway Reserve, and the boundaries are to be defined by Captain Blake. They are also to have 1,000 acres of forest land. The originally allotted reserves, as under, are to remain in their own possession. Mokoia, 6,000 acres; Tamahere, 2,800 acres; Taumaha, 127 acres; and Tangahoe, 250 acres, are to remain in their possession. To these lands the Pakakohi have permission to return. A reserve of 10 acres will also be made for them at Tuiri's Spring, and of 5 acres about the site of Tuiri's house. The rest of the lands originally possessed by the Pakakohi between the Waitotara and Tangahoe Rivers up to the inland boundaries of confiscation, will be at the disposal of the Government. In consideration of Taurua's good behaviour, and of the faithful observance of the pledges made by him and his people on their release at Dunedin, a sum of money will be granted for the purchase of agricultural implements to enable him and his tribe to cultivate the lands allotted to them. I purpose, however, seeing the Europeans in the district before Taurua and his people go back to their lands. (2nd.) With the exception of such portions of their awards as they have already disposed of, or agreed to sell or lease, the Ngarauru are to have all lands granted to them by the Compensation Court, including that part inland of the Waitotara purchase, on the southern bank of the river, which was abandoned by the Crown Agent in 1867. In case this tribe should become short of land, a block of 2,000 acres will be allotted to them inland on the north-west bank of the Waitotara. A reserve of about 200 acres for a fishing-station will also be made for them near Ihupuku. The chiefs of the different tribes thus settled will be expected to maintain peace and order among their people, and to use every endeavour to avoid disagreements with European settlers. All cases of dispute arising from any cause should be referred to the Resident Magistrate of the district, and Captain Blake will be on the spot to explain matters between Europeans and Natives, so as to remove any false impressions or misunderstandings which may arise. Captain Blake will also have to lay off the boundaries of the various reserves; and if, in the execution of this duty, any land dispute should arise, he will apply to Mr. Commissioner Parris for advice and guidance. The Government rely on the assurances given by the Pakakohi and Ngarauru chiefs that they will keep on peaceful and friendly relations with the Europeans: and Major Kemp, who also has pledged himself for their good behaviour, will visit the district periodically, and, in conjunction with Major Turner, will exercise a general supervision over them. If at a future period the Natives should wish the lands to be subdivided among the various *hapus*, the Government will be prepared to have the survey carried out.

Whanganui, 31st January, 1873.

DONALD McLEAN.

3.—MEMORANDUM by *Hon. Mr. McLean* respecting Arrangements to be made North of Waingongoro.

THE Government is desirous of carrying out such arrangements as may lead to the permanent peace and prosperity of both races on the West Coast. To effect this object it is necessary that there should be a clear understanding between the Government and the Natives respecting the confiscated lands. Arrangements have already been made with reference to lands south of Waingongoro, and it is proposed that similar arrangements should be carried out respecting lands north of Waingongoro. It is necessary that a clear definition of boundaries should take place, in order that the lands retained by the Government in its own hands should be clearly distinguished from those which it is proposed to give up to the Natives for their use and maintenance. River and natural boundaries should, whenever practicable, be taken as the boundaries of the lands held by the Government or given up to the Natives. The sooner the Natives come to an understanding as above indicated, the sooner will they be put in possession of lands for their own benefit, and the sooner will all differences between themselves and the Europeans and friendly Natives of this Coast be at an end. Mr. Parris is authorized to decide the question of boundaries on behalf of the Government.

6th February, 1873.

DONALD McLEAN.

4.—INSTRUCTIONS from *Hon. Mr. McLean* to Major Brown, Civil Commissioner.

SIR,

Native Office, Wellington, 12th April, 1876.

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a Memorandum by myself, drawn up for the guidance of Mr. Parris, on the 20th January, 1872, in reference to the settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast.

I desire to draw your attention to the paragraph which treats of the lands north of the Waingongoro as far as Stoney River, in which Mr. Parris was authorized to compensate the Native owners for all lands they might relinquish at rates not exceeding 5s. per acre.

Since then, the Government have become fully aware of the extravagant views held by the Natives as to the value of the lands alluded to, as well as of the fact that they have failed to recognize the reality of confiscation. These circumstances, in all probability, may render it very difficult, if not impossible, for you to conclude terms with the Natives within the limits of the sum above mentioned. You are therefore authorized, at your own discretion, to offer such annuities to chiefs or others interested in the sale, as may, in the aggregate, amount to 2s. 6d. per acre more than the 5s. already mentioned.

It must, however, be borne in mind that everything like extravagant concession in the matter of confiscated lands should be carefully avoided; otherwise it may lead to dissatisfaction amongst the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Natives, as well as those of the West Coast who have lost lands south of the Waingongoro.