

of Mount Egmont and Parikino, on the Whanganui River; on the South by the said last-named straight line, from its intersection with the said south-eastern boundary to its intersection with the Kairoa and Waimate Road; on the West by the eastern boundary of the District of Middle Taranaki, proclaimed under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," from the point last named to the commencing point at the mouth of the River Waitara.

*Ngatiruanui.*

On the North-east by a straight line, bearing on the summit of Mount Egmont, commencing at the Kairoa and Waimate Road, and drawn thence to Parikino on the River Whanganui; on the East by the said river to the sea; on the South-west by the sea, from the mouth of the said River Whanganui to the Waimate Stream; and on the West by the said Kairoa and Waimate Road from the said Waimate Stream, which last or western boundary is also part of the eastern boundary of the said District of Middle Taranaki: excepting all lands held by or under the Crown prior to the date of this Proclamation.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Ngatiawa Coast.*

BOUNDED on the West and North-west by a line drawn straight from the summit of Mount Egmont, to the source of the River Waiongona; thence along the said River Waiongona to Tarurutangi; thence straight to the junction of the Rivers Maunganui and Waitara; thence along the said River Waitara to the sea; thence along the sea-coast to the tunnel at Parininihi; on the North by a straight line in a direction due east (true bearing) from the said tunnel at Parininihi for a distance of 20 miles; on the South-east by a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of the said northern boundary in a direction south 39° west, till it intersects the straight line between the summit of Mount Egmont and Parikino on the Whanganui River; and on the South-west by the said straight line last named, from its intersection with the said south-eastern boundary to the summit of Mount Egmont.

*Ngatiruanui Coast.*

Bounded on the North by the River Hangatahua, from its mouth to the southern angle of the Oakura district, and thence by a straight line passing between the Pouakai and Patua Ranges, to the point where a Native path passing in the same direction intersects the south-western boundary of the Tapuae (or Omata) Block; on the North-east by the said south-west boundary, and by the south-east boundary of the said Tapuae Block to the River Mangoraka, thence by the said River Mangoraka to its source, thence by a straight line to the summit of Mount Egmont, and thence by a straight line to Parikino on the River Whanganui; on the South-east by the said River Whanganui from Parikino to the sea; and on the South-west by the sea, from the mouth of the said River Whanganui to the mouth of the said River Hangatahua: excepting all lands within the said boundaries held by or under the Crown prior to the date of this Proclamation.

No. 2.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

THE Governor announces to the Natives of New Zealand that the war which commenced at Oakura is at an end.

The Governor took up arms to protect the European settlements from destruction, and to punish those who refused to settle by peaceful means the difficulties which had arisen, but resorted to violence and plunged the country into war.

Upon those tribes sufficient punishment has been inflicted. Their war parties have been beaten; their strongholds captured; and so much of their lands confiscated as was thought necessary to deter them from again appealing to arms.

The Governor has therefore shown that he will not permit the peace of the colony to be disturbed, without inflicting severe chastisement on those who resist his authority.

The Governor hopes that the Natives will now have seen that resistance to the law is hopeless. He proclaims on behalf of the Queen, that all who up to the present time have been in arms against Her Majesty's authority will never be prosecuted for past offences, excepting only those who have been concerned in the murders of the following persons, because those persons were barbarously and treacherously murdered:—

The children Parker and Pote, killed at Omata, on the 27th March, 1860; the boy Joseph Sarten, killed at Henui, on the 4th December, 1860; the Native Ngakoti, who was killed, and his wife and her daughter killed, at Kaipikari, in December, 1864; Mrs. Margaret Fahey, killed at Ramarama, on the 16th October, 1863; the boys Richard Trust and Nicholas Trust, killed at Kennedy's Farm, on the 24th October, 1863; the Rev. Mr. Volkner, killed at Opotiki, on the 2nd March, 1865; Mr. James Fulloon and his companions, killed at Whakatane, on the 27th July, 1865; the Chief Rio Haeate-rangi, killed near Whanganui, in January, 1865. The murderers of those persons will be brought to trial as soon as they are arrested.

The Governor also excepts from this pardon the chief Te Pehi, because, having taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, he violated his oath, and treacherously attacked the Queen's troops at Pipiriki. When taken he will be brought to trial for this crime. All others are forgiven.

Out of the lands which have been confiscated in the Waikato, and at Taranaki, and Ngatiruanui, the Governor will at once restore considerable quantities to those of the Natives who wish to settle down upon their lands, to hold them under Crown grants, and to live under the protection of the law. For this purpose, Commissioners will be sent forthwith into the Waikato, and the country about Taranaki, and between that place and Whanganui, who will put the Natives who may desire it upon