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ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Appointing Regulations for the Native District of Kaipara.

G. GREY,
Governor.

At the Government House, at Auckland,
on the twenty-eight day of June, 1864.

Present:

His Excellency The Governor in Council.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled the "Native Districts Regulation Act, 1858," it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint Districts for the purposes of the said Act, being Districts over which the Native Title shall not for the time being have been extinguished, and by the same Act it is further provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to make and put in force within any such District Regulations (among other things) for the prevention of Drunkenness, and for the sale, removal, and disposal of spirituous or fermented liquors, and for the Restriction or Prohibition of such sale, removal, and disposal, and by the same Act it is further provided that it shall be lawful by any such regulation to impose penalties not exceeding Fifty Pounds for the breach or non-observance of any such regulation, and that any such regulation shall be made, as far as possible, with the general assent of the native population affected thereby, to be ascertained in such manner as the Governor

may deem fitting. And whereas by Order in Council bearing date the third day of February, 1864, the district of Kaipara hath been appointed for the purposes of the said Act, and whereas it is expedient to make and put in force within such District the following regulations relating to the sale, removal, and disposal of spirituous and fermented liquors, and the general assent thereto of the Native population affected thereby has been ascertained to the satisfaction of the Governor.

Now therefore, His Excellency the Governor by and with the advice and consent of his Executive Council doth hereby make and put in force within the said District of Kaipara the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1. No person shall sell and dispose of spirituous or fermented liquors within the said District; and every person offending against this Regulation shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.
2. No person shall remove any spirituous or fermented liquors from any place outside the said District into any place within the same, or from any place within the said District to any other place within the same without a license in that behalf previously had and obtained in manner hereinafter mentioned; and every person offending against this Regulation shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds.
3. It shall be lawful for any Resident Magistrate with the concurrence of at

least one Native Assessor or Justice of the Peace acting within such District to grant licenses for the removal of spirituous or fermented liquors into or within the said District.

4. All fines levied by virtue of the preceding Regulations will, pursuant to the "Native Circuit Courts Act, 1858," be appropriated and disposed of from time to time by the Governor in Council for the purposes of Government within the said District or otherwise for the common benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

And His Excellency the Governor by and with the advice and consent aforesaid, doth hereby further declare that this order shall take effect from and after the date hereof.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of Executive Council.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by the 7th Section of the "Native Lands Act, 1862, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Courts established thereby to define the right, title, estate, or interest of any Tribe or Community of Natives which may apply for the same, in any land within the jurisdiction of the Court, and such Court shall register such right, title, estate, or interest in such manner as may be in that behalf appointed.

Now I do hereby appoint that all such rights, titles, estate and interests as aforesaid shall be registered in a book to be kept for such purpose by and in the Office of the Secretary for Crown Lands. Every such registration shall be signed in said book by the said Secretary for Crown Lands for the time being, and shall be, in addition to all proper records to be kept by the said Courts.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM FOX.

Auckland, 1st July, 1864.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 12th July, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

DAVID JOHNSTON, Junior, Esq.
to be Deputy to the Returning Officer for the Election of Members of the House of Representatives and Members of the Provincial Council for the Electoral District of Collingwood.

WILLIAM FOX.

*Registrar of Marriages, Mangawai—J. Ryan
appointed vice Charles Haselden.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, July 16th, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN RYAN,
to be Registrar of Marriages, and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, for the

District of Mangawai vice Charles Haselden, this appointment to bear date from the 11th instant.

WILLIAM FOX.

Tenders for supply of Coal.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 16th July, 1864.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, the 27th instant for the supply of coal to the General Government in such quantities as may be required up to the 31st of October next. The rates per ton to be specified for best English coal, screened and delivered at the Public Offices in one cwt. bags, and for best Newcastle (N.S.W.) coal screened and delivered at the Public Offices in one cwt. bags.

W. GISBORNE,
Under Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Native Department),
Auckland, 15th July, 1864.

THE following report is published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Report by His Honor the Superintendent of Wellington, of the battle of Moutoa, and subsequent events on the Wanganui River.

Immediately on receiving intelligence on the 11th May of an intended attack by the rebel natives upon the settlement of Wanganui, I made arrangements for taking up with me in one of the N. Z. S. N. Company's steamers some 25 men of the Colonial Defence Force, for the purpose of strengthening the troops stationed in the upper part of Rangitikei, which, exposed as it is to attack from the Taupo and Waikato natives, is perhaps the most vulnerable point in this Province. Owing to delay in the arrival of the steamer in this port, we did not sail till the evening of the 14th. On arriving at Wanganui the following afternoon, I found the whole population, European and Maori, in a state of great excitement in consequence of news having arrived early that morning, that an engagement had taken place some sixty miles up the river between the rebels (composed chiefly of the adherents of the new religious sect—or fanatics as they are appropriately termed) and the friendly natives, in which the latter had gained a most signal victory. As to the details of the battle the most contradictory statements were afloat. The settlers were enthusiastic in their praises of their native allies, and the Maoris, elated beyond measure with the success their friends and relations up the river had achieved, were prepared at once to clear the Wanganui River of all Kingites, and at the same time to march to Taranaki, sweeping all before them. Some hundred natives were preparing to reinforce their friends up the river. Having ascertained that our native allies were really short of

ammunition and guns, and that it was more than probable that the Waikatos, Taranakis, and Ngatiruanuis, and other tribes would at once muster in force to avenge the defeat and death of so many of their relations and chiefs in the battle of Moutoa, I determined to furnish the friendly natives with arms, ammunition, and food, and to proceed myself up the river with the reinforcement, taking with me Dr. Fletcher to attend the wounded, and Mr. Booth as my interpreter. I failed in procuring more than seven guns. Previous to leaving, having heard that the Ngatiapas were anxious to join the Wanganui natives, and that the latter were nothing loth to accept their assistance, I requested Mr. White to write to the Ngatiapas, forbidding them to move from their district, and then explained to the Putiki chiefs that in the present state of relations between the Ngatiapas and Ngatiraukawas, nothing would tend so much to embroil them with the Ngatiraukawas as their seeking the aid of the Ngatiapas, it being well known that the Wanganui natives are backing the Ngatiapas against the Ngatiraukawas in their Rangitikei land dispute. They at once admitted that such in all probability would be the result, and pledged themselves not to allow a single Ngatiapa to accompany them up the river—a pledge they most faithfully kept.

Tuesday, May 17th.—We left Wanganui about 1 p.m. in a canoe manned by a crew of some fifteen men, under the guidance of Hoani Wiremu (John Williams)—the main body under Hori Kingi. Mawai, and other Putiki chiefs, had started some two or three hours amidst the cheers of the Wanganui settlers, who had loaded the canoes with provisions of various kinds. Few who witnessed that scene will forget the heartiness with which the Maoris responded to the hip, hip, hurra, hurra, hurra of the settlers. And yet while these Maoris were going again to engage in a contest in which they had little or no concern—to risk their lives a second time almost solely in defence of the Europeans—there were still some few settlers who grudged them the arms and ammunition the Government had supplied them with, and deplored the infatuation of the Government in trusting them, or, as they expressed it, in arming savages against their own race. It was dusk before we reached Raorikea (Laodicea) where we found Hori Kingi and his people engaged in a *tangi* which lasted nearly the whole night. We pitched our tent on the opposite bank of the river.

Wednesday, the 18th.—Owing to a heavy fresh in the river, and to the necessity of having a *tangi* at each pa for the killed and wounded, our progress was so slow that we did not to-day make more than about twelve miles, arriving at Parikino, where we halted for the night, at 4 p.m. Ten natives belonging to the pa who had been engaged in the fight at Moutoa had just returned. Kawana Paipai (Governor Piper) one of our Putiki chiefs, after conversing with these men

for a few moments, came to me in great tribulation, saying that the two chiefs Hemi Napi (a near relation of his own) and Riwai, who had fallen on the field of battle, had been buried like dogs—thrown into the ground without coffins. I at once assured him that I would have their bodies exhumed and coffins made for them, and that they should be buried wherever he pleased, and further that a suitable monument should be erected to the memory of them and all the brave men who had sacrificed their lives for the Pakehas on the field of Moutoa. Kawana Paipai went away, with his heart, if no longer sad, at any rate greatly lightened.

Thursday, the 19th.—We left Parikino early. The fresh in the river (it having been raining nearly all yesterday) much increased. On arriving at Atene (Athens) I found it was not their intention to land; but on my declaring that it was my determination to visit every pa, whether friendly or hostile, they paddled to the landing-place. This pa really consists of two pas, distant from each other about a couple of hundred yards, the one occupied by friendly natives, the other by the rankest Kingites and scoundrels, headed by old Hamarama, the brother of either Pehi or the late Hori Patene (I forget which.) At this pa, situate midway between Tawhitinui and Wanganui, Matene and his gang, had they succeeded in forcing the river, were to have halted for a night. An ample commissariat had been provided for them, and the next morning the whole of Hamarama's mob would have accompanied them in their descent upon Wanganui. Our interview with Hamarama was very brief. Hamarama, after greeting us, expressed himself as much hurt at our apparent intention to pass his pa without landing. I replied I had landed to tell him that I was well aware of the designs of himself and his followers, to warn him against persisting in them, and to let him and other Kingites know that the Government were not merely arming the loyal natives, but were prepared, if necessary, to protect them with troops. His reply was to the effect that he was an old and infirm man, that he took no part in such matters, that he stood on the outside, that I must speak to Pehi, whatever Pehi said you must do, you will be able to make arrangements with Pehi. Hori Kingi, who appears to have an intense contempt and hatred of the people of this pa, then stood up and said, "Hamarama, I have only a few words to utter. I am going up the river to speak to Pehi, when I return I shall have a word or two to say to you," and off we marched to our canoes. The meaning of Hori Kingi's words to Hamarama is this—Hori Kingi has made up his mind that he will have no Kingites in his rear, between his advanced post and Wanganui, and that if Hamarama does not quietly and speedily accept this polite notice to quit, he will summarily eject him. We arrived, just as it was getting dark, at Otumairo, and knowing that several of the wounded men were at

Koroniti (Corinth), a few miles higher up, I urged that we should push on; but they pleaded that it would be a gross breach of Maori etiquette to approach after dark a pa where there was a war party, even though that war party was a friendly one. There was no getting over this; and I had ceased to argue in the cause of the wounded, when luckily a messenger arrived with a letter from the chiefs of Koroniti, who had heard of our being on our way up, urging that I should come on at once and bring the doctor with me, as some of the wounded were very very bad. After some hesitation, and very manifest reluctance, the chiefs consented to my going, providing me with a most ample crew. At Koroniti we found seven wounded men, the majority of them very severely. Dr. Fletcher dressed their wounds, and extracted a ball from one of them, and I made arrangements for their being started off to Wanganui early on the following morning.

Friday, the 20th.—At this pa (Koroniti) we met the chiefs Mete Kingi and Haimona, who were on their way to Wanganui to receive instructions as to their future proceedings, but who stayed here as soon as they heard I was coming up. Last night I addressed the people in the runanga house, and as at this pa all the leading surviving chiefs who were engaged at the battle of Moutoa were present, and gave me, in presence of their people, the minutest details of the fight, it may perhaps be well here to give an account of the battle of Moutoa. Matene and his followers, immediately on their arrival on the Wanganui River, entered into negotiation with the friendly natives for permission to pass down the river to attack the town of Wanganui; but not only were all their overtures indignantly rejected, but they were told that their passage would be prevented, no matter at what sacrifice of life. Matene then said he would wait two months, if at the expiration of that time the loyal natives would give way. The latter, at length, sick and wearied of these negotiations, on Friday the 13th May sent a special messenger to Matene and his fanatics proposing that they should do battle on the following day at a certain hour, on the island of Moutoa. The challenge was at once accepted, it being stipulated that neither party should attempt to surprise the other, or in any way to violate the conditions of the duel. The time fixed was the break of day. The island of Moutoa, almost midway in the river, may be 300 yards long and some 20 wide, and about 12 or 15 feet above the level of the river; it is thinly covered with manukau scrub and fern, but presents certain irregularities of ground which afford considerable shelter, and except when there is a fresh in the river it is surrounded by a bed of shingle. On the day of the battle there was so little water in the river that the friendly natives on the left bank had not to wade probably more than 30 yards through water not more than a foot or eighteen inches deep to get to the island.

The rebels located at Tawhitinui, nearly opposite the north-eastern extremity of the island, could only reach the island by canoes, the river between it and the right bank being both deep and rapid. The friendly natives say that they mustered some 300 strong, and that the rebels did not number more than from 120 to 140, of whom not a few were mere boys. Before daybreak, a party of the loyal, headed by Hemi Napi, were on the island, and posted themselves at the extremity at which their foes were to land. They were shortly followed by the remainder of their force under Mete Kingi. The advance party was formed of three companies, one, consisting of Roman Catholics, and numbering ten men, were led by Kereti; another, consisting of nine men, was commanded by Hemi and Riwai; and the third, numbering fifteen men, was led by Aperaniko and Haimona. The reserve companies were some distance in the rear. Matene and his fanatics landed out of seven canoes on the shingle spit without opposition about 7 A.M. Their forces were arranged in a similar way to that of the loyal natives. Immediately after they were formed they commenced their incantation, shouting "Hau, hau!"—Up, up! and using gestures not unlike the passes made by mesmerists. They laboured under the strange delusion that while they themselves were invulnerable, their opponents would be forced by their incantations to approach close to them without power to offer any resistance. For two hours were these incantations kept up, the advanced companies being not more than twenty yards from each other. As soon as the first shot was fired by one of the rebels (Hoani Winihere, of Pipiriki) the opposing forces slowly advanced till they were within thirty feet of each other, when a volley was exchanged. Several fell on both sides, and amongst them the chief Kereti, whose loss seems to have dispirited the loyal natives, for they immediately commenced to retreat, slowly at first, but when after another volley or two their two other leaders, Hemi and Riwai, were killed, they fairly broke and fled. The reserve, instead of coming to their support, also fled, most of them recrossing the river. The battle seemed at this moment completely lost, and probably would not have been retrieved had it not been for the Chief Haimona Hiroti, who when he reached the end of the island shouted "I will go no further," and immediately rallied some twenty men just in time to pour a deadly volley into the rebels, who were close upon them. After this it seems to have been a hand to hand fight; but the rebels having lost several of their leaders, and Mete Kingi with the reserve having rejoined Haimona Hiroti, soon broke and fled, being hotly pursued till they reached the head of the island, when all who survived (with the exception of a few who escaped in a canoe) took to the river, and were most of them shot down. Matene, though he was badly wounded while swimming, succeeded in gaining the bank, but was

almost immediately tomahawked by a native policeman, Te Moro, who lost no time in swimming after him. It is scarcely possible to state what the rebel loss was, but forty dead bodies were found on the island, and several more were seen to sink while attempting to cross the river. Nearly all the survivors are known to be wounded. The friendly natives had twelve killed, and from 25 to 30 wounded. Several spears and other weapons of war were taken, and also Pehi's King flag, which was found in a large canoe, and on searching Matene's whare the conquerors obtained a prize of ninety sovereigns.

It is only fair to add that amongst the friendly natives were some 30 or 40 Kingites, who have most of them since renounced Kingism and taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen.

The meeting last evening already alluded to as taking place in the runanga house lasted several hours, but as the purport of the speeches was the same as at the great meeting held to-day at Ranana (London) it is needless to report them.

In the course of this morning (Friday, 20th.) Hori Kingi and his party, whom we had left behind at Otumairo, arrived, and after a *tangi* and some speechifying we proceeded to Ranana, where now nearly the whole of the loyal natives were assembled.

At the meeting held in the latter part of the day nearly all the chiefs spoke, so that it is impossible to give more than one or two.

Mete Kingi: "I was on my way to town to ask for instructions as to our course of proceeding for the future, to ask for assistance in the way of arms and ammunition, and to know what I am to do about the prisoners. Now you have come, our way is clear; it is a good thing you have done in coming here. You, the representative of the Governor. Our hearts are light through seeing you this day."

Haimona: "We want guns; old fashioned muskets with caps for the older men, double-barrelled guns and rifles for the younger men, with powder, lead, caps, and most of all we want soldiers to be stationed at each pa as they are on the Waikato. We also want big guns to protect our pas, and to be assisted in our commissariat, for most of these men have left homes and cultivations. We want military settlers the same as they have on the Waikato. We are prepared to give them land if they protect us; but above all things let us have roads made into this river to bring up supplies, and also that soldiers may be brought to our assistance."

Hoani Wiremu: "Let my road be made at once through the Kokoro to come out near Parikino, and let Pakeha and Maori work together at this road."

Hori Kingi and others chiefly referred to the prisoners, the purport of their speeches being: "We have fought for the Queen and for the protection of the Pakehas. We have killed in the battle of Moutoa many of our nearest relations and friends. We have

taken others of them prisoners. Have we not done enough for the Queen and our friends the Pakehas? Must we surrender these prisoners to be sent to Auckland or Wellington and there put in gaol. But if they must be surrendered, whatever you say shall be done. Cannot Te Raimona be given up to us? He is nearly related to every chief of this river, to all of us; but if you decide that they must be all given into your hands, we will do so." In replying, I stated that I had come up on behalf of the Government and settlers to thank them for the stand they had made against Matene and his fanatics, for having displayed such bravery, and for having achieved such a signal victory; that I sympathized deeply with all those who had lost their friends and relations in the fight; that I felt certain the Government would provide for the widows and orphans and also for the wounded; that with respect to assistance, I had already supplied them with ammunition and as many guns as I could procure at Wanganui, that more should be sent from Wellington; that I would supply them with provisions from time to time as long as they were kept away from their homes and cultivations; that with regard to the prisoners, they were rebels taken fighting against the Queen, and were therefore Queen's prisoners; that I was bound to insist upon their all being handed over to me; that the Governor alone had the power to pardon and liberate them. To all this they answered, "Good; it shall be as you say, we will go with you and take the prisoners."

Saturday, 21st.—This morning I proposed that I should go and see Pehi accompanied only by my interpreter, and asked for a canoe. Hori Kingi at once got into a state of great excitement, and while addressing the natives said, "Is Petatone mad, is he come up here to bring confusion amongst us?" When I asked for an explanation, he replied, "Am not I responsible for your life; if you are killed and I kill Pehi, will that be sufficient *utu* for your death? When I left Wanganui I promised that if you were killed I would be killed also. I allowed you to go from Otumairo to Koroniti without me the other evening, because you were only to pass friendly pas; but beyond this you are not safe unless protected by a sufficient force. Hori Kingi must and will go wherever Petatone goes. Wait till Monday, and we will all accompany you to the pa where Pehi at present is." There was no resisting such an appeal as this. In the afternoon, however, they sent me with a large force to Tawhitinui and Kauaeroa, two pas where there was a considerable number of wounded rebels, and where the majority of the prisoners were being kept under a sort of surveillance, for they could scarcely be said to be in custody. Dr. Fletcher having dressed their wounds, we returned to Ranana. Late at night all the principal chiefs came into my tent, and again asked whether I could not let off the

prisoners, especially Te Raimona; when I repeated that I had no power to comply with their request, they went away saying, "We will say no more about them, but will surrender all of them to you on Monday."

Monday 23rd.—I started early this morning with a force of 130 armed men in six large canoes. There was evidently a gloom hanging over them—they paddled lustily enough, but there was no singing, no chaffing, none of that exuberant excitement which usually prevails amongst Maoris congregated in numbers, especially when engaged upon an expedition attended with danger. Our programme was first to proceed to the appointed place of meeting with Pehi and then to take the prisoners. On passing Tawhitinui, where the chief Te Raimona was, Hori Kingi, who was sitting behind me, said, in a low tone of voice, almost in a whisper "Petatone, my heart is very dark about my children, especially about Te Raimona. This is the first time I have passed this place without calling; the hearts of all the chiefs and their people are dark, very sad this morning." Hori Kingi here paused and sobbed bitterly, and then continued, "So sad are the hearts of all of us about these prisoners that many of our people prayed this morning that they might be excused from joining this expedition. These prisoners you have said are the Queen's prisoners, and must be surrendered to the Queen. We come with you to take the prisoners, and we shall take and surrender them into your hands. But still our hearts are sad because of these prisoners. They are our friends and nearest relatives; but we shall take and give them up to you." This is simply a *precis* of Hori Kingi's appeal. To understand and appreciate its pathos every word must have been heard and the speaker seen. I replied that the Governor alone had the power to pardon the prisoners; that my duty was simply to insist upon their being surrendered to me; that they had been taken fighting against the Queen, and were rebels liable to a severe punishment, but "Hori Kingi, so fully do I recognise the services you have rendered, and the reason why all your hearts are dark, that I promise this—if you and the other chiefs will write to Governor Grey explaining the services you have rendered, how in your successful attempt to protect your Pakeha friends, you have fought against and killed your relatives and friends, and how you have further shown your loyalty by surrendering the prisoners, and will then ask the Governor to grant a free pardon to the prisoners, I will as strongly as I can back your request, and I don't think Governor Grey will refuse our united prayer, and until Governor Grey's answer is received I promise that the prisoners shall not be removed from Wanganui, and that the wounded amongst them shall be sent to the hospital and treated as kindly as the friendly ones."

The old chief's eyes glistened with delight; he sprang up and hailed the five canoes in

advance to stop, and then as soon as they were all close together, he did not repeat our conversation, but simply gave them in a few words the slightest possible hint of what had taken place between us. But this was quite sufficient; the gloom which had hung over them instantly disappeared; a cry of joy burst from the whole of them, and off they started plying their paddles with tenfold vigour, and there was no longer silence, but the usual cries and songs resounded from every canoe.

On arriving at Peterihama (Bethlehem) Hori Kingi came up to me and said "You must keep in the middle of us." Here we found Pehi accompanied by no great number of followers. The chief of the pa (Paroa) is said to be loyal, and if I don't mistake is an assessor, though his talk did not appear to me to be very satisfactory. The *korero* began by Pehi asking whether we intended to insult him by not partaking of his hospitality. We at once relieved his mind by assuring him that we were quite ready (we saw a bullock just killed before us) to do justice to anything he might have prepared. In a very short space of time we partook of a sumptuous repast of stewed beef and potatoes.

After a *tangi* of no long duration had been performed, Hori Kingi got up and addressed the meeting. I ought to mention that he and Pehi never approached within ten yards of each other. Hori's speech was simply one of salutation. Pehi replied in a similar strain but deprecated in the strongest possible terms the conduct of Matene and his fanatics, whom he designated as "mad dogs." After he had sat down, Hori Kingi said to me, "You must get up and broach the subject of the prisoners," to whom neither he nor Pehi had made the slightest allusion, though they were uppermost in the thoughts of each. They both knew it was delicate ground, and most diplomatically avoided treading upon it. I reminded Pehi of the visit I had paid to him and Hori Patene in September 1862 at Pipiriki; recalled the pledges they had then given me that they would not allow the peace of the Wanganui river to be disturbed; expressed my regret that after what Hori Patene had then said to me that he should have gone to Tataramaika and there fallen, for that there was no chief in whose word and good faith I had ever reposed more implicit confidence; admitted that Pehi had so far fulfilled his promise to me that he had done his utmost to dissuade Matene and his followers from making their recent raid, but that I could give him credit for nothing more; that he had hitherto stood on "the outside," and had rendered no active support to the Government; that the time had now arrived when he must declare himself; that it was always better in time of war to have an open enemy than a doubtful friend; that when the house was set on fire, as the Wanganui River had been by Matene and his "mad dogs," as he (Pehi) had called them, the Governor

could only regard those who sat idly by without making any attempt to extinguish the flames as something worse than doubtful friends; but that the Government did fully recognise and appreciate the conduct of the friendly natives engaged in the recent conflict, who had at the sacrifice of their lives endeavoured to extinguish the fire. "You Pehi, must declare on which side you are; you can no longer be permitted to stand on the outside." I then told him that I intended to take the prisoners down to Wanganui with me, and the promises I had made in regard to them to Hori Kingi and the other friendly chiefs. Pehi replied that "as the prisoners had not been taken in battle they belong to me, your share is the great number killed," and then made an appeal to Hori Kingi to this effect, "If you will assist me in preventing these prisoners being taken to Wanganui, I promise that henceforth there shall be peace between us and between our people." Hori Kingi, without replying to him whispered to me, "Who believes him;" "he has said nothing;" "what guarantee can we have that Pehi will keep his word?"

I reminded Pehi that instead of assisting the friendly natives in repelling Matene and his fanatics, he had himself kept out of the way while most of his people had joined Matene and had taken part in the engagement at Moutoa; that it was absurd in him or any chief to lay claim to men taken prisoners while fighting against the Queen. Pehi made several more appeals to the friendly chiefs and to myself to be allowed to keep the prisoners, but when I finally told him that it was no use talking more about them, that I had come up to take them, and take them I would, he got up in a state of considerable excitement and said, "If you take the prisoners I follow you down the river *quickly*," and so ended the *korero*. It was no sooner finished than thirteen Kingites came forward and expressed their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. In Pehi's presence I administered to them on the Testament the following oath: "In the presence of the chiefs and their people here assembled I, A.B., do hereby renounce Kingism, and further swear henceforth to bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Queen Victoria—so help me God."

In this pa there was only one prisoner, rather severely wounded. Dr. Fletcher in examining him expressed his doubts whether he would bear removing. On hearing this the natives burst into a roar of laughter "What! not well enough to be removed? he was jolly and hearty enough when we arrived; we know better, he's only shamming, we'll have him," and off they bundled him to the canoe. Just as we reached our canoes a volley was fired apparently in the rear of where Pehi received us. In an instant the natives, who suspected treachery—that Pehi had probably concealed a body of men ready to fall upon them if it were prudent—threw themselves into skirmishing order, and avail-

ing themselves as if by instinct of every tree and of the slightest unevenness of ground, rapidly advanced to the pa, and demanded the meaning of the volley. It turned out that it was merely a salute fired by Topia (Pehi's son) and other rebels just returned from Waikato, on paying a visit to Pehi.

The first place we stopped at on returning was the Kauaeroa Pa, where we took the prisoners without difficulty, and received from the Rev. Mr. Lampila an abundant supply of grapes, which proved most refreshing to the wounded. On arriving at Tawhitinui, being under the impression that the only prisoner to be taken was the chief Te Raimona, I did not at first leave the canoe. After nearly an hour had elapsed and no appearance of the prisoner, I went up to the pa and found a rather angry discussion going on. Te Raimona, who was wounded in the groin, was sitting under a verandah, and his wife was, in not very complimentary language to the loyal chiefs, protesting against his being surrendered, Te Raimona himself declaring that he would not be taken. Hori Kingi, leaning on his spear, seemed to be arguing the point at issue very calmly. Seeing no probable termination to the discussion, I asked Mete Kingi why they did not take the prisoner. He at once replied, "He is a great chief, he is nearly related to all of us, if we lay hands on him he will be degraded and looked upon as a slave for ever. We are, therefore, trying to persuade him to walk down to the canoe without our touching him. Give us time." "Take your own time; I will wait as long as you choose." Another half-hour elapsed without the negotiation having apparently advanced a single step, when Mete Kingi came to me and said, "What is to be done? he won't come." "Send a file of men on each side, and I will then order the constable to take him." Without a moment's hesitation, Mete Kingi said "It shall be done," and was giving the orders to his men, when Te Raimona probably seeing the movement, got up and said "I will go." He was no sooner in the canoe than Hori Kingi said, "There are a few other prisoners, all old men; have we not done enough for to-day?" an opinion in which I so entirely concurred that I ordered him to push off at once. When we arrived at Ranana, Te Raimona was treated with the greatest possible respect, a *tangi* was held over him, he was shown into the *ruanga* house, supplied with the best of everything they had, the other prisoners being placed in a whare by themselves, but nevertheless treated most kindly, and yet strange to say at Tawhitinui, the pa from which Te Raimona was taken, Matene and his followers (including of course their prisoners) had dug two large ovens in which they intended to have cooked (had they proved victors) their opponents, whether killed or taken prisoners.

Tuesday, 24th.—We left Ranana about 9 a.m., and touching at the several pas where natives were desirous of taking the oath of

allegiance reached Wanganui about half-past six p.m., when the wounded were sent to the hospital, and the unwounded prisoners handed over to the military authorities.

Late in the evening, Mr. White informed me that the next day at 12 o'clock there was to be a large meeting of the Taranaki, Ngatiruanui, and Ngarauru rebel chiefs at Pakaraka, a pa within the recently purchased Waitotara block, and about seventeen miles from Wanganui. The chief Rio, who brought the news, was anxious, knowing that I was expected, to have waited to see me, but he was advised to return to Pakaraka to be in readiness to receive the expected visitors.

It appeared to me so degrading to the Government, and so calculated to lessen its influence with the loyal natives, besides being dangerous to the settlement, to allow such a meeting, not merely of rebels, many of whom had been engaged at Moutoa, but of known murderers, to take place on crown land and in such immediate vicinity of the town of Wanganui, where there were 350 troops in the garrison, and 400 or 500 well-trained militia out on actual service, that I determined to proceed myself to Pakaraka and warn the rebels off the Queen's territory; and in order to convince them that the Government was in earnest, I requested Major Rookes to accompany me with Captain Cameron's troop of volunteers. Major Rookes with the greatest readiness complied with my request, and though he had only that afternoon dismissed the troop, telling them that their services would not be required for some days, yet the next morning he had the whole troop ready at ten o'clock (Wednesday the 25th.) We rode at a tolerably good pace, and came within sight of the pa at about one o'clock. When within three or four hundred yards of it, I requested Major Rookes to halt the troop and remain there till I returned. I then rode off to the pa, accompanied by my interpreter, Mr. Hamlin, Captain Noake (of the Colonial Defence Force) and Mr. C. Broughton. Instead, however of encountering the great gathering of rebels we had been led to expect, we only found the friendly chiefs Rio and Piripi, and a few of their people, with a slight sprinkling of Kingites. The meeting, it appeared, had been postponed. I had therefore to content myself with requesting Rio to proceed to Waitotara, where the rebels were, and tell them that they would not be allowed either to hold meetings or to remain on the Waitotara block, and that if they did not obey my order they should be driven off by force. Rio promised that he would start at once, and deliver every word of my message. We then returned to town.

On Saturday, the 28th, just before leaving Wanganui, Rio sent in word that he had seen the rebels; had told them every word I had said; that they had held a runanga, and had decided upon finally abandoning the Waitotara block and retiring to the north side of the Waitotara River.

On my way down the coast, I held meetings with the natives at several of their settlements; but as you visited them a few days afterwards, it is unnecessary that I should report what took place at these interviews. Suffice it to say, that the impression left on my mind was that Kingism was doomed, and that there never was so little prospect of the peace of the West Coast being disturbed.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
Wellington.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
(Native Department),
Auckland, 14th July, 1864.

THE following half-yearly Reports of the Officers in charge of the Maori Prisoners on board the hulk 'Marion,' are published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF SICK AND WOUNDED MAORI PRISONERS, HULK 'MARION,' COMMENCING 17TH DECEMBER, 1863, ENDING 17TH JUNE, 1864.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Vulnus sclop. ...	3	12	3	...	12
Diarrhoea ...	1	11	12	...	...
Dysent. Chron. ...	...	40	31	7	2
Cynanche Tonsil ...	...	10	10	...	...
Ophthalmia ...	...	15	15	...	...
Psora ...	60	90	150	...	...
Bronch. Ac. ...	...	1	1	...	...
Obstipatio ...	...	9	9	...	...
Cystitis ...	...	1	...	...	1
Operatio ...	...	3	3	...	...
Scrofula ...	...	1	...	...	1
Catarrh Ac. ...	...	25	25	...	...
Abscess ...	...	15	14	...	1
Debility ...	...	17	17	...	...
Total ...	64	250	290	7	17

S. SAM,

Surgeon,

In medical charge Hulk 'Marion.'

REMARKS.

The diseases which came under my observation were, with few exceptions, trivial, and readily yielded to treatment. "Psora" at first prevailed to a great extent, and nearly all on board were more or less affected with it; but now, owing to the stringent measures which were adopted, there is not even a trace of it left. Some few cases of "Diarrhoea" were treated, and in every instance a rapid cure established. "Chronic Dysentery" has been the most fatal complaint, and at one time seemed inclined to spread. The victims to the ravages of this malady were

all infirm men, with shattered constitutions, and suffering from old standing extensive organic disease of the chest. The patients, at the onset of this affection (Dysent. Chron.), endured much pain, which was followed by peculiar and sudden depression, of so deadly a nature as to render recovery in many instances hopeless. I treated all these cases with large doses of ipecac., allowing at the same time liberal quantities of wine, and the result, as is evident, has been very satisfactory. "Cystitis" (inflammation of the bladder), the only other case of importance, is still under treatment; but taking into consideration the patients' previous history and present state of health, I feel disposed to think that there are but very feeble hopes of his recovery. This man is also consumptive and broken down.

Three operations were performed by me, which seemed to afford great satisfaction to the natives. The remaining cases presenting nothing worthy of notice, I make no comments on them.

The prisoners, as a rule, are a healthy, well-developed, muscular set of men, with strongly marked intellectual expression of countenance, and shrewd features. Many of them are disposed to eady, and it is gratifying to notice their eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge. The Hulk is in every respect adapted for the accommodation of the people it holds; and in no instance of my experience with prison ships have I seen men under confinement look so cheerful, satisfied, and comfortable, and so well behaved as the Maoris on the 'Marion.' There appears to be an universal sense of gratitude, and it is pleasing to observe how adequately and carefully everything has been arranged to satisfy the wants, and conduce towards the health of a race of men whose hitherto existence must have been in a great measure inconsistent with the ideas of European living. There are certainly some who look dejected, caused without a doubt by old age and long standing disease; but even these make the best of it, and are strongly convinced that their treatment on board evidently tends to prolong life. Now that the house and grounds on the North Shore are placed at our disposal, the men are, in turns and regularly, taken there, and the change, or rather the novelty, of being on "terra firma," has an influence over them which is materially calculated to enliven and invigorate the constitution. The men already on shore and under treatment have considerably improved, more especially the wounded, who from their original crippled state are now gradually and steadily regaining the powers of their limbs. The sanitary arrangements of the Hulk have been strictly carried out, and the introduction of fumigation since my joining has had the effect of preventing any outbreak of disease. The lower deck, which was built in the early part of March, is the most comfortable place in the ship; and never, during my connection with troops,

and naval and military prisons, have I seen so spacious an accommodation afforded to so limited a number of men. The decks are regularly sprinkled with chloride of lime, dry scrubbed, and kept in a perfect state of cleanliness. The bulkheads are also white-washed with lime as often as is thought necessary, and every available means adopted to ensure proper ventilation. The supply and quantity of provisions have been generally very satisfactory, and the change in the rations lately recommended and adopted, has been advantageous, inasmuch as it suits the natives better, by rendering the food more amenable to easy digestion. Besides the above, the prisoners are allowed to eat oysters, peppies, and fish, as circumstances permit. Having thus briefly commented upon the present report, I beg to be allowed to suggest that the upper deck of the Hulk be housed, and a few more scuttles provided for the lower one; and with the conviction that this additional improvement, if sanctioned, would tend to place the 'Marion' beyond the censure of the most critical observer, I have the honor to conclude my remarks.

S. SAM,

Surgeon,

In medical charge Hulk 'Marion.'

Hulk 'Marion,'

Auckland Harbour.

20th June, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward for the information of the Hon. the Native Minister, the six-monthly Report of the sick and wounded Maori Prisoners on board the Hulk, and at the Hospital, North Shore.

I have, &c.,

T. A. WHITE.

The Native Secretary,
Native Office, Auckland.

(Return omitted being identical with that forwarded by Dr. Sam)

REMARKS.

The prisoners under treatment since their captivity have got on very favourably; and, with few exceptions, all cases in hospital readily yielded to the remedies employed. At the onset, "Itch" seemed to be the prevalent complaint; but with vigorous measures this disease soon disappeared, and there is not even a trace of it now left amongst the men. "Dysentery" was about the most formidable malady under treatment, and seven men have fallen victims to it. I ought to mention here that in all the deaths there were complications of severe chest affections. Three operations have been performed by the surgeon, and the result in each case has been very favourable. With the exception of the diseases above mentioned, nothing of interest has transpired; and though many of the prisoners appear weak and infirm, yet their improvement on board has been so marked that they express themselves satisfied and cheerful. During the summer

months, and to counteract the depressing influences of the weather, extra ports were cut on the main deck, and other alterations made as well, for the purpose of preventing any outbreak of sickness. An extra deck was also laid in the beginning of March, and now the prisoners seem to be more comfortably located. The lower deck is spacious, and—beyond the absence of a few scuttle ports—is suited in every respect for its present purpose. The ship has been regularly fumigated, and the decks daily scrubbed, and sprinkled with chloride of lime. Provisions and water have been regularly supplied, and were of good quality. In consequence of a suggestion from the Medical Officer, the men are being allowed $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soft bread, and 3 lbs. of potatoes, in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. meat. This arrangement is in my opinion very satisfactory, and the prisoners seem highly delighted with it. I beg also to state that I have arranged with the contractor to supply us with only half the quantity of vegetables per prisoner, and in the place of the remaining portion to allow us oatmeal and rice. This proposition has been carried out, and especially now that the weather is cold, the men in hospital are able to enjoy hot gruel for their supper. The building on the North Shore is in course of erection, and the temporary abode of a portion of the prisoners there is made as comfortable as circumstances will at the present time allow. In conclusion, I must bring to the notice of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, that several of the prisoners are quite infirm from age and chest affections of old standing, and that the probabilities are that these men will more or less suffer during the coming winter months.

T. A. WHITE.

Hulk "Marion,"

June 30, 1864.

SIR,—Since six months of my superintendence have expired, I have the honor to offer a few remarks for the information of the Colonial authorities on the 'Marion' hulk, and the treatment of the prisoners confined in her.

The hulk 'Marion,' under my command, is in every respect suited for the accommodation of the prisoners at present in her.

At first the men were placed on one deck, but since March last a spacious lower deck has been constructed, which affords more room and ample comfort to those under confinement.

The ventilation of the ship has been properly attended to, and taking into consideration our present arrangements, there is not even the slightest trace of a fault in connection with this sanitary affair.

The prisoners are allowed to enjoy themselves during the day by playing at draughts, fishing, and studying; they seem to derive into the latter to an extent which to our eyes is most pleasing.

The decks of the ship have been regularly

scrubbed, and daily sprinkled with chloride of lime, and the supply of provisions and water stringently inspected prior to issue.

Owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. White, in connection with the professional skill of Dr. Sam, the prisoners enjoy an amount of comfort far above the ordinary prison rate; and it is most gratifying to observe how pleased all on board seem with the arrangements which have been carried out for their well-being.

The alteration in the rations has been satisfactory, inasmuch as the Maoris now seem to relish their food better; and there cannot be a doubt but what a mixture of animal and vegetable diet greatly conduces to their health.

The guard on board, under the command of Captain Krippner, have performed their duties in a manner which devolves great credit on their commander.

The Hulk has been recommended to be housed. Trusting this improvement will be sanctioned, and having nothing further of importance to state,

I have, &c.,

M. DINNIN,

Captain Superintendent

Hulk 'Marion.'

The Hon. Wm. Fox,
Native Minister.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

(Native Department),

Auckland, July 8th, 1864.

IT is hereby notified that the Native Title has been extinguished over the Block of Land whereof the boundaries are mentioned or described in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

WILLIAM FOX.

SCHEDULE.

District of Kaipara,

Waikiekie Block,

Containing 33,800 Acres.

Boundaries.

Commencing at the junction of the Manganui and Tauraroa rivers, and following the course of the Tauraroa to the western boundary of Ruarangi block, thence along the boundary of Ruarangi block to the boundary line of Mareretu block, surveyed by Mr. Charles Knight, thence by a right line to the Manganui river, thence along the Manganui river to its junction with Tauraroa, the point of commencement.

ERRATUM.

IN Gazette No. 4, of the 11th February last, the Order in Council describing the Group of Islands situated in the Pacific Ocean, in latitude South 44°, longitude East 176°, should be longitude West 176°.

WILLIAM FOX.

H. W. Turnell, Esq., appointed Receiver of Land Revenue for Gold Fields District, Nelson.

Treasury, Auckland,
8th July, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint HENRY WIDOWSOON TURNELL, Esq. to be Receiver of Land Revenue for the Gold Fields District in the Province of Nelson. This appointment dates from the 1st June, 1864.

THOS. RUSSELL,
In the absence of the Colonial Treasurer.

Charles Haselden, Esq., appointed Receiver of Land Revenue at Auckland.

Treasury, Auckland,
8th July, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint CHARLES HASELDEN, Esq. to be Receiver of Land Revenue for the Province of Auckland. This appointment dates from the 1st July, 1864.

THOS. RUSSELL,
In the absence of the Colonial Treasurer.

Treasury, Auckland,
8th July, 1864.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of

MR. THEOPHILUS WHITE,
to be Accountant of the New Plymouth Savings' Bank. This appointment dates from 23rd April, 1864.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
In the absence of the Colonial Treasurer.

POSTAL.

Post Office at Blenheim to be a Post Office of the Second Class.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 30th June, 1864.

IT is notified for general information that on and after the 1st July next the Post Office at

BLENHEIM,
in the Province of Marlborough, will be constituted a Post Office of the Second Class, for the exchange of separate mails, and other purposes within the meaning of the fourth Clause of the Postal Regulations of 1st April, 1862.

FREDERICK WHITAKER,
For the Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Post Office at Havelock to be a Post Office of the Second Class.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 16th July, 1864.

IT is notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Post Office at

HAVELOCK,

in the Province of Marlborough, will be constituted a Post Office of the Second Class for the exchange of separate mails and other purposes within the meaning of the fourth Clause of the Postal Regulations of 1st April, 1862.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.

Post Office at Havelock to be a Money Order Office.

General Post Office,
Auckland, 16th July, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Post Office at Havelock, in the Province of Marlborough, from the 1st August next, to be a Money Order Office for the issue and payment of Money Orders.

THOMAS BANNATYNE GILLIES,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL.

Appointment of Postmasters.

IN virtue of the powers delegated to the Postmaster-General by His Excellency the Governor, the following appointments have been made in the Postal Service of the Colony.

FREDERICK WHITAKER,
For the Postmaster-General.

AUCKLAND.

- Andrew Healon to be Postmaster at Ngaurawahia, from 24th March, 1864.
- Mansell Roe to be Postmaster at Te Awa-mutu, from 24th March, 1864.
- Henry Nogens to be Postmaster at Te Rori, from 24th March, 1864.
- George Washington to be Postmaster at Nghainapouri, from 24th March, 1864.
- Michael Furlong to be Postmaster at Whatawhata, from 24th March, 1864.
- Edward Wilson to be Postmaster at Rahiupokeka, from 24th March, 1864.
- James Kerr to be Postmaster at Rangiri, from 24th March, 1864.
- John Marshall to be Postmaster at Mere-mere, from 24th March, 1864.
- William Nall to be Postmaster at Puke-rimu, from 24th March, 1864.
- John Angus to be Postmaster at New-market, from 1st July, 1864.
- Walter Rowsell to be Postmaster at Mangaturoto, from 1st July, 1864.
- Isaac Rhodes Cooper to be Postmaster at Orewa, from 1st July, 1864.

MARLBOROUGH.

Robert Helton Johnson to be Postmaster at Benopai, from 1st July, 1864.

David Johnston to be Postmaster at Havelock, from 16th July, 1864.

CANTERBURY.

Archibald McLoughlin to be Postmaster at Timaru.

OTAGO.

Archibald McKinlay to be Postmaster at Gabriel's Gully, from 1st April, 1864.
Gustavus Carlbasch to be Postmaster at Black Diggings, from 1st May, 1864.
Joseph Bremner to be Postmaster at Hamilton's, from 10th May, 1864.
Thomas Turner to be Postmaster at Blackstone Hill, from 18th May, 1864.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Arthur Kempthorne to be Postmaster at Kereru,

Registrar-General's Office,
Auckland, 12th July, 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 name of an Officiating Minister within the meaning of the said Act is published for general information:—

Congregational Independents.

THE REVEREND WILLIAM MILL FELL.

I, JOHN B. BENNETT, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in New Zealand, do hereby certify that the foregoing name of an Officiating Minister within the meaning of "The Marriage Act, 1854," has been sent in to me in addition to the names in lists published in the *New Zealand Gazette* No. 3, of the 26th of January; No. 4, of the 11th of February; No. 9, of the 12th of March; No. 10, of the 25th of March; No. 11, of the 6th of April; No. 15, of the 27th of April; No. 20, of the 21st of May; No. 21, of the 6th of June; No. 25, of the 2nd of July, and No. 26, of the 9th of July, in the present year.

Given under my hand at Auckland this twelfth day of July, 1864.

JOHN B. BENNETT,
Registrar-General.

CUSTOMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the under-mentioned persons have been duly Licensed under Clause 16 of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," to act as Custom House Agents at the Port of Havelock.

JOHN LEWTHWAITE,
FRANK COHEN,
LEOPOLD BEIT,
ROBERT AITKEN,
THOMAS B. WARBURTON.
D. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Custom House, Havelock,
this 28th day of June, 1864.

CUSTOMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that part of an Iron Warehouse, situated at the Landing-place near Inglis Street, Havelock, known as Lewthwaite's Warehouse, has been approved of for the reception of Goods under Bond, in accordance with the provisions of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858."

D. JOHNSTON,
Custom House, Havelock,
this 30th day of June, 1864.

NOTICE

THE undermentioned person has been duly Licensed under Clause 16 of the "Customs Regulation Act, 1858," to act as a Custom House Agent at the Port of Auckland until the 31st day of December, 1864.

DAVID BOOSIE CRUICKSHANK.

WILLIAM YOUNG,
Deputy Commissioner.
Customs, Auckland,
8th July, 1864.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all Balances paid into the Treasury of the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the 1st day of April, 1864, on account of Deceased Persons' Estates, administered by THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as Official Administrator.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Moneys Received.	Payments made.	Balance in hands of the Registrar.	Balance paid into Treasury.	Remarks.
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

I, THOMAS OUTHWAITE, 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 the Colony of New Zealand, at Auckland, from the First day of April, to the 30th day of June, 1864, (both days inclusive,) on account of Deceased Persons' Estates officially administered by me.

Made and declared at Auckland, this }
eighth day of July, 1864, before me, }

THOMAS OUTHWAITE,

GEORGE ALFRED ARNEY, C. J.