



THE  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE**  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF MARLBOROUGH.

Published by Authority.

*All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette with any Official Signature hereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those persons to whom they relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.*

A. P. SEYMOUR,  
Superintendent.

VOL. V.]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1864.

[No. 87.]

Superintendent's Office,  
Picton, 8th October, 1864.

**I**T is notified for general information that  
**WILLIAM CHRISP**

has this day been appointed District Constable  
for the District of Kai Koura.

A. P. SEYMOUR,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Picton, 21st October, 1864.

**I**T is notified that I have this day ap-  
pointed

**MR GEORGE RUTLAND**

to the office of Mining Registrar and Warden's  
Clerk on the Pelorus Goldfield.

A. P. SEYMOUR,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Picton, 1st November, 1864.

**I**T is notified for public information that  
I have appointed

**MR SHENTON JOHN BASHFORD**

to be Toolkeeper for the Provincial Government  
from the day and date hereof.

A. P. SEYMOUR,  
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,  
Picton, 17th November, 1864.

**I**T is notified that I have this day ac-  
cepted the resignation by

**MR G. WRATT**

of his seat in the Provincial Council for the Dis-  
trict of Blenheim.

A. P. SEYMOUR,  
Superintendent.



MISCELLANEOUS—

	Returning Officers . . . . .	98 3 0	
	Libraries and Institutes . . . . .	50 0 0	
	Clarence Ferry . . . . .	122 14 0	
	Tools and Implements . . . . .	526 8 6	
	Advertising and Printing . . . . .	194 2 7	
	Fuel and Lights . . . . .	24 9 0	
	Postages . . . . .	1 7 2	
	Medical and Charitable Aid . . . . .	501 15 8	
	Education . . . . .	1200 0 0	
	Surveying Crown Lands . . . . .	1893 9 9	
	Public Safe at Offices . . . . .	419 17 8	
	Turnstiles and Chains (Government Buildings) . . . . .	8 3 6	
	Compensation for alteration of Road, Surveying same, &c. ; . . . . .	676 10 7	
	Lantern Lights to Offices . . . . .	54 4 6	
	Compensation Commissioners . . . . .	53 4 0	
	General Contingencies . . . . .	1194 13 9	
	Repairing Opawa Breach . . . . .	734 0 5	
	Mr. Blacket for Plans . . . . .	50 0 0	
	Provincial Registration . . . . .	56 14 0	
	Fencing Gaol Yards . . . . .	173 17 9	
	Compensation to Mr. Barleyman . . . . .	40 0 0	
	Repayment to Mr. Elliott for Roadwork . . . . .	115 16 4	
	Compensation to Mr. Hutchison . . . . .	150 0 0	
	Accommodation House, Kaikoras . . . . .	54 10 0	
	Eradication of Thistles . . . . .	141 1 6	
	Staking and Improving Opawa River . . . . .	28 10 0	
	Printing Electoral Roll . . . . .	36 15 0	
	Prizes, Rifle Shooting . . . . .	50 0 0	
	Removing Snags, Pelorus River . . . . .	31 0 0	
	Steam Communication . . . . .	125 0 0	
	Immigration . . . . .	19 10 0	
	In aid of Drainage . . . . .	245 2 6	
	Boat and Tackle, Wairau River Mouth . . . . .	117 10 0	
	Hospital and Gaol Expenses, Nelson . . . . .	294 4 7	
	Preliminary Expenses, Picton Tramway . . . . .	94 1 6	
	Moorings, Kaikoras Harbor . . . . .	100 0 0	
	Interest to General Government . . . . .	1014 9 1	
	Interest to Nelson Provincial Government . . . . .	301 16 3	
	REPAYMENT OF OPAWA LOAN . . . . .		10993 2 7
			4000 0 0
			40747 16 8
	BALANCE TO NEXT YEAR . . . . .		16059 6 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .	56807 3 3	TOTAL . . . . .	56807 3 3

CYRUS GOULTER,  
Provincial Treasurer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW  
ZEALAND.

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

In the matter of the Debtors' and Creditors' Act, 1862, and in the matter of the petition of Gerald O'Halloran and James Ferguson, trading at Havelock, in the Province of Marlborough, in New Zealand, in co-partnership, as General Storekeepers, under the style of "O'Halloran, Ferguson and Co."

On Friday, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-four.

Before His Honor Mr Justice Johnston, in Chambers.

UPON reading this petition the schedules thereto, the consent of George Stuart O'Halloran, a creditor of the said Gerald O'Halloran and James Ferguson to the extent of not less than fifty pounds to the said petition annexed and affidavit of Gerald O'Halloran and James Ferguson, the said petitioners sworn the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and upon hearing Mr Pitt as counsel for the petitioners, it is ordered that until the twenty-third day of November instant the person and estate of the said petitioners be protected from arrest, execution, or other legal process, except under such circumstances as would otherwise render them liable to arrest on mesne process. And it is further ordered that in the meantime, and until the said twenty-third day of November instant, and the further order of this Court, the estate and effects of the petitioners shall be taken and held by or vest in John Sharp, Esq., Registrar of this Court at Nelson. And it is further ordered that this order shall be published in the "Government Gazette" for the province of Marlborough, and in one local newspaper; and it is lastly ordered that the said petitioners shall be at liberty to apply to this Court at Nelson on the said twenty-third day of November instant to alter or vary this order.

By the Court.

[SEAL.]

J. S.,  
Registrar.

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MINING SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

ON THE GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF  
THE WAKAMARINA GOLDFIELDS.

A careful observer of the various features of this auriferous district will easily see that the general formation of the basin of the Wakamarina is due to two different causes, viz.—the "Igneous" and then the "Aqueous" agencies.

The principal axis of disturbance heads from the Wakamarina and runs northerly to the Pelorus Sound, branching in every direction to a considerable number of lesser chains of hills enclosing the several tributaries of the Wakamarina and Pelorus Rivers.

The geological features of the district show that the Wakamarina as far as Havelock bears more signs of an auriferous character, than the opposite and abrupt range between the Wakamarina and the Pelorus, the clay, slate, and sandstone formation being intersected by numerous

quartz veins, some of which have been proved to be auriferous to a certain extent.

A glance at the general configuration of the country shows to the observer that it has been waterworked to a great degree, and that the aqueous element has done its work in a peremptory manner.

The great accumulation of drift which has filled up the whole valley as well as many adjacent ones, is due to the agencies of the "tertiary" period, and is probably the result of a powerful submarine action.

A section of the valley would show a succession of terraces from the foot of the leading ranges down to the river, and in some instances I have noticed six or seven terraces overhanging one another; each of them representing a different "era" of the continual washing down of the river.

The appearance of the country between the second Deep Creek (or Dead Horse Creek) and the left branch of the Wakamarina (or Donne Creek), shows that the water and deposits of detritus must have reached to a considerable height above the present bed of the river, and from the great fall of the river and the many rapids along its course, there is no doubt but that the old water level has been as much as 2,000 feet above the present sea level.

The regularity of formation of the terraces affords a strong proof that they are the result of a primary formation of lakes due to some accidental cause.

Large slips produced by earthquakes and more often by the undermining action of water must have formed solid barriers and blocked up the ancient streams.

These basins or lakes may have existed during many ages, and of course all the streams running into them carried detritus, and consequently in course of time filled them up gradually with alternative layers of clay and gravel to a depth in some cases of many hundred feet. Not only one large lake was thus formed but many others of smaller size.

Amongst the largest of these lakes or sheets of water, the most considerable was without doubt the present Canvas Town Flat on both sides of the river which was connected with the Pelorus Sound, branching in another direction up the Kaituna Valley, and rendering the peninsula between the Pelorus and the Wairau an island.

Above each present gorge of the Valley, the evident signs of the pre-existence of lakes or basins yet remains. At the Deep Creek junction a small lake existed, that the water and deposit of detritus to which did not reach higher than a certain point, is evidently proved by the fact that watercourse beds were lately discovered and found to be highly auriferous still retaining their course in the present valleys; whilst at the points where the streams corresponding with these old beds discharged their waters at present into the Wakamarina, it runs in a more Southern direction.

Above Deep Creek the detritus of large lakes are still observable and specially at Butcher's Point or Six Mile Flat and at the Forks.

The formation of the lake at the Forks was evidently due to the falling of a large slip, the remainder of which are still visible on the surface lying of the township terrace. Gradually afterwards the overflowing of each respective lake created the bed of the present Wakamarina and the bed of the river wearing itself in course of time deeper and deeper, caused the gradual drainage of the lakes: and thus forced the present portion of the watercourse situated within the space formerly occupied by them, cutting its

passage through its detritus deposit formed at their bottoms and in the upper part of Wakamarina through the bed rock wearing it to a depth of in some places many hundred feet.

Concerning the geological character of the the country its contents principally :—

1. Of the "Schistose" and "Quartzose" formation; of the clay, slate, and sandstone formation intersected by quartz veins belonging to the "Lower Silurian" or "Cambrian" series of rocks, contorted, cleaved, and dipping at very small angles, the cleavage in some instances being nearly horizontal.

2. Of the "Auriferous drifts" subsided into pliocene and moicene, all of "Tertiary formation," consisting of sand, clay, and gravel.

The fact that gold is found in payable quantities in the bed of creeks and river and in their banks, is due to a very simple cause, the continual action of water, which is disintegrating reducing, and collecting, dispose the remains of insoluble matter in the order of their respective gravity and according to the direction and effects of the currents. It is on that principle that all the gold which is generally so far scattered is collected in the shape of "veins" or "deposits" as it is vulgarly termed, "runs" or "patches." Then it is easy to conceive now the streams are working their respective drifts when you compare to them, on a large scale, the practical working of the ground-slucing operations.

The capabilities of the district as a payable goldfield have already been proved by the escort returns, but not to an extent to indicate anything more than that the present watercourses are all more or less auriferous and their workings remunerative. My experience, but not to an extent to indicate anything more than that the present watercourses are all more or less leads me to the conclusion that there is room here for a mining population two or three times larger than the present one.

Very little has been done in terrace working yet, and tunnelling as well as slucing prosecuted on a proper scale has never been attempted.

Timber being at hand so plentiful, these will prove most remunerative workings, and the terraces will without doubt be worked at a cheaper rate than in Otago.

I believe that good payable deep sinking will also be struck towards Canvas town, on the flat between the Wakamarina and the Pelorus.

I doubt not for a moment the existence of a vast deposit of auriferous drift buried beneath the plain further down than that point, and that in course of time a lead probably wet and deep will be traced therein. This district is yet a new one for the intelligent miner. It requires only to be prospected in a proper and skilful manner, which has never been done yet.

Above Deep Creek, the auriferous nature of the country is well defined, and its bearing extends more to the southern side of the river than to the northern.

All tributaries of the Wakamarina on the terrace side are more or less auriferous, while the colour of the metal can be found on the tributaries of the opposite side.

From a careful examination of the country I am strongly inclined to believe that there will be "leads" of a certain extent struck and remuneratively worked, there is some old creeks or river beds entirely filled up by lake detritus.

After having considered the various physical features of this auriferous district, it will be essential that the estimate of the degree of activity prevailing or which ought to prevail in the different fields open to mining operations be next entertained. In fact, it is upon these physical features, that depends in great measure the kind of mining most generally adopted here, as well as the atmospheric conditions which generally influence favourably or otherwise the "ratio" of production; that subject will be my next theme.

Signed,

THEOPHILUS MABILLE,  
Government Mining Surveyor  
for the Pelorus Goldfields.

Deep Creek, November 1, 1864.

