



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
(PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.)

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WILLIAM HICKSON,
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

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THURSDAY, 2ND MAY, 1867.

No. 15.

SPEECH OF HIS HONOR THE SUPERINTENDENT ON OPENING THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF THE
PROVINCE OF WELLINGTON.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—

Although I still adhere to the opinions I have on opening previous sessions expressed on native questions, though I believe as firmly as ever that there is not the slightest probability of the friendly relations which have for so long subsisted between the two races in this Province being disturbed, and that even if they were we are well able to protect ourselves with no other assistance than that of the tribes who have hitherto remained loyal, and have on many occasions during the insurrection rendered the most signal services, yet I am not so confident that I cannot regard the removal of the whole of Her Majesty's troops without some misgivings, some apprehensions as to how far the peace in the sister provinces of this Island may not be thereby imperilled.

There is little doubt that some few months ago the rebels, owing to the defeats they had sustained during the last two years in all their encounters, whether with the Imperial or Colonial forces, had become so thoroughly disheartened that they were prepared to retire from a struggle which they had hitherto conducted with valor. But it is equally certain that since they have seen the troops embarking as fast as transports can be found, their hopes and courage have revived, and that a very considerable number of them are inclined and anxious again to try their strength with the peace.

While on the one hand there is every reason to believe that had two regiments been allowed to remain and to hold possession of a few of the most important of the posts which are now being abandoned for a year or two longer, a European population would within that period, have been planted in the districts where the disturbances have taken place, sufficiently numerous to

hold their own, if not to deter the natives from attempting a fresh outbreak; there is on the other too much cause to fear that as soon as the posts are given up the country will be again occupied by the rebels—the settlement of the confiscated lands effectually prevented; and thus the enormous sacrifices made by the Colony will have been made in vain.

What makes this withdrawal the more to be deprecated is that while the Colony is not financially in a position, in consequence of the manner in which its large contributions towards the suppression of the rebellion have been wasted by the Imperial authorities, to support an adequate local force, even supposing such a force could be organized and retained in a state of efficiency, that a considerable portion of the troops are not to be sent home but are to be quartered in the Australian colonies, and this without the payment of that head money being insisted on which has been so urgently demanded and as far as possible exacted from New Zealand.

It will, I think, yet be regretted that owing to the action taken by the Colony itself, the Imperial Government may plead in justification of their removing troops from a Colony in which their mere presence would prove a material guarantee for the preservation of peace against future rebellion, to colonies where their services are neither required nor asked for—that they have only taken the Colony at its word—have simply complied with the repeated requests of its Ministers.

When I last met you, I announced that I had entered into an agreement with the various tribes claiming a title to the Manawatu-Bangitike block, by which I hoped to set at rest the formidable land dispute which had for several years threatened the peace of the Province. After intimating that, at the great native gathering at Takapu, on the banks of the Manawatu, I had formally accepted the cession of the disputed block to the Crown, as the only means

of finally and for ever removing the cause of strife, I informed you that the final deed of surrender had yet to be executed, that it would require to be signed by between one and two thousand claimants, and that several important questions had yet to be settled—namely, as to what tribes the purchase money was to be paid, what proportion each of the tribes should receive, and what chiefs should be appointed to receive and distribute the money. It is satisfactory to me to be able to state that the deed of cession has been duly executed, nearly seventeen hundred claimants having signed it, and that the questions just adverted to have been finally and amicably settled.

From the detailed minutes of the proceedings, which will be laid before you, you will observe that at the Parewanui meeting in December last, probably the largest gathering of natives ever held in this Province, the six tribes claiming to be more or less interested in the land, after long and angry discussions, failed to come to any arrangement as to the division of the money, and then appealed to me for my opinion on the subject, distinctly guarding themselves from being bound to adopt it. While anxious to evade the responsibility of deciding a question which, by the terms of our agreement, rested with the sellers—a responsibility which I had from the first declined to undertake—I, nevertheless, felt that the alternative was one of peace or war, that if the meeting should break up without the completion of the purchase, the rival tribes would at once assert their conflicting claims by force of arms, and that the whole of the West Coast district would be speedily plunged into a general native disturbance. To prevent, therefore, any further complication of the question, and to aid those chiefs who were really anxious, at almost any sacrifice, to preserve the peace, I at length submitted a proposal to the meeting, which, though at first violently denounced by the Ngatiapa, was ultimately unanimously accepted by all the tribes concerned as perfectly fair and equitable. Chiefs were then appointed by the sellers to receive the respective shares, and the distribution of the money was left entirely to the natives. I stipulated, however, with the Ngatiraukawa chiefs that a liberal sum out of their share should be set apart for the outstanding claimants of that tribe, and this was accordingly done. Since the payment of the purchase money, upwards of one hundred and fifty of these (mostly remote) claimants have given their consent to the sale and signed the deed. There is, however, still a small number of Ngatiraukawa dissentients to whom, in the event of their persisting in their refusal to accept the sum set apart for them, it may be necessary to make an award in land to the extent of such claims as are admitted by the sellers.

The question of reserves is now in course of settlement. The Ngatiapa and Rangitane have accepted the portions allotted them, and the Ngatiraukawa reserves will be defined as soon as the claims of dissentients have been satisfactorily adjusted. The back rents, amounting now to between two and three thousand pounds, which were impounded by me in order to prevent hostilities in 1863 are still unpaid, as I have been anxious to get all the minor details of the purchase arranged before re-opening a question not altogether free from difficulties, though not of a very formidable nature. And I here must bear testimony to the great patience and forbearance shewn by both the Ngatiapa and the Ngatiraukawa chiefs with respect to this matter.

After nearly four years of constant anxiety on this subject, it affords me no small gratification to repeat my assurance to you of the final and peaceful adjustment of this our only native difficulty; for, in spite of all that has been said and written, I do not hesitate to assert that the Manawatu-Rangitikei purchase, while from its very nature, and the magnitude of the interests involved, probably the most laborious one ever undertaken in this country, is as complete and satisfactory a purchase as could have been effected from the natives under the peculiar circumstances of the case. My chief difficulty has been caused by a few designing Europeans, who, from selfish motives have, by intrigues with the natives, and

misrepresentations in the newspapers of the Colony, endeavoured to foment tribal strife and frustrate the purchase—attempts which, had they been successful, must have entailed upon the Province, and upon the natives themselves, the most calamitous results.

Of the large sum thus paid, as usual the greatest portion at once found its way to the pockets of the harpies, who on such occasions are ever hovering about, ready to supply the natives with grog, and then to palm off upon them the most worthless wares. Some three thousand pounds have been invested in the Wangaiti Bridge Debentures, a similar amount may have been lent on mortgage, or spent in the purchase of stock and land, and probably not less than two or three thousand pounds are still in their hands, and will ultimately be beneficially invested. Had the whole amount been invested for them at the ordinary rate of interest, the tribes would have been in receipt of an income four times greater than the amount of rent hitherto received by them from the squatters. I am glad, however, to observe that there is undoubtedly a growing disposition on the part of the natives—a disposition which for years I have done my utmost to foster and encourage, to invest their money so as to secure to themselves a permanent income. In addition to the purchase money, the natives will derive a very considerable rental from their reserves.

I feel that I am entitled to say that in no previous land purchase has so liberal a price been paid, or such ample justice done to all the natives concerned in the transaction.

The thanks of the province are due to His Excellency's Ministers for the readiness with which, in compliance with my request, they advanced (in anticipation of the sale of the land purchase loan) the funds required to enable me to meet my engagements with the natives. And I venture again to express a hope that the Council will, knowing how much the successful issue of these long pending negotiations is due to Mr. Walter Buller, bestow upon him a substantial recognition of his valuable services.

The Small Farm Association will naturally be disappointed at the slowness of these dealings with the natives, but by the time the remaining questions to which I have just referred are settled, the surveyed land in the townships of Foxton and Palmerston will be so far in advance of the demand, that the whole staff may be employed on the small farm settlement, so that in the long run the delay in placing the block at the disposal of the Association will not have been greater than might from the first have been reasonably anticipated. Having during my recent visits carefully examined the block with a view of ascertaining the best site for the settlement, I am satisfied that the township will have to be placed on the Rangitikei River, for the Oroua is only navigable for canoes during a part of the year, and there is certainly no eligible site on the Manawatu. Whereas by placing the town on the Rangitikei, the settlers will not be distant more than twelve miles from the shipping place at Rangitikei, nor more than thirty from Wangaiti. In short few of the difficulties usually attendant upon the establishment of such a settlement will have to be encountered, for probably there is no district in the Colony which, thanks to the action of the Local Boards, is so completely permeated by good roads as that lying between Rangitikei and Wangaiti.

It will be remembered that when the purchase of the Wairarapa and East Coast districts was effected by Sir George Grey in 1855, a pre-emptive right to 10s. an acre over 500 acres was granted by His Excellency to the squatters who had taken leases from the natives in spite of repeated protests and warnings, both from the New Zealand Company and the Government. There are in the Rangitikei block some seven or eight settlers in precisely the same position. Some of these have expended considerable sums in improvements—all have large interests at stake. It appears to me that they are equitably entitled to the same privilege that was accorded to the Wairarapa squatters, with this difference—that they should be required to pay £1 instead of 10s. an acre, and that their prospects should

not (as I am assured they will not) in any way interfere with the fulfilment of the promise made by the Government to the Small Farm Association. I urge the Council to make this concession to them the more strongly, for grave as have been the difficulties which have beset the Rangitikei disputes, they would unquestionably have been still more serious had the holders of these runs joined other interested parties in opposing the settlement of the question.

During your last session resolutions were passed declaring that the price of agricultural and pastoral lands throughout the Province should be raised to £1 and 10s. an acre respectively, it being understood that effect should be given to these resolutions by an Act of the General Assembly. Bills were prepared, but as they did not meet the views either of your members in the Assembly or of the Waste Lands Board, the session passed over without any legislation on the subject. Within the last ten days the Colonial Secretary has been requested to move the Governor to effect the change by virtue of the power vested in him by the Waste Lands Act of 1858. Knowing the strong feeling entertained, both by my Executive and a large majority of the Council, in favor of this proposal, I can scarcely expect you to re-consider your decision. At the same time, the more closely I have watched the working of the existing Land Regulations, the more I am satisfied that they are admirably adapted to the circumstances of this Province. Their chief merit is their flexibility. While they fix the minimum price of agricultural land at 10s. an acre, they do not prevent your raising the price to any amount you please, as has been recently done in the case of the Manawatu, where no land has been put up at less than £1. Without alteration they enable the Government to carry out the wishes and decisions of the Council with respect to lands in any particular block or district, for if it is decided that the price of certain land should be raised above 10s., it is only necessary to proclaim them to be within the limits of a township. What I fear is, that if you fix the minimum price of all your agricultural land at £1, you will not merely very materially diminish your territorial revenue, and thus deprive yourselves of the means of executing many public works, but that you will virtually close many districts against settlement. I doubt, for instance, whether land in the Moroa plain, or in any other part of the Seventy Mile Bush, would be bought at £1, though it would be readily taken up at 10s.; and yet the chief object you all have in view is to attract population—to establish thriving settlements of small farmers. The effect of raising the price of pastoral land from 5s. to 7s. 6d. an acre, has already been to reduce the number of applications, even though the land may be taken at that price without being put up to auction. Raise it to 10s., and sales will, I fear, altogether cease. Having, however, last session expressed my concurrence in your proposals, I am far from wishing unduly to press my present opinions upon you.

Some disappointment will probably be expressed that no steps have been taken to carry out the proposed railway to the Wairarapa; but it must be borne in mind that no provision whatsoever was made by the Council for the preliminary expenses—that there was not a particle of evidence to show that the work could be constructed for the sum of £800,000, which was the amount in which the Government was authorised to guarantee interest at the rate of seven per cent., but that on the contrary a *quasi* offer to undertake the construction of the last eighteen miles only for the sum of £100,000 (coupled with conditions entailing a heavy additional expenditure) was calculated to lead the Government to conclude that the Province, before entertaining the proposal, must be prepared to guarantee the interest, not upon £800,000, but on at least double that amount. Few persons acquainted with the districts through which the line would run, with their population and trade, would be bold enough to affirm that it would pay its working expenses. Certainly no returns or amounts of revenue which I have yet been able to lay before you, even if you stopped all other works, would at present either justify you in

offering, or any Company in accepting the proposed guarantee.

Another proposal, viz., that a new line of road shall be formed over the Rimutaka has been pressed upon me, and may possibly be brought before you. When I state that the present road, twelve miles in length, has cost the Province not less than £40,000—that the time taken by Cobb's coaches in travelling the twelve miles is only an hour and a half—that the gradients are so easy that drays carrying four tons are constantly passing over it—I scarcely think that you will consider the necessity for a new road being established, especially when there are still many districts not yet opened up by trunk lines.

In order to enable you to judge how far you are justified in embarking in schemes of such magnitude I am anxious to draw your attention to the amount of your loans, and to the annual charge they entail. These loans may be classed as permanent and temporary. The former consists of £27,000 allotted to the Province for land purchases out of the General Government loan of 1856; of £125,000 raised by the Province itself, and of £14,000 allocated to the Province out of the three million loan; deduct, say £37,000 due from Hawke's Bay, and you find the permanent debt of the Province amounts to £131,000. Your temporary loans comprise the land purchase loan of £30,000, the loan of £35,000 secured on the land in process of reclamation, of £15,000 to be secured on the tolls of the Wanganui Bridge, and of floating deposits of some £6,000, making the total of your temporary loans £86,000.

Assuming that all these loans, permanent and temporary, were raised at this moment, your indebtedness would stand at £217,000, entailing an annual provision for interest and sinking fund of £20,320.

But this indebtedness is not so formidable as at the first glance it appears. Your temporary loans, amounting to £86,000, will be almost entirely wiped out in the course of four or five years, 25 per cent. of the land sales of the Rangitikei block having been set apart to redeem the land purchase loan, and the £30,000 secured on the reclaimed will be paid off as the land is sold. Moreover, sinking funds are provided for the extinction of all your permanent loans, the exception of one of £50,000. In the course of five years the annual charge for these loans will be reduced from £20,000 to £12,000. At the present time, after defraying the ordinary expenses of government and these permanent charges out of the ordinary revenue, there is still a surplus of some £20,000 available for public works, besides the whole of territorial revenue.

Still, I submit, until these temporary loans have been paid, we are not justified in incurring fresh liabilities.

You are aware that Messrs. Kennard, the contractors for the Slip, have refused to carry out the contract, and intend appealing to the Council. As a portion of the correspondence has been printed by Mr. Howard Kennard which is calculated to mislead the public, I must be permitted very briefly to call your attention to a few of the main points of the case. When the further papers are before you it will be clearly seen that Mr. Carter did not go home in any sense as the agent of the Provincial Government in this or any other matter. Mr. Morrison was simply informed that Mr. Carter and Captain Vine Hall would give all the information they possessed about the site of the Slip. It is true that Mr. Morrison, without the authority of the Government appointed Mr. Carter, as Provincial Engineer, but only to inspect the material which was being manufactured by Messrs. Kennards, for the Wharf and Slip. The contractors were warned by Mr. Carter that he in no way represented the Government. To quote Mr. Carter's own words: "During the negotiations for the erection of the Wharf and Slip, on more than one occasion, I told Mr. Wesley (Messrs. Kennards' manager) that I in no way represented the Government of Wellington,"—that "I was only instructed privately to give to any probable contractor all the information I could about the site for the proposed Slip. Mr. Wesley was distinctly told this." "I stated all

that I remembered about the site, but could not guarantee anything." Mr. Carter also states that his information was given from memory, and that any contractor was at liberty to reject or to take it. This statement is confirmed by Mr. Morrison. If the contractors and their engineer, Mr. Abernethy, who is stated to be the most eminent authority in England, as far as hydraulic works are concerned, chose to consult Mr. Carter, after this emphatic warning, surely it will not be contended that the Government are responsible, for any advice which Mr. Carter might give or they accept.

The papers will also show that the contractors were distinctly told by Mr. Morrison during the discussions on the foundations of the Patent Slip, that he was not empowered to deviate in any way from the written statement received from the Government. In the contract it is stated "that the Provincial Government engage that the written data, details, and measurements shown in the plan hereunto annexed, and numbered 1., are in all respects correctly stated, and this agreement on the part of the contractors shall be and be deemed to be subject to such data, details, and measurements being found correct," and Mr. Morrison, in his letter of the 24th February, 1865, says the contract is taken subject to the measurements in Mr. Stewart's tracing, and also to the written data forwarded from Wellington being correct.

The information here alluded to consisted of a plan and section of site of slip, and of answers given by Mr. Stewart to three queries which Messrs. Rogerson, then in treaty for the erection of the slip, sent out in 1863 to the Government. No other information whatever was ever given by the Government, nor authorised by it to be given, and Messrs. Kennard were made aware of this. The complete accuracy of the information given by Mr. Stewart is not denied, and the contract is taken by Messrs. Kennard subject to those data being correct—Messrs. Kennard having, as I have already stated, been informed by Mr. Morrison that he had no power to alter the data sent from Wellington.

The Council will be surprised to learn that the particulars annexed to the contract, and which are stated to be the "Particulars relating to Slip which were received by the Colony in June last, 1864," are not the particulars sent by the Government from the Colony—are not the data furnished by Mr. Stewart, upon which alone the contract was declared to be taken by the contractors, but that they were materially different—that the operation both of abstraction and addition has been practised upon Mr. Stewart's information—and yet Messrs. Kennard charge the Government with repudiation because they decline to certify to a statement which they know to be untrue—because they decline to ratify a contract declared to be entered into upon data furnished by the Government, but which is found to be based upon wholly different data.

That the contractors knew perfectly well that the bottom of the site was not rock, is proved quite as much by the anxiety they evinced, just before the contract was signed, to persuade Mr. Morrison to allow the words that the foundations of the Slip were clean rock, not overlaid by any sand or silt, to be inserted, as by Mr. Morrison insisting upon their being struck out, on the ground that he had no authority to alter the data received from Wellington. But any doubt upon this point has been removed by the admission made by Mr. Kennard shortly after his arrival, and in the presence of every member of my Executive—that he knew when he signed the contract that the bottom was not rock, and yet Messrs. Kennard, in their letter of the 21st August, 1866, declare "that it was only on the distinct guarantee that the Slip was to be erected on rock"—that the negotiations were entered into.

Though the contract refers to a specification annexed, it would appear that at the time the contract was signed (in January, 1865) the specification and the plans alluded to in that specification which form an essential part of the contract were not annexed, and were not prepared, at any rate were not signed before the 28th of March.

An endeavor has been made to show that the Government were to blame in not at the time ratifying the contract. But what are the real facts? The contract arrived here in March, but the specification and plans in connection with the specification were not received by me until the 13th July, and within a few days afterwards, I was informed by Mr. George verbally and on the 9th of August in writing, that he, on behalf of the contractors refused to proceed with the work. The papers placed before you last session will convince you that prior to the departure of the first mail after I had received the specification and plans, and before an opportunity occurred for forwarding a ratification, the agent of the contractors had declined to proceed with the undertaking, to commence which a portion of the material had already been shipped in London.

But, even if the contractors had not given notice that they would not go on with the work there were clauses in the specification which would at once have shown the Government the necessity of guarding against assenting to a description so opposed to the known nature of the site, which would have rendered it impossible for them, under any circumstances, to ratify the contract.

There will be laid before you, as usual, reports from various officers of the Government, giving in detail the operations of their several departments. These will, no doubt, be read by you with as much satisfaction as they have been by myself. You will learn from those of the Engineer's department that about twenty-five miles of track have been opened out by falling the bush a chain wide, connecting this Province, through the seventy-mile bush, with that of Hawke's Bay, and along which stock have already been driven from thence to Wanganui,—that in addition to fourteen miles of new road formed and metalled in various districts at the sole expense of the Government, there have been upwards of twenty-six miles formed and partly metalled by the District Boards. The Education report does not, at first sight, appear so satisfactory as could be wished, but this is really owing to the increased care which has been bestowed on the accuracy of the statistics. During the past year no less than nineteen new school districts have been proclaimed, a result from which much may be hoped, and which alone speaks highly for the zealous manner the duties devolving upon the Inspector have been performed.

To show the steady progress the Province is making, I may ask you to compare the returns of the tonnage entered inwards at this port and of the Customs receipts for the year 1864 with those of 1866. The tonnage for 1864 was 95,489 tons, for 1866, 152,391 tons—the Customs receipts for 1864 was £47,562, for last year £92,118.

The terms upon which the loan of £50,000 (to pay off the loan of similar amount, which fell due on the 1st January) has recently been placed in the market by the Union Bank of Australia, cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory, and speak well for the credit of the Province. The gross proceeds amounted to £53,100, being at the rate of 6½ per cent. The land purchase loan of £30,000 was disposed of in Sydney in January, at an average premium of about 1 per cent.

While the large sums which will be shortly required for the Wharf, Reclaimed Land, and Wanganui Bridge, will necessitate the postponement, for this year, of several works which are urgently required, and amongst others, the erection of Government Buildings, I am happy to state that the revenue will be amply sufficient to enable you to continue the same amount of aid that you have, for some years past, given to the various local boards of the Province.

Taking the ordinary expenses of Government at £24,000, and the permanent appropriation for interest and sinking fund at £22,000, you will find in round numbers the following sums placed on the Estimates, for the Land, Land Purchase, and Survey Departments, £12,400; for roads, £29,200. Under the head of sundry undertakings, the principal appropriation being for Education, Subsidy for Cobb's coaches, and expenses of Wharf and Warehouse, £8,000; and under the head of sundry works—for rifle

prizes, £200; for acclimatisation purposes, £200; Wanganui bridge, £10,000; purchase of lands, £2,000; gaol and lunatic asylum, £1,000; assisted immigration, £1,500; reclamation of land, £10,400; wharf, £8,500; agencies, £1,200, being a total estimated expenditure for the year of £135,600.

The revenue for the present year may be stated as follows:—Balance to the credit of the Province on the 1st, £3,773; three-eighths of the gross Customs' receipts, £40,000; licenses, £3,400; pilotage, £2,000; sheep assessment, £1,250; hospital and lunatic asylum, £250; incidental receipts, £3,000; tolls, £2,000; wharf and ware-house dues, £4,000; rates, £6,500; giving a total ordinary revenue of £66,173. From special sources:—Wanganui Bridge debentures, £5,550; reclaimed land, £10,000; Hawke's Bay interest, £2,500; balance of loan on reclaimed land, £16,500; giving a total under this head of £34,650. Territorial, £35,000. The total estimated receipts for the year being £135,823.

I have only now to congratulate you on the prospect which is before you of concluding the session within a much shorter period than has usually been the case. While I have brought under your notice several matters requiring careful deliberation, I am happy to inform you that the present position of the Province does not appear to require the introduction of many new subjects calling for legislation.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
26th April, 1867.

*Appointing Pound and Pound
Keeper at Tutaenui.*

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor Isaac Earl Featherston Esquire Superintendent of the Province of Wellington in the Islands of New Zealand.

WHEREAS by an Act of the Provincial Council of the Province of Wellington Session III No. 8 intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Cattle Trespass and Impounding" It is enacted that the Superintendent of the said Province may from time to time by Proclamation declare any Pounds to be or cease to be public Pounds within the meaning of the said Act and may in like manner appoint suspend remove and re-appoint Keepers of such pounds Now therefore I Isaac Earl Featherston Superintendent of the said Province Do hereby proclaim the Stockyard on the property of Mr. John Matthews being part of Block No. XVIII Tutaenui Upper Rangitikei District in the Province of Wellington aforesaid to be a Public Pound within the meaning

of the said Act And that the said John Matthews be the Keeper thereof.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the said Province of Wellington at Wellington this Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

I. E. FEATHERSTON,
Superintendent.

By His Honor's command,
W. HICKSON,
Provincial Secretary.

*Election of Provincial Council
Member for the District of
East Wairarapa.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 2nd May, 1867.

HIS HONOR the Superintendent directs it to be notified for general information that a writ for the election of a member to serve in the Provincial Council for the District of East Wairarapa, having been issued in accordance with clause 12 of "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," the Returning Officer has returned the said writ with a certificate that the under-mentioned gentleman has been duly elected to serve as member of the said Provincial Council for the said District of East Wairarapa,

JOHN CHAPMAN ANDREW.

W. HICKSON,
Provincial Secretary.

*Appointment of Pound Keeper
at Turakina.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 30th April, 1867.

HIS HONOR the Superintendent has been pleased to appoint

MR. JOHN JACOB PRICE,
keeper of the Public Pound at Turakina.

W. HICKSON,
Provincial Secretary.

