



THE
NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

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WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 Wellington, 29th January, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

JOHN KING,

of Auckland, to be an Inspector of Weights and Measures, and to be a person with whom shall be deposited certain copies or models of the Standard Weights and Measures of the Colony, *vice* Edward Leyland.

JAMES PATERSON,
 (for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 (Judicial Branch),
 Wellington, 26th January, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

WILLIAM WESTON,

of Akaroa, in the Province of Canterbury, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

JAMES PATERSON,
 (for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Secretary's Office,
 (Judicial Branch),
 Wellington, 30th January, 1866.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by

JAMES NELSON WILLIAMS,

late of Ngaruroro, in the Province of Hawke's Bay Esquire, of his appointment as a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand.

JAMES PATERSON,
 (for the Colonial Secretary.)

Colonial Defence Office,
 Wellington, 31st January, 1866.

THE following Despatch from Major Fraser is published for general information.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Camp Te Tawa, Upper Wairoa,
 15th January, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Government, the results of an expedition undertaken by the friendly Natives of this place (detail as per margin*), and which started from here on the 10th instant, accompanied by myself, Lieutenant St. George, and Mr. Hamlin, interpreter. The object the expedition had in view at starting was to proceed to an inland pa or kainga called Whataroa, in order to ascertain satisfactorily that all the Hau Haus had evacuated the district, and that the Ngati-porou might obtain a knowledge of the country, which must necessarily have been previously unknown to them. From subsequent information the route was changed, and it was decided to go to Waikaremoana, it having been ascertained that the rebels had not yet been able to cross the lake. We took the track up the Waiau River for about seven miles, crossing it four times; then struck in a northerly direction across the fern hills about ten miles, when we came upon the Waikare Stream. Here we halted for the night and the following day, and here it was that the Natives determined on going on to Waikaremoana Lake, the name of the enemy's pa being Onepoto.

We resumed our march on the 12th instant at daylight, following up the left bank of the Waikare for about seven miles, crossed and kept the right bank for about two miles, and then struck into a track leading to a bush and fern gully. Before entering this gully, we saw flags flying on a high hill about three miles off; this we took to be the Hau Hau stronghold.

We had no sooner got into the gully than the enemy opened fire on us from masked rifle-pits on our right, centre, and left, taking our people completely by surprise, several being killed and wounded by the first discharge. The fire was returned, but with little effect, owing to the enemy's cover. One

* Under Kopu, 120; under Ihaka Whaanga, 150; under Karawria, 50; under Hotene, Roperta, and Paura Parau, 200. Total, 520.

of our most valuable allies, Ihaka Whaanga, was wounded in two places, and his men, being in front, suffered the most, and indeed were on the point of retreating, had it not been for Ihaka's bravery; he placed himself, in the path, and would not allow one of them to leave! The fern was now fired by the Ngatiporou under Te Roperta, and very soon the whole of the enemy's position was clearly seen; they consisted of earthworks without palisading, rifle pitted, and extending in three different directions, so as to form a semicircle. Profiting by his experience at Pukemaire, the Chief Te Roperta determined with about fifty of his own men and some Tauranga Natives under Parua Parau, to turn the enemy's flank by scaling the hill on which the earthworks were placed, there being, as I have always hitherto found, one particular position which the enemy has neglected to defend. Te Roperta's plan succeeded beyond our hopes, and a simultaneous attack being made by Kopu on some smaller rifle pits on the left flank, the enemy were completely routed and driven headlong from their rifle pits, running as hard as they could towards Onepoto, closely followed by our men, a running fight being kept up the whole way. As only about twenty of the friendly Natives were in the van, (and they were pursuing ten times their number at least,) it will serve to show the Government how signally the rebels were on this occasion defeated. By the time the friendly Natives reached Onepoto, which was nearly four miles from the scene of the engagement, it was getting dark, so the Hau Haus—except a few who went away in a canoe, and fourteen who were taken prisoners—managed to escape to the woods for the night. Our force was divided during the night, part staying at Onepoto and part with the wounded near the place of our first attack. The following morning at daylight the Chiefs, having re-united, held a Runanga on the prisoners taken, and shot four of them immediately,—they having in the cases of three of them come from other places to fight against the Government, and in the instance of the fourth he had previously fought against the Government at Tauranga. After this had been done, Te Roperta with some of his own men started to see if the enemy were still in the neighbourhood, found some of them in the woods, attacked them, killing three of their number, and drove the remainder to the edge of the lake, where they managed to escape in two large canoes which we had not previously seen.

The next day (the 14th) we returned to camp. On arrival near it, I received a severe fall from my horse putting his foot in a hole; and I have had therefore to request Lieut. St. George to write the greater part of this Despatch, as I am so indisposed as to be quite unequal to the task.

I beg to append a statement† of our killed and wounded, as also that of the enemy so far as ascertained.

I beg to bring under the notice of the Government the very valuable assistance rendered to me on this occasion by the friendly allies; and I am certain that there is nothing I can say in commendation of their zeal and courage which the Government will not themselves be the first to acknowledge. I would wish, however, particularly to call attention to the bravery displayed by Ihaka Whaanga, and to the skill with which Kopu and Te Roperta outflanked, routed, and followed up the enemy.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FRASER, Bt.-Major,
Commanding East Coast Expeditionary Force,
Wairoa and Poverty Bay.

To the Under Secretary for Colonial Defence,
Wellington.

Secretary for Crown Lands Office,
Wellington, 30th January, 1866.

IN conformity with the 29th clause of "The Gold Fields Acts Amendment Act, 1865," it is hereby notified that it is intended to grant Leases for Gold Mining Purposes of the Crown Lands to the applicants specified in the following Schedule.

ALFRED DOMETT,
Secretary for Crown Lands.

Applicants—Andrew Southberg and Company.
Locality—Situates to the west of and adjoining "Jones" or the "Prospecting claim," on the line of the Scandinavian Reef, Skipper's Creek.
Area—4 acres.

Applicants—James Tyree and party.
Locality—Scandinavian Reef east to Watt and Co., Skipper's.
Area—8 acres 3 roods and 1 perch.

Applicant—John Quinn.
Locality—Between New Chum Gully and the Arrow River.
Area—3 acres.

Applicants—Callaghan and party.
Locality—Immediately to the west of Southberg and Co.'s claim on a tributary of the Skipper's Creek, Upper Shotover, Otago, and on the same line of reef.
Area—15 acres 3 roods and 9 perches.

† Friendlies—Killed, 12; wounded, 17.
Hau Haus—Killed, 25; wounded, unknown.