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[No. 11.]

## PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

**T**HE Superintendent prorogued the Provincial Council at 3:30 p.m., having delivered the following

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL,—

As the results of the present Session of the General Assembly must in many ways seriously affect, and may entirely change, the conditions under which the government of this Province is to be carried on henceforward, I have thought it best to prorogue this Council for a short time; but as the funds necessary for carrying on the Government have not been formally appropriated, and no estimate of revenue has been given, I shall feel it my duty to call you together as soon as it is possible to furnish any reliable statement of the probable revenue and liabilities of the Province for the current financial year.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the actual expenditure and receipts for the past six months balance each other within a trifling amount; but I should point out that in this statement no allowance is made for the interest of the debt allocated to this Province.

With reference to that liability I shall do my utmost to make some arrangement by which it shall not be for the present a charge upon the ordinary revenue of the Province; but if this should prove impossible, it will have to be considered in what manner the revenue can be made capable of bearing so great an additional burthen. Whilst preparing you for a contingency

which I may not find it possible to avoid, I would observe that, although it is evidently right that the interest of debts contracted by the Government of any Province should, if necessary, be met by special taxation, I cannot think it just that this community should be burthened at the present time with the interest on expenditure for works undertaken against the expressed desire of the Provincial Government, and which do not as yet in any manner however indirect materially increase the revenue of the Province.

During the Session which has now come to a close, not very much has been done in the way of improving our local Ordinances. This, for the most part will, be better effected when the rural population is fairly re-established in the country, as the modifications and additions rendered necessary by altered circumstances in the Ordinances affecting farming interests will then be more clearly seen.

But although there has not been much actual legislation, I have had to bring before you various questions of great importance to the Province, such as those relating to the confiscated lands, to the development of our mineral resources, &c., &c., and I am happy to find that my own views have been generally in accordance with those of the majority of the members of the Provincial Council. In the one case of any importance in which this has not been the case, I mean that of the proposed lease to Messrs. Bates and Co., I was supported by the members of the Executive Council, but the opinion of the Provincial Council proving after a full discussion, to be opposed to ours, I endea-

voured to carry into effect the wishes of the Council with as much promptitude and care as if the course taken had been that recommended by myself.

I am glad to be able to speak of Mr. Balfour's survey at the Sugar Loaves as a thing accomplished. This work is done, I have reason to believe, completely, and once for all. The total cost of the survey, with report and plans and estimate for a harbour, will be within £1,050, and this will include a fresh and minute survey of the present anchorage.

Even should the report of Messrs. Balfour and Doyne show that the works required will be of such magnitude as to be entirely beyond our reach at this present time, I am satisfied that it will be found to have been right to make the survey. That a harbor will eventually be constructed at the Sugar Loaves appears to me almost a certainty. That situation is probably far preferable to any other on the coast of the Province for the purpose, and the large district of uniformly fertile country of which it would be the port will require, and will eventually be able to pay heavily for, a proper outlet for its produce. But if, after having obtained the most reliable information within reach, it should appear that some years must yet elapse before we have strength sufficient for the enterprise, it is better to know definitely that such is the case, in order that our farmers may in the mean while devote themselves systematically to the production of those articles of export, which are least injuriously affected by the present costly method of shipping goods.

The hopes which have been entertained of finding petroleum, of good quality, and in remunerative quantities in this district, are for the present somewhat abated; that such is the case is partly due to the slow progress of the boring operations, but, in a greater degree, to the somewhat unfavourable tone of the report of the Colonial Geologist, which has recently been published. In this matter again it is well that we should be prepared for failure and that not too much of the capital and energy so much needed for developing the agricultural capabilities of the Province should be employed in a very hazardous speculation.

At the same time I would observe that Dr. Hector, not having personally visited the district, has had to rely on very imperfect information; and also that whilst giving an unfavourable opinion of the quality of the oil hitherto obtained, he draws attention to the fact that great

variations of quality are known to occur in some oil districts within the distance of a few miles. With reference to the probable quantities in which the oil exists, I cannot but believe that if Dr. Hector were personally to inspect the indications, he would come to the conclusion that their source, however deep seated, must be in some very considerable deposit.

To turn to the other mineral product to which we have long looked with hope—the iron sand—I am not able as yet to give you any further information with regard to it than is contained in letters which have been already sent down to the Council, but I expect to receive by the next mail from England a full scientific report on the subject, both as regards what has hitherto been effected in the way of smelting the ore, and generally as to the probability of its being profitably worked either for colonial use or for exportation to England.

The company to which, with your approval, I made a conditional offer of the beach from New Plymouth to the Waitara, has also, on my recommendation, taken scientific advice as to the value of Mr. C. Martin's patent, having engaged Dr. Noad, a scientific man of long-established reputation, to investigate the subject. Dr. Noad's report as to the quality of the samples of steel said to have been produced by Martin's process is, I understand, very favorable, but in order to remove all doubt as to whether these samples were actually prepared in the manner stated, a quantity of sand is to be smelted under Dr. Noad's personal inspection. The result of this experiment will also probably be heard by the next English mail.

Leaving the consideration of these more speculative sources of wealth, I observe with satisfaction that there is a continual, although rather too gradual, movement of the agricultural population from the neighbourhood of the town to the country districts.

After the long years of uncertainty and danger through which we have passed, it is not surprising that many should fail to perceive that the time has at last come when they may with prudence re-invest their capital in farming operations and build upon their farms. Many persons have been expecting a sudden change from a state of war to a state of peace. No such sudden change has taken place, and there is perhaps at this moment fighting going on in the southern parts of the Province. Nevertheless, the chances of any fresh in-

road upon the old settled districts have become, in the opinion of all those who are most competent to form a judgment on the subject, so small, as no longer to be worth considering. Even the quarrelsome Ngatiruanui tribe evidently desires peace, and only offers resistance to the survey and occupation of the land. There can be but little doubt that the operations of the force now on foot under Major MacDonnell will, if accompanied by the offer of fair terms of submission, lead to the final pacification of the whole of the southern part of the Province. From the northern districts, such information as I have all tends to the belief that the natives have had enough of fighting and will surrender without further opposition the lands which have been taken from them.

Under these circumstances, I feel no hesitation in saying that the time has come when all the old farms and clearings ought to be re-occupied, and I hope to see in this coming spring and summer a great movement outwards. In spite of the heavy expenses of freight and landing, we are actually importing meat and breadstuffs, cheese, butter, bacon, grass seed, and, in fact, farm produce of almost all kinds, the prices of many of these things being enormously high. Surely, then, there can be no want of encouragement to farming enterprise.

As the consideration of the best manner of disposing of the confiscated lands is already engaging the attention of the Legislature, and there are other matters connected with the business of the province, such as the proposed investigation of Dr. Samuel's claims, the amendment of the "Town of New Plymouth, Exchanges Commission Act," and various financial arrangements, in respect of which my presence may be some service, I intend going to the Seat of Government, by the steamer due on Thursday next. Amongst other matters which I am anxious to discuss with the Colonial Government, I may mention that of carrying a railway behind Mount Egmont from Patea to New Plymouth. My attention has been specially directed to the importance of securing sufficient reserves of land to induce a company to undertake this work, and the merits of the project ought to be considered at once, before other arrangements are made which might interfere with it.

I find that I have omitted hitherto to make any allusion to the sittings of the Compensation Court under the New Zealand Settlements Act, which have recently been held in this Province. Through the agency of the Court, or

rather by means of arrangements made out of Court, and which the Court has ratified, all the claims of friendly natives for land taken between Stoney River and the Waitara have been settled, without money payments, and without taking for the purpose any land beyond either of those rivers. An oversight was made in surrendering to the claimants in the Oakura district all the reserves which had been made for public purposes in and around the townships; but even with the whole of these the compensation given cannot be considered as at all excessive. Since the first agreement the natives have consented to surrender about twelve acres near each township to be applied to general public purposes for the benefit of both races.

In the Waitara district also the arrangement made is quite as favourable to the Government as could have been hoped, considering the large proportion which the friendly claimants bear to the rebels in that district. In this case the reserves around the military townships have not been touched, but the rural reserves together with the open land seaward of the military settlements, and a moderate share of the civil township have been surrendered to the friendly natives. These lands are given back to tribes or *hapus*, collectively, and it remains for the Native Lands Court, which is shortly to be opened here, to give to each claimant who applies a separate holding under Crown Grant. It is hardly possible to over estimate the beneficial change which this final settlement of titles will produce in the condition of the Province.

To sum up what has been said as to the prospects of the Province as they now appear, I think that in any event except that of a general renewal of the war, which I look upon as in the highest degree improbable, we may confidently calculate upon a gradual but steady progress, similar in kind to that which was taking place before the war, but on a greatly increased scale. The development of any source of mineral wealth would no doubt greatly stimulate this progress, but no such stimulant is necessary. Granted only the blessing of settled peace, and it will be found that the healthy climate and kindly soil of this beautiful Province are sufficient inducements to attract immigrants of a respectable class to our shores and to guarantee the steady advancement of our material prosperity.

I now declare this Council to stand prorogued to Saturday, the first day of September next.

## PROCLAMATION

*Appointing a Deputy Superintendent for the Province of Taranaki.*

By his Honor HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND,  
Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled the "Superintendent's Deputy Act, 1856," it is, amongst other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent of any province, by proclamation, to be published in the *Government Gazette* of such province, to appoint such person as he may think fit, being a registered elector of such province, to be his deputy, and as such to perform and exercise all the acts and powers (except such powers as are conferred by the Constitution Act, 15 and 16 Vic., c. 72) which may be exercised and performed by such Superintendent, or such of them only as shall be specified in such proclamation. Now therefore I, HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby appoint

THOMAS KELLY

to be my Deputy during my absence from the said province, and as such to perform and exercise all the acts and powers appertaining to the office of Superintendent except such as are conferred by the Constitution Act.

Given under my hand at New Plymouth the 18th day of July, 1866.

H. R. RICHMOND,  
Superintendent.

## NOTICE

*Establishing a Ferry at the Waitara, and establishing Ferry Dues.*

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

IN exercise of the authority vested in the Superintendent by an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Taranaki, intituled "An Ordinance to establish and regulate Ferries," Ses. 2, No. 6, I, HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby, with the approval of the Provincial Council, establish the Ferry over the Waitara river, at the Waitara township, as a Ferry under the provisions of the recited Ordinance, and I hereby further notify that the dues taken at the said Ferry shall be at the rates hereunder specified, viz.:—

Each passenger .....	d.
Horses or neat cattle (towed), each...	6
Calves (carried), each.....	6
SHEEP—	
Not exceeding four, for the whole.....	4
Over four and not exceeding 100, each	1
Above 100, each.....	0½

H. R. RICHMOND,  
Superintendent.

T. KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

## NOTICE

*Constituting a District under the "Branding of Cattle Ordinance, 1866."*

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

WHEREAS it is provided by the 15th clause of an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Taranaki, intituled the "Branding of Cattle Ordinance, 1865," that it shall be lawful for the Superintendent amongst other things from time to time after the proclamation of the said Ordinance by notice in the *Government Gazette* of the province to constitute districts for the purposes of the said Ordinance. Now therefore I, HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, Esquire, Superintendent of the said province, do hereby constitute the following land a district under the said Ordinance:—

The block of land, portion of the Oakura district, bounded on the north by the sea beach, on the east by the Tapuae river and the western boundary of the Omata block, on the south by waste land, and on the west by the Oakura river.

H. R. RICHMOND,  
Superintendent.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

## NOTICE

*Of the appointment of William G. Savage to the Armed Police Force.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

IT is hereby notified that

WILLIAM G. SAVAGE,

of the Oakura township, has been duly enrolled as a private in the Armed Police Force for the Province of Taranaki, and that the said William G. Savage is stationed at the Oakura township.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

## NOTICE.

*Appointing a Public Pound in the Oakura Township, and fixing scale of Pound Fees and of Charges for Food.*

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

**I**N exercise of the authority vested in the Superintendent by an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Taranaki, intituled "An Ordinance to authorise and regulate the Impounding of Cattle, and to provide for the summary recovery of compensation for damage done by cattle trespassing," Ses. i., No. 8, I, HENRY ROBERT RICHMOND, Esquire, Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby appoint a Public Pound on town allotment No. 131 on the plan of the Oakura township, and I do hereby further notify that the pound fees taken and charged at the said pound shall be according to the scale published in the Government Gazette of the province, No. 34, December 21, 1865, and that the charges made for the sustenance of cattle in the said pound shall be according to the scale published in the said Gazette, No. 1, January 2, 1866.

H. R. RICHMOND,  
Superintendent.

T. KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

## NOTICE.

## PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 23, 1866.

**I**N exercise of the authority vested in me by the "Municipal Police Ordinance, 1862," I, THOMAS KELLY, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of the Province of Taranaki, do hereby give notice and declare that the undermentioned Footway in the Town of New Plymouth shall henceforth be deemed and taken to be a Public Footpath within the meaning of an Ordinance of the Lieutenant Governor of New Zealand and of the Legislative Council thereof, intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the protection of Footpaths in the Colony of New Zealand," and shall be protected accordingly:—

CURRIE-STREET.

The footway of the width of ten feet on the west side of Currie-street, from Devon-street to Courtenay-street.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Deputy Superintendent.

## NOTICE.

*Appointing time for payment of Road Rates for the 13th (Tararutangi) District.*

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 23, 1866.

**I**N exercise of the powers vested in me by the "Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858," I hereby appoint that the rates for the year 1866-7 imposed on all lands within the District herein specified shall be paid at the Provincial Treasury, Mount Elliot, on September 1, 1866.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Deputy Superintendent.

## NOTICE.

*Of the appointment of a Poundkeeper for the Public Pound in the Oakura Township.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

**T**HE Superintendent has appointed

WILLIAM G. SAVAGE

to be Poundkeeper of the Public Pound erected on town allotment No. 131 on the plan of the Oakura district.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

## NOTICE.

*Of the appointment of a Ferry Keeper at the Waitara Ferry.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
New Plymouth, July 18, 1866.

**T**HE Superintendent has appointed

CHRISTIAN NELSON

to be keeper of the Ferry at the Waitara river, near the township.

THOMAS KELLY,  
Provincial Secretary.

(From the *New Zealand Gazette*.)

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, July 5, 1866.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz.:—

*In the Taranaki Militia.*

Viggo Monrad to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, June 18, 1866.

Johannes Henrick Monrad, to be Ensign. Date of commission, June 18, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

Colonial Defence Office,  
Wellington, June 26, 1866.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the undermentioned appointments, viz. :—

*In the Taranaki Militia.*

Ensign Charles James Messenger, to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, June 20, 1866.

Ensign Martin George Roddy, to be Lieutenant. Date of commission, June 21, 1866.

T. M. HAULTAIN.

#### NOTICE

*Under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.*

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
New Plymouth, June 8, 1866.

**I**, SAMUEL POPHAM KING, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Taranaki, in the colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company with limited liability of the shareholders therein entitled "THE PEOPLE'S PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW PLYMOUTH, (Limited):"

the objects of which are, the obtaining land by grant, lease, or otherwise in the Province of Taranaki, for the purpose of sinking and boring for petroleum, and for such other things as are incidental and conducive to a profitable expenditure of capital in reference to the above objects ;

and that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SAMUEL POPHAM KING,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Taranaki.

#### NOTICE

*Under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860.*

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,  
New Plymouth, June 8, 1866.

**I**, SAMUEL POPHAM KING, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Taranaki, in the colony of New Zealand, do hereby notify that I have registered a Memorandum of Association, with Articles of Association annexed, establishing a Company with a limited liability of the shareholders entitled—

"THE TARANAKI PETROLEUM COMPANY,  
(Limited):"

the objects of which are, the seeking for petroleum and the refining of the same ; and that in pursuance of the provisions of "The Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860," I have issued a Certificate of Incorporation of the said Company, bearing date the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SAMUEL POPHAM KING,  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the Province of Taranaki.