

## Inwards Despatches from Lieut-Governor Eyre, New Munster

10 Mar 1849 to 02 Jun 1849

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No.20 Government House, Wellington 10 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to transmit for your Excellency's information copies of correspondence which has taken place between the Local Government and the Principal Agent of the New Zealand Company on the subject of the instalments falling due on the 1<sup>st</sup> April next for the Porirua and Wairau purchases...

Enclosure 1: Lieut-Governor Eyre, Wellington to William Fox 06 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that on the 1<sup>st</sup> April next ensuing the following payments will become due to the Natives on account of arrangements entered with them by His Excellency the Governor in Chief for the acquisition of lands for the New Zealand Company. Upon the Porirua purchase the third and last instalment of £500. Upon the Wairau purchase the third instalment of £600. In the payment of the two first instalments on account of these purchases the money was advanced by the local Government but since the latter of these was made I have received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief general instructions that all money required for effecting purchases of land for the New Zealand Company is to be provided by the Body and no special exception has been made with regard to Porirua or Wairau, neither has any provision whatever been made which would enable me in any way to meet these payments due on the 1<sup>st</sup> April next.

Enclosure 2: William Fox, Principal Agent, NZ Company, Wellington to His Excellency the Lieut-Governor 08 Mar 1849

... The New Zealand Company or its agents not having been consulted (as I understand was the case) respecting the amount to be paid in the cases; the purchases having been effected long before the correspondence between the Home Government and the Company on the subject of such payments which has led to the instructions referred to by you and the Government having by the course hitherto pursued in making the previous payments led the Company's agent to believe that he would not be called to pay the purchase money in these two cases, which in point of fact it was never I believe before contemplated he should do. No provision has been made by me to meet such payments, and I trust that Your Excellency will under the circumstances be able to meet them as the Local Government must have done in the absence of the instructions referred to.

Enclosure 3: Lieut-Governor Eyre, Government House, Wellington to William Fox, Principal Agent, New Zealand Company 09 Mar 1849

... [2] I believe that at the time of the purchase of the district referred to it was originally contemplated (as stated in Governor Grey's Despatch of 7<sup>th</sup> April 1847, a copy of which was forwarded to Colonel Wakefield) that the New Zealand Company would only select comparatively small portions of the whole tract bought and that therefore they would only be liable to the repayment of a proportion of the purchase money – but the New Zealand Company have received grant for the whole and in accepting such grants virtually adopted the management which had been entered into with the Natives by the Crown...

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No.21 Government House, Wellington 12 Mar 1849

Requesting the Governor in Chief to apply for Supplementary Parliament Grant for New Munster in consequence of damage done by late Earthquakes

... [2] ... that "it is quite impossible" that local revenue would be "equal to meeting a variety of heavy demands upon the Public purse, likely to be made during the next twelve months in addition to the ordinary and current expenditure connected with the various departments – among the principal of these extraordinary sources of expense may be enumerated the following: A new gaol, hospital, court house, public offices, a Lock up in the town for Police cases, Legislative Council chamber, Whanganui Hospital; and compensation payments to Whanganui Settlers for property destroyed by H.M. Troops, the Sheriff for costs and damages in an action and to Mr Hickson for injury to his property during the disturbances...."

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No.22 Wellington 15 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to forward a Memorial addressed to your Excellency from the Minister of the Lutheran Church at Nelson, the Rev Mr Hine, on the subject of the disadvantages under which the denomination to which he belongs, labours from the inability of their ministers to celebrate marriages under the Local marriage ordinance – and praying that such modifications might be made in that ordinance as would remove the disabilities complained of. I may state that the Minister of the Primitive Methodists of Wellington, Mr Green, has in a personal interview made a similar complaint and prayed for a similar remedy.

Enclosure: Memorandum to His Excellency the Governor in Chief of New Zealand, Sir George Grey etc... signed John W. C. Heine, Nelson February 1849

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No.23 Government House, Wellington 15 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to enclose a Memorial presented to me by His Honor the Superintendent of Nelson for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Members of a Committee of the Nelson Settlers praying that his Lordship will be pleased to direct the introduction at once of Representative Institutions in New Munster.

Enclosure: Copy of Memorial from the Nelson Settlers praying for the introduction of Representative Institutions – signed by E. W. Stafford, JP and eight others.

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No.24 Government House, Wellington 20 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Mr Mantell announcing that he had successfully and satisfactorily distributed the second instalment due upon the Middle Island purchase under the arrangements detailed in my despatch No.19 on the subject. I also transmit to your Excellency copies of the plans of the various reserves made for the Natives under Mr Mantell's directions, between the Ngatittoa boundary line and the Otago Block.

Enclosure: Walter Mantell, Wellington 14 Mar 1849 to the Colonial Secretary

Sir, I do myself the honor to report to you my return to this Port by the *Undine* this morning having been kindly favoured with a passage by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of New Zealand. I am happy to announce that the distribution of the second instalment passed over in the most satisfactory manner but would beg to be allowed a few days before sending in my report upon it, as I shall require some time to rearrange the necessary papers.

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No.25 Government House, Wellington 20 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No.4 informing me that the Government Brig had been detached to Cook's Strait for the purpose of maintaining the communication between the various settlements and to relieve the detachment at Whanganui of the Officer commanding the troops wished to employ her in that service. As the detachment had been stationed at Whanganui for more than eighteen months Lieut-Colonel McCleverty gladly availed himself of the opportunity presented to relieve them and the Brig was occupied in this service until the 17<sup>th</sup> March. She has since sailed for Taranaki and Nelson but is to call in again at Port Nicholson on her way to Auckland round the East Cape...

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No.26 Mar 20 Relative to Mr Justice Chapman going to Auckland

No.27 Mar 20 Announcing intention to summon Legislative Council of New Munster on 1<sup>st</sup> May

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No.28 Government House, Wellington 20 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No.6 on the subject of appointing a Colonial Chaplain for New Munster and in reply I beg to inform your Excellency that having applied to the Lord Bishop of New Zealand to recommend some fit person, being in Priests orders for the office, His Lordship was pleased to recommend the Rev Robert Cole, whom I have therefore nominated subject to Her Majesty's approval, at a salary of £200 per annum – the appointment to date from the first day of April next.

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No.29 Government House, Wellington 23 Mar 1849

Sir, In consequence of the removal of the Post Office department from under the direction of the Post Master General in England to the more immediate superintendence and control of the Local authorities, I have the honor to bring under your Excellency's notice the importance and utility of appointing a Post Master General for New Munster. At present the acting Post Master is the Collector of Customs but now that the business both of the Customs Department and of the Post Office have so greatly increased it is clear that the union of the two departments under one head for any purpose of superintendence or responsibility is impracticable, and in point of fact ever since I have been at Wellington the whole duty has been discharged by and the management of the office carried on by the Clerk alone – Mr J. Hoggard a most zealous and meritorious officer, and one whose services are highly estimated by the Public in a department requiring intelligence, activity, industry, and an obliging disposition. I would beg to recommend therefore that Mr Hoggard should be appointed Post Master General and his salary be raised from £150 to £200 a year – an arrangement which whilst rewarding a meritorious officer who has zealously served the Public for some years and at the same time placing the responsibility of the department upon the person really engaged in conducting it would entail but a very small additional expense upon the Government. For another year I believe Mr Hoggard would be able to carry on the duties of his office as heretofore without additional assistance but after that period it would probably be requisite to give him the aid of a Clerk as I am aware that the duties are occasionally very pressing and that Mr Hoggard at such times avail himself of the assistance of his brother's services without any remuneration being given to the latter.

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No.30 Mar 23 Suspension of proceedings in the matter of Scott's Grants

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No.31 Government House, Wellington 23 Mar 1849

Sir, I have the honor to report to your Excellency that a most atrocious and cold blooded murder was committed last night by some person or persons unknown upon the persons of John Branks and his three children living near the church on the Porirua Road. At present no clue has been obtained as to the perpetrators of this most unprovoked outrage but every exertion is being made by the Police and by the authorities and I confidently expect that before very long the guilty parties will be detected and brought to justice. I enclose for your Excellency's information a copy of a notice which I immediately caused to be placed both in English and in Maori offering a reward of £50 for any information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

P.S. 29 Mar 1849 Since writing the above Despatch an opportunity has occurred of transmitting it until the arrival of the Government Brig this morning from Nelson. I am enabled therefore to add further that strong suspicion attached to a Native named Maroro who was recently let out of prison where he had been confined for three months for felony. This Native was captured about 11 p.m. of the night following the one on which the murders were committed and is now in custody, the circumstantial evidence against him is so strong and so connected that there is little reason to doubt but that he is the actual Criminal. From the state of the gaol and the disposition exhibited by the Prisoner to destroy himself and which entails incessant vigilance on the part of his keepers and the constant presence of a policeman in the Cell with him I have been induced to issue a Special Commission for a General Gaol delivery by which the trial will be brought on in about ten days instead of two months which would be the time intervening to the next ordinary criminal sittings of the Supreme Court.

Prior to issuing the Special Commission I directed the Attorney General to read over and carefully consider all the depositions and report whether he considered the chain of evidence sufficient to proceed upon and his opinion having been in the affirmative I had under the circumstances no longer any hesitation on taking the responsibility of directing a special Gaol delivery.

Enclosure: Reward Notice – in English and Maori

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No.32 Mar 29 Transmitting copy of minutes of Executive Council for half year ending 31 Dec 1848  
No.33 Apr 07 Transmitting quarterly return of State of Treasury Chest  
No.34 Apr 07 Acknowledging receipt of Despatches from No.10 to No.22

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Enclosure 3: Kei Otaki 24 Mar 1849 – copy of a letter in Maori signed by the marks of Te Rauparaha, Te Watarau\_ Nohoma, Wiremu Neira Karae, Rawiri Puaha, Hohepa Hengia, Rawiri Pihama Te Kotahi, Paea, Koropapera Pakekou, Aperahama Te Kawe – and Ko Roputa, Tamihana Te Rauparaha, Henare Matene te Whiwhi

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No.36 Apr 07 Announcing appointment of the Rev R. Cole as Colonial Chaplain for New Munster

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No.37 Government House, Wellington 07 Apr 1849

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatches No.5 31 Jan 1849, No.6 01 Feb 1849 and No.8 05 Feb 1849 on the subject of the differences which had arisen regarding the Cemetery at Wellington. It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform your Excellency that those differences are happily adjusted and the whole question disposed of in a most satisfactory and amiable manner. The nature of this arrangement is detailed in a memorandum of terms read over and agreed to by the Lord Bishop and by the dissenting Minister and other representatives of the non-episcopalian portion of the community in the presence and under the sanction of myself and the Executive Council of the Province and in the presence of each other. This memorandum I had published in the Government Gazette for general information and a copy is herewith enclosed.

To carry out the arrangement I propose to issue to the Lord Bishop Grants for the portions of the cemetery ground, which under the agreement are to belong exclusively to the Church of England, providing of course for the Bishop entering into the covenant he has undertaken – and then to rest by Ordinance the Public portion of the Cemetery ground in trustees, consisting of the Registrar General of the Province, the heads of such religious bodies (being resident within the Province) as shall be named, and such other persons, if any, as the Legislative Council may think necessary.

Trusting that the adjustments of this very embarrassing question will be satisfactory to your Excellency I will now only further refer to the subject to remove an impression which your Excellency appears to be under with regard to my being caused a Despatch of your Excellency's to be published – as stated in paragraph 3 of Despatch No.5.

The fact was that the Despatch in question was published without my knowledge or consent by the Memorialists to whom its contents were communicated by your Excellency's instructions, contained in the Despatch itself and with regard to my remarks upon the Memorial in which I stated "that in the year 1842 a board consisting of the Police Magistrate of the Wellington District, of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and of the Mayor of Wellington (accompanied by the New Zealand Company's Agent and one of their surveyors) went round this portion of land with the Bishop & c." I would respectfully observe that I did so upon the statement of the Lord Bishop, which was subsequently confirmed by His Lordship, in the presence of the Executive Council, of Mr Kelham, of Mr St. Hill, and of most of the memorialists who objected to the Church of England obtaining a Grant for that portion of the Cemetery awarded to them in 1842.

Trusting that the above explanations will exonerate me from having being improperly published or consented to the publication of your Excellency's Despatch, as well as from being under an inconsiderate or unsubstantiated statement with regard to the late Colonel Wakefield.

Enclosure 1: New Zealand Government Gazette No.5 Wellington 23 Mar 1849 Memorandum of an arrangement between the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of New Zealand on behalf of the Church of England, and the Rev J. Woodward, the Rev J. Inglis, the Rev J. Watkin, W. Lyon and R. Hart on behalf of the Non-Episcopalian portion of the community of Wellington

Enclosure 2: Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Executive Council of New Munster 21 Mar 1849

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No.38 Government House, Wellington 14 Apr 1849

Sir, In reference to your Excellency's Minute dated 21 Dec 1848 on the subject of the Colonial Hospital Wellington in which Your Excellency requested me if practicable to give effect to certain alterations in the details of the management of that institution and under which a Board of consulting Physicians or Surgeons would be appointed as Visitors to the Hospital and to aid the Colonial Surgeon with their opinions in different cases, as well as with the privilege of witnessing all operations and attending to watch any cases in which they were interested I have the honor to report that your Excellency's minute and all the other documents and papers to which it referred having been laid before my Executive Council, my Council have strongly recommended me to make no change at present in the existing system of management under which the Colonial Hospital is working so usefully and so satisfactorily to both races...

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No.39 Government House, Wellington 20 Apr 1849

Sir, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that a Native named "Maroro" was executed on the morning of Thursday the 19<sup>th</sup> April at 8 a.m. having been tried and convicted (at a sitting of the Supreme Court under Special Commission held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of April) of the murders of John Branks and his three children reported in my Despatch No.31 23 March....

Enclosure 1: Translation – Wellington Jail 17 Apr 1849 – Henare Maroro to Popokorua, Wairou

Enclosure 2: Translation – Wellington Jail 17 Apr 1849 – Henare Maroro to Puou, my sister

Enclosure 3: Translation – Wellington Jail 17 Apr 1849 – Henare Maroro to Governor Eyre

Enclosure 4: Translation – Confession of Henare Maroro

Enclosure 5: Translation – Wellington Jail near daylight 19 Apr 1849 Maroro to Eyre

Enclosure 6: Return of Prisoners tried at the Supreme Court 13 Apr 1849 - Maroro

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No.40 Government House 25 Apr 1849

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch No.20 informing me that the sum of £6000 had been remitted through the Commissariat Department to enable the Government to meet its engagements on and after the 1<sup>st</sup> April last; and I have accordingly discharged all such claims, but by doing so I have completely exhausted the Funds at my disposal.

[3] Debt to the Commissariat Department

[4] Accumulated road party arrears – Wairarapa road

[5] Wairau and Porirua instalments - £1100

[6] First instalment upon the contract for building the Whanganui decked boat,

Enclosure: Memorandum of liabilities of the Government of New Munster due on and after 01 April

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No.41 Apr 26 Requesting that definite instructions may be given to Commissariat Department for payment of credit given to local Government from Auckland

No.42 Apr 26 Suggesting that all the circumstances connected with the late murders should be published in the Maori Messenger

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No.43 May 01 Copies of Bills to be laid before the Legislative Council of New Munster

Bills

[1] To prevent the extension of the infectious disease called Scab, as well as the disease called the influenza, or catarrh, in sheep or lambs

[2] To regulate the making and sale of bread, and to prevent adulteration thereof, and of meal and flour

[3] To define the qualifications of medical practitioners

[4] To prevent entire horses from being suffered to stray or run at large

[5] For the naturalization of certain persons in the Province of New Munster

[6] For taking an account of the population of the Province of New Munster – includes a blank census schedule (A3 in size and full of fine details)

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No.44 Government House, Wellington 03 May 1849

Sir, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the difficulties in the way of adjusting the Rangitikei land question are now removed and that the negotiations entered into for the purchase are so far complete that the amount of purchase money is named and the Reserves to be set apart for the Natives in process of being surveyed and marked on the ground – immediately after which the first instalment of £1,000 – will be made.

The New Zealand Company's Agent has undertaken to advance this and I propose sending it up to Whanganui (the locality selected for the payment) in the Government Brig – on her way to Auckland.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the correspondence relating to the adjustment of the purchase, which will put your Excellency fully in possession of all the necessary information relating to it. I would only add that I believe the settlement of this question has been conducted by Mr McLean with his usual judgment, patience and perseverance and that I anticipate many good results from the bringing to a close a question which for a long time past has kept the Native mind in a state of continual agitation, anxiety and suspense.

Enclosure: Donald McLean, Inspector of Police, Wanganui 10 Apr 1849 to the Colonial Secretary Sir, Having returned from exploring the interior of the district offered for sale by the Ngatiapa tribe between the Turakina and Rangitikei rivers I have now the honor to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a description of my journey with some remarks on the Country I have passed over.

The boundaries of the Pas and reserves for the natives on the coast being ascertained I considered it advisable to take a cursory survey of the district to enable me to form a probable estimate of its value and extent. I accordingly started on the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo from the Turakina pah accompanied by Mr Ashton St. Hill, a European Policeman and 43 native claimants.

The first part of our journey lay through a particularly wooded valley interspersed with cultivations and meadows of rich grass. The Country continuing of the same character till we came to a wooded range of hills about ten miles from the Coast where the Turakina river takes a northerly direction; we camped here for the night the natives objecting to proceed further in the direction alleging the forest as impenetrable and that it was claimed by the Mangawhero natives a distant branch of their tribe residing at Wanganui. I soon discovered that the natives along with me were the actual claimants of the land which they alleged to be the property of the Mangawhero tribes and found that a few intriguing young men ingeniously concocted this pretext with a view that the land should be reserved under the pretence of being the property of a tribe who had not appeared at any of the meetings when the sale of the Country was discussed.

The object of these young men in endeavouring to reserve the forest ranges and other large portions of their claims was to dispose of them afterwards in small allotments when the value of the district should be enhanced by the location of European settlers. The elder men seemed at first quite indifferent with regard to these reservations, but a few were eventually induced to acquiesce in the measure from its being represented to them that if they parted with the forest they should never be allowed to exercise their periodical custom of bird snaring in the interior.

On the morning of the 28<sup>th</sup> the rain which had set in the preceding afternoon continued to fall very heavily. I found it would be impossible from the disposition of the Natives and broken character of the Country to proceed further up the banks of the Turakina, we therefore directed our course across the Country towards the Rangitikei ascending from a low grassy flat to a ridge of hills on the top of which there is rich table land, well adapted for agriculture or pasture and here and there interspersed with clumps of timber and streams of water, at one of these inviting situations for the erection of a settlers Cottage we pitched our tent finding it impossible to make a long journey, the rain continuing to our incessantly. Our party were not long in erecting shelter for the night and providing an abundant supply of Bush pigs and pigeons.

In the evening I informed the natives who were collected by a large fire in front of my tent that as an ample reserve was made for them between the Turakina and Wangaehu rivers I would not recognise any boundaries or pretended claims limiting the Europeans from going as far into the interior as their present right as a tribe extended; that they might still exercise the privilege of bird snaring so long as their doing so did not interfere with the future operations of the settlers; but that the whole of their country north of Rangitikei excepting their reserves must in accordance with the understanding I repeatedly had with them at their several public meetings now pass into the hands of the Government.

On the morning of the 29<sup>th</sup> we made an early start, the old men expressing themselves greatly pleased with the prospect of not being prohibited from bird snaring, as they were previously under an impression that they should not be even allowed to travel over the country when it became European property. After proceeding about four miles from our encampment we opened upon a beautiful plain clothed with the richest and most luxuriant natural grasses I have observed in any part of the Island. The interior forests which skirt the plain may be estimated as nearly as I could judge without the assistance of a surveyor to lay from the sea coast at distances varying from ten, fifteen to forty miles, the level land gaining on the forest as we approached the Rangitikei.

Many parts of the Country we passed over bore indications of having been numerous populated, and my attention was frequently directed by the old chiefs to the fact that the Ngatiapas were formerly a numerous and powerful tribe of which their existing representatives are only a diminutive remnant. In confirmation of their statement they carefully noticed the traces of every deserted village or cultivation we came to, and feelingly described the agency of a disease termed Rewa rewa which must have prevailed fifty or sixty years ago, as having been more fatal and destructive to their race than the most sanguinary wars of invading tribes.

Before night had quite set in we were close to the Rangitikei river having walked since morning a distance of twenty four miles which including the short state we made yesterday would leave us about thirty miles from where we left the Banks of the Turakina River. During the day some few boundary marks were made by the Natives, who erected a pole on the Ngongoronui range where we descended to the Porewa stream which runs for some distance nearly parallel with the Rangitikei in which it empties itself enclosing a fine tract of land several miles long between the rivers, which a Native named E Wake wished to reserve.

I learn that the claim of the Ngatiapas as a tribe may extend inland from the Te Moria bush our present encampment about six miles having conjointly with the Wanganui tribes individual claims beyond that to a settlement named Otara, which has been for the last five years occupied by a party of Taupo Natives.

March 30<sup>th</sup> we travelled through the Bush when we passed the night and crossed a marshy level on the Porewa banks, thence we ascended the Kiri Kiri bush on a path frequented by the natives who intended to reserve large tracts of land there and prevent the Europeans from getting further inland, they were however induced to relinquish the boundary on it being represented to them that Native claims intersecting those of Europeans would lead to future discontent. The Country we were now walking over on the North Bank of the Rangitikei, being considerably elevated I was afforded an extensive view of the splendid Tutainui plain which is equally well suited for pasture or the Plough from the great facility with which it could be turned over merely burning off the present overgrowth of vegetation and removing the few isolated Ti trees which are scattered over the plain.

At Porowhara sixteen miles from our last stage we found some native plantations owned by Porupa a Ngatiapa chief a man of most forbidding countenance who deserted his tribe and joined Rangihaeata; threatening with that chief to use his utmost influence in presenting the sale of the district. Our reception was not the most friendly, the natives (excepting a few who came up from Pararanui to meet me) loudly exclaimed against the sale of their land. Parapa erected a flag staff that morning where his claim which is considerable commenced stating that he would die by it before he would cede his land. His language which was violent was evidently borrowed from Rangihaeata who I understood from some of his natives on their journey to Taupo was very much vexed that the Europeans were acquiring a right to such a large territory in a part of the Country where his retreat in to the interior might be intercepted, should he at a future period find it necessary to take refuge there.

Pardone a Ngatiraukawa chief married to a Ngatiapa woman stated that he intended to retain some wooded land claimed in right of his wife. E. Waka who had not succeeded in inducing me to agree to his constant demands for reserves was now indirectly instigating the others to make a firm stand for their land, so that I had to encounter their united opposition, which ended after a long persuasive argument on my part, much to E Waka's annoyance in Panapa's yielding his opposition and quite agreeing with me that it was improper to intersect the European district with Native reserves when ample land was provided for them elsewhere. 31<sup>st</sup> March we travelled over fine country out of which Keihona and the Paraunui people wished for a large reserve bounded on the one side by the Rangitikei and on the other by the Tutainui stream to its junction with the Rangitikei although I have not acceded to the requests of the Natives for a reserve between these rivers, I still consider it might not be objectionable at a future period to grant them one in a situation so well bounded, especially if the southern bank of the Rangitikei is acquired and that the natives are not disposed to leave that part of the Country to settle on the general reserve between the Turakina and Wangaehu rivers.

At Parauanui and Te Awahou pas I classed the Natives into Hapus in the order in which they should receive payment and reached the Rangitikei heads on Monday the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April a distance of forty two miles from where I first sighted that river from the Ngongoranui range. On approaching the coast the Country changes very much in appearance and the soil is chiefly of a light sandy description altogether inferior to the rich fertile plains of the interior, but viewing the district as a whole it is a most valuable and extensive acquisition capable of maintaining a numerous European population and superior to any other part of the Island for Cattle runs.

On my arrival at the ferry I met Mr Park the New Zealand Company's Surveyor with his party who commenced the following morning to survey the Native Reserves. In my negotiations with the Ngatiapas I have firstly conformed to the following position of the first paragraph of my instructions which has reference to inland boundaries. "It is considered preferable thus to negotiate for the whole claims without attempting to define the exact inland extent."

The Ngatiapas therefore understand that although the inland boundary is not defined that their whole right between the Turakina and Rangitikei rivers are surrendered to the Government. The present arrangement I carrying out are of a more protracted nature than I anticipated from the various investigations. I am under the necessity of pursuing, in order to guard as far as possible against future difficulties to which isolated settlers might at first be exposed, even by the Ngatiapas

if their claims are not fully enquired into and adjusted and their extravagant ideas respecting large reserves and compensation brought within a moderate compass.

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No.45 May 04 Relative to Estimates to be laid before Council

No.46 May 04 Reporting that he had ordered the Government Brig to return to Auckland

No.47 May 16 Transmitting returns of Revenue & Expenditure & copy of Estimates for years 1849 and 1850 &c

No.48 May 17 Transmitting opinion of the Attorney General as to the power of Government to issue Grants in New Munster

No.49 May 21 Reporting the acceptance of a Seat in the Legislative Council by W. Cautley

No.50 May 22 Reporting intention not to lay Despatches relative to proposed form of Constitution for New Zealand before the Legislative Council

No.51 May 22 Enclosing Resolution by Legislative Council for the procuring of Parliamentary and other Papers relative to New Zealand

No.52 May 22 Acknowledging despatch announcing that the New Zealand Company's Agent would in future provide funds for land purchasers

No.53 May 23 Transmitting return of expense incurred in the erection of Government House

No.54 Jun 01 Transmitting resolution of Legislative Council recommending increase of Clerk in Post Office salary to £200 per annum.

No.55 Jun 01 Reporting opinion of the Legislative Council relative to the Registration of Deeds &c

No.56 Jun 02 Transmitting letter from Principal Agent of New Zealand Company relative to publication of some correspondence

No.57 Jun 02 Transmitting copies of ten bills as laid before the Legislative Council

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