



# The New Zealand Gazette.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1857.

At Government House, at Auckland, the 19th day of October, 1857.

Present :—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

The following Warrant was read :—

**W**HEREAS we have had under our consideration your Memorial praying to be allowed, with the sanction of the Governor and Executive Council of New Zealand, to issue and re-issue Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand at Auckland, Wellington, and Otago, or elsewhere in New Zealand, without making such notes payable at the head establishment of the Colony. Now know ye, that with reference to Our Warrant in this respect bearing date the 25th day of April, 1855. We, being two of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do by these presents authorize you, with the consent of the Governor and Executive Council of New Zealand, for that purpose first obtained, to issue and reissue Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand at Auckland, Wellington, and Otago or elsewhere in that Colony without making such notes payable at your head establishment of the Colony or otherwise than at the branch of Issue, subject nevertheless in all other respects to the regulations established for the issue of notes for your Charter of Incorporation and such provisions of any law passed in the Colony which shall not otherwise be repugnant to, or inconsistent with your Charter of Incorporation. Given under our hands at the

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, this sixteenth day of May, 1857.

(Signed) { MONCK.  
DUNCAN.

To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation,

[True Copy.]

(Signed) E. GAY,

The consent of the Governor and Executive Council was granted to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Oriental Bank Corporation to issue and re-issue, within the Colony of New Zealand, Promissory Notes payable to bearer on demand, as authorised by the above Warrant dated the 16th day of May, 1857.

F. G. STEWARD,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, &c., &c., &c.

**W**HEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Waste Lands Act, 1856," it is enacted that no land acquired from the aboriginal inhabitants, after the passing thereof, shall be open for sale or disposal until the Governor shall have notified, by Proclamation in the *New Zealand Government Gazette*, that the Native Title has been extinguished over such land.

Now, therefore, I, the Governor, do hereby proclaim and notify that the Native Title has been extinguished over the Block of Land, the boundaries whereof are mentioned or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, in the Colony aforesaid, this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

### SCHEDULE.

#### PROVINCE OF AUCKLAND.

##### Manukau District.

#### KAKARAMEA BLOCK.

(Area 1035 Acres.)

Bounded on the North by Beard's Fence, 3476 links; on the East by Native Land 7618, 1805, 3255, and 1040 links, and by a line, one chain, to the East of the present road from Auckland to Mangatawhiri, to where Mr. Ormsby's boundary line crosses the road at Rawhitiroa; on the West by the Ramarama Block, 17,400 and 5070 links to Pai-o-te-arai, from thence along the Auckland and Mangatawhiri Road to Beard's Fence at the Mami-kumi.

### PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, &c., &c.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Naturalization Act, 1856," it is enacted, "that all and singular the persons who shall be declared to come within the operation of this Act by any Proclamation to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government, shall, as from the time to be in the respective cases in that behalf specified by such Proclamation, be deemed and taken, until the termination of the next Session of the General Assembly, to be, and to have been as from such specified time, natural born subjects of Her Majesty, within the Islands of New Zealand, as fully to all intents and purposes as if their names had respectively been inserted in the Schedule hereunto annexed. Provided always that every such Proclamation shall contain the description, occupation, or calling, of the

person or persons therein named, and of his or their residence at the date of such Proclamation."

Now, therefore, I, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that the person hereinafter mentioned shall come within the operation of the said Act from the date hereinafter specified, viz.:—

CARL SYLVIVUS VÖLKNER,

from the 17th day of October, 1857; native of Germany, Catechist; residence, Turanga, Province of Auckland.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House, at Auckland, in the Colony aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE,

By his Excellency's command,

E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, October 27th, 1857.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID INNES, Esq.,

to be a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Canterbury.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, October 27th, 1857.

THE following Report on some of the principal lines of Road in the interior of the Northern Island is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD.

Auckland, June 4th, 1857.

Sir,—

In compliance with your request, I have drawn up the enclosed Report on some of the principal lines of road in the interior of this Island.

From the fact of my not being in possession of any sketch of the principal and most important road—viz., that from Auckland to Otawhao—I have not been able to enter into any details respecting it.

I have, as far as it was in my power, given a more general report of the road from Otawhao to Mokau, and on to the southward; you will, however, be good enough to take into consideration the conduct of the natives of Māori, who, though they did not positively place any obstacles in my way, or offer any opposition to the object I had in view—the exploration of an avail-

able line of road to Taranaki—yet declined to render me any assistance, or supply the provisions that were required.

I am the first person who succeeded in travelling over the road from Otawhao to Petane, near Ahuriri, with horses. This journey was undertaken for no special purpose, otherwise than to assist in opening a road through that part of the country; in doing which, we made bridges across upwards of twenty swamps, and cleared a bridle path through fourteen miles of bush. This work was performed in the depth of winter, without the assistance of natives, and frequently with but a scanty supply of provisions. The old track having in many places become overgrown and obliterated, it became necessary to mark it out afresh; in some of the steep ascents, fallen timber had to be removed, and declivities sloped down to enable the horses to proceed. Since that time several mounted parties have safely performed the journey.

There are many parts of this road which might be much improved by a slight deviation from the present track; the numerous creeks and swamps too, are, in my opinion, less formidable than the approaches to them.

I have &c.,

WM. N. SEARANCKE.

D. McLean, Esq.,

Chief Land Purchase Commissioner.

#### LINE OF ROAD FROM AUCKLAND TO RANGIAWHIA.

##### AUCKLAND TO MANGATAWHIRI.

(39 miles.)

From Auckland to Te Ja, the landing place on the Waikato river, the road is good, excepting the last three miles and a half, where there are two steep declivities—one in the bush, the other being the descent to the landing place. The road continues thence to the first mouth of the Mangatawhiri creek, (a distance of about three hundred yards,) where the crossing is about twenty yards wide, with a depth of three feet, the fording place running well out into the Waikato. From the first to the second mouth, about half a mile, the road passes through a raupo swamp. The crossing in this place is about fifteen yards wide, with a muddy bottom, and a depth of from four feet six inches to five feet, in dry weather; continuing thence along the banks of the Waikato, for about a mile, it passes through raupo and light bush, ascends a hill covered with fern, and over four miles of very rough and broken country to the Whangamarino, the descent to which is very steep, and, in wet weather, exceedingly slippery. This river is about twenty yards wide, shallow, with the exception of four yards in mid-channel, where the depth is from six to seven feet. On the north side the bed of the river is rocky; on the south side, sandy.

##### WHANGAMARINO TO RAWHITU.

(About 16 miles.)

From Whangamarino the road runs for about half a mile through flax and *toetoe* to the plan-

tations of Te Kereihi, Arapeta, and others; thence through a small bush to some open ground, the site of a large settlement, where there are but few natives residing. Here the road runs inland, returning to the Waikato at Waitutu, along the banks of which it proceeds, passing through several settlements and plantations, (Rangiriri and others) and crossing the two outlets by which the waters of the Waikare (the largest of the numerous lakes which lie in the neighbourhood) are discharged into the Waikato. The first of these is about fifteen feet wide, with a depth of two feet and a half; the other twenty feet wide, and five deep,—both having hard gravel bottoms. One mile further on is Rawhiti, the homestead of J. Armytage, Esq.

##### FROM RAWHITU TO TUKUPOTO.

(About 15 miles.)

From Rawhiti the road passes through a level, open, country, crossing two creeks,—one shallow and narrow, the other twelve feet wide, with a deep muddy bottom, to the Waikato a little below Tukupoto, where the river is about 280 yards wide, and where it must be crossed on account of the native *tapu* on Taupiri. After passing the Rev. Mr. Ashwell's Mission Station, and through about a mile and a half of native cultivations, the river must be recrossed. The road continues for about eight miles through an open country, over two creeks, and crosses the Waikato for the third and last time. If the natives could be induced to remove the *tapu*, or allow the road to be continued along the Eastern side of the river, at the foot of Taupiri, the first two crossings would be avoided, and the road itself greatly improved by lessening its difficulties. It would then only be necessary to cross the Mangawhara, which is about thirty yards in width; but too deep to be crossed without a canoe.

##### FROM PUKETE TO OTAWHAO.

(About 23 miles.)

From Pukete the road runs through a beautiful, level, and open country with no intervening swamps or creeks, until within a mile of the Rev. J. Morgan's Mission Station, where the Mangapiko has to be crossed. This river is about twenty feet wide, and two feet deep, with a gravelly bottom. At the Mission Station a good bridge has been thrown across the Mangahoi by the Europeans and natives of the district; here a good horse road branches off to Rangiawhia, and through Maungatautari to Tauranga and the East Coast.

##### OTAWHAO TO KAWHIA.

From Otawhao there are three different roads by the way of Waipa to Kawhia, on the South side of Pirongia; one through the settlements of the Ngatihikairo tribe, another through Kakarua to the Kauri river, which must be crossed in a boat or canoe, coming out on the north side of Kawhia harbour. The third by Waiwatawata, Kakari, and Te Awaroa to the South side of the Kawhia harbour. These three

lines of road are about 38, 34, and 42 miles in length respectively, and passable by horses.

FROM OTAWHAO TO MOKAU.

(By Orahiri and Mangapu.)

There are two roads from Otawhao to Orahiri; one by Orakau and Mohoanui; the other by Waipa. On the former, there are five wide and very dangerous swamps, and several creeks. The distance is about 19 miles.

(By Waipa—11 miles.)

After crossing the Punia River, which is about 30 feet in width, with a depth of 5 feet and a half, there is a good open road; it is intersected however by two small creeks,—the Mangamahoe and the Mangawhero—each about 10 feet wide; the first of which has a bridge thrown across it, and the latter is shallow.\*

FROM THE WAIPA RIVER TO THE JUNCTION WITH THE OLD ROAD AT MANGAPU.

(30 miles.)

From Aratawa, a small native village, the road runs parallel with the Waipa to Orahiri, crossing four swamps, two small creeks, and the Whakarongo stream, about 25 feet wide, the fording place being on the waterfall and thereby rendered dangerous. The Waipa is crossed at Orahiri, where it is about fifty yards wide, and four feet deep. At this place there is a flour mill belonging to the natives of Mohoanui, Haurua, and Mangapu.

From Orahiri to the Mangapu river, passing the Haurua, a large settlement of the Ngatiro-rau tribe, there is a good open road. This river, which is about thirty feet wide, deep, and muddy, must be crossed in a canoe. The Rakaroa settlement is situated on its banks; and there is a large tract of cultivated land in this locality. From this place to where it again crosses the Mangapu, the road passes over a very rough, broken, and wet country. The Mangapu, which has here to be recrossed, is about 30 feet wide, 3 feet deep, with a bad bottom. Thence to Mangawhitikau the road is rendered bad, by the numerous swampy places. The bush on the banks of the Mangapu river, and extending about a mile on each side, is very dense and rough. On the Mangawhitikau, a small river 10 feet wide, with a gravelly bottom, there is a cultivation, from whence the road runs along the edge of a swamp to the source of the Mangapu, which it crosses at the junction of the old road from Waipa.

FROM WAIPA TO THE SOURCE OF MANGAPU.

(By Te Moko o Tipi—36 miles.)

This road, starting from Te Aratawa, crosses the Waipa river, passes over the Kopua flat, and crosses the Humareharehara (10 feet wide and 2 feet deep), the Opihi (15 feet wide, and 2 feet deep) two swamps, and on to Te Moko-o-Tipi, an old settlement situated on a hill partially deserted; thence through a fine open country to Waiwatawata, formerly a large settlement, but now reduced to 4 or 5 inhabitants. A European settler also resides here. From

Waiwatawata the road passes through an open country to Te Kopi, a deserted settlement, crossing Mangaone river, 15 feet wide, five creeks and swamps. Hence, crossing a small deep creek, through 3 miles of forest, and a broken but open fern country, to the Motu Motu, a settlement lately deserted; from here to Ohinatamaire, also deserted, a distance of 4½ miles, through a beautiful rich country, fern and bush alternating, and crossing 3 creeks and 4 wide and dangerous swamps. The latter may be avoided by making a circuit to the Eastward. From Ohinatamaire the road takes a more southerly course leaving Pareoneonewa, formerly a large settlement, about a mile to the Eastward, through a rich and open country, crossing 3 small creeks, for about 4 miles, to the deserted settlement of Te Pehitawa. The road here strikes into the bush for a distance of 2½ miles to the Raurau, another deserted settlement. One mile from here, through an open and beautiful country, is Te Roto Marama, one of the oldest settlements in the interior, now, with the adjacent village of Potea, almost deserted; their occupants, the Ngatikinoahaku tribes having removed to Kakarua on the Mangapu. After a rather steep descent of about one mile from the Rotomarama the source of the Mangapu river is reached, where the roads from Waipa via Te Moho-o-Tipi, and from Waipa via Orahiri join. The narrowness of the creeks, and soundness of the swamps, on the former of these two roads render it better adapted for mounted travellers than the latter.

FROM THE SOURCE OF MANGAPU TO MOTUKARAMU.

(About 32 miles.)

From the source of the Mangapu, where there is a small settlement, the road runs through an open country to Te Maina, once a large and flourishing settlement, but now reduced to two occupants; thence it proceeds through a fine open country into the forest, crossing two small creeks, and descending to the old Pa of Pukearube. For the next two or three miles bush and fern alternate.

The road then passes over two small creeks, and down a steep descent to a beautiful and fertile valley, up which it continues for a distance of 5 miles; thence to Te Tokitoki, crossing three wide and rather soft swamps; here the Mokau river is seen at a distance of 2 miles. On the high table land on the opposite side of the river stands the Pa of Kahuwera, from which a most extensive view is obtained of the surrounding country, extending to the Waikato on the north, and Wellington on the south. From the Tokitoki the road runs for about 3 miles up the valley of the Mokau River to Te Poporo, a large and populous settlement, crossing two swamps, and three small creeks. Hence to Motukaramu the settlement on the landing place of the Mokau River, there are two routes, one via Ruakaka the other via Pukearua. On the former there are seven bad swamps, and a mile and a half of dense forest. Passing the settlement of Ruakaka, the road crosses the

river Mokau, in this place thirty yards wide, but shallow; and thence over five miles of broken country to Motukaramu. The latter, via Pukewhau, runs through a low and swampy country for about 5 miles to Te Wairere, the principal water fall on the Mokau river. The crossing place is about 300 yards above the fall. In the summer time, when the water is low, horses find no difficulty in crossing on the fall. From here the road passes through an open country for about two miles to the settlement of Pukewhau, and thence to Motukaramu, a distance of seven miles, crossing the river Mokauiti, and numerous swamps.

From Pukewhau there is a track leading southwards to Whanganui, passing the small settlement of Pukeuwha, and an old, but very large settlement named Te Tamahina, for a distance of twenty miles over a level and open country; then passing over dangerous precipices, three small rivers, and numerous swamps. Some horses and cattle passed in safety a few days after my party, on their way to Whanganui. The distance from Pukewhau to the Ohura Creek is about 30 miles, where the old native track to Taranaki branches off. This track, though for the most part passing over a fine, rich, and level forest country, is rendered unavailable, from its being intersected by two dangerous and almost impassable precipices. It comes out on the Waitara river, a short distance above the famous Pukerangiora pa, where upwards of two thousand of the Taranaki natives were killed or taken captive by the united tribes of Waikato and Ngati-maniapoto.

The difficulties thrown in my way by the Natives put it out of my power to give any minute details relative to that part of the country which lies between Mokau, Whanganui, and Taranaki; but judging from the extensive views of the surrounding country which I obtained from the high lands, and my personal explorations in the district, I am of opinion that it would be found impossible to carry out a road to the West Coast anywhere in the neighbourhood of the Mokau river; and this opinion is strengthened by the existence of a succession of lofty ranges, numerous rivers, and a dense forest which covers a totally unknown and unexplored country.

#### FROM OTAWHAO TO AHURIRI,

(About 165 miles.)

From Otawhao the road runs through a beautiful country to the settlements of Kihikihi, Orakau, and Maungatautari, by the old pa of Aratita to Te Taupaki, a Native settlement, and on to Arowhena, a distance of 27 miles. All the creeks and swamps have been bridged over, with four exceptions. It is a good level road, requiring only a trifling outlay for the repair and completion of the bridges. Beyond Arowhena it passes through about a mile and a half of bush, to an open but very broken country, crossing three small creeks and one swamp to a steep descent to the Mangawhio river,

which is about 30 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, with a rocky bottom. On the opposite side is a steep ascent to an open fern country, crossing one small creek, and descending gradually to the Waipapa river, over a narrow and rocky pass, over which a bridge has been thrown for the convenience of foot passengers. The crossing place for horses is about 300 yards higher up, where the river is 30 yards wide, with a good sound gravelly bottom, about 4½ feet deep. The road now ascends, for upwards of a mile, a very steep hill, to an open country, crossing the river Waititi twice and one small creek, after which it ascends a narrow neck of land, which in wet weather is very slippery, and rendered dangerous by the precipices on either side; but this, I am of opinion, might be avoided by a slight deviation to the eastward. The road now gradually descends to the Mangakino river, 30 yards wide, and 4 feet deep, with a hard gravelly bottom, and continues on through a pleasant and open country, crossing one wide and deep swamp [to where a road branches off to Taupo and Pukawa, the settlement of Te Heuheu,] and thence, but much more indistinctly, through a level country over 4 small creeks and 3 swamps, the latter deep and rather dangerous for horses, to the large but thinly populated settlement of Tuarapaki, which is distant from Arowhena about 30 miles. The country round Tuarapaki is celebrated for its pigeons, which are sent as presents to all parts of the island. Hence the road passes through about a mile of forest, and opens on a fine grassy country, crossing four of the widest and most dangerous swamps on the road; these however may be avoided by making a long deviation to the Westward; thence to the populous pa of Otahanga by a long and steep ascent, and descending again through a mile of forest to the settlement of Oruanui. There is, I believe, a better, though circuitous, path to Oruanui which avoids the ascent to, and the Pa of, Otahanga. The distance from Tuarapaki to Otahanga is about 13 miles. From Oruanui the road makes a circuit, to avoid a dangerous swamp and landslip, through an open and level country to the crossing on the Waikato River, where the latter enters the Taupo lake, passing near several hot springs, and crossing three small creeks and two swamps. From the fact of there being no Natives resident in the neighbourhood of the Waikato, it is necessary that one should be engaged at Otahanga to assist in ferrying across the river; the best place for crossing is at a hot spring and creek, named Otumuake, which discharges itself into the Waikato, where the river is about 150 yards wide, and very deep, with numerous rapids. I may also mention that I found the Natives of Otahanga obliging, and very willing to render assistance in crossing at a reasonable rate. The distance from Otahanga to Waikato is twelve miles. From the Waikato for two miles beyond Paetiki the road becomes dangerous from the numerous hot springs, fissures, and chasms which border on either side. In this neighbour-

hood is the mountain of Tawara, rising conspicuously out of the plain. A branch road runs from here to Rotorua and the lakes. Hence to Opepe it passes, through a fine level country, to the numerous small settlements situated on the skirts of the bush, remarkable alike for the fertility of the soil, and the absence of any springs or streams of water; the Natives principally depending upon rain water caught in the troughs made for the purpose. The distance from Waikato to Opepe is twelve miles. From Opepe the road continues through beautiful grassy plains to Rangitaiki, a small shallow stream, which flows through the plains and empties itself into the Whakatu Harbour. Thence to the settlement of Whakatu, crossing one small stream.

Leaving Whakatu, a small piece of bush, two swamps close together, about a mile of broken and hilly country, and a very difficult piece of bush of two miles—with two dangerous and steep gullies in it—have to be crossed; next come the Waiharuru River, 30 feet wide and 2 feet deep, with a rocky bottom, one narrow creek and three small gullies; then the road is good for about three miles, until it arrives at the long, steep, and dangerous descent to Waipunga River, which is about 50 feet wide, with a gravelly bottom; this River has again to be crossed three times in the next four miles, each crossing place being bad from the steep descent and ascent on either side. The road then passes five swamps, two creeks, and through three miles of bush to Taravera, a large settlement, of which the Rangihoroa is the chief. Leaving this Settlement it runs through some fine grass land for nearly two miles—avoiding the road crossing the Waipunga (on account of its depth) it is best to follow the new track to the Westward up the hill and through the bush to a considerable distance higher up on the Waipunga, where the water is not more than 2 feet 6 inches deep. The rise to the mountains of Tarangakumu commences immediately on crossing the river Waipunga, and is the longest, the most tedious, and the highest, of all the hills on the road. Six small creeks are met with in the ascent. Descending the mountain, the road runs for about 6 miles through a very broken and hilly country, principally covered with fern, but intersected by small pieces of bush, to a large bush about 2 miles long, through which the Natives have cleared a good road, and over 2 miles more of open fern land, and crossing two creeks to the Haroto, a Native settlement. From here there are two roads to the Mohaka river, one for foot passengers, with numerous swamps, but only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in distance, the other 3 miles long, being circuitous in order to avoid the swamps and gulleys. The Mohaka is by far the most rapid river on this road. I found it at the crossing place only 2 feet deep, but so rapid and strong was the current as to necessitate two of my party being dragged across by ropes; it is about 30 yards wide, but liable to sudden and heavy freshes. From the Mohaka there is an open but very hilly road for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, crossing two small creeks and 6 swamps

to Titiokura, the point of the range where the road passes over it, and where the first view of the coast is obtained. After two miles more through a level country, is a bush  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, through which a good open track has been cut by Mr. Grey, a settler living in this district. There are two muddy creeks in this Bush. Half a mile beyond it is the first Sheep Station (Te Pohue, Mr. Grey's). From this place the road, I understood, was to be altered, I may remark that in the 20 miles to Petane from Te Pohue, there are 45 River crossing, 7 swamps, and one Mountain, Karongamaipapa, all of which will be avoided by the road proposed to be taken through Crown lands some few miles to the Southward of the present line, which road has been explored by some of the Napier settlers.

W. N. SEARANCKE,  
Surveyor,  
Land Purchase Department.

Treasury,  
Auckland, October 20th, 1857.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the "New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," the following Reports are published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,  
In the absence of Mr. Richmond.

I, WILLIAM N. SEARANCKE, a person duly appointed in that behalf under the provisions of the "New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," hereby report that I have ascertained the assent of the aboriginal inhabitants of the District of Kawhia to the Grant by his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand to the Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in New Zealand or his successors in trust, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, of a piece of Land, situated at Kawhia, on the Waiharakeke River, and known by the name of "Te Kahikatea," "Ohaua," containing one hundred and sixty-nine acres (169 acres), for the site and endowment of a School for Natives and Half-castes in connection with the Wesleyan Mission.

WILLIAM N. SEARANCKE,  
Govt. Surveyor,  
Land Purchase Department.  
10th September, 1857.

Report adopted, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, this nineteenth day of October, 1857.

T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

F. G. STEWARD,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

I, WILLIAM N. SEARANCKE, a person duly appointed in that behalf under the provisions of the "New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856," hereby report that I have ascertained the assent of the aboriginal inhabitants of the District of Aotea to the Grant by his Excellency the Governor of New Zealand to the

Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission in New Zealand and his successors in trust, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, of a piece of land situated at Aotea, on the Pakoka River, and known by the name of "Kotoretoto," containing four hundred and two acres (402 acres), for the endowment of a School for Natives and Half-castes in connection with the Wesleyan Mission.

WILLIAM N. SEARANCKE,  
Govt. Surveyor,  
Land Purchase Department.

10th September, 1857.

Report adopted, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, this nineteenth day of October, 1857.

T. GORE BROWNE,  
Governor.

F. G. STEWARD,  
Clerk of Executive Council.

Treasury,  
Auckland, October 27th, 1857.

THE following translation of a Letter from certain Aboriginal Natives at Hawke's Bay, is published for general information.

E. W. STAFFORD,  
In the absence of Mr. Richmond.

To the Editor of the HAWKE'S BAY HERALD.

We have heard that an article has appeared in your paper relative to the war in which we are engaged against Te Hapuku, and its probable effects upon the Pakeha. You say that from our quarrel may arise danger to yourselves and insecurity to your property. You allude to the conduct of Te Moana Nui towards the Pakehas, as if we were all answerable for the actions of one man; and you desire that soldiers should be brought here for your protection.

Well! these are your ideas, but ours are different.

Hear us. You have nothing to fear from us. Do you suppose that we are so fond of fighting that we are anxious to have two enemies, Te Pakeha as well as Te Hapuku? No, our own quarrel is sufficient. Let the Pakeha remain in peace amongst us. We would not act treacherously towards the people who have brought good to our country. The Pakeha found us in a state of ignorance and depravity; he assisted us to emerge from that state, and to him we owe whatever improvement there may be in our condition. Our old men during their lifetime used to advise us as follows:—

"Should the Pakeha wish to purchase land here, encourage him, no matter how small the amount he may offer, take it without hesitation. It is the Pakeha we want here. The Pakeha himself will be ample payment for our land, because we can only expect to become prosperous through him." Now these old men are dead, yet they live in our memory; and we cherish the white settlers of this country, as a

memento bequeathed to us by them; they have become as a part of ourselves; they have been looked upon by our fathers, and we love them in consequence. Should we turn against the Pakeha, who has been as a father to us, whence are to come instruction and benefit to ourselves. Moreover, were we to commence hostilities against you, who can say that we should be successful, for you have plenty of men, guns, and ammunition. No, our desire is that we should all live together on the spot which we have chosen as a common home, that we should follow together those pursuits that will tend to advance and improve our condition; such as the erection of flour-mills, the production of food, the breeding of sheep, and so forth. Were we to turn upon the Pakeha, we should be shutting up the road by which we receive all these advantages.

There is one other point which we wish to notice—your condemnation of Te-Moana-Nui. It is correct; but Te Moana-Nui is simply Te-Moana-Nui; we are ourselves. If he misconduct himself towards you, let the consequences fall upon himself; if we misconduct ourselves towards you, we alone must be responsible for our bad conduct.

The Chief who conducts himself properly will be supported by us; but if he depart from what is right, we will not adhere to him. Do you not know that the cause of the misconduct of Te-Moana-Nui was rum. You yourselves supplied him with the noxious drink. You have made laws to meet offences committed, as well by us as by yourselves. Should Te-Moana-Nui or any other man persist in acts of aggression towards you, let the law examine and decide. Should any one of you be guilty of an aggression upon us, let the law also examine and decide. For instance, when Mohi-kokiri was struck by a white man at Waipureku, and killed, it was said that rum was the cause, and we suffered it to be ascribed to rum.

In conclusion we say, be not alarmed. If any one of you, or of us, transgress the law, let us all join in having him judged according to law.

We do not wish you to suppose that you alone regret the outbreak that has occurred amongst us; but it cannot be helped, as our lands are being usurped by Te Hapuku. If any of your territories were being usurped, you would doubtless defend them, and we are also merely defending ours.

- This is all we wish to say to you.

(Signed) Tareha.  
Karaitiana Takamoana.  
Te Karawa.  
Te Matenga.  
Renata Kawepo.  
Te Waka Te Kawatini.  
Te Hira Te Ota.  
Wiremu Te Rewarawa.  
Karauria Papu.  
Porokora Mapu.  
Paora Kaiwata.  
and several others.



Land Claims Office, New Plymouth,  
13th October, 1857.

**I WILLIAM HALSE**, 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 whose names appear in the Schedule hereunder, having been duly referred to me for investigation, I do hereby decide that the said persons are respectively entitled to the Crown Grants set against their names in the said Schedule.

WILLIAM HALSE,  
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's decision.
431	34	Frederic Alonzo Carrington.	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No 662, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
432	58	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 952, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
433	577	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 647, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
434	578	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 720, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
435	579	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 655, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
436	671	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No 900, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
437	672	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 1415, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
438	673	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 98, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
439	674	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 2034, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
440	675	Frederic Alonzo Carrington.	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 2036, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
441	676	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 714, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
442	677	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 901, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
443	678	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 626, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
444	679	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Sec., No. 1434, Town of New Plymouth, Fitzroy district.
445	680	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 273, Town of New Plymouth, FitzRoy District.
446	681	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 840, Town of New Plymouth, FitzRoy District.
447	682	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Town Section, No. 2060, Town of New Plymouth, FitzRoy District.
448	73	William Catfield King	Entitled to a Grant of Suburban Section, No. 36, FitzRoy District.
449	74 & 84	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Suburban Section No. 49, FitzRoy District.
450	85	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Suburban Section, No. 63, Grey District.
451	86	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section, No. 69, Grey district.
452	87 & 88	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Sections, Nos. 70 & 71, Grey District.
453	89	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section, No. 484, Grey District.
454	90	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section, No. 57, Grey District.
455	698	ditto	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section, No. 58, Grey District.
456	106	Richard Chilman	Entitled to a Grant of Suburban Section, No. 90, FitzRoy District.