

Enclosure 1 in Despatch No. 1.

MEMORANDUM SETTING FORTH THE REPLIES OF THE NATIVES TO THE GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO OF
FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1860.

The following appear to be the principal reasons for which the Government, in their manifesto published in February and March 1860, maintained that the taking forcible possession of Teira's block of land at the Waitara was not only justifiable but unavoidable.

Replies thereto.

1. Te Teira's title has been carefully investigated, and found to be good.

An investigation of Teira's title had not been made. It had not been found to be good; but it was still under investigation.

2. It is not disputed by any one.

It was, and is disputed by many. Te Teira admits, in part, justly.

3. The Governor cannot therefore allow Wm. King to interfere with Te Teira in the sale of his own land.

William King was not interfering with Te Teira in the sale of his own land; he and his people were contending for houses and homes where they had lived for years.

4. Payment for the land has been received by Te Teira, who acknowledged on the 24th of February, 1860, to have received the sum of £600 for the land, paid to him by Mr. Parris.

Payment has not been made for the land, Teira never having received more than £100 (one hundred pounds) for the land to the present time.

5. It now belongs to the Queen.

The land never did belong to the Queen; it never could have been said to belong to the Queen.

6. The right of "mana" was the only right asserted by William King.—(Governor Browne's despatch, 22nd May, 1860.)

The right of "mana" or sovereignty was not what William King asserted or relied on. The only right he insisted on was that of possession (meaning occupation).

"I have insisted upon this comparatively valueless purchase, because had I admitted the right of a chief to interfere between me and the lawful proprietors of the soil, I should soon have found further acquisition of territory impossible in any part of New Zealand.

"Even if the right of "mana," (viz., a feudal superiority without proprietary right in the land) exists at all, William King could neither possess nor exercise it, Potatau, the chief of the Waikatos, having obtained it by conquest, and sold all his claims at New Plymouth to the New Zealand Company.

"Without admitting this right (which is the only one asserted by William King), I could not, with reason, have rejected the offer made to me by Teira and his party, because that was the only obstacle to their selling their land, and (by the Treaty of Waitangi) they are prevented from selling to any one but the Government.

"It follows that I must either have purchased this land or recognized a right which would have made William King virtual sovereign of this part of New Zealand, which is the object of his avowed ambition."

Enclosure 2 in Despatch No. 1.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT BATES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

New Plymouth, April 10th, 1863.

SIR,—

In obedience to your Excellency's instructions, I have made enquiry at the Survey Office as to whether, at the time that the Government took possession of the block of land called Te Pekapeka