NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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By His Excellency's Command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, *Colonial Secretary.*

VOL. II.] AUCKLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1854. [No. 26.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath the Officer Admistering the Government of New Zealand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is expedient that that portion of the Province of Otago which comprises the lands known as Otakou, Kaikarae, Taieri, Mataau, and Te Karoro, and which piece or parcel of land is bounded on the North by the sea coast from a point at Purehurehu, half a mile distant from the Western head of the Harbour of Otago to Otupa, and thence to the Poatiri; on the East by the sea shore from Poatiri aforesaid to Tokata; on the South and South-west by the ridge of hills known as Taukohu to Pohuaroa, on the West by a line running along the summit of the Kaihiku range, then by a right line drawn from the Northern extremity of the said line, along the summit of the Kaikiku range, known as Munga Atua; thence by a line running North North-easterly along the summit of the said Munga Atua range to Wakari; thence by a line running along the summit of the hills, to the Mountain known as Mihiwaka, and thence by a line along the summit of the hills, till it joins the said Northern boundary at Purehurehu, should be divided into Hundreds.

Now therefore I the Officer administering the Government do hereby proclaim and declare that the same be divided into Three Hundreds to be called respectively the Hundred of "A," the Hundred of "B," and the Hundred of "C," the boundaries whereof respectively are hereinafter particularly described—

Description of the Boundaries of the Hundred of "A."

The first Hundred (known as the Taieri and Dunedin Districts) to comprise all of the aforesaid block or parcel of lands that lies to the North of the river Taieri.

Description of the Boundaries of the Hundred of "B."

The second Hundred (known as the Wyhola and Tokomairero Districts) to comprise all of the said block that lies between the Taieri and Clutha rivers.

Description of the Boundaries of the Hundred of "C."

The third Hundred (known as the Clutha District) to comprise all of the said block that lies to the South of the Clutha river.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Auckland, this eighth day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

R. H. WYNYARD,
Officer Administering the Government.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Crown Lands Office,
Wellington. 28th August, 1854.

I, FRANCIS DILLON BELL, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance No. 15, Session 11, of the Legislative Council of the Islands of New Zealand, to hear and decide claims to Land by persons claiming Title thereto, from, through, or under the New Zealand Company, report that the claims of the persons named in the annexed Schedule having been duly referred to me for investigation, I hereby decide the said persons to be respectively entitled to the Crown Grants or to the Government Scrip set against their names in the said Schedule.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Claimant.	Commissioner's Decision.
875	1021	Thomas Howell	Entitled to a grant of part of Section 169 in the Town of Wellington. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
876	950	Benjamin Chas. Thos. Grey	Entitled to grants of Section 16 Ohiro, and section 20 Pahautanui District.
877	957	Nathaniel Clarke	Entitled to grants of section 83 in the Town of Wellington, and country section 9 Horokiwi Valley.
878	962	John Abbot	Entitled to grants of country sections, numbered 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93, on the Left Bank of Wanganui River. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
879	959	James Paulin	Entitled to a grant of 50 acres, part of country section No. 31, Right Bank of Wanganui River. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
880	958	Henry Kirby	Entitled to a grant of 50 acres more or less, part of country section No. 31, Right Bank of Wanganui River. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
881	871	Solomon Jacob Waley	Entitled to a grant of section 186, in the Town of Wellington, Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
882	843	John Wood	Entitled to a grant of section 26, Takapu district.
883	841	William Hughey	Entitled to a grant of 9 acres, adjoining his previous selection in the Hutt district.
884	973	Geo. Thomas Pollard	Entitled to a grant of country section No. 69, Lower Hutt district. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
885	972	Edward Whitworth and Jane Whitworth	Entitled to a grant of country section No. 38, Karori district. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
886	897	Chas. Biggs Calmady	Entitled to a grant of section 1087, in the Town of Wellington.
887	937	Estate of Jas. Bishop (Geo. Ashdown, Excr.)	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of one hundred pounds.
888	1022	Roger Mozer.	Entitled to a grant of country sections Nos. 129, 130, and 131, Left Bank of Wanganui River. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
889	1013	Joseph Saunders	Entitled to grants of parts of sections 642 and 643, in the Town of Wellington. Subject to a direction of the Commisioner.
890	1006	Isaac Earl Featherston and Robt. Douglas Wallace	Entitled to a grant of part of section 481, in the Town of Wellington.
891	1009	George Cox	Entitled to grants of section 122, in the Town of Wellington, and country section 51, Lower Hutt. Subject to a direction of the Commissioner.
892	968	Trustees of William Barnes Thompson	Entitled to grants of sections 47 and 626, in the Town of Wellington, and country section 63, Lower Hutt district.
893	1002	John Howe	Entitled to a grant of part of section 174, in the Town of Wellington.
894	994	Sylvester John Brown and Edwd. Jones Brewster	Already published.
895	937	Edmund Buxton	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of seventy-five pounds (£75).
896	766	Trustees of Alexander Johnson,	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of three hundred and seventy-five pounds (£375).
897	1007	Rev. Rochfort Grange	Entitled to grants of sections Nos. 146, 280, and 701, in the Town of Wellington, and to country section 19. Harbour District; and also to Government scrip to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds (£150).
898	1004	Joseph Green Bidwill	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of seventy-five pounds (£75).
899	1008	John Yule	Already published.
900	1020	W. M. Smith and S. Revans	
901	1034	Geo. Oates Greenwood	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of one hundred pounds (£100).
902	1033	William Swainson	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of one hundred and fifty pounds (£150).
903	1027	George Oates Greenwood and Francis Alexander Greenwood	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of one hundred pounds (£100).
904	891	William Lort	Entitled to Government scrip to the amount of two hundred pounds (£200).

F. D. BELL,
Commissioner under New Zealand Company's Land Claimants' Ordinance.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
8th September, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that all Postmasters, or others in charge of Post Offices in the Colony, are to forward their accounts direct to the Auditor-General at Auckland.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
8th September, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD H. E. BLACKMORE, Esq.,

to be Emigration Officer for the Port of Nelson, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Passengers Act" 15 and 16 Victoria, c. 44.

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
7th September, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, directs the publication for general information of the following "Sailing Directions" for the Pelorus Estuary as furnished by Captain DRURY of H.M.S. *Pandora*.—

By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

PELORUS ESTUARY.

(Cook's Straits.)

This extensive estuary, with its numerous arms, is situated between Queen Charlotte's Sound and Blind Bay, and is included between latitude 40° 52' S. and latitude 41° 15' S., and between longitude 173° 45' E. and longitude 174° 8' E.

The coast line is no less than 250 miles. The depth of water varies from 45 to 16 fathoms, until gradually decreasing in the main branch towards the head, where it receives two rivers, forming banks at the head of that arm, but with this exception, and one sunken rock near the entrance, there is no obstruction to navigation, and having this anomaly, that the nearer you approach the points the deeper the water.

With the exception of the head of the main branch, the general character of the country is mountainous, rising with almost perpendicular acclivity to the height of from 2000 to 3000 feet, and clothed with dense forest. The intervening bays receiving the mountain streams are equally impenetrable, as the sides of the ravines are steep and rugged. With the excepion of the site of an old settlement in one of the arms, there are few acres in any one spot that could be brought under cultivation, and in proof of this the natives seem never to have had any settlement but the one mentioned, and it is deserted, they told us, because the ground is cursed. However, the soil every where accords with the luxuriant mountain vegetation, being generally of the richest loam, and of considerable depth.

The geological feature of all the points and banks of the river is soft clay slate, with frequent veins of quartz an inch thick. The whole country abounds in it, blocks being found on the hills, and the beach is strewed with quartz pebbles.

The following is the order in which the bays and anchorages of this estuary follow, beginning at the East Head, or Point Entry. After passing Guards Bay, which has rocks above water stretching half way across to the East Head, but with 20 fathoms between the extreme rock and the head.

The first bay is Ketu, one mile within. At the head of this bay there is Snug Cove, having 10 fathoms, but across the entrance of it 30 fathoms. Kopaua, or Richmond's Bay, is immediately beyond, forming a bight of one and a half miles. Here again the anchorage is at the head in 14 fathoms, the hills rising 1800 feet. There is another sheltered bay before reaching Takaka point, which is immediately opposite Chetwode Island, the channel being a mile in breadth, 40 fathoms deep. Here the main branch of the Pelorus bends to the eastward, while another considerable arm, the Tawhiti-nui reach, stretches nine miles S.W., containing islands, and having a bay within a mile of Croixilles harbour.

Having rounded Takaka point, the course leading to the Hoiere changes from S.W. to S.S.E. for three miles, when a bare point, Tawero, is rounded, and the course again is S.W. for seven miles, then South seven miles to the upper anchorage, when the channel winds through banks in a westerly direction, four miles, to the mouths of the Hoiere and Kaituna. Opposite Tawera, and two miles east of Kaka point, is the bay of Kauauroa, a good anchorage, round the south point of which we come to Whakamawahi, an extensive arm of the Pelorus, having three branches, the Hikuraki, which is separated from Guards Bay, at its head, by a narrow neck only 100 feet broad, and about the same height. The middle Mamiaro having land remarkably bare for the Pelorus. The third Karepo runs south for five miles. On its east shore is the before mentioned deserted village of Kopai, having excellent anchorage, and the only part of these sounds having a tract of land adapted to cultivation say 200 to 300 acres.

Passing this arm, the next reach, for seven miles, is Popoure, having bays on either side. The Pokohino on the east, the Tamuakaiwawi, the Piaukahe, and the Opouri on the west. The west bays having the best anchorage, the channel of this reach has twenty-seven fathoms, mud.

The next reach, Pinohikapu, is less indented. The head of this reach was the anchorage of H.M. Sloops Fantome and Pandora, which, with the exception of the Government Brig, the Tory, and H.M.S. Pelorus, I believe are the only vessels of any size that have yet navigated the estuary.

At this anchorage, ready communication can be had with the natives. Their cultivations are now visible, and small fishing stations seen on the banks, and it is about five miles below the villages. East of this anchorage is the long arm of Toreamonuoi Kipuru, extending twelve miles E. by N., having a depth of not more than fourteen fathoms, gradually decreasing towards the head. It is an average breadth of three quarters of a mile. The Mahau Sound is three miles in length, divided from the last by a narrow ridge, Putahinu, and at its head there is a level plain, a mile long, and one and a half miles in breadth, extending to the Torea-mounu arm.

Ohingoroa Bay and Moi-Tapu have cultivated lands one mile S.S.W. of the anchorage. The Mahakipawa arm is very shoal, the head of it is about an hour's walk from Anakiwa bay in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Mahakipa-

wa is rather a large native settlement, and from whence we got most of our supplies. Two small vessels trade between it and Nelson; wheat and potatoes are their principal produce. Near the east head of the Mahakipawa, the rivers Hoiere and Kaituna meet, forming banks, and leaving channels only navigable for small boats. To Parapara on the Hoiere from the above point (through a winding channel, only navigable at or near high water) is a distance of three miles. Here I give Lieut. Jones' account of the Hoieri valley, as he accomplished the journey to Nelson with Dr. Jolliffe, returning by Croixiller Harbour. And Mr. Blackney's journal supplies details of the Kaituna pass.

"The track from the Pelorus to Nelson is a portion of that cut by Mr. Barnicott, a Government Surveyor, some few years since, with a view of establishing a shorter means of communication with the Wairau plains than the route at present employed. From about a mile above the native settlement of Parapara, a cross track leads into the Surveyor's road, which winds along the right bank of the Hoiere river about nine miles, until the juncture of the little river Rai, at which point the Hoiere is forded, and the track continues along its left bank as far as the foot of the Maunga Tapu, a distance of about eighteen miles in a direct line. Two small streams, the Herenga and Tui-tine, which also effect a junction with the Pelorus, are crossed after leaving the river Rai.

"The valley through which the Hoiere winds varies in width from one to three miles. The soil appears good and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Portions of it are heavily timbered, and very fine spars could be procured with but little difficulty. The patches of wheat, potatoes, and maize in the hands of the natives, which we passed through, although not extensive, appeared in an exceedingly flourishing condition, the wheat particularly, the ears being remarkably large and heavy.

"The ascent of Maunga-Tapu is steep and difficult, a series of smaller ridges, covered with dense forest, rendering the track intricate and very fatiguing. Its summit is 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and from it a beautiful view of the windings of the Hoiere may be obtained. Parallel ranges of lofty and densely wooded hills, succeeding each other as far as the eye can reach, the bare peaks of the 'Saddle Back' on the left, 4000 feet in height, and the 'Sugar Loaf,' also 4000 feet, on the right, being the most conspicuous objects.

"The descent of Maunga-Tapu is equally tedious and difficult. After leaving the immediate neighbourhood of the summit, high fern succeeds the forest, the track winding round the intervening ridges, in many places so narrow as barely to afford a footing. On reaching the foot of this range, the track winds along the banks of the Maitai river until it enters Nelson.

"To make this track at all practicable, would necessarily involve a very large outlay. Many substantial bridges would be required to span the streams, which, although at this season are easily forded, after heavy rains or thaws, are swollen to a considerable size; the banks in many places showing a rise of from ten to fifteen feet. The impracticability of avoiding many of the very steep ascents would also render the road at all times difficult, and, excepting as a mule track, useless for any description of vehicle.

"As the track remains at present, it is tedious enough for foot passengers; in many places already much overgrown, and through its whole extent the stumps remaining a foot above the ground, the larger trees having been allowed to fall across and remain as they were felled. The whole distance can be accomplished in two summer's days."

Journey from the head of the Pelorus through the Kaituna Pass to the Wairau Plains, by Mr. Blackney.

On February 19th, at noon, Lieut. Jones, Dr. Joliffe, and myself left the ship to travel through the Kaituna Pass to the Wairau Plains.

We arrived at the village, Orakawhea, where we engaged our natives at 3s 6d per diem. This village has about forty natives, belonging to the Rangatani tribe. The river here (Kaituna) is not more than thirty yards broad at H.W., and the water always fresh. It is one mile within the mouth, and situated on the east bank, the land about it cultivated with wheat, maize, and potatoes; they do not appear to grow pumkins, melons, or onions, as in the northern island.

On the 20th, we crossed to the west bank, and commenced our journey towards Wairau, accompanied by several natives. In half an hour we crossed the Whakaihu, twenty feet broad, its bed pebbles; it rises in the hills, forming the western boundary of the valley. Three miles from Orakia, where we left the surveyors (Barnicott's track), taking the native track at the suggestion of our guides, who said it was the shortest; but we found it very difficult, having to crawl beneath low trees and among supple jacks, and occasionally stung by a nettle, that gave infinitely more pain than those at home. At 10 a.m., we crossed to the east bank, and and came to a small pond called Tekopua, in which the natives caught eels, by groping for them in holes which they made near the edges; each eel weighed 2 lbs. At 11·30, we again came on Barnicott's track, and at noon crossed the Rororariki and Kariki streams, and came upon an open and lofty [illegible] judged to be 200 feet above the level of the sea. Within an hour we crossed the small streams of Awakiri, Teawheki, and Motupuki, heading the Kaituna at Orameo. Here we found the water good and clear, running over a bed of pebbles, and about eight miles S.S.E. from where we started. Three quarters of an hour from this brought us to the Wairau plains.

Our principal route had been through a level forest. Our guides never failed to point out the Totara tree, saying they were highly prized by the white man; they are scarce, the highest about eighty feet and twenty feet in girth.

From the head of the Kaituna to the head of the Areare (a branch of the Wairau), the distance is not more than a mile and a half. It is merely a swamp where the the latter ends in the forest.

The small streams mentioned were easily crossed, the season being dry, but it is very difficult at other times.

We saw numbers of parrots and pigeons. The robin was so tame as to allow itself to be fed by hand; the natives killed all they could lay hold of for baits to catch eels.

The first view of the Wairau plains was uninviting, the weather giving it a cheerless aspect, and the drought had been excessive.

About a quarter of an hour after leaving the forest, during which time our road was on the slope of hills varying from 200 to 400 feet high, bare, and lately burnt, we crossed a swamp near the head of the Areare, and ascended about 300 feet of a bare ridge, which, terminating the Kaituna valley, is also a part of the northern boundary to the Wairau plains. Crossing this is a seam of quartz rock, meeting the level at an angle of 20°. Having descended the hill, our road was at the foot, and several swamps were crossed, only passable because the season was dry.

Having left our natives behind with the luggage, we were without guides, and, missing the road, we struck

off to the right, towards what appeared to be a whare; this whare, on approaching it, revealed to us a settler's house, which, though built of wood, and thatched, had nevertheless a homely appearance. The owners, Michael Mahar and his wife, welcomed us.

Tuesday, February 21st, at 7 a.m., our natives and their companions arrived, having passed the night at the foot of the quartz hill, which we ascended. We then started for the native pah at Pungarauawite, crossing the Wairau river a quarter of an hour afterwards. The greatest depth was about three feet, and the strength of the current, where we waded, two or three knots. The whole breadth was not more than 200 yards—there were dry patches; yet this short distance made our feet sore, having walked it bare-footed; it was difficult to keep a firm footing.

Since September last very little rain has fallen in the Wairau, so that the river at this time was as low as it ever is likely to be. And yet in October, the eldest son of Mahar was lost here. He was on horseback with his brother; both arrived at the edge of the river, about 10 p.m., and the youngest, having found the proper spot, crossed in safety; the other told him he would soon follow, that he was taking off his spurs, and desired him to ride towards home. Supposing him to have stopped on the bank of the river, not venturing to cross until daylight, no anxiety was felt. In the morning his horse was found, and though many people were for three weeks constantly looking for the rider, yet nothing was found of him until a week before our arrival, although it was six months since he was lost. It is supposed that his horse slipped, and being spirited, threw him, and that he was swept down by the current into some deep hole.

In the winter, travellers are frequently detained by the rains, which cause the river to swell until it is more than a quarter of a mile broad, and makes it otherwise impassable by the strength of current.

At the village of Pungarauawiti on the west bank of the Wairau, the natives were very hospitable, giving us eels, potatoes, damper, butter, and tea, and never hinting at payment.

The river here is 150 yards broad, and very deep; boats navigate five miles above.

The pah, two miles from this village, had been recently burnt by accident, the natives losing much wheat, rice, and sugar.

Having visited Boulder Bank, we returned to Pungarauawiti: but, missing the road, we passed with great difficulty through a swamp. On arriving at the village, we were again treated with great kindness.

We left Mahar's house on the 25th, we again tried a short cut by walking straight for the hills, and as a natural consequence, passed through a swamp, up to our middles; we walked round the base of the hills, arriving at Orakiawhea at 3 p.m., where we found a boat from the Pandora.

The natives walk easily from Mahakipawa to Pungarauawiti in one day, by a a road which leads near the Waikakaho, a branch of the Wairau.

During a still night, reports of distant guns were distinctly heard, which proved afterwards to be H.M.S. Fantome, firing at night quarters in Wellington, at a distance of 38 miles.

There could have been no other guns in Cook's Straits. The natives as well as ourselves felt assured they were guns; and we have since found that the Fantome was firing at that exact time.

From the observations of the officers on this pass (for illness prevented me from prosecuting the journey), I cannot believe that Pelorus offers a better means of shipment of the produce of the Wairau plains than Port Underwood. The swamps are barriers to road making, and even if this were overcome, the difficulties of navigating the Pelorus to the anchorage are considerable.

The banks at the head of the Pelorus would prevent a vessel of burden approaching the Kaituna nearer than six miles; and during ordinary winds, it would take a sailing vessel three days to work out, with difficulty of reaching an anchorage of moderate depth. We had on one occasion to let go a bower anchor in 37 fathoms, and it is necessary to anchor in every tide.

To continue the description of the Pelorus, at Chetwodes island we left the Tawhitinui reach. It differs from other portions of the Pelorus by having in it, beside Chetwode island, three islands, Tawhitinui, Awaiti, and Oaie; these latter all in that part of the reach, where Croixilles harbour is separated by an easy half hour's walk over a hill of 600 feet.

Kawai Sound forms the head of Tawhitinui; the four bays at its head are all of the same nature, backed by mountains from 2000 and 3000 feet high.

The channel west of Chetwode island is called the Apuan, and is half a mile broad, with 27 fathoms. There is a double bay south of it, which cannot be three miles from the French pass; but the range dividing is very precipitous. As we proceed outwards along the west coast, we come to Waitata Bay, perfectly clear, with fourteen fathoms throughout. The points of entrance are Kaiaua, a yellow point, and Moitena, having a white rock off it resembling a boat under sail.

Waihmau Bay is considered a good anchorage by the natives, as the squalls are not so heavy as in those on either side; but the only danger in the Pelorus is at the mouth of this bay; the Kainoki rock having one foot on it at low water; from it Danger Point the north point of the bay, bears N.N.W. half a mile, and West Entry Point N.E by E. one and a quarter miles.

Port Ligar, named after the Surveyor-General, immediately within the west entry point, is a fine harbour and equal to any in Cook's Straits; the outer portion called Kopi, has fourteen to seventeen fathoms; the north part of this harbour is separated by a narrow creek of a quarter of a mile from Admiralty Bay (Cook's Straits.

The north entrance to Port Ligar is formed by a long yellow clay point tapering to the water. From it the land trends N. by E. one and a quarter miles to a bluff point opposite the Kakaho island. From thence the coast tends westward to Admiralty Bay. There is a rock covered at half tide in the channel between Kakaho island and West Entry point, with twenty-five fms. round it, although not more than three cables from the west shore.

In coming through the Kakoaho channel, bound for the Pelorus, keep the Guard Island rocks on the starboard bow until West Entry point is open; then you are clear of it.

There are in the Pelorus at least thirty bays or anchorages, mostly land locked, and safe in any winds The gusts in bad weather are very furious. In these anchorages water may always be found, and an abundance of fish may be caught off the points.

The tides in the stream run from two to three knots; the effect is scarcely felt in the anchorages. The prevailing winds blow down the reaches from seaward, but when it shifs to the S.E., it is accompanied by heavy rain and violent gusts, lasting forty-eight hours.

I may here remark that on visiting Queen Charlotte's Sound in January, 1854, we found in Ship's Cove the following interesting relics of Cook. The root of a Karaka tree close to the beach, hollow beneath. On this root was cut deep and distinctly "look under."

The only portion disfigured being the last syllable of "under," which has made some travellers believe that the "look" is "Cook," and the "und" the beginning of "end—eavour." But I think the following extract from Cook's voyages explains the case :—

"The morning before we sailed, I wrote a memorandum, setting forth the time we last arrived, the day we sailed, the route I intended to take, and such other information as I thought necessary for Captain Furneaux, in case he should put into the Sound; and buried it in a hole under the foot of a tree in the garden, which is in the bottom of the cove, in such a manner as might be found by him or any European who might put into the cove. I however had little reason to hope it would fall into the hands of the person for whom it was intended, thinking it hardly possible that the Advanture could be in any port in New Zealand, as we had not heard of her in all this time. Nevertheless, I was resolved not to leave the coast without looking for her where I thought it most likely for her to be."

A few yards behind it there is an old tree with T. Brown Endavour the 'e' being left out. The natives did not seem to be aware of this relic, but they call the root, "Cook's tree." And I sincerely hope that it may be preserved, and think the natives must have been attentive to it, or it could scarcely have escaped the fires eighty-two years.

I have pleasure in annexing a summary of the remarks of Dr. Jolliffe, as drawn up by that officer, including the ornithology, botany, icthyology, &c., of the Estuary.

BIRDS MET WITH IN PELORUS.

Hawks—two kinds.

Owls.

Kingfishers.

Tui or Parson Bird.

New Zealand Crow, Kokako of the Natives.

Parrot—large brown kind, or Kaka of the Natives.

Paroquets—two kinds, one considerably smaller than the other, but of similar plumage, called Kakariki by Natives.

A small kind of Cuckoo, not larger than a sparrow, called Pipiwawaroa by the Natives—a migratory bird.

Pigeon—called Kukupa by Natives.

A large white Heron—only seen twice, but are said to be common near Nelson.

Woodhen—Weka of the Natives, (Ocydromus Australis) a kind of rail as large as the common fowl.

Paradise Ducks—Putangi-tangi of the Natives, a small kind of wild goose, with beautiful plumage.

Ducks of several kinds—Parera of the Natives.

Teal.

Cormorants—several kinds of:—they live in communities, and build their nests in trees overhanging the water. The Phalacrocorax Punctatus, or Cristatus (spotted shag) is said to be common in Pelorus, but we did not meet with any, all kinds are called Kauwau by the Natives.

Quail— formerly abundant, now becoming scarce.

Oysterpickers—two kinds—called Toria by Natives.

Pukeko—numerous in swampy places.

New Zealand Robin—common in the bush, and remarkable for its tameness.

The Kiwi-Kiwi and Kakapo—formerly common, but now not to be found in the neighbourhood of Pelorus.

A small bird with yellow head and neck—size of the Canary, and in flocks of a dozen.

Stilts—two kinds—called Toria by Natives.

Flycatchers and Fantails.

Gulls, Petrels, and other sea fowls, common near the entrance of the Pelorus.

The above are the most common kinds met with, there were several others especially small birds.

All the birds in the bush are exceedingly tame, the Weka is easily caught with a noose at the end of a stick, the bird being attracted to the spot by brushing the ground with a bough, or the noise made by breaking pieces of stick.

The Robins are so exceedingly tame, and unsuspicious, that they pitch upon one's head or shoulders when sitting quietly. The Pigeons are even more tame or stupid, for they sit quietly on the branches and allow two or three in succession to be shot out of the same tree.

The Ducks are the only wary birds met with.

TREES.

Black Birch — exceedingly common, forming the greater portion of the forest near the water's edge.

Totara—of very large size in the forests at the end of the Pelorus, several are pointed out by the natives as being fine trees.

Kahikatea—red pine.

Manuka—Tea-tree of larger size than we anywhere before met with in the North Island.

Nikau—palm (areca sapida) was found in abundance and or great size; being about 180 miles farther south than is mentioned in Dr. Hooker's Flora of New Zealand.

Rimu—drooping pine, numerous and large.

Rata—plentiful and of large size.

Ti—Ti palm or Ti bush—common everywhere.

Supple-jacks—Karea of Natives, numerous in all the orests.

Kawa-Kawa—were of large size, and numerous.

Tawa—plentiful, bearing a large blue looking fruit with a resinous taste, eaten by pigeons.

Flax—Korari of Natives, of different kinds, everywhere plentiful.

Tutu—the berries somewhat resemble those of the Elder, the juice is wholesome and pleasant, but the fruit, stalks, and seeds are poisonous. Three of the men were poisoned by eating the berries of this tree, without first separating the fruitstalks and seeds; they were seized with convulsions, delirium, retching and a severe burning pain in the throat and stomach, followed by a swollen tongue and soreness of the throat. They recovered from the convulsions and delirium in a few hours without any medical assistance, and the after consequences were easily removed by a brisk purgative.

Tawai—a large tree, commonest of all the trees in the Pelorus forests.

Ferns—mosses, and the other tribes of Cryptogamic plants, were exceedingly numerous and of most luxuriant growth, the tree ferns were particularly large and beautiful. Upwards of ninety kinds of Ferns, and Club Mosses were found, and all excepting about six species are common to both the North and Middle Islands. Of Mosses, Jungermannii, Liverworts, and Lichens, more than 140 kinds were collected, the greater number of them being also found on the North Island.

New Zealand grass (native grass) is found in the valleys and on the cleared spots on the neighbouring hills of the Pelorus, but was not met with in any quantity nearer than the Wairau Plains.

FISH.

Rock Cod—Pakiri Kiri of Natives, red and brown (or black) very numerous.

Snapper—Tamuti, not abundant.

Sea weeds and corallines are very scarce within the Pelorus, although plentiful in different parts of Cook's Straits.

Terakehi—not abundant.

Hapuka—plentiful near the entrance in deep water.

Barracouta—plentiful near the entrance.

Conger—eel, occasionally met with.

Ling—about four feet long, and resembling the European fish of the same name.

Whiting (or resembling the European whiting.)

Kahawi.

Flat fish—Patiki, plentiful in the rivers at the end of the Pelorus.

Eels, fresh water—common in the rivers and swamps, and of great size. Some were seen more than four feet long, and upwards of a foot in circumference at the largest part. The natives said that they frequently found them much larger than even this.

Herrings—a small kind, six to ten inches long.

Mullet—not numerous.

Sting-Ray—not very numerous.

Porpoises—occasionally seen a long distance up the estuary.

Sharks—small size, from four to six feet in length.

Crayfish—at the entrance.

Oysters—a few, and bad tasted.

Mussels—many kinds and numerous.

Cockles—few.

Pipis—few.

Shrimps—few.

A cephalopod mullusc, called the Octopus or Poulpe, was very plentiful and of great size. It has eight arms, that may be extended two or three feet in length, and each arm has upon it upwards of 110 suckers, the largest about the size of a sixpence, the smallest not larger than a twopenny silver piece. With this cupping glass apparatus, the creature can adhere to any surface with the greatest firmness; even smooth, slimy earfish held with the greatest ease, as we proved on several occasions by hauling up a fish with one of these creatures firmly fixed to it, and even after cutting off its arms, the detached portions remained firmly fixed to its prey. When wounded in the water, the creature throws out a large quantity of black fluid (sepia), and escapes in the darkness caused by its diffusion in the water.

Thousands of medusæ, or jelly fish, were floating about in the water, showing beautiful golden and silver colours, as the sun's rays were reflected from their various surfaces and fringes. All of them had four brilliant rings in the centre of the umbrella shaped crown, placed at equal distances from one another.

Star fish of many varieties are numerous on the rocks at low water.

Lizards—small, brown, and green, were occasionally seen.

Insects were far from being numerous, excepting the common house fly, flesh fly, mosquitos, and sand flies, —these were all abundant enough.

The flesh fly deposited its larvæ upon all animal substances, if left exposed for a short time, even the flags, cloth clothes, and blankets, did not escape.

Wild pigs were plentiful in the bush, and some of good magnitude. One brought on board weighed upwards of two hundred pounds, after the offal had been removed, and was exceedingly fat and well flavoured.

The tusks of some of the boars were eight inches in the curve, and exceedingly sharp at their points,—very dangerous weapons, and capable of inflicting most severe wounds. A native was brought on board with a wound five inches long, and two deep, across the outer part of the thigh, inflicted by the tusk of a wounded boar.

Only two or three minute species of land shells were found, although search was frequently made for them in all places.

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