



The New Zealand Gazette.

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SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864.

*Wanganui Militia Regulations,
As Amended.*

BY virtue and in exercise of the authority in me vested by the "Militia Act, 1858," and the "Militia Act Amendment Act, 1860," I, Sir George Grey, K.C.B., the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, do hereby annul the orders for the Regulation of the Wanganui Regiment of Militia made by me on the fifth day of February last, and do make and issue the following orders for the Regulation of the said Regiment.

The Wanganui Militia District shall be divided into two divisions, namely, the Wanganui Division and the Rangitikei Division.

The Wanganui Division shall comprise all parts of the old Wanganui district, except that portion hereinafter described.

The boundaries of the Rangitikei Division shall be as follows, viz.: on the North-west the Turakina River; on the North-east the boundary of the land purchased from the Natives; on the South-east the Manawatu River, and on the West and South-west the sea.

2. The Militiamen resident in each such Division shall constitute a Battalion.

3. Each Battalion shall be divided into three classes.

4. The first class shall consist of all unmarried men and all widowers without children, between the ages of sixteen years and forty years, both inclusive, who shall be called the first class service men. The second class shall consist of all married men and widowers with children, between the same ages, who shall be called second class service men. And the third class shall consist of all men between the ages of forty years and forty-five years, who shall be called the reserve men.

5. The men of each class shall be formed

by the senior officer of each Battalion into one or more company or companies, he having regard in such formation to secure as far as possible contiguity of residences of the men in each company.

G. GREY.

Government House, Auckland,
17th May, 1864.

Attorney-General's Office,
Auckland, 18th May, 1864.

AS it is uncertain whether His Excellency the Governor will be in Auckland on the 24th instant, the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, no Levée will be held on that day at Government House.

FREDK. WHITAKER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 18th May, 1864.

THE following Correspondence with the Aborigines' Protection Society is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Aborigines' Protection Society,
34, Newington Crescent, S., London,
26th January, 1864.

To His Excellency Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B.,
Governor of New Zealand,

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you an Address, which, as you will perceive, is very numerously and influentially signed. I do not enclose the autographs of the memorialists as each signature was attached to a separate copy of the Address, and they would form a too bulky parcel to send by the Marseilles Mail.

We have taken the liberty of publishing the letter before its transmission to your Excellency, in order that there might be some expression of public opinion on the subject.

I am, Sir, &c.,

F. W. CHESSON.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREY,
K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF NEW ZEALAND.

SIR,—The unhappy war which is now raging in New Zealand, between the Maoris and their English rulers, has excited the most deep and painful interest in this country. It was generally hoped that the contest which recently took place in the Province of Taranaki would have been the last of those painful collisions, which have proved as inimical to the best interests of the Colony, as they have been disastrous to the Native race. This hope was confirmed by the spirit with which your Excellency entered upon the duties of your high office, and especially by the persevering efforts you made to establish a system of self-government in the Native Districts. We cannot express to you with what profound regret we have witnessed the failure of those wise and beneficent measures, and how deeply we sympathize with you in the peculiarly trying position in which you are now placed.

The justice which has ever been the great characteristic of your Excellency's administration of Native affairs, is a pledge to the world that the war, which is now being waged, will be limited to the one object of restoring British supremacy in the disturbed districts, and of achieving an honourable and, if possible, a lasting peace. Occupying, as you do, a position at once so difficult and so responsible, we would not venture to offer any suggestions of our own, did we not feel that Englishmen, even at so great a distance, ought not to regard the momentous events now transpiring in New Zealand with indifference, or even with silence.

We would, therefore, express our earnest hope that your Excellency will avail yourself of the first favourable opportunity which may present itself of endeavouring to terminate the War by negotiation, and especially that you will listen to any overtures of peace which any of the Natives who have taken up arms may make. This course will, we are sure, so commend itself to your sense of humanity and Christian feeling, that we should scarcely presume to urge it upon consideration did we not feel that your hands might be strengthened by this expression of our opinion—an opinion which we believe to be shared by the great body of the British people.

We have, however, been alarmed by the pertinacity with which, in some quarters, it has been proposed to confiscate the Lands of all contumacious and rebellious Natives. As has been truly observed, such a policy as this would shut the door to any possible settlement of the difficulty except by the sword; in other words, it would lead to the extermination of a people who value their property in the soil even more than their existence, and who, despite their faults, are worthy of a better fate. We can conceive of no surer means of adding fuel to the flame of War; of extending the area of disaffection; and of making the Natives fight with the madness of

despair, than a policy of confiscation. It could not fail to produce in New Zealand the same bitter fruits of which it has yielded so plentiful a harvest in other countries, where the strife of races has been perpetuated through successive generations; and that, too, with a relentlessness and a cruelty which have made mankind blush for their species.

We therefore pray that in the hour of victory your Excellency will temper justice with mercy, and give to the world another bright example of forbearance and magnanimity. By such means, and such means only, may we hope to see the Maori Race saved from extinction, and the dominion of our beloved Queen firmly established over every portion of the Islands of New Zealand.

With great respect,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's faithful Servants,

CHICHESTER,

EBURY,

P. C., Moor Park, Rickmansworth,

Walter C. Trevelyn, Bart.,

John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.,

Wilfrid Lawson, Bart.,

S. Gurney, M.P.,

W. E. Foster, M.P.,

Thomas Barnes, M.P.,

Henry Pease, M.P.,

Thomas Bazley, M.P.,

William Williams, M.P.,

P. A. Taylor, M.P.,

Edward Baines, M.P.,

E. A. Leatham, M.P.,

John Brady, M.P.,

Samuel Morley,

Thomas Fowell Buxton,

T. Perronet Thompson, Lieut.-General,

Edward Miall,

R. N. Fowler, Treasurer of Aborigines

Protection Society,

Samuel Lucas,

Thomas Guthrie, D.D., Edinburgh,

Thomas Binney,

Charles J. Hadfield, Colonel,

William Howitt,

Henry Salwey, Colonel,

J. E. Cairnes, Professor of Jurisprudence, &c., Queen's University, Ireland,

F. W. Newman, late Professor at University College, London,

Newman Hall, L.L.D.,

J. Humffreys Parry, Sergeant-at-Law,

Samuel Stott, Mayor of Rochdale,

Leone Levi, Professor of Commerce and Commercial Law, King's College, London,

Charles Sturge,

Henry Christy,

Joseph Pease, Darlington,

George Thompson,

David Thomas, D.D.,

Henry Richard,

John Nichol, B.A., Oxon,

Duncan M'Laren, Newington House,

Edinburgh,

Edward Smith, Sheffield,

Frederick Baines, Leeds,
 Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S.,
 Edmond Beales, M.A., Lincoln's Inn.
 Edmund Sturge, Birmingham,
 John Lee, LL.D., Hartwell,
 Jabez Burns, D.D.,
 Joseph Cooper, Lloyds,
 John Cropper, Liverpool,
 John Hodgkin, Lewes,
 Henry Vincent,
 Washington Wilkes,
 L. A. Chamerovzow,
 George Gilfillan, Dundee,
 John Cassell,
 Arthur Trevelyan,
 J. P., Teinholm, Tranent, N.B.,
 J. J. Colman, Norwich,
 Richard Smith, 7, Highbury Crescent,
 F. W. Chesson,
 A. K. Isbister, M.A.,
 John Epps, M.D.,
 Joseph Cowen, Junr., Newcastle-on-Tyne,
 John Mayfield, 300, Holborn,
 Francis E. Fox, Tottenham,
 Justin M'Carthy,
 James Cropper, Kendal,
 James Taylor, Junr., Birmingham,
 Wilson Armistead Leeds,
 William Anderson, LL.D., Glasgow,
 Frederick Wheeler, Rochester,
 Henry Richardson, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
 Joseph Lupton, Leeds,
 Caleb Fletcher, M.D., York.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Auckland, 4th May, 1864.

MY LORD,—The letter which you and other noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Aborigines Society addressed to His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of this Colony, in January last, has been referred by His Excellency to his responsible Advisers.

They have submitted their opinions upon it to His Excellency, in the form of an Official Memorandum, of which, at His Excellency's suggestion, they have now the honour to forward a copy to you, and of which His Excellency will forward one to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

As the letter in which your Lordship and the other subscribers impugned the policy of confiscation, which the New Zealand Government has adopted, was published by you, at the date of its transmission to the Colony, in the *London Times*, and other newspapers, I venture respectfully to express a hope that you will give similar publicity to the enclosed Memorandum.

I have, &c.,
 WILLIAM FOX,
 Colonial Secretary.

The Right Hon. Earl Chichester,
 22, Grosvenor Place,
 London, S.W.

MEMORANDUM FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

1. Ministers have received a copy of the letter addressed to His Excellency the Governor by Lord Chichester and several other gentlemen connected with the "Aborigines Protection Society" in London relative to the war which is now raging in New Zealand between the Maoris and "their English rulers," on which they beg to make the following remarks.

2. The only two points in the letter which appear to call for any remark are. *First*, the hope expressed that His Excellency the Governor "would avail himself of the first favorable opportunity of endeavouring to terminate the war by negotiation, and especially that he would listen to any overtures of peace which any of the natives who have taken up arms might make," and *secondly*, a protest against the confiscation of the lands of the rebel tribes.

3. With regard to the first of these points, Ministers regret to state that down to this date, the rebels have not as a body, have any leading tribes, made the smallest overture of peace. At the commencement of the present unhappy struggle, they appear to have entertained a firm conviction that they could drive the Europeans out of the island, and they commenced by a desperate attack upon Auckland, the seat of Government. Early in the struggle, Thompson, who may be regarded as the leader of the rebel party, announced in writing under his own hand, his determination to carry the war to the utmost extremity, not even sparing unarmed persons. Acting in this spirit, the Maoris threw themselves into the heart of the settled districts of the Province of Auckland, murdering and destroying the settlers within 17 miles of the town, cutting down the Government flagstaff at the Manukau, the western harbor of the City of Auckland itself, and driving from their farms and homesteads a tolerably dense population of agricultural settlers over a space of some twenty miles square. So sudden was their onslaught, and so completely did they succeed in getting possession of the country close around Auckland, that it was not till after the fall of Rangiriri, five months at least after the struggle commenced, that they were driven back and routed out of the wooded ranges to such an extent that even the city and the immediate suburbs of Auckland could be considered safe. Since that period they have been driven or escaped from one stronghold after another till they have been compelled to evacuate the whole of the Waikato proper; they have retreated before our troops to a distance of 120 miles from Auckland, and their main body is understood to be broken into two or three sections, the principal of which appears to have descended upon Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty, where with the resident rebels of that district, they are again defying the British troops and throwing up aggressive works within a distance of three

miles from our posts. During all this time they have not as a body shown the smallest symptom of any desire to terminate the war, nor have made any overtures of peace. On the contrary, they continue to make the most strenuous efforts to recruit their forces by enlistment among the East Coast Tribes, whom they encourage to join them by the most monstrous falsehoods, which are circulated by express authority of Thompson and the other leaders, and by means of which they have hitherto succeeded in deluding considerable numbers into a belief that the rebellion has been successful, and that they have only to join it to see the final establishment in triumph of the Maori King. (See Appendix A).

It is a well known fact that in their inter-tribal wars, the natives invariably regarded any overtures of peace as a sign that the party who makes it is beaten, that it is an acknowledgment of defeat. It is a matter therefore of the utmost delicacy to initiate such negotiations, as nothing could be more fatal to the prospect of actual peace than that the rebels should be able to announce to the distant or non-committed tribes, that we had placed ourselves in that position. Such tentative efforts in that direction as the Government has thought it prudent to make, have at once been seized on by Thompson as indications of weakness, and he has on various occasions encouraged his followers (and no doubt it has operated to keep them in arms) by assurance that "the Governor and General are now suing for peace." The time, however, has now arrived, when by the fall of Maungatautari, the last of the fortified strongholds of Waikato, the conquest of that district and its inhabitants is practically complete, though the latter may, no doubt, still carry the war into the other parts of the island, as they are doing at Tauranga. Still, the event referred to seemed to Ministers to afford a fair opportunity for making a general announcement of the terms on which the rebellion might be terminated, by the issue by His Excellency the Governor of a proclamation, and Ministers have accordingly advised His Excellency to issue one, the terms of which have been settled by them after much earnest thought and discussion.

While such has been the action of the Government in reference to the rebels as a body, the door has never been closed against such individuals as might be desirous of laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance, without any personal punishment whatever. Numerous efforts have been made by the Government to induce them to do so. On the 16th December last, immediately after the capture of Ngaruawahia (the king's palace) a document was sent to the rebels, in which their principal chiefs were invited to visit the Governor, in order that they might learn the future intentions of the Government towards them, and they were distinctly assured under the hand of the

Governor, that if the rebels would give up their arms, they would not be made prisoners, nor be in any way molested in their persons for any part they might have taken in the present or any former war. On the 6th January last, the Colonial Secretary issued instructions to the Resident Magistrates as to the course to be pursued towards rebels who might surrender, and an abstract of these instructions was circulated, and has been kept before the eyes of the natives in every part of the island. The terms have been generally admitted, at least by those not actually engaged in hostilities, as extremely fair, and a very considerable number of rebels have actually come in under the terms offered, given up their arms, and signed a declaration of allegiance.

On the 30th March last, immediately previous to the evacuation of Maungatautari, William Nero, a friendly Chief of the highest rank, closely related to the leading rebels, informed the Colonial Secretary personally and by letter that he had reason to believe that the rebels were desirous of making peace, but were deterred by the fear that the leaders would be hung; and he suggested that he might be allowed to proceed to the rebel camp in order to disabuse their minds of this supposition. The Colonial Secretary at once acquiesced in the proposal. (See correspondence appended—Appendix B.) Nero proceeded on his mission, but entirely failed, not even an interview being granted with the leading Chiefs. Two or three men of rank whom he persuaded to come in and sign a declaration that in two days they would bring in all their tribe, left again on the following day under pretence that they would return with all their people, amounting to some two hundred souls. They did not, however, even return themselves, but very adroitly contrived to thrust upon us some sixty or seventy women, children, and decrepid old men, who were a burden on their commissariat and an impediment to their movements. This was all that was gained on our side by this well-intentioned but certainly not very successful attempt to remove what was believed by some to be the only obstacle to the restoration of peace. It should be observed also that during these negotiations, Thompson, by letter addressed to Nero, affected a great desire to see peace restored, yet at the very moment he was writing such letters he appears to have been organizing a new campaign.

Ministers repeat that in their opinion the very greatest caution ought to be exercised in pressing the natives to come to terms. Every one who knows the Maori must know that, even in the ordinary business of life, any exhibition of anxiety to get him to do anything is the certain way to make him hang back from doing it—his mind, cunning and suspicious beyond that of most races, inferring at once that such anxiety is a sign of weakness on the part of him who shows it, and that by standing out he can obtain his

own terms however extravagant or unreasonable. On the other hand, Ministers have entire faith in the natural results of an actual defeat of the rebel armies enforced with prudence, with firmness, with mercy, and in such broad general principles as may operate not on the mind of one individual here and there, but on the feelings and sentiments of the entire nation, both that part which has been engaged in active hostilities and that which has not.

And it must be borne in mind that this latter portion of the native community is to be considered in what is done equally with the actual rebel. It would be of little benefit to patch up peace in Waikato if rebellion were by that to be encouraged in Cook's Straits or at Ahuriri. Waikato has been and is the head of the rebellion, and the neck of it must be broken there. If a final, permanent, and complete subjugation of Waikato is effected, this will, in all human probability, be the last instance which will occur of any combined resistance to British authority and British law. If in our anxiety to spare the erring Maori race, we press and persuade them to come to terms before they are really convinced of our superiority, and before we have taken those material guarantees for the future which it is contemplated to take, we shall to a certainty have at some future day to repeat the lesson which we are now endeavouring to teach. If the present struggle should be terminated without convincing the natives all throughout New Zealand of the folly of trying their strength against the Europeans, and without a sufficient material guarantee being taken, new outbreaks will undoubtedly occur from time to time which can only end in chronic hostility of the race and in wars of extermination. The only hope of saving a remnant of the Maori race is the termination of the present struggle by their full acknowledgment of their mistake, their full acceptance of its consequences, and submission to the supremacy of law. It will not be done by treaties of peace which might leave the impression that they are an independent people, and at liberty in any future imaginary *casus belli* to take up the sword.

In concluding this part of their remarks, Ministers would observe that no time has yet been allowed for the results of the late campaign to bear their natural fruits. It is only three weeks since the final blow was struck in Waikato by the capture of Orakau and evacuation of Maungatautari. The mind of the rebel cannot yet have fully realized to itself the magnitude of the defeat and its consequences; at all events it does not appear to have done so. A little patience on our side may, and there is little doubt will, enable us to reap the fruit of the late costly military operations, while, as already hinted, undue pressure brought to bear on the natives to induce them to come to terms, or undue anxiety exhibited on our part to escape the prolongation of the war, will

probably have exactly the reverse effect to that which is intended.

One thing must be borne in mind. This is not a war between two independent nations living on separate territory, perhaps hundreds of miles apart. When this rebellion is put down, we have to govern the Maori, to reinstate him in our community, to live with him, to come under numerous mutual responsibilities social and political. A war simply between independent nations involves no such consequences, and may be terminated on a very different basis, while its termination may be brought about by negotiations which would be very unsuitable means by which to terminate a struggle of the sort which exists in this colony.

4. As regards the question of the confiscation of Maori lands, against which a protest is raised, Ministers beg to make the following observations:

In the first place, it is a custom which has been always recognised by the Maoris themselves. In their wars, a conquered tribe not only forfeited its lands, but the vanquished survivors were reduced to a tributary position, and large numbers to personal slavery. The Government of New Zealand has always recognised such a title as valid. The Waikatos themselves were paid by Governor Hobson for such a proprietary right over the district of Taranaki; and a very large proportion, if not an absolute majority, of the purchases of land from the Maoris in various parts of the island, have been made on the basis of a recognition of this right of conquest. There is therefore nothing in the course proposed abhorrent to the moral sense or previous habits of thought of the Maori race. (See Appendix C.)

In the second place, they never do consider themselves conquered unless their lands are taken. In previous wars between the British Government and the Maori, which were not followed by confiscation, friendly Maoris have expressed their surprise at our moderation. "What is the good," they have said, "of taking the *man*? You should have taken his land, then that work would have been finished."

In the third place, when this struggle began, the Maoris openly avowed their intention of taking the land and farms of the Europeans when they should have driven us into the sea. It was not uncommon, even before the war commenced, for some of the more insolent to come to a settler's house, and after looking the place over to say, "Ah, this house will suit me very well; that room will do for my wife, that shall be my bed; wait a little; by and by you will see." An instance of this is within the personal knowledge of a Minister. The feeling was general among the tribes which engaged in, or sympathised with, the King movement, after it assumed an aggressive character, hostile towards the European occupants of this country.

Fourthly, The chief object of the Govern-

ment is, however, neither punishment nor retaliation, but simply to provide a material guarantee against the recurrence of these uprisings against the authority of law and the legitimate progress of colonisation which are certain to occur if the rebel is allowed to retain his lands after involving the colony in so much peril, disaster, and loss. The natives are fond of war, as almost their only source of excitement. The practice of incessant hostilities with each other for centuries has become a second nature, and though circumstances have to a great extent suspended the operation of their military impulses for some few years, they have neither lost their skill in fighting, nor their taste for it. If they can have the excitement and many advantages of a summer's campaign when it pleases them, with liberty to retain their lands when it is over without suffering any losses except their wretched dwellings and a season's crops, while the colony is nearly broken down by the losses and cost of the war, they will not easily be deterred from renewing hostilities. Mere defeat in the field will not deter them. There must be some more substantial and material guarantee. The guarantee which the Government has proposed, is to introduce colonists chiefly direct from Great Britain into those districts now sparsely inhabited by the rebels, and from which they make their inroads into the settled districts. It is only on the lands of the rebels, at least in Waikato, that population can be so established. But it is not and never has been proposed to leave them without an ample quantity of land for their future occupation. A quantity much larger per head than the average occupation of Europeans in this Island, is proposed to be set apart for them, on a graduated scale, according to rank and other circumstances. These lands would no longer be held under the pernicious system of tribal right, but as individualized properties under the security to each proprietor of a crown grant. Ministers believe that nothing has been or can be more pernicious to the native race than the possession of large territories under tribal titles which they neither use, know how to use, nor can be induced to use. It has, in the opinion of the Ministers, been the principal cause of the slow progress, and in some respects (particularly their physical condition) of the actual retrogression and decay of the race. And though, while the Maoris acknowledged the supremacy of a protecting Government, and professed submission to law, it was just to respect these semi-feudal proprietary rights which they declined to surrender, yet now that they have abandoned their allegiance, renounced all submission to law, and staked their *all* against our *all*, there seems no longer any reason for respecting privileges which are believed to be equally injurious to their moral, social, and political condition. In the present state of this colony it is not a question to be argued by reference to the

rights of the Maori in times past, when as an independent people, they were recognized as competent to surrender or retain whatever power or property they might please. It can scarcely be held that after the events of the last year, the rebel Maori is entitled to take this position. On the other hand, the struggle has become one for the bare existence of the colony, which, though now apparently secured for the time by the results of the late campaign, but still only held by military posts, it is no less the duty of the Government to take such precautions as may prevent its being again imperilled. The deliberate and almost unanimous opinion of both Houses of Assembly determined the course of action in the matter which forms the basis of the policy of the Ministry in reference to the confiscation of the lands of those who have been engaged in the rebellion. The deliberate opinion of Ministers is, that to terminate the present insurrection without confiscation of the lands of the rebels, making of course ample provision for their future, would be to surrender every advantage that has been gained, and practically to announce that British rule over the Maori race must cease, and the Northern Island be abandoned as a safe place of residence for Her Majesty's European subjects.

WILLIAM FOX.

5th May, 1864.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from a letter from the Bishop of Waiapu, dated Turanga (Poverty Bay), April 15th, 1864.

"The reports which are conveyed are of the most absurd character, such as you have had instances of in other quarters—that the losses sustained by the soldiers are something enormous—that the Queen will not send any more soldiers—that England is at war with America and Russia, and other parts of the world—that the soldiers have been driven out of Rangiriri and Mere-Mere—that Auckland is nearly depopulated—and that the Natives of the coast have only to go there and take possession. The latest accounts which arrived while I was at Waiapu, spoke of 156 of Ngatiwhakaue being killed, and the coast Natives were invited to go and finish the rest, and drive away the soldiers from Maketu and Tauranga. It was to little purpose that I explained the onward march of the troops to Awamutu and Maungatautari. My story was all English and one-sided. I pressed upon their attention the assurance of the Governor, that the lands of the Natives who remain quiet will not be interfered with, but that those who go to fight will lose their land. Those who are gone to Waikato have held out threats against all who remain at home—that on their return from destroying the "pakehas," they will serve them in like manner, because they would not join with them."

Extract from private letter from a Missionary on the East Coast.

"The most absurdly exaggerated reports are in circulation about our losses at Waikato. When the poor 'Avon' (steam transport on the river) was injured, she had on board 1000 men, all of whom perished. The General must have more lives than a cat. He was killed at Waikato, and £20 taken out of each of his boots. He went in disguise as a minister to one of the pas (I think Paterangi). The bell was rung, and he took his station in the pulpit, but counted each person as he entered. As the 'kara-

kia' (Church service) was proceeding, a Maori noticed some part of the uniform under the surplice; the alarm was given, and the unfortunate General was despatched. There are several other stories of the same character flying about, which are all implicitly believed."

Extract from a letter written by W. Thompson to Natives on the East Coast, professing to report the engagement at Rangiaohia. (The actual loss to the Natives was above 100, and only one horse is said to have been killed on our side.)

"Those tribes then went on, and came to close quarters, the one with the bayonet, the other with the tomahawk. Twenty of the pakehas fell. It was a hand to hand fight. Then came the cavalry. They now came upon our party. I called out 'fire.' One volley was fired, and every horse was killed, not one escaped. There was end. Ngatiraukawa lost three, Turewera two, Tuwharetoa two, and Rangiwewehi one. These were all our dead; as for the pakehas they had the bed (of death) to themselves.

"The General has proposed to make peace. It is ended.

From WI TAMEHANA."

Extract from a private letter from Cook's Straits. "A man from Rangiaohia (Waikato) has come here. . . . He has damaged his cause by exaggerated statements, among others that 1500 soldiers were killed at Rangiaohia, and that Bishop Selwyn was now second in command, and rode about with a sword at his side."

APPENDIX B.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN W. NERO AND MR. FOX.

Auckland, 30th March, 1864.

O Friend! O Mr. Fox!—This is the cause of my thoughts which caused me to speak of our going to Wm. Thompson and the Chiefs of Waikato, namely, their desire to come towards life [meaning to leave off fighting], also to give up their guns, cartouches, boxes, and other munitions of war. The only reason for delaying [carrying into execution] these thoughts is fear lest after having given up their weapons, Wm. Thompson and Matutaera should be seized and hung. This is their fear.

Therefore I reflected and said, let me be let go to inspect these words that I may see the truth of their words or the falsity. If I see that it is true (as stated), I will let you know. Enough. From your friend

WI NERO.

To Mr. Fox.

Auckland, 31st March, 1864.

Friend Wm. Nero,—I have read your letter in which you say that the road to life for Wm. Thompson and the chiefs of Waikato is stopped, because they are afraid if they give up their weapons Wm. Thompson and Matutaera will be hung; and you ask that you may be allowed to go to tell them whether this thought is true or false.

Friend William! great is your love for Waikato to save these men from destruction. This is good. The Government also desires that they should not perish. But that thought of theirs is wrong altogether. The word of the Government is, that *all will be spared* if they lay down their arms and agree to live under the Queen's law. Their land will be gone to the Queen, but they will be allowed *enough to live on well*. A Crown grant will be given to each. This word is for Matutaera, for Tarapipipi, for all Waikato; *none are excepted but the murderers*. Let not these men then be afraid; but let them be quick in giving up their arms, for otherwise the General will not be held in—he will go on till the arms of the rebels are aid down.

This is a true word. Now if you like to go, go. If you will not go, that also is well. This is that

your love for Waikato may save the lives of those men, of Matutaera, of Thompson, and the others.

From your loving friend,
TE POKIHA.

APPENDIX C.

The custom of confiscation from a variety of causes is a fixed one among the natives, and has been practised for centuries in every part of the Colony. When Captain Fitzroy failed to take the Wairau plains after the massacre of 1843, Rangihaeata, the principal actor on that occasion, said, "He paukena te pakeha:" the Governor is soft; he is a pumpkin.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Native Department),
Auckland, May 1st, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DR. JOHN JOHNSON NICHOLSON

Native Medical Attendant for the Upper Kaipara District.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 16th May, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs the publication of the following Despatches, with their enclosures, from Lieut.-General Sir D. A. Cameron, K.C.B.

T. RUSSELL.

Head Quarters,
Tauranga, 12th May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency's information, copies of two Reports received from Colonel Warre, C.B., commanding at New Plymouth, dated 25th April and 1st May.

The former, relative to an expedition under the command of Major Butler, 57th Regiment, sent to the District south of Tataraimaka, for the purpose of destroying native cultivations, which service was executed by Major Butler with his usual ability.

The latter, giving an account of an attack made by the rebels on the Redoubt at Sentry Hill, in which they were repulsed with severe loss, the only casualty on the part of the troops being one man wounded.

Captain Shortt showed great judgment in defending his post, and the men under his command deserve much credit for their coolness and steadiness on this occasion.

I have, &c.,
D. A. CAMERON,
Lieut.-Genl.

His Excellency Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

New Plymouth, 23rd April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, that having as far as possible secured the position at Kaitake, I determined to reconnoitre the country to the south of Tataraimaki, to ascertain whether the rebel Natives had established themselves in any entrenched position, and to destroy their crops and cultivations, whereby I hope to

place a large tract of country between their habitable pas and New Plymouth, and thus secure the immediate neighbourhood of the town from sudden predatory attacks. For the above-mentioned purposes I organised a "Flying Column,"* of the strength shown in the accompanying state, which I placed under the command of Major Butler, 57th Regiment, with instructions to proceed down the coast to carry out the object of the expedition. I beg herewith to transmit Major Butler's report of his proceedings, and beg most prominently to bring to the Lieutenant-General's notice the admirable manner in which Major Butler carried out his instructions, returning to New Plymouth after an absence of four days, with only one man wounded, and having cleared off, I believe I may say, every acre of cultivation within 20 miles to the south of this settlement; and at Kopua inflicting some chastisement on the rebel Natives, whom he found strongly posted at the edge of the bush in a pa, which I hope soon to be able to destroy.

I can fully corroborate Major Butler's report of the excellent spirit and good conduct of the whole of the Regular and Militia forces engaged—animated with one desire, viz, to punish the savage perpetrators of the cruel mutilations on the remains of Captain Lloyd and his unfortunate comrades, upon whom the rebel Natives appear to have practised all their ancient and most barbarous rites—the remains of Private Gallagher, of the Taranaki Militia (Melbourne Volunteers) bearing unmistakable evidence of acts of cannibalism too atrocious to record. And these facts are not only corroborated by Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, from Native accounts received by him at Wanganui, to

* *Nominal Return of Flying Column employed under Major Butler, 57th Regiment, on the 13th, 19th, 20th, and 21st April, 1864.*

Staff—Lieutenant C. M. Clarke, D.A.Q.M.G.

Medical Staff—Staff-Assistant Surgeon M. Jones. Commissariat S. Corps—1 private.

Royal Artillery—Captain Martin, 1 sergeant, 17 rank and file.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Ferguson, 4 rank and file.

57th Regiment—Captains J. Stewart, F. S. Schomberg, H. R. Russell; Lieutenant W. R. Thompson; Ensigns J. E. Powys, A. B. Duncan, C. Picot, E. Broderip; 6 sergeants, 3 drummers, 154 rank and file.

Total Regulars—7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 176 rank and file.

Taranaki Militia and Volunteers—Major Atkinson; Captains Messenger, Corbett, Brassey, Good; Lieutenants Hurst, Jonas, Kelly, Clarke, Wilson; Ensigns Brown, Newland, McGuinness, Bailey; Assistant-Surgeon Spence; 15 sergeants, 5 drummers, 302 rank and file.

Mounted Corps—Captain Mace, 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file.

Total Militia—16 sergeants, 5 drummers, 314 rank and file.

Total—23 sergeants, 8 drummers, 490 rank and file.

H. J. WARRE, Colonel,
Commanding Troops, Taranaki.

The Depy. Adjut. General,
Headquarters.

which District the rebel Natives have sent Captain Lloyd's head. but by the evidence of a native woman, the wife of Komene, who joined the force at Kopua, and has given me, through Mr. Parris, much interesting information, which I shall embody in my confidential report.

Thinking it very possible that the rebels, seeing so comparatively large a force on the move, would make some counter attack on the outposts, I did not withdraw any of the Militia from the outposts, and remained myself to take immediate steps to counteract any movement that might be made nearer the town. On the 21st instant, the sentries at Kaitake were fired upon, showing that my idea that the rebel Natives would reconnoitre our positions was correct; and on the same afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, I found that the rebels had penetrated within a couple of miles of the town, and fired upon some friendly natives who were at work, and who immediately came into town and gave the alarm. Having ridden to Oakura to visit the outposts, Major Baddeley, Commanding Taranaki Militia, and Captain Woodall, 57th Regiment, immediately got together a mixed force of about 100 men (57th Regiment and Militia), and started in pursuit, but beyond the remains of a cart, which the rebels had burnt, driving off the bullocks, and the evidence of their presence by numerous tracks of native feet, no further trace could be discovered, and as it was getting dark, the force returned to town.

Last evening Natives were again reported as being in the bush, near the river Waiwakaio, and as Major Butler's force had returned, I, early this morning, despatched Major Atkinson's two companies of bush-rangers by one road, and placed two parties of 57th Regiment and Militia, one under Captain Woodall at Puketotara, and another under Lieutenant Miles on the Bell Block, in ambuscade, to intercept the rebels, should Major Atkinson succeed in driving them before him. These parties were in position before daylight, and unmistakable signs of fresh killed sheep, and tracks through the bush, clearly showed that a considerable body of rebel natives were in the neighbourhood. Major Atkinson followed their track some miles towards Mataitawa, and as it was quite evident that they had retired in that direction, he very properly withdrew his men, and the other parties being also withdrawn, returned to town. By the evidence of the native woman above-mentioned, this marauding party is under Parengi Kingi, Meiha, or Big Jack, the reported death of whom on the 6th April, I am sorry to find is not true, and Minerapa, with from thirty to forty followers, who appear by their numerous tracks to have been joined by others, probably from Mataitawa.

I must again assure the Lieutenant-General that, notwithstanding the extremely harrassing nature of the duties to which the very small force of Regular Troops—deduct-

ing those at outposts, and employed on duties from which they cannot be withdrawn, not exceeding 250 men—is subjected, the best spirit prevails; and I am truly glad to be again able to bring to the Lieutenant-General's notice the admirable conduct of the bushrangers under Major Atkinson, who do not seem to know what fatigue means; and also of the new levies from Melbourne and Otago, who take their share of the labour of this harassing warfare with cheerfulness and zeal.

I have, &c.,
H. J. WARRE,
Colonel Commanding Troops,
Taranaki.

The Deputy-Quarter-Master-General,
Head Quarters.

New Plymouth, N.Z.,
22nd April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, having received your instructions to proceed in command of a Flying Field Force, for the purpose of destroying the crops, &c., of the rebel natives in the vicinity of the Kaihihi and Hangatahua rivers,—the force under my command, strength as detailed in the margin,* paraded at the Oakura Redoubt, at 12 midnight, on Monday, the 18th instant, and proceeded south.

The force arrived at St. George's Redoubt, Tataraimaka, at about 2 a.m. on the 19th. I left there a force of 100 men of the 57th and Militia, under command of Captain Schomberg, 57th Regiment, to occupy the Redoubt until my return.

I then proceeded along the Katikara river, crossed the Kaihihi about 5 a.m., and reached the bank of the Hangatahua river about 7 a.m., without seeing any signs of natives, except a small fire at some distance inland to our left.

I encamped at Warcatea about a quarter of a mile on this side of the Hangatahua. At about 9 a.m., I took a party consisting of 50 of the 57th and 150 Bushrangers and Militia, and crossing the Hangatahua proceeded inland to the Puketawa Pa, which I found deserted. We burned this pa and the whares in it, and after destroying some cultivations returned to the encampment. On our return, Captain Mace with the mounted men succeeded in capturing and driving in

eleven (11) horses, the property of the rebels.

At 7 a.m. the next morning (Wednesday, the 20th,) I removed the whole of my force about a mile up the coast. I here again halted, and leaving the baggage-carts, &c., with one gun and 150 men, under the command of Captain A. Stewart, 57th Regiment, moved the remainder of my force up a cross road toward the ranges, where I had been informed I should find considerable native cultivations. About a mile up this road we came within sight of the Paiakamahoe Pah, across the river to our right. I fired a few shells into it, but the place having every appearance of being unoccupied, proceeded onward toward the bush. As we approached it we perceived from a mound on our left a small pa ("Kopua") situated in a clearing within the bush. I advanced very carefully, throwing out flank-guards to my right and left, and almost immediately on entering the bush a rather heavy fire was opened upon my party from their front, and one of my men (Private Dowling, 57th,) was wounded. The fire was sharply returned by the rifles of my men, and the Armstrong gun, which completely silenced that of the enemy, but not having any knowledge of the locality, or of the number and position of the rebels, I did not deem it advisable to push further into the bush, but contented myself with destroying a quantity of cultivations and burning some whares, and then returned to the place where I had left my main body, having destroyed the Paiakamahoe pah and burned a considerable number of whares which were in it on our way back.

The mounted men brought in six (6) more horses on this day, making a total of 17 taken from the rebels.

Immediately on joining the main body, I marched the whole back to Tataraimaka Redoubt, which I reached about 4 p.m., and remained there the night. The next morning (Thursday, 21st,) about half-past 8 a.m., I paraded the whole of my force, and moved to Hauranga, where I left the carts under a guard of 100 men with one gun, and took the remainder up to Ahu-ahu, as I had seen from the South that there was a clearing high up on the ranges, which had not yet been explored. After posting strong picquets round the bottom of the spur, I sent Major Atkinson with 100 Bushrangers, supported by parties of 57th and Militia to the top of the range, where they found cultivations and several whares, which they destroyed. On their way up they found in a swamp the mutilated remains of Private Gallagher, of the Taranaki Militia, who was reported missing on the 6th instant, after the attack on Captain Lloyd's party.

After destroying several more small cultivations, I returned with the whole of my force, reaching Oakura about 4:30 p.m.

In concluding my report I must beg to mention how materially I was aided in carry-

* Royal Artillery—Captain Martindale, 1 sergeant, 17 rank and file.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Ferguson, 4 rank and file.

57th Regiment—Captain Stewart, in command; 2 captains, 3 subalterns, 1 staff, 6 sergeants, 3 drummers, 154 rank and file.

Taranaki Militia and Volunteers—Major Atkinson, in command; 4 captains, 9 subalterns, 1 staff, 15 sergeants, 5 drummers, 302 rank and file.

Mounted Corps—Captain Mace, in command; 1 sergeant, 12 rank and file.

Total—1 field officer, 9 captains, 13 subalterns, 2 staff, 23 sergeants, 8 drummers, 489 rank and file.

ing out your orders by the steadiness and ready obedience of the whole force under my command, as shown in the margin.

I would also observe that Lieutenant Clarke, 57th Regiment, D.-A.-Qr.-Master General in carrying out the duties of his department, Mr. Parris, Assistant Native Secretary, and Ensign Arthur Bayley, Taranaki Militia, who accompanied me as guide, afforded me every assistance.

I have, &c.,
H. BUTLER,
Major Commanding
57th Regt.

Colonel Warre, C.B.,
Commanding Troops, Taranaki.

Corps.	Regtl. No.	Rank and Name	Years of		Nature of Injury.	Result.	Remarks.
			Age.	Service			
57th Regt.	2757	Pte. John Dowling.	28	10	Gunshot wound of left shoulder. (With Flying Column under Major Butler, 57th Regt., Kopua, Taranaki.)	Severe.	Ball extracted.

H. J. WARRE, Col.,
Commanding Troops, Taranaki.

J. E. YOUNG,
Staff Surgeon.

NOMINAL RETURN OF KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE TROOPS AT KOPUA, ON 20TH APRIL, 1864.

New Plymouth,
1st May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of the Lieut.-General commanding, that at an early hour yesterday morning I received information by Telegraph from Sentry Hill that the rebel Maoris were in unusual numbers dancing their war dance within a short distance of the Redoubt, and shortly after another telegram informed me

that they had, with a courage proved by their severe loss, boldly advanced to the attack. I immediately ordered reinforcements* from town, and proceeded towards the scene of action. On reaching Mahoetahi, I was informed by Major Butler, commanding the outposts, that the attack had been most successfully repulsed by Capt. Shortt and by the small garrison at Sentry Hill under his command; and that although Major Butler with a reinforcement † from the Regular and Militia Forces at Mahoetahi, and one 12-lb. howitzer, had immediately proceeded to Capt. Shortt's assistance—the rebels were already driven back, and it only remained for Major Butler to give directions to collect the killed and wounded, (34) thirty-four of whom scattered at different distances, and one within fifteen yards of the Redoubt, were brought in, and nearly double that number, as is stated, were wounded, and carried away by their comrades.

On reaching Sentry Hill, I had much satisfaction in witnessing the result of this most successful engagement, in which we had only one man wounded ‡; and as I had taken on the friendly Chief Mahau and one or two other influential natives, I was able through Mr. Parris to identify several of the principal Chiefs killed, among whom, by the enclosed Report, the Lieut.-General will be glad to observe the names of Parengi Kingi, Manaihi, and some of the most troublesome and warlike of the neighbouring tribes.

On Captain Shortt hearing the Maoris in the adjoining bush, he, without the slightest noise or evidence of his watchfulness, fell in the men of his detachment at their appointed stations, and made them sit down on the banquettes with strict orders not to show themselves or to fire until they received the order to do so. The Maoris (reported by the prisoners as over 300 in number), advanced to within 300 yards of the Redoubt. They hesitated, evidently startled by the unexpected silence, then approached a little nearer, and some more bold than the others rushed forward. Captain Shortt called upon his men to stand to their arms, and a succession of volleys, with an occasional shell from the 4½-inch cohorns by which the Redoubt was defended, stopped the Maoris in their advance; they hesitated, broke, and fled, leaving, as above stated, upwards of thirty killed and several wounded, while numbers were seen to fall and to be dragged off by their comrades. Major Butler with the reinforcement from Mahoetahi followed up the pursuit, but the bush offered facilities of escape, and the weakness of his force prevented his attempting to gain any further advantage.

It was too late to do so upon the arrival of the 200 men from town (nine miles

* 100 of 57th Regt., 100 Taranaki Rifle Volunteers.
† 112-lb. howitzer, 25 of 57th Regt., 80 of Militia.
Lieut. Larcon, R.A., Ensign Douglas, 57th, Captain Brassy, T.M.

‡ Drummer D. Hurley, 57th Regt.

distant), and I then determined that it would be better to await the reinforcements for which we have so anxiously looked than to attack an enemy whose strength was unknown, and who had reached the cover of his entrenched position at Manutahi. In this decision Majors Butler and Atkinson cordially coincided, although I fear it must have greatly disappointed the eager but small force under my command, who, flushed with the morning's success, would have doubtless driven the enemy from both the positions at Mataitawa and Manutahi, but I should have been obliged immediately to withdraw, as I have neither men to garrison nor transport to supply any new outposts.

I need scarcely take the liberty of recommending to the Lieut.-General's favourable consideration the excellent conduct of Capt. Shortt, commanding the detachment, and of Lieut. Waller, 57th Regiment, (in the absence of Ensign Down on temporary leave,) the only two Officers in the Redoubt. Captain Shortt the Lieut.-General will kindly recollect recommending for the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct in storming the enemy's position on the Katikara river on the 4th June, 1863; and Lieut. W. Waller was brought to the Lieut.-General's notice in May last, when having fallen alone into a native ambuscade after his horse was shot, he beat off seven natives, and with his revolver wounded Hori, who was afterwards taken prisoner and tried.

To the conduct of the above Officers, and to the steadiness and strict attention to orders (as reported to me by Captain Shortt) of the non-commissioned officers and men in the Redoubt, I must attribute the excellent result of this engagement which has entirely restored the confidence for a moment shaken by the unfortunate disaster at Ahu-ahu. Our vengeance has been at least five-fold; and to show how we appreciate the desperate

gallantry of the natives, I sent to offer to return to them their dead, but they had not courage to send for them, and they were buried near the Redoubt.

Major Butler and the officers and men placed in support at Mahoetahi promptly responded to Captain Shortt's application for assistance, but too late to render any effectual aid.

The men of the 57th Regiment under Captains Stewart and Schomberg, and the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers and Militia under Major Atkinson from town, were equally zealous in marching rapidly to the scene of action.

Assistant-Surgeons Tomlinson (Staff) and Spence (T.M.) were in attendance on the wounded prisoners, two of whom died shortly after removal to Mahoetahi, the other, Hori Piriri (brother of Manaihi, the murderer of Mr. Ford and other settlers), a native of this town, is now in hospital, severely wounded in three places. He awaits with the other prisoners now in gaol the orders of Government as to their disposal.

I have, &c.,

H. J. WARRE,

Colonel Commanding Troops in Taranaki.
The Dep.-Quarter-Master-General,
Head Quarters.

3rd May, 1864.

P.S.—I have since writing the above report ascertained that although only 300 rebel natives advanced to the attack of the Redoubt, they had a support of 300 in the adjoining bush on the Waiongana river, and that about 200 were left at Manutahi ready as a reserve in case we should have attacked them, as they expected, on the open ground, and driven them back upon their entrenched works.

H. J. WARRE,
Colonel.

NOMINAL RETURN OF THE WOUNDED OF THE TROOPS AT SENTRY HILL ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1864.

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Age.	Service.	Nature of Injury.	Result.	Remarks.
57th Regt.	Drummer Daniel Hurley	18	4 years	Gunshot wound left shoulder.	Severe.	...

J. E. YOUNG,
Staff Surgeon.

NAMES OF REBEL NATIVES IDENTIFIED AMONG THOSE KILLED (33) AT SENTRY HILL
ON 30TH APRIL, 1864,

Tribe.	Names.	Remarks.
Taranaki	1. Parenga Kingi	Head Chief
	2. Penaha	
	3. Hoani	P. Kingi's wife's brother
	4. Manaihi	} Brothers;
	5. Wi Patene	
Ngatiruanui	6. Raurei te Rangi Kaherea	Son of (Chief) Hori Pakeke, a Ngatiruanui Chief
	7. Timote te Kekehu	Brother-in-law of Rawiri
	8. Tiopiea	Son of Tamati, one of the Kaitake Chiefs
Ngatiawa Puketapu	9. Tupara Keina (Tubal Cain)	Chief of Mahoetahi; a large land-owner
	10. Hoani Pirinia	Eldest son of Tihehu Puketapu Chief
	11. Meihana te Whitu	Chief
	12. Hapita	Brother of wife of Mr. Watt, Resident Magistrate, Southland
	13. Whare	Half Waikato, half Ngatitiawa
	14. Timoti te Aratu	Priest; Hua native (Bell Block)
Ngatiawa (Waitara)	15. Hakopa te Whau	Nataitawa native
	16. Hare Okai te Para	Wm. King's fighting Chief
	17. Hoera Piriri (Big Joe)	Manaihi's Brother; a prisoner in Hospital (wounded)

ROBERT PARRIS,
Assistant Native Secretary.

Colonial Defence Office.

Auckland, 19th May, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

In the Auckland Rifle Volunteers.

Charles Hesketh to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 18th May, 1864.

In the Taranaki Militia.

Surgeon Richard George Clarke Spence, of the Taranaki Rifle Volunteers, to be Surgeon. Date of Commission, 18th May, 1864.

James Benjamin Fraser Suther to be Assistant-Surgeon. Date of Commission, 17th May, 1864.

In the Wellington Militia.

Stephen Smith to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 12th May, 1864.

In the Napier Militia.

Lieutenant Henry Robert Russell to be Captain. Date of Commission, 19th May, 1864.

Ensign James Nelson Williams to be Lieutenant. Date of Commission, 19th May, 1864.

William Routledge to be Ensign. Date of Commission, 19th May, 1864.

T. RUSSELL.

The undermentioned Officer is to be considered on the unattached list:—

Captain George Sisson Cooper, Waipawa—Cavalry Volunteers.

T. RUSSELL.

Colonial Defence Office,
Auckland, 19th May, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the following Resignation, viz:—

Captain John Johnston—Wellington Militia.

T. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, 14th May, 1864.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," the following names of OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of the said Act, are published for general information:—

Free Church of Scotland.

The Reverend JOHN CAMPBELL.

„ JAMES CLERK.

Congregational Independents.

The Reverend WILLIAM JAMES HABENS.

Baptists.

The Reverend JOHN LANGDON PARSONS.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing NAMES OF OFFICIATING MINISTERS, within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," have been sent in to me, in addition to the names in Lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, No. 3, of the 26th January, No. 4, of the 11th of February, No. 9, of the 12th of March, and No. 10, of the 25th March, No. 11 of the 6th April, and No. 15 of the 27th of April, in the present year.

Given under my hand, at Auckland, this fourteenth day of May, 1864.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

In the matter of the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862," and in the matter of the Petition of JOSEPH SHERWIN and PETER SHERWIN, Junior, both of Dunedin, Debtors, not in custody, carrying on the business of Coach-builders and Blacksmiths, in Frederick-street, Dunedin, in co-partnership with PETER SHERWIN, Senior, under the Style and Firm of Peter Sherwin and Sons."

Monday, the twenty-second day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

WHEREAS on the twenty-second day of February, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, upon reading the Petition of the above-named Petitioners Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, and the affidavit of the said Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, sworn herein on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and annexed to the said Petition. It was ordered that on the said twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the said Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, should, and that each of them should convey, assign, and make over all their and his real and personal estate and effects unto David Drake, of Battray-street, Dunedin, Ironmonger, and John Gray, of George-street, Dunedin, Timber Merchant, upon Trust for the collection and conversion into money of the said Estate and effects, and the distribution of the nett proceeds "pro rata" subject to the existing legal priorities (if any,) among such of the Creditors

of the said Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, as should prove their respective debts within three calendar months from the date of the said Order, and subject to such other trusts and provisions as the said Court might at or before the final hearing of the said Petition direct or approve of.

And whereas the said Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, have executed a Deed of Conveyance and Assignment of their and each of their estate and effects in conformity with the terms of the said recited Order,

It is hereby ordered that the said Joseph Sherwin and Peter Sherwin, Junior, and each of them be discharged and released from all their and his debts, liabilities, and engagements, specified in their said Petition.

By the Court,
ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND DISTRICT.

In the matter of HENRY PULFORD, of Dunedin, in the Province of Otago, storekeeper, a debtor not in custody, and in the matter of the the "Debtors and Creditors Act, 1862."

Tuesday, the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

UPON reading the Petition of the above-named Henry Pulford, and the affidavits of the said Henry Pulford, sworn herein on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and upon hearing Mr. Barton, of Counsel for the said petitioner, it is ordered that within fourteen days from the date of this order, or within such extended time as the Court may grant, the said petitioner Henry Pulford do convey, assign, and make over all his real and personal estate and effects unto William Hildreth and Robert Smith Dods, both of Dunedin, Otago, merchants, upon trust, for the collection and conversion into money of the said estate and effects, and the distribution of the net proceeds *pro rata*, subject to the existing legal priorities (if any) among such of the creditors of the said Henry Pulford as shall duly prove their respective debts within the space of six calendar months from the date of this order, and upon subject to such other trusts and provisions as this Court may at or before the final hearing of the said Petition direct or approve of.

By the Court,
ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Registrar.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all Balances paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Canterbury, from 1st April, 1863, to 31st March, 1864, both days inclusive, on account of the Personal Estates of Persons deceased, administered by Christopher Alderson Calvert, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand as Official Administrator.

Name of Intestate.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed Residence of Family.	Balance paid into Treasury.			Remarks.
			£	s.	d.	
James Davis	Hanner Plains	Unknown	4	2	0	Paid in 14th January, 1864.
James Percival	Mount Grey	Unknown	5	8	0	" "
John Boyd	Orari near Timaru	Glasgow	18	17	0	" "
Edward Gardner	Christchurch	Gensford in Wales	284	16	4	" " This sum is to the credit of Jessie Gardner, an infant.
James Day	Timaru	England	32	4	0	Paid in 14th January, 1864.
Joseph C. Richmond	Riccarton	England	25	7	7	" "
John Dummett	Timaru	Bristol	11	9	3	" "
Alexander Souter	Passenger on ship "Sebastopol"	Scotland	14	14	4	" "
Adam Taylor Clarke		London	10	0	0	" "
Stephen Ellery	Kaiapoi	England	11	15	5	Paid in 10th February, 1864.
John Donnelly	Lyttelton	Unknown	14	17	10	Paid in 16th March, 1864.

I, Christopher Alderson Calvert, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and faithful return of all Balances paid by me into the Treasury of New Zealand, at Canterbury, from the 1st day of April, 1863, to the 31st day of March 1864, both days inclusive, on account of the Personal Estates of Persons deceased, administered by me.

CHRISTOPHER ALDERSON CALVERT.

Made and declared at Christchurch, this }
third day of May, 1864, }
Before me

H. B. GRESSON, Judge.

New Zealand Company's
Land Claimants Office,
Wellington, 4th May, 1864.

I, DAVID LEWIS, a Commissioner duly appointed by virtue of the Ordinance No. 15, Session XI., 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 undermentioned persons having been duly referred to me for investigation, I do hereby decide that the said persons are respectively entitled to Crown Grants of the Land set against their name in the annexed Schedule.

DAVID LEWIS,
Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

No. of Report	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.	Commissioner's Decision.
1323	1428	William Ellerm	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section No. 129, in the Hutt District.
1324	1613	Joe Dransfield	Entitled to a Grant of part of Section No. 91, City of Wellington.
1325	1597	John Andrew Thompson	Entitled to a Grant of sixty-four acres or thereabouts of Rural land, in the Makara District.
1326	775	James Semple	Entitled to a Grant of Rural Section No. 47, in the Karori District.
1327	1469	Edward Hawker	Entitled to a Grant Section No. 430, City of Wellington.
1328	1609	Trustees Wesleyan Ch..	Entitled to a Grant of part of Section No. 204, City of Wellington.
1329	1421	Archibald Kennedy	Entitled to a Grant of part of Section No. 204, City of Wellington.
1330	1599	Joseph Lowrey	Entitled to a Grant of part of Section No. 204, City of Wellington.
1331	1272	Wm. Barnard Rhodes...	Entitled to Grants of parts of Sections No. 204 and No. 160, City of Wellington.

