

to, as the Colonial Treasurer has been assured, at the instigation of His Excellency himself, and that no objection was made by Ministers because that extension would have carried the boundary of confiscated land still further into the Ngatimaniopoto country.

With regard to the sneer in which His Excellency is pleased to indulge, the Colonial Treasurer has reported the conversation, which was short, accurately, as it took place; and he must be permitted to add, that on referring to that conversation in an interview with His Excellency in September last, he understood His Excellency to say that he did recollect it. With regard to the parallel passages, the Colonial Treasurer would observe, that the passage from the Financial Statement relates solely to the Ngatimaniopoto and Upper Waikato country, and cannot by any possibility apply to any portion of Plan No. 1, in which not an acre of Ngatimaniopoto country is embraced; nor does the southern boundary of Plan No. 1 reach the river Thames by some miles; still less could, it seems to him, the meaning of the concluding part of his financial statement be misunderstood had His Excellency carried his quotation a little farther on, to the passage relating to the area of nearly 2,000,000 of acres which he estimated would be left for sale after the location of the settlers, a quantity exceeding by ten times the whole area embraced in the Governor's plan.

November 19th, 1864.

READER WOOD.

MEMORANDUM by the CHIEF SURVEYOR.

(Areas of Lands coloured pink on tracing.)

	ACRES.
Ngaruawahia,	36,900
Rangiriri,	26,900
Paparata to Waiuku—	ACRES.
Purakura Native Reserves,	2,520
Pukekohe	5,381
Patamahoe	700
Tuimata	640
Papakura	2,736
Tuakau	10,760
Watapake	133
Karaka	600
Akaaka	456
Puhitake	142
Native Land East of Great South Road	76,800
	<hr/> 100,868
Total.	164,668 Acres.

November 9th, 1864.

CHAS. HEAPHY, Chief Surveyor.

Of the block on the East of the Great South Road, not more than half of the 76,800 acres is available for settlement, on account of the rugged nature of the land.

C. H.

MEMORANDUM by the GOVERNOR.

The Governor begs to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministerial Memorandum of the 19th instant, containing explanations of the views of the Colonial Treasurer on the subject of the confiscation of native lands, and of other points connected therewith.

In other papers the Governor has remarked on, or will reply to the questions discussed in that Memorandum.

Only two points, therefore, appear to require special notice.

1st. In reference to the tracing No. 2, which the Governor transmitted in his Memorandum of the 5th November, as shewing the frontier line as traced by the Colonial Treasurer himself. The Governor would state that the Colonial Treasurer drew this frontier line on a plan with his own hand, as being that which he meant, and the tracing is one taken from that plan.

2ndly. In reference to the allegation made, that the Governor has been pleased to indulge in a sneer: he begs to say that he has carefully reperused the expressions to which this statement applies, and that he cannot find anything in them which merits such a designation; but that he feels it would be extremely unbecoming in him to have indulged in a sneer in an official paper. He had no intention of doing so; if he has inadvertently done so, he begs to offer the most ample, unreserved, and complete apology for it.

November 19th, 1864.

G. GREY.

MEMORANDUM by MINISTERS.

In reference to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 19th instant, in which he states that the Colonial Treasurer drew the frontier line marked on plan No. 2, with his own hand, as being that which he meant, and the tracing is one taken from that plan, the Colonial Treasurer thinks if His Excellency had desired an accurate tracing of the frontier line from Raglan to Tauranga, as understood by the Colonial Treasurer, the proper course would have been to have applied to him for a plan. This, however, was not done. The line to which His Excellency refers was marked by the Colonial Treasurer on a plan, in His Excellency's office, which the Colonial Treasurer never saw before; and on which His Excellency and the Colonial Treasurer tried the effect of several lines—but it was not marked as the frontier line which he had always understood as the one to be adopted. The Colonial Treasurer, however, in pointing out to His Excellency the line he referred to as his own, stated distinctly—and more than once—that it passed at the "head of the navigation of the rivers Waipa, Waikato, and Thames." The line on Plan No. 2, passes far to the North of these positions.

November 21, 1864.

READER WOOD.