

Name of Ratepayer.	Land rated.	Amount.
Spurdle William ...	880 882 883 pt. 895 pt. 896 897 898 ...	2 10 6
Street Joseph ...	pt. 698 ...	0 3 6
Sutton Charles ...	924 ...	0 10 0
Taylor George ...	1625 ...	0 1 3
Taylor Henry ...	1390 ...	0 2 6
Taylor Mary and Jane ...	470 ...	0 0 6
Te Ropiha Moturoa ...	1405 ...	0 1 6
Te Haena ...	1482 ...	0 2 0
Vickers Samuel ...	900 901 ...	1 0 0
Wainhouse Robert ...	{ 44 432 490 554 1306 <sup>b</sup> 1311 1647 1666 1898 1901 1955 1960 2068 2233 2257 ...	0 16 0
Ward George ...	pt. 906 ...	0 2 6
Ward George Lawlor ...	27 1948 ...	0 2 3
Ward Mary ...	28 ...	0 1 3
Waterhouse jun. Samuel ...	689 1280 1515 1564 1606 1631 2056 ...	0 10 3
Waterhouse Thomas Poole ...	390 1638 ...	0 2 0
Watson jun. John ...	10 197 366 448 1298 1301 1778 1789 ...	0 8 9
Wheeler William ...	188 ...	0 1 0
Whitehead Thomas Charles ...	383 ...	0 2 0
Wigglesworth Elizabeth ...	2253 ...	0 0 6
Wigglesworth Hannah ...	522 ...	0 1 0
Williams and Spurdle ...	667 ...	1 15 0
Wilson Mary ...	437 847 ...	0 3 0
Windsor Frederic ...	785 1032 1033 1181 ...	0 6 0

Provincial Treasurer's Office,  
New Plymouth, 24th April, 1858.

**L**IST of Persons to whom Licenses have been granted to act as Auctioneers for the year ending the 24th April, 1859.

FRANCIS ULLATHORN GLEDHILL . . . Merchant . . . Town of New Plymouth.  
ALEXANDER KING . . . . . Auctioneer . . . Town of New Plymouth.  
THOMAS KING,  
Provincial Treasurer.



**NEW PLYMOUTH.**

NEW ZEALAND

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.**

Published by Authority.

Vol. VI.]

NEW PLYMOUTH, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1858.

[No. 8

**R**EPORT of a Select Committee of the Provincial Council of New Plymouth, appointed March 17, 1858, to inquire into our relations with the Natives generally respecting the Native disturbances, and all other matters relating thereto, together with minutes of the evidence taken by such Committee, and the documents laid before the same.

produce his instructions for the information of this Council, the Committee have obtained a copy of those issued to the Assistant Native Secretary, wherein he is directed to "take every opportunity of explaining to the Natives the object of the Proclamation issued by His Excellency on the 12th instant (February) cautioning them against entering the district of New Plymouth (as defined in the Schedule attached to the said Proclamation) in armed parties."

The Committee have examined the following witnesses—Messrs Hulke and Sunley, Members of the Provincial Council, Mr Morrison, the Assistant Native Secretary, the District Land Purchase Commissioner, W. M. Crompton, Esq., H. R. Richmond, Esq., Justices of the Peace, and the Native Assessor Poharama. The Committee likewise summoned the Resident Magistrate to give evidence, but that officer, as will be seen from his examination, refused to afford, with one trivial exception, any replies in the way of information to the questions put to him, on the plea that this Council had no authority to enquire into other matters than those touching the Public service of the Province, and that the matter under enquiry was Public service of the Colony.

The Committee would draw the attention of the Council to the words "entering the district in armed parties," from which it appears to them that the object of the proclamation is clearly set forth.

The Committee do not propose now enquiring into the validity of this objection which has compelled them to rely upon evidence obtained from other sources for information which they might otherwise have obtained more directly.

The Committee believe such to be the intention of the General Government, and they learn with satisfaction from the evidence of the Assistant Native Secretary and the District Land Purchase Commissioner that they believe the carrying out of this interpretation of the Proclamation is quite practicable.

It is with regret that the Committee have to report that, notwithstanding the measures taken by His Excellency the Governor for the protection of the settlement and the observance of its neutrality, the settlers are still exposed to the dangers arising from the presence of armed Natives.

It appears from the evidence before the Committee that the Resident Magistrate has on five different occasions declined to take judicial cognizance of informations preferred by settlers against Natives for infringements of the Proclamation, which were mostly accompanied by threatening language and intimidation, and that complaints of other infringements were not made as it was hopeless that they would be differently received.

Though the Resident Magistrate has declined to

The Resident Magistrate has likewise refused to receive an information upon oath from the Native Assessor Poharama who desired to make an example of some Town Natives including another Native Assessor for infringing the Proclamation. And at the conclusion of his examination Poharama stated that it was necessary to prevent trouble that any Native traversing the English land with arms should

have them taken from him.

The Committee would therefore suggest to the Council the propriety of Memorialising the Governor praying that during the present important crisis and that the Province may no longer be subject to the neglect referred to, His Excellency will be pleased to vest the chief control in some officer not subject to local bias or prejudices and whose opinions and actions are unhampered by precedent practice.

I. N. WATT,  
Chairman.

Minutes of Evidence taken before Committee appointed to enquire into the Native disturbances.

Members of the Committee:—Messrs. ATKINSON, BROWN, GLEDHILL, T. KING, W. C. KING, SHARLAND. Mr WATT, Chairman.

The Committee met 18th, 19th, and 20th March.

*Mr. Walter John Morrison, examined.*

Have you made any complaints to the Resident Magistrate respecting any infringement of the Proclamation?

Yes, on Monday, March 1st.  
Relate the particulars.

A party of armed Natives on the north side of the Mangati were assembled in arms on the 23rd February, there were about 12 of them. I do not know the names of any, it was just dark when I saw them. I told them they were infringing the Proclamation, at which they laughed and had a war dance. I gave this information to the Resident Magistrate at the same time Mr. Hulke, Mr. Sunley, and Mr. Woon gave other information. I was led to believe they were Waitara Natives because I had seen them there. I am certain they understood me when I told them they were infringing the Proclamation. I did not give information upon oath, but gave as I thought the information in the regular way, if I had known it was necessary to be sworn to an information before judicial measures could be taken, I would have applied to be sworn. The Resident Magistrate did not ask me if I wished to be sworn to the truth of the statement. I did not hear the other informants require to be sworn. The Resident Magistrate told them that he was much obliged to them for the information but that it was not because an information was laid that he was bound to act upon it; he also said he would cause enquiries to be made. I answered that what I stated were facts and that I was prepared to swear to them. He replied he did not mean to doubt what the informants related, but he had heard that Mr. Halse and Mr. Parris were pleased at the way in which the Proclamation had acted upon the Natives.

*Mr. R. M. Sunley, M. P. C., examined.*

Have you made any complaints to the Resident Magistrate respecting infringements of the Proclamation?—Two, one with Mr Hulke, the other alone.

Relate the particulars of the first.—On Thursday

25th February three Natives armed with two muskets and one double barrelled gun, entered my private residence. I told them they had no business there with guns. Mr. R. Brown passed at the time on horseback, they pointed to him and said he was a bad man and that they would shoot him. I observed Mr. Brown stop at the Inn, they followed after him and I followed them. I saw Mr. Brown in the parlor of the Inn and told him there were Natives gone into the bar who had a down upon him; he replied that he had passed them on the road. The Natives said they were from Wiremu Kingi's pa on the beach. I was not examined on oath and did not know it was necessary. I went to lay the information as a preliminary step to judicial proceedings being taken and told the Magistrate my intention. The Resident Magistrate said the information would not force the Magistrates to act, but he would give it his best consideration. The Resident Magistrate stated that he had heard from the Native Secretary and Mr. Parris that the Natives respected the Proclamation. I asked him what was the meaning of the Proclamation, he replied that the Proclamation was not a law and asked me if I could point out any penalty attached to it. I replied that the Proclamation stated that all assemblies of persons unlawfully armed would be proceeded against as persons in arms against the Queen's authority. He replied that that applied as much to the Europeans as to the Natives and that the Bench would not be forced to act.

By Mr. H. A. Atkinson.

My impression is that the Resident Magistrate considered it a case trumped up to lay an information upon.

By Mr. R. Brown.

I do not remember the Resident Magistrate saying that he should be glad to receive all the information he could get, as it would only strengthen the case against the Natives. Mr. Flight stated that he had heard from Mr. Halse and Mr. Parris that the majority of the Natives would comply with the Proclamation.

By Mr. H. A. Atkinson.

I offered to confirm my information by additional witnesses and mentioned their names to the Resident Magistrate.

By the Chairman.

Relate the particulars of the second information.

On Monday the 1st March I in conjunction with Mr. Hulke laid an information before the Resident Magistrate to the following effect. That on the Sunday evening previously during the hours of evening service, Mr. Hulke, who was in company with Mr. James Webster, Mr. Warwick Weston, and Mr. W. Morrison, called my attention to six Natives whom he had followed from the north side of the Waitara: two were on horseback unarmed and four on foot armed with three double barrelled guns and one horse pistol. The man who carried the pistol belongs to the Paraiti pa and his name is Paramina. We called their attention to their indecent costume

and to the fact of their bearing arms in contravention of the Proclamation, they replied they were in proper fighting costume and passed on. Before five minutes had elapsed four Natives came from the other direction, three with firearms and one with a tomahawk and we likewise called their attention to the infringement of the Proclamation and they passed on towards the Waitara.

By Mr. F. U. Gledhill.

This evidence was not given on oath, but I was prepared to swear to it had I been asked.

By the Chairman.

I have seen parties of armed Natives passing through the proclaimed districts on other five separate occasions as follows. A party of thirteen mostly armed, with whom was Raniera the Native Assessor, and another party of eleven also mostly armed passed through the Bell district on Wednesday the 3rd instant. I called the attention of the following settlers who were in the road at the time, Messrs. Rundle, Sampson, Clare, and Goddard to the fact that most of this latter party being armed and to their evident knowledge of the Proclamation owing to their seeking to evade it by having some of the barrels of the guns separate from the stocks. On the three other occasions the numbers of the Natives were smaller and I merely noticed that they were armed. I did not lay any informations against the five parties last named because I considered it would be a mere farce after the way in which the other informations had been treated.

By Mr. F. U. Gledhill.

As a resident in the Bell Block I believe the Natives to some extent respect the Proclamation.

*Mr. W. K. Hulke, M. P. C., examined.*

On Monday the 1st March I went to the Resident Magistrate's Court to lay legal informations of the infringement of the Proclamation by Native parties carrying arms in the Hua and Bell districts and also for threatening language and intimidation. First information. On Sunday the 28th February during the hours of Divine Service two bodies of armed Natives numbering respectively seven and four were between the Post Office and the Church in the Devon line. When asked the reason of their carrying arms one party said they were going to fight, the other said they were returning from the fight. I informed the Resident Magistrate of the names of most of the Natives and of the description of arms carried. The Resident Magistrate seemed surprised at the information and informed me that the Native Secretary and the District Land Purchase Commissioner had told him quite the contrary, and that the Natives respected the Proclamation. I applied to be sworn to the truth of the statement made and to produce other witnesses who would likewise swear to the truth of the same. He stated that it was not necessary and neither the witnesses or myself were sworn at any time during the proceedings. I told Mr Flight that the Native Secretary and the Land Purchase Commissioner only passing through the district at intervals could not be such good judges as the resident settlers whether any infringement of the

Proclamation were made, as they the settlers were there at all hours of the day. The Resident Magistrate said the Bench would not be forced into any line of action, but he would cause the matter to be enquired into. I asked him what constituted an unlawful assembly according to the Proclamation, because if three or four assembling in arms did not constitute an unlawful assembly I could give him information about much larger assemblies. He replied, I decline answering that. This information was laid by me in conjunction with Messrs. Morrison and Sunley.

Second information—On the same day I informed the Resident Magistrate that on the previous Tuesday a body of fifteen armed Natives headed by Meihana of the Kaipakopako left the Paraiti pa, crossed the road and proceeded through Charles Waller's land and that of Richard Rundle to the Devon Road. I told them they had no right to go that way or to carry arms. They replied "they would do as they liked."

Third information—On the same day I informed the Resident Magistrate that on the previous Thursday ten bullock carts escorted by fifteen Natives, thirteen of whom were armed proceeded along the Devon Road within the proclaimed districts, to the Paraiti pa.

Fourth information—On the same day I informed the Resident Magistrate that Hoera of Moturoa threatened that he with other natives then assembled in arms against Ihaia at Waitara would, if the Proclamation was carried out, proceed to burn down the town pa and all the other Native pas within the proclaimed district and then build a pa on the north side of the Waitaha stream and cut off all communication with us. Mr. G. Woon was the person told so and corroborated it before the Resident Magistrate.

*Mr. Henry Halse, Assistant Native Secretary, examined.*

Have you received any instructions from the Resident Magistrate respecting the proclamation?—Only verbal. But I have received from the Native Secretary's department those which I hand in.

What were the additional instructions you received from the Resident Magistrate?—He asked me to render the substance of a letter he had received from the General Government into Maori explaining the object of issuing the proclamation. They were informed in the translation that it was issued to avoid the Europeans being implicated in their feuds and not from any present intention to proceed to hostilities.

Will you furnish a copy of the Maori translation?—Yes.

Have you been instructed to procure information of any infringement of the proclamation?—No.

Have you at any time informed the Natives that it is a violation of the proclamation to carry arms through the proclaimed district?—Repeatedly. Some Natives have told me that they intend to carry their arms through the proclaimed districts in defiance of the proclamation, and that they will butcher

any of Ihaia's men wherever they may find them. In consequence of this expression of their determination, I have likewise pointed out to them the desirability of not carrying their arms lest they should meet any of Ihaia's people within the district mentioned and by carrying out their threats against them their bullets might go in the wrong direction and so involve the Europeans.

Can you name any of these Natives?—Yes. Wiremu Kingi of Waitara made this threat, and Raniera the assessor stated he would carry his arms to and from the Hua.

Have you given the Resident Magistrate at any time information of what are in your opinion violations of the proclamation?—I think I mentioned to the Resident Magistrate that I at one time met three Natives on the Bell Block armed subsequently to the issue of the proclamation.

Are you aware of any other open violation of the proclamation?—No.

Have you at any time reported to the Resident Magistrate that the Natives generally respected the proclamation?—Yes. Verbally.

Before or after Wiremu Kingi's threat to you about Ihaia's people?—After.

You mean that the majority of the Natives respect it?—Yes. At the present time the majority respect it.

Did you act as interpreter at the Police Court on Wednesday last?—Yes.

Do you recollect the first question you put to Poharama?—I believe I asked him his business.

Do you recollect his reply?—Not word for word. He said he came to Mr Flight the Magistrate, and because he, Mr Flight, was a Magistrate.

Did you hear him apply to be sworn to his information?—Yes.

Did you understand that he gave his information as an assessor in the pay of the Government, or as any other person might do?—I did not understand that he went there as a native assessor, but that he went there as any one else might do who desired to put an end to this practice.

Did you hear him state in reply to the Magistrate that he went there of his own accord without being induced to do so by any one else?—Yes.

Where was Mr Watt when this question was put?—I cannot say.

By Mr H. A. Atkinson.

The majority of the Natives are not of the same mind as Wiremu Kingi and Raniera respecting the carrying of arms?—Certainly not.

Are the Natives residing within the proclaimed district in the habit of carrying their arms through the district?—The majority do not. Those who bring them are the exceptions.

Do you not think that the few by carrying their arms will induce the majority to do the same?—So far as my knowledge of native character extends, my opinion is that they would all carry arms soon if one or two be allowed to carry them.

Would the majority who respect the proclamation support the Government in carrying it out?—I can-

not say. I should not be inclined to trust them. By Mr W. C. King.

What do you think would be the result of attempting to enforce the proclamation?—That the Natives would cease to carry arms in the proclaimed district.

Could the proclamation be enforced without bloodshed?—I am of opinion that it could.

What would be the best step to ensure their yielding to the proclamation?—By having a patrol to take away arms in case of infringement, or the Natives to be told distinctly that if they came with arms they would be taken from them.

State the native view of the proclamation.—In my opinion the majority are decidedly disposed to respect it. Others again are of opinion that if they can evade it by concealing their arms they are not violating the proclamation. Others again express a fear of being attacked either by Ihaia's Natives or by his friends who are residing within the proclaimed district and carry arms for self defence.

Were you interpreter to the Court when Tamati te Ngahuru laid his information that certain Taranaki natives were about to pass through the town some of them being armed?—Yes.

Was this information received by the Resident Magistrate?—Yes.

Are you aware whether those Natives subsequently passed through the town?—To the best of my belief they passed through having left their guns behind them.

Are you aware whether any precautions had been taken to prevent their passing through with arms?—A letter was addressed by the Resident Magistrate to the Officer commanding the Troops informing him of the Natives' intention.

By Mr Sharland.

Are you of opinion that those Natives who persist in carrying arms are aware of the full intention of the proclamation?—I have read the proclamation to the Natives and have explained it to them. Those Natives who carry arms by way of the beach think they are not violating the proclamation as they are not hostile to the settlers.

By Mr R. Brown.

Do you consider the carrying of concealed arms within the proclaimed district a violation of the proclamation?—I cannot say. It is a legal question.

Do you think if their arms are concealed about them or in kits they are carrying arms?—Yes.

Have you explained that to them?—I recommended them not to carry arms at all unless they are coming home and intend to remain at home in peace.

Did the Resident Magistrate ever request you to enquire about Natives carrying arms in the Bell district in consequence of information given by Messrs. Morrison, Hulke, and Sunley?—I believe he did, and the first time I saw the Paraiti Natives after the complaints I spoke to them on the subject.

Did they make any remark?—They said they carried arms in self defence, as Katatore was shot down on the public road.

Did they say they would continue to do so?—No.

Did they lead you to believe that they would continue to do so until they were protected by the Government?—Yes.

Did you take any message from Major Murray to the Taranaki Natives who intended to pass through the town?—No. Neither letter nor message.

Do you think a notification by Major Murray that all Natives passing through the district armed would be deprived of their arms would have the desired effect?—I do.

Do you think there would be any difficulty in depriving the Natives violating the proclamation of their arms within the precincts of the town?—They might not be disposed to render up their arms without a struggle, but I think an example would prevent any future carrying of arms.

Did Tamati te Ngahuru not give his information on oath?—No.

Is it customary in the Resident Magistrate's Court to receive the evidence of Natives on oath?—Yes.

By Mr R. Parris, Land Purchase Commissioner, examined.

Have you received any instructions from the General Government or from the Resident Magistrate respecting the Governor's proclamation?—No.

Have you made any report to the Resident Magistrate that the Natives generally are inclined to respect the proclamation?—No.

Do you think that they do so?—Yes.

By Mr W. C. King.

What do you think would be the result of enforcing the proclamation?—I think it would be obeyed.

Do you think a simple order from the Resident Magistrate would have the effect of enforcing that obedience?—Yes.

What is the construction put by the Natives on the Proclamation?—They consider an unlawful assembly would be to meet with arms within the proclaimed district for the purpose of fighting within that district, but that meeting with arms without an intention to fight, is not unlawful.

By Mr Gledhill.

If two armed opposing parties were accidentally to meet within the proclaimed district, would it lead to a collision?—I believe it would.

By Mr H. A. Atkinson.

Do you feel it to be your duty to interpret the proclamation to the Natives?—I feel it my duty to explain to them my interpretation of it.

What do you mean by stating that the majority respect the proclamation?—I mean that they respect it according to their interpretation.

What would be their conduct if the Government were to insist on their not carrying arms through the proclaimed districts?—That they would build a pa at the Ikamoana until the present strife was over so as to render it unnecessary for them to bring arms within the district. They consider they are settlers like ourselves, and if the Government will protect them, they are willing to lay down their arms. That murder has been committed on our

ground, on parties who incautiously went without arms, and they do not consider it safe to go unarmed, whilst the present strife continues. I am afraid if the carrying of arms be wholly disallowed, that it will render future negotiations very difficult, as the Natives will consider they have been ejected from the proclaimed district.

Will Natives from a distance respect the proclamation?—I think they would.

What in your opinion would be the effect of the Government attempting to put a stop to the fighting at Waitara?—I don't know.

Do you think that Wiremu Kingi and his party in the event of being victorious would sacrifice the lives of the women and children of the opposing party?—I think not. I think they would confine the slaughter to the near relations of Ihaia. I cannot say how many such relations would be. In the event of an assault it is possible that an indiscriminate slaughter might take place.

By Mr W. M. Crompton, Esq., J.P., examined.

Relate what you know respecting the information given yesterday to the Resident Magistrate respecting the Taranaki Natives passing through the settlement.—I was not present at the beginning of the examination. I found depositions had been taken by Mr Flight and I read them over and subsequently Tamati Williams (te Ngahuru) signed them.

Was Tamati te Ngahuru sworn?—The oath was not administered in my presence.

By Mr H. R. Richmond, Esq., J.P., examined.

Were you present in the Resident Magistrate's Court on Wednesday when Poharama gave his information respecting an armed party of Natives at the Kawau?—Yes.

Did you read the information after it was taken?—No.

Are you aware whether it is stated in the deposition that Poharama appeared before Mr Flight as a Magistrate, because he was a Magistrate?—No.

Did you hear Mr Watt object to the interpretation of Mr Halse?—I did.

Did you hear Mr Halse amend his interpretation?—Yes.

Did you hear Poharama apply to be sworn?—Yes.

Did you hear the question put to him whether any body had incited him to give the information and his reply thereto?—I did, and his reply was, that he came of his own accord.

Was Mr Watt at his side at the time this question was put?—I think not.

Was Poharama sworn?—No. The Resident Magistrate objected to allow it, but he signed his name.

Was it your opinion that the Resident Magistrate was desirous to evade receiving the proclamation in an official manner?—He refused to receive it in an official manner.

By Mr R. Brown.

Are you of opinion that by firmness on the part of the Resident Magistrate the proclamation may be carried out?—I am. I think there might be some difficulty in the case of a single party of armed Na-

tives passing through a district as there might not be time to catch them. I think they might be prevented from inhabiting their pas within the district and from going to and from the war.

Do think they can be prevented from evading it?—I think there would be great difficulty in so doing.

Has Mr Flight stated to you any reason for refusing to receive the information officially?—He said if he received informations officially he should be obliged to act upon them and he did not wish to act upon them without further communicating with the Government. He stated also that with respect to Poharama's case, when the information was given herefused to let him be sworn as the natives would then expect immediate action to be taken on it.

*Josiah Flight, Esq., Resident Magistrate, examined*  
Please to furnish the Committee with copies of all instructions from the General Government to yourself or to the Magistrates generally for carrying out the late proclamation on the subject of the Native warfare in this district.

I decline to do so, for as an officer of the General Government, I am not warranted in furnishing any papers, books, or documents deposited in the Resident Magistrate's office without an authority from the General Government.

Have you taken any and what opportunities of explaining the object of the proclamation to the natives in this district or any of them?—I decline to answer this question as I consider it one beyond the power of the Provincial Council to ask.

Have you received any and what information from private or official sources of the entrance of armed parties of Natives within the proclaimed district?—I decline to answer for the same reason.

Have you received information of the assembling of war parties in any pa or pas within the proclaimed district?—I decline answering that question for the same reason.

Have you given notice to any parties that their so entering or assembling within the proclaimed district is in contravention of the intent and meaning of the proclamation?—I decline to answer for the same reason.

Have you required them to obey in this particular?—I decline answering for the same reason.

Have you taken any depositions on information of disobedience?—I decline answering that question.

Have you issued any warrant in consequence?—I decline answering that question.

Have you enforced or endeavoured to enforce any warrant under the proclamation or instructions?—I decline answering the question.

Have you communicated with the Officer commanding the Troops respecting such warrant or generally respecting the state of questions connected with the Proclamation or Native war?—I decline answering the question.

Do you consider the entering of the proclaimed district by Natives in armed parties is contrary to the intent and object of the proclamation?—I de-

cline giving an opinion on that subject.

Do you consider it your duty under your instructions to inform parties so doing that they are acting in contravention of the Proclamation and to enjoin them to desist?—I decline answering the question.

What steps do you consider yourself instructed to take in the event of disobedience to such injunction?—I cannot answer that question.

What steps have you taken under the Proclamation or instructions of Government?—The Proclamation has been issued as directed by the General Government.

By Mr Brown.

As Resident Magistrate of this Province is it your practice to receive depositions without requiring them to be sworn to?—Sometimes with the oath, and sometimes without, the Ordinance permitting either.

Have you in particular cases where an information has been laid against Natives carrying arms since the Governor's Proclamation was issued purposely refrained from taking the deposition on oath to avoid taking action in consequence thereof?—Cannot answer.

Have you at any time instructed the Native Secretary to inform you of any infringement of the Proclamation by the Natives?—I do not feel myself at liberty to answer that.

Has the Native Secretary informed you of any infringement of the Proclamation by armed Natives?—I decline answering.

Has Mr Parris ever stated to you that the majority of the Natives were respecting the Proclamation?—I decline answering.

Do you think that Messrs. Hulke, Morrison, and Sunley were not justified in laying their several informations against the armed natives passing through the Bell and Hua district?—I decline giving an opinion.

*Poharama, Native Assessor, examined.*

Did you see a party of armed Natives leave the pa on Monday last?—I saw them going from the Kawau pa by way of the beach.

Who were they?—Te Waka, Paratene, Hohua, and Taniora.

Who was the first European you informed of it?—I spoke first to Halse.

What did Mr Halse say to you?—He asked which way they went and I told him by the Beach. Halse asked me to follow but I replied, they had gone on quickly.

Did you write to Mr Halse?—After I had asked More the names of the men, I did write to Halse.

Did you recognise the men yourself?—I did.

Did you inform Sergeant Dunn of the same?—No, only Halse.

Did you tell any body else before you saw Mr Watt?—No, I did not.

Relate what Mr Watt said to you respecting laying the information.—Watt told me to lay an information before the Magistrate against the four Natives.

Did Watt tell you not to go again to Halse but to come to him and he would go with you?—He did and said the reason was that Halse was an officer below Flight but that he (Watt) was not.

Do you remember Watt telling you that Mr Flight did not wish to receive informations?—He did, and I replied that Flight was an old man and afraid but if he were younger he would understand these things better.

Did you lay an information on Wednesday last?—Yes.

Did you apply to be sworn to your information?—I asked Flight for the Testament to be sworn, but that Mr Flight spoke to the Europeans in English which I did not understand.

When Mr Watt was with you in the Court, did he tell you to say anything more than you had seen?—He did not tell me to say anything different to that which I had told him before.

Do you recollect telling the Resident Magistrate that you laid the information before him because he (Flight) was a Magistrate?—I recollect it.

Were you sworn to the information?—I was not sworn.

Do you think that a native passing through the proclaimed district armed for the purpose of fighting is infringing the Proclamation?—I do; whether there may be one or more their arms should be taken from them.

At the conclusion of his examination Poharama stated that he considered it desirable that if any single individual native should traverse the European boundary armed, his arms should be taken from him that the Governor's proclamation might be respected.

I. N. WATT,  
Chairman.

Native Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 17 February, 1858.

Sir,—I have the honor by direction of the Governor to request that you will take every opportunity of explaining to the Natives the object of the Proclamation issued by His Excellency on the 12th instant cautioning them against entering the district of New Plymouth as defined in the Schedule attached to the said Proclamation in armed parties.

You will be good enough to inform them that this is done in order to prevent the European settlers from becoming involved through accident or other cause; that His Excellency adopts this course not from any present intention to assume a hostile attitude towards either party, but in order to secure peace between the races, and also to show to all that the proceedings of the Natives in arms against each other are not countenanced by Her Majesty's Representative, and will not be permitted to take place

in the presence of Her Officers, and to the danger of Her peaceable subjects.

I have, &c.,

JOHN ROGAN,

District Commissioner.

In the absence of the Assistant Native Secretary.

The Assistant Native Secretary,  
New Plymouth.

Te Whare Whakawa,

Nui Paremata, 22 PePURE, 1858.

E hoa ma e nga tangata katoa,  
Tena koutou. Whakarongo mai, whakarongo katoa mai. He Panuitanga tenei na te Kawana kia koutou katoa e whawhai ana tetahi ki tetahi. Korerotia mai tenei Panuitanga, korerotia ra, kia mohio ai koutou katoa. Te tikanga o tenei Panuitanga koia tenei, kei rere ta koutou pakanga ki runga ki nga pakeha e ata noho ana i runga i a ratou whenua i a ratou nei mahi. Ehara i te mea kia rere atu matou inaianei ki runga ki ta koutou whawhai, e rangi kia mau te rongo ki nga pakeha, kia kaua e huri ki runga ki tenei he.

Tenei ano tetahi, kia whakakitea atu kia koutou, kia mohio mai koutou, e whakahengia ana tenei pakanga a koutou e te Kawana, a ekore hoki ia e whakaae kia kumea mai tenei he ki runga ki te whenua o nga pakeha, i te aroaro hoki o nga Hapiha a te Kuini.

Naku, na to koutou hoa,

JOSIAH FLIGHT,

Resident Magistrate.

(Translation.)

Resident Magistrate's Court,

New Plymouth, 22 February, 1858.

To all the Natives,

Greeting. Listen. Listen all of you. This is a Proclamation from the Governor to you all who are fighting with each other. Read this Proclamation, read it, that you may all know the meaning of that Proclamation, which is, that your war must not be brought upon the Pakeha who are living peacefully upon their lands and attending to their cultivations (or work). It is not that we should hasten now upon your quarrel, it would be better that peace prevail with the pakeha, that they do not turn upon this evil, (that is, involve themselves in the quarrel.)

There is this also, to be made known to you, know that the Governor disapproves of this war of yours, and that he will not consent that this evil be pulled (that is, brought) upon the territory of the Pakeha, in the presence also of the officers of the Queen.

From your friend,

JOSIAH FLIGHT,

Resident Magistrate.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, 6th May, 1858.

WHEREAS by the 2nd clause of the "Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858," power is given to the Superintendent by notice to be published in the *Government Gazette* of the Province with the approval of the Provincial Council, to constitute districts within which the provisions of the said Ordinance shall be in force, and in like manner to extend, contract, or alter the boundaries of any such district, and to revoke the Notice by which any such district shall have been constituted. *And whereas* the said Superintendent by Proclamation made the 26th day of March last, under the "Superintendents Deputy Act, 1856," did appoint William Halse to be his Deputy during his absence from the Province, Now therefore, I, the Deputy Superintendent Do hereby, with the approval of the Provincial Council, revoke so much of the Notice dated the 19th May 1857 as relates to the constitution of the Third and Fourth districts for the purposes of the Public Works Ordinance, Session 2, No. 9, and in lieu thereof I Do hereby constitute the following Districts for the purposes of the Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858, namely—

3rd District.—Bounded on the north by the Town, on the east by the river Henui to its junction with the north west corner of the Native Reserve No. 3; thence by the western boundary of the said Reserve to the Avenue Road; thence by the north side of the said road, to the southern boundary of the said Reserve; thence by the said boundary to the River Waiwakaiho; thence by the said river to its junction with the boundary of the Omata Block; thence by the said boundary to the River Mangorei; thence by the said river to the western boundary of land belonging to H. Turner; thence by the said boundary to the Mangorei road; thence by the north west side of the said road to the eastern boundary of land belonging to J. Collins; thence by the said boundary to the River Henui; thence by the said river to the boundary line between sections 75 and 76; thence by the said boundary and by the boundary between sections 62 and 63, 48 and 49, 34 and 35; and by a line produced through the belt land D, to the boundary of the Town.

4th District.—Bounded on the north by the Town, on the east by the third district to the river Henui; thence along the said river to the boundary of the Omata Block; thence along the said boundary to the Hurford Road; thence along the east side of the said Road to the boundary line between sections 100 and 107, 129, 113; thence by the said boundary to the Frankley Road; thence by the east side of the Frankley Road to the boundary line between sections 90 and 93; thence by the said boundary to the Carrington Road; thence by the west side of the Carrington Road to the boundary line between sections 90 and 96; thence by the said boundary to the Huatoki stream; thence by the Huatoki stream to the boundary of the Town.

10th District.—Bounded towards the north by the Third district; towards the east by the river Mangorei; towards the south by the boundary of the Omata block; and towards the west by the river Henui.

W. HALSE,  
Deputy Superintendent.

I. N. WATT,  
Provincial Secretary.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Superintendent's Office,  
New Plymouth, 6th May, 1858.

WHEREAS by the 6th clause of the "Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858," it is enacted that General Meetings of the Electors for the several districts constituted under the Ordinance shall be convened in the month of May in every year on such day and at such place as shall be appointed by the Superintendent. *And whereas* the said Superintendent by Proclamation made on the 26th day of March last, under the "Superintendents Deputy Act, 1856," did appoint William Halse to be his Deputy during his absence from the Province; Now therefore, I, the Deputy Superintendent Do hereby appoint that the General Meetings of the Electors for the several districts under the said Ordinance shall be held as follows, viz:—

For the Town district, at the Masonic Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, inst., at 3 p.m.

For the First district, at the Bell Inn, Bell district, on Monday, the 31st day of May, inst., at 2 p.m.

For the Second district, at the Ship Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Saturday,

the 29th day of May, inst., at 11 a.m.

For the Third district, at the Masonic Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, inst., at 12 noon.

For the Fourth district, at the Taranaki Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, inst., at 3 p.m.

For the Fifth district, at the Ship Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, inst., at 1 p.m.

For the Sixth district, at the Omata Inn, Omata district, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, inst., at 1 p.m.

For the Seventh district, at the Omata Inn, Omata district, on Thursday, the 27th day of May, inst., at 2 p.m.

For the Eighth district, at the residence of R. Greenwood, Esq., on Section No. 20, Tataraimaka district, on Monday, the 31st day of May, inst., at 2 p.m.

For the Ninth district, at the Omata Inn, Omata district, on Friday, the 28th day of May, inst., at 2 p.m.

For the Tenth district, at the Masonic Hotel, Town of New Plymouth, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, inst., at 2 p.m.

W. HALSE,  
Deputy Superintendent.

I. N. WATT,  
Provincial Secretary.

[From the *New Zealand Gazette*.]

Treasury,  
Auckland, 12th April, 1858.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

- G. CUTFIELD, Esq.,
- HENRY HALSE, Esq.,
- R. PARRIS, Esq.,
- Rev. J. WHITELEY.

to be Commissioners of Native Reserves in the Province of New Plymouth, under the "New Zealand Native Reserves Act, 1856."

C. W. RICHMOND.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 23rd April, 1858.

THE following Ordinance passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of New Plymouth, intitled

"Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858," having been laid before the Governor in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution Act, his Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to its operation.  
E. W. STAFFORD.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion 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.

WHEREAS by an Act made and enacted in the Imperial Parliament holden in the fifteenth and sixteenth years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," it is amongst other things enacted that whenever any Bill shall have been assented to by the Superintendent as in the said Act provided, the Superintendent shall forthwith transmit to the Governor an authentic copy thereof, and it shall be lawful for the Governor at any time within three months after any such Bill shall be received by him, to declare, by Proclamation, his disallowance of such Bill, and that any such disallowance shall make void and annul the same from and after the day of the date of such Proclamation, or any subsequent day to be named therein.

And whereas the Ordinance hereinafter specified has been enacted by the Superintendent of the Province of New Plymouth, with the advice and consent of the Provincial Council thereof, and the said Ordinance was received by the Governor on the twenty sixth day of April, 1858,

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited Ordinance should be disallowed,

Now, therefore, I, the Governor of New Zealand, in pursuance of the authority vested in me in that behalf by the said recited Act of Parliament, do hereby proclaim and declare my disallowance of the following Ordinance passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of New Plymouth, viz:—

The "Dog Registration Ordinance, 1858," Session 6, No. 3.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at Government House at Auckland, this twenty eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

THOMAS GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's command,  
E. W. STAFFORD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

ERRATA—In Vol. VI., No. 7, page 39, for White, Thomas Bennett read White, Joseph Bennett; page 40, for Broadhead, Samuel read Broadhead, Sarah.

PROVINCE OF NEW PLYMOUTH.

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE on account of LOCAL POSTS for the Quarter ended 31st of March, 1858.

Table showing EXPENDITURE (Salaries to Postmasters: Omata district £2 10 0, Bell 2 10 0) and RECEIPTS (Postages—Omata district 0 11 0, Bell 0 10 3). Total expenditure £3 18 9.

THOMAS KING, Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer's Office, New Plymouth, 19th April, 1858.

PUBLIC FOOTPATHS.

Superintendent's Office, New Plymouth, 8th May, 1858.

NOTICE.—In exercise of the authority given by an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of New Plymouth intitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Municipal Police of the Town and Province of New Plymouth" I the Deputy Superintendent of the said Province Do hereby give notice and declare that the Footway on the South side of Devon street between Hobson street and the river Henui in the Town of New Plymouth, of the width of eight feet, more or less, and being

defined by posts, and also the Footway on the North side of Vivian street between Brougham street and Robe street, also in the Town of New Plymouth, of the width of eleven feet, more or less, and being defined by posts, shall henceforth be deemed and taken to be Public Footpaths within the meaning of an Ordinance of the Lieut. Governor of New Zealand and of the Legislative Council thereof, intitled "An Ordinance to provide for the protection of Footpaths in the Colony of New Zealand" and shall be protected accordingly.

W. HALSE, Deputy Superintendent. I. N. WATT, Provincial Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE NEW PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK IN THE YEAR 1857.

Table showing Receipts and Payments for the New Plymouth Savings Bank in 1857. Receipts include Cash in hand, Amount deposited, Received in payment of bills discounted, Discount on Bills, Interest on Securities, and Mortgage. Payments include Deposits withdrawn, Paid for Bills, Stationery, Salaries, Charges, and Cash in hand, 31st December 1857.

Treasury, Auckland,

12th April, 1858.

The following Balance Sheet of the New Plymouth Savings Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1857, having received the approval of his Excellency the Governor, is published pursuant to the 18th Section of the Savings Bank Ordinance, Session 8, No. 4.

C. W. RICHMOND.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE NEW PLYMOUTH SAVINGS BANK IN THE YEAR 1857.

Table showing Assets and Liabilities of the New Plymouth Savings Bank in 1857. Assets include Cash in hand, Amount of Bills on hand, Stock, Amount due by J. C. Sharland, New Zealand Government Debentures, and Mortgage. Liabilities include Due to Depositors, Interest added this year, and Stationery.

J. C. SHARLAND,

Accountant.

We have examined the correctness of the Balance Sheet,

I. N. WATT, H. HALSE, R. CHIMMAN, K. BROWN.