

1879.  
NEW ZEALAND.

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# CONFISCATION OF REBELS' LANDS

(PROCLAMATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, &c., RELATING TO THE).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

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## No. 1.

### A PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS the Governor did, on the twenty-fifth day of October last, issue a Proclamation offering to grant a pardon to all persons engaged in the present rebellion who should comply with certain conditions, therein specified, before the tenth day of December instant, which time has expired :

And whereas it is now expedient that the mind of the Governor should be fully declared, so that all persons may know his intentions :

It is therefore declared and made known, that the Governor will retain and hold as land of the Crown, all the land in the Waikato taken by the Queen's forces, and from which the rebel Natives have been driven, within the following lines ; that is to say,—

Commencing at Pokorokoro, in the Gulf of the Thames, thence proceeding southward in a straight line to the Hapua Kohi Pass, thence in a straight line to the summit of Pukemoremore, thence in a straight line to the summit of Maunga Kawa, thence in a straight line to Pukekura, thence in a straight line to Orakau, thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the Puniu River, thence following the Puniu River to its junction with the Waipa River, thence in a straight line to the summit of Pirongia, thence in a straight line to the nearest point of the Waitetuna River, thence by the Waitetuna River to Waingarua Harbour, thence by that harbour to the sea, thence by the sea coast to the Waikato Heads, thence by the Waikato River to the Mangatawhiri River, thence by the Mangatawhiri River to the Great South Road, thence northward by the Great South Road to the Razorback Redoubt, thence by the boundary of the Ramarama and Hunua purchases to the Wairoa River, thence by the Wairoa River to the north-eastern boundary of the land of the Kowhairiki tribe, thence to the summit of the Whare Kawa Mountain, thence following the ridge of Whare Kawa to the Surrey Redoubt, thence in a straight line to the point of commencement :

And all lands northward of the above boundaries belonging to rebel Natives or tribes up to and as far as the waters of the Manukau and the Waitemata.

The land of those Natives who have adhered to the Queen shall be secured to them ; and to those who have rebelled, but who shall at once submit to the Queen's authority, portions of the land taken will be given back for themselves and their families.

The Governor will make no further attack on those who remain quiet.

Those guilty of further violence, the Governor will punish as he has punished the Waikato tribes.

The Governor will also take possession of, and retain, in the country between Wanganui and New Plymouth, and in the Province of Taranaki, such land belonging to the rebels as he may think fit.

The Governor will cause roads to be made, not only at Taranaki and in the Waikato, but throughout the Island, from time to time, as he may think fit, as well through lands of Europeans as of Natives. These roads will be for the protection of the peaceable, the upholding of law, and for the benefit of both races. This is a rule of all nations.

To those, whether Europeans or Natives, who consent to the making of roads through their land, there shall be paid fair compensation for the land so taken ; and to those who will work in making the roads, payment will be made in money. Those who obstruct with violence the making of roads will be forcibly repressed.

To all those who have remained, and shall continue, in peace and friendship, the Governor assures the full benefit and enjoyment of their lands.

The rule with regard to arms will be this : The Governor does not insist upon all Natives giving up their arms ; but arms shall not, without permission, be brought into settled districts, and arms will be taken from such as are unruly and turbulent. This also is the law of all nations.

The Governor excepts from pardon those who have in any way been engaged in the murders of women and children, or treacherous murders of unarmed men.

Given under my hand, and issued under the public seal of the Colony of New Zealand, at the Government House, at Auckland, this seventeenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

By His Excellency's command,  
FRED. WELD.

G. GREY,  
Governor.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

## No. 2.

### MEMORANDUM for the Hon. the PREMIER.

You will remember that in February, 1865, it was resolved by the Executive Council that General Cameron, then on the point of departure for Wanganui to achieve the pacification of the country between that town and Taranaki, should be accompanied by the Minister for Native Affairs, to whom should be intrusted a Proclamation setting forth the intentions of the Government, to be issued or not at his discretion.

The terms of this Proclamation, after careful revision at two or more meetings of the Executive Council, having at last been unanimously approved, and the instrument duly executed, the Native Minister again raised the question whether the issue of such a manifesto might not, in the state of excitement and distrust then existing among the Maoris, tend rather to embarrass than to facilitate the General's operations. The Executive Council concurring in this view, the Proclamation was cancelled.

The document is interesting, as showing distinctly what were the deliberate and unanimous intentions of the Executive at that time, and I am happy to have it in my power to comply with your request for a copy of it. The copy enclosed is that made in English and Maori by the late W. H. Baker, of the Native Department, for insertion in the *Government Gazette*.

June 12, 1879.

WALTER MANTELL.

## Enclosures.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated 17th December, 1864, the Governor has, among other things, declared his intention to take possession of and retain, in the Province of Taranaki and in the country between it and Whanganui, such lands belonging to rebels as he might think fit:

And whereas the Governor is now about to carry out that intention, and it is therefore right for the quieting of men's minds that the meaning of that declaration should be made thoroughly clear:

And whereas the Governor does not intend or desire to take lands of the rebel Natives as a source of profit, but as a punishment for their misdeeds, as a warning to others not to follow their bad example, and for the purpose of placing in security existing European settlements:

And whereas the Governor has already announced the full extent of such punishment as he inflicts for past transgressions in Tauranga and Waikato, and is now about to state that which he will inflict in the district named in the first paragraph of this Proclamation:

And whereas the Governor hopes and believes that this infliction of punishment in the three districts above named will suffice as a warning to all, and therefore, in respect to past offences, does not intend to take any other district of New Zealand:

Now, therefore, let all men know that (with the exception of the lands of those Natives who in these times of trouble have been loyal to the Queen, which lands shall be secured to them by title from the Crown) the Governor will take such of the rebels' lands bounded by the sea coast from Parininihi to Waitotara as he shall deem sufficient for effecting the objects above named and no more; but out of the lands of the rebels within these limits the Governor will make due provision, under title from the Crown, for all those who having been in rebellion shall at once submit to the Queen's authority and promise to live peaceably for the future.

The Governor's intentions regarding roads and other things are sufficiently expressed in his former Proclamation of the 17th of December, 1864, which Proclamation is explained but in no way superseded by this.

### PROCLAMATION in MAORI.

NOTEMEA.—Kua puta te kupu o te Kawana i te Panuitanga i whakaputaina i te 17 o nga ra o Tihema, 1864, kua mea ia ka tangohia ka puritia e ia ana wahi i pai ai o nga whenua o nga Maori tutu i te Takiwa ki Taranaki i te takiwa hoki ki waenganui o Taranaki o Whanganui:

Na he mea meake ka mahia e te Kawana taua tikanga, a ka tika hoki kia tino whakamaramatia te tikanga o taua kupu, kia ata tau marire ai te ngakau o te tangata, a, he mea hoki kahore a te Kawana whakaaro, hiabia ranei, kia tangohia nga whenua o nga Maori tutu hei whakawhiwhi i a ia ki te moni, erangi, hei whiu mo o ratou mahi he, hei whakawehi hoki mo era atu tangata kei whai i tana he; a hei mea hoki kia noho tika ai, kia noho wehi kore ai nga kainga Pakenga e nohoia nei:

A he mea hoki kua whakaturia e te Kawana te whiu, kua whakapakia e ia mo nga hara o Tauranga o Waikato, i nga ra kua pahure atu nei, a inaianei he whakaatu tana i te whiu e whakapakia e ia ki taua Takiwa i whakahuatia i nga rarangi tuatahi o tenei Panuitanga:

A he mea hoki, ki ta Te Kawana, kati hei whakawehi mo katoa ko tenei whiu ka whakapakia nei ki aua takiwa e toru i whakahuatia i runga ake nei; heoi, kahore he whenua e tangohia e ia i tetahi atu takiwa o Nui Tereni mo nga hara o te wa kua pahure atu nei.

Na ko tenei kia mohio nga tangata katoa, ka tangohia e te Kawana, enei, nga whenua o nga

Maori tutu, kua whawhai nei ki te Kuini, i te takiwa ka timata atu i 'Parininihi, haere tonu i te taha tai, a tae noa ki Waitotara, ko te nui ia o te whenua e tangohia koia tenei, kia rite ano ki te whakaaro o Te Kawana nga tikanga kua korerotia i runga ake nei ma era kia rite, kati:

Haunga ano ia nga whenua o nga Maori kua piri pono ki Te Kuini i roto i tenei wa raruraru ko aua whenua ka whakapumautia kia ratou i runga i te Karauna karati.

Otira ka whakamotuhaketia ano e Te Kawana etahi wahi o nga whenua o nga Maori tutu, i roto i nga rohe kua korerotia ake nei me Karauna karati ano hoki, mo nga tangata kua uru ki te whawhai, a ka tomo mai inaianei ki raro ki te mana o Te Kuini, a ka ki pono kia ata noho ratou i nga ra e takoto ake nei.

Ko nga whakaaro o te Kawana mo nga rori, mo era atu mea kua oti ano te whakapuaki ki te Panuitanga o te 17 o nga ra o Tihema, 1864. Na ko ta tenei he whakamarama i tera, ehara i te whakanoa.

### No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS by Mr. FITZGERALD, as Native Minister, to Mr. PARRIS.

(Confidential.)

SIR,—

Native Secretary's Office, Wellington, 30th August, 1865.

In appointing you to be Civil Commissioner for the Taranaki District, I wish you to know what the Government intend to do in that country.

It is proposed to confiscate the whole of the lands, to a distance of twenty miles or thereabouts from the coast, lying between the Waitotara River and the White Cliffs; not with a view of holding or occupying the whole of it, but in order to enable the Government to clear away all disputed titles, and at once to settle down upon sufficient blocks of land the whole of the Native population of that district who may be willing to come in, accept Crown grants, and promise to live peaceably under the law. Immediately following upon this confiscation, Government proposes to issue a general proclamation of peace and amnesty, putting an end to the war, and declaring that no more land would be confiscated.

Armed with these documents, you will open immediate negotiations with all the Natives in your district, persuading them to come in at once and accept defined blocks of land within the confiscated territory. You will be invested with full and uncontrolled discretion in conducting these negotiations. The Government wants to see a speedy and final settlement made of the whole matter, and, however it may regard as of importance the acquisition of land for sale, so as to reimburse the Treasury for the expenditure upon military operations, it regards the final settlement of the Natives upon the lands under Crown grants, and their consent to the arrangements you make, of so much higher importance, that they do not wish to limit your discretion in dealing liberally in the disposition of the land, if by so doing you can win their final acquiescence in the settlement of your whole district. Five classes of land will remain in your district:—1st. The Native lands still unconfiscated.—2nd. The confiscated land returned to the Natives under Crown grant.—3rd. Confiscated land given to military settlers. 4th. Land sold to Europeans, including the old settlements and the newly-confiscated land.—5th. Land reserved and placed in trust for ever for the purpose of paying for a police force in the district. I should wish the latter class of lands to be selected by you in such positions as that they may be let at once to settlers on easy terms, so as to produce an immediate rental, and that if possible you should assign 200,000 acres for that purpose.\*

I have addressed this letter to you confidentially, in order that you may at once take steps for commencing the work as soon as the Proclamation and other notices are issued. Should any event occur to render the steps now proposed undesirable, you will consider these instructions as cancelled. Should you receive orders to go on, further instructions will be unnecessary.

Classes 2, 3, and 5 will have to be laid out, and surveyed and mapped, with the utmost possible expedition, and you must employ what staff you find necessary for the purpose. The Government are impressed with a strong sense of the fact that the greatest mischief in these matters arises from delay in settling the Natives on the land. Expedition is all important, especially at a time of year when the Natives ought to be providing for the year's supply of food.

I have, &c.,

JAMES EDWARD FITZGERALD,  
Native Minister.

Major Parris, Wellington.

P.S.—The Government do not wish you to set up a separate staff of surveyors, but to apply to the Land Office at New Plymouth, who will be instructed to forward your work with the utmost expedition, and they wish you not to wait for the surveys, but to put the Natives on the land, marking out natural or artificial boundaries on the ground. You ought also to know that negotiations have been commenced with Mr. Ross and Sir Robert Douglas, and a number of settlers, to settle on a certain block of land at Waingongoro. You will be so good as to consult with Sir R. Douglas and Mr. Ross, and see whether their wishes can be met consistently with the settlement of the country, and report at once to me on the subject.

### No. 4.

LETTER from Mr. R. PARRIS to Governor Sir G. GREY, K.C.B.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 22nd March, 1866.

With reference to the letter from the Taihua Natives referred to me to report upon, and herewith enclosed, I have the honor to state for your Excellency's information, that these Natives

\* With regard to this 200,000 acres. It was intended to set it aside under the provisions of the Outlying Districts Police Bill, which has never been brought into operation, and was intended to be worked mostly with the consent and assistance of the Natives.—J. E. F-G.

complained of the treatment they were receiving from the military detachments stationed at Stoney River and Warea, and Mr. Carrington, who was stationed there as interpreter, sent me a written statement of what was going on, which I forwarded to the Hon. the Native Minister by letter dated February 17th; but in case your Excellency should not have seen it, I beg to transmit a copy herewith.

In terms of my general instructions from Mr. FitzGerald (which I am directed by the present Native Minister to act upon), I located those Natives at the Taihua in September last. They are an important section of the Ngamahanga tribe, of which Ihairaira Tuaparo is the principal chief. In January, 1865, they signed the oath of allegiance, after I had risked my life by going into the bush for them, believing, as I always have, that nothing but a forced communication with these deluded fanatics would have the effect of bringing them back to their allegiance to the Government.

I feel that both the Natives and myself have been ill-used, and it weighs upon my mind as to whether I shall be dealing honestly with them in prosecuting my duties in terms of my instructions, and thereby rendering them liable to the sort of treatment the Taihua Natives complain of.

Te Ua's case was very similar. I was authorized by Colonel Haultain to bring him into a settled district. Having prevailed upon him to secede from the rebels, I located him at Matakaha (his own place) with a friendly chief, Arama Karaka. I could have induced him to go to Wellington, or any other place, without subjecting him to the disagreeables of being paraded as a prisoner from his place to Wanganui.

Of course, the Natives will think I have acted treacherously toward them, until they can be convinced to the contrary, which will be no easy task.

I have sent your Excellency's letter to Wiremu Kingi Matakatea, and expect in a few days to hear the result.

Herewith, I have the honor to enclose for your Excellency a *Taranaki Herald*, containing in its leading article a correct account of the cause of his defection.

Whenever your Excellency can part with Te Ua, I shall be glad to have him to assist me in my critical work for the pacification of my district, which was progressing most favorably up to the time of the late military disasters.

I have, &c.,

R. PARRIS,  
Civil Commissioner.

His Excellency Governor Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Auckland.

#### No. 5.

INSTRUCTIONS by Mr. J. C. RICHMOND, Native Minister, to Mr. PARRIS.

SIR,—

Native Secretary's Office, Wellington, 10th September, 1866.

In reference to conversations between yourself and the Government, on the subject of the approaching sittings of the Compensation Court at Taranaki, I have the honor to inform you that the Government are of opinion that your services will be of more value in negotiating and arranging claims on the Ngatiawa and Ngatimanui Coast Blocks, proclaimed under the New Zealand Settlements Act, in the capacity of Judge of the Compensation Court within the districts referred to. It has, therefore, been arranged to relieve you of the duty of acting in the approaching sittings at Taranaki, and some other Judge will be instructed to act in your stead.

It will be desirable, if possible, to induce the absentees who claim within the blocks in question, to abandon their claims, and you are authorized to treat with W. Katene te Manu, or any other leaders of the Ngatiawa, and other claimants in Nelson and Marlborough, for the surrender of their entire claims within the confiscated territory on the West Coast. These claims number in all about 216, according to the notes of the Compensation Court on the investigation of claims at Oakura and Waitara South. The Government are of opinion that reserves to the extent of, say, 5,000 acres of the same average character as that allotted to military settlers, and a sum of £1,500, ought to be the limit of the offer made to quiet these claims, which, by the rule already laid down in the Court, will be excluded from all compensation. If Mr. A. Mackay is in Nelson, he will be instructed to assist you; and the Government trust you may be able to prevent any large number of the claimants going to the expense of a journey to Taranaki, where they will probably meet only disappointment. On your arrival in Taranaki, your duty will be first to deal with the claims within the Ngatiawa Coast and Middle Taranaki Blocks, and if possible so to arrange them that the work of the Court may be only to give formal sanction to adjustments previously assented to by the claimants. It will be right to make it clear, in these negotiations, that the whole of the large district reaching inland of Mount Egmont is passing through the Court, and that their claims within the district will be entirely disposed of, and no further claim afterwards allowed. You will of course consider, in assenting to any arrangements, not only the extent but the comparative value of the land returned or retained.

As soon as this business is in proper train, which, with your exact knowledge of the positions and rights of all the *hapu* within the district, and with the aid of the Crown Agent, the Government hope may be accomplished at a very early date, attention must be turned to the territory immediately to the northward of the River Patea. It is of the very greatest importance to enable the Government promptly to place the military settlers who have been promised land in this neighbourhood; and to that end they desire to be assured as early as possible whether any, and what extent of, friendly claims can be substantiated to land that has been surveyed for settlement, and what kaingas and favourite places it is proper to reserve for surrendered rebels. If you can by any means obtain exact information on this subject without waiting till after the sitting of the Court at New Plymouth, it will be a great satisfaction to the Government.

You will next proceed with the attempt to arrange generally for the claims in the rest of the Ngatiawa Coast Block. The Government wish that all the land of W. Kingi Matakatea, Arama Karaka, and their *hapu*s should be left to them, excepting space for a township at Opunake, which it is understood they are willing to cede. These are almost the only loyal men residing within the block. With respect to the surrendering rebels, a reserve or reserves will have to be made at convenient

places, the extent not to exceed that allowed for military settlers, viz., 50 acres per head, laid off in the same proportions and character as the military settlements.

You will be at liberty to concede to them their kaingas and fishing-stations, and any other favourite spots that you may think it advisable to allow, taking care not to give a monopoly of any spots needed for villages or landing-places; and, in every arrangement, whether with surrendered rebels or the friendly Natives, reserving absolutely to the Crown the right to make any sort of road across the land which the public service may require.

The Government wish to recognise the good conduct and valuable services of Hone Pihama by a special reserve of about 500 acres, and they also feel that scanty justice has been awarded to their loyal and steady friend, Ropata Ngarongomate, in the award of compensation at Oakura. They will therefore approve of a reserve of from 300 to 500 acres for him.

The reserves to be made, whether for loyal or surrendered men, should as far as possible be included and described by natural boundaries, so that no inconvenience may arise from unavoidable delay in the surveys; and it is desirable to obtain from the absentees with whom you may deal, a written acceptance of the terms agreed upon, with the signatures of the leading men, and as many others as can conveniently be obtained.

It will not be desirable that you should yourself appear in a Court in which you hold a Commission as Judge, and Mr. W. S. Atkinson will be retained as heretofore as Crown Agent. He will be instructed to co-operate with you in the duties now imposed upon you.

Robert Parris, Esq., C.C.,  
Judge, Compensation Court, Taranaki.

I have, &c.,  
J. C. RICHMOND.

## No. 6.

MEMORANDUM by the Hon. DONALD McLEAN as Native Minister.

THE settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast, between Waitotara and Taranaki, requires the earliest possible attention, as upon the settlement of this question the peace and prosperity of the West Coast mainly depends.

The confiscated lands on the West Coast may be divided into two classes, viz., those north and south of the Waingongoro River.

The lands south of the Waingongoro comprise 34,897 acres 2 roods 15 perches, allotted to military settlers; lands disposed of by auction, 2,984 acres 1 rood 3 perches; awards made to Natives by the Compensation Court, 17,264 acres; special reserves made to different tribes, 21,361 acres 2 roods 21 perches; and lands allotted to Natives for services rendered during the rebellion, 6,980 acres, to Native Contingent.

The latter class have been allotted chiefly to Whanganui Natives, who do not require the land for their own use, and it should be purchased from them at a fair price, say £1 per acre.

To satisfy outstanding claims of military settlers and others, about 5,000 acres is still required, leaving land available for subdivision and sale, 39,499 acres.

The awards of the Compensation Court to the Natives have not yet been defined, and it is important that this should be done; and the claims of those who are willing to sell should be bought out at a price not exceeding £1 per acre.

Claims have been advanced by Whanganui and other Natives to large portions of this block, but the grounds on which they make them are not definite. It seems, however, that the Whanganui Natives consider themselves entitled to make a claim in consideration of their past military services, and from a desire to be in a position to restore a portion of the land to the original Ngarauru owners, whom they helped to conquer, and with whom it appears they had some compact on the subject.

After careful inquiry, these claims have been rejected by the Compensation Court. Moreover, the Whanganui Natives who acted with our troops received, subsequent to the decision of the Court, a bonus of £2,500 in addition to their pay for services rendered, and in full satisfaction of any unsettled land claims they might have.

Major Kemp, of Putiki, the most prominent of these claimants, requested that his case should be again inquired into and decided. A Commission of Inquiry was granted, but he did not proceed with his statement to the Commissioners, from a fear that his action might embarrass the Government by inducing numerous Natives to bring forward fresh claims; and it certainly would be embarrassing to have questions revived that have been already disposed of by the Compensation Court.

An officer who can fully explain the whole of the questions connected with the confiscated lands in this district to the Natives, and who will survey the boundaries of their awards, and, if found necessary, subdivide them, is most essential; and this duty is intrusted to Mr. G. B. Worgan, who is requested to give it his early and diligent attention, consulting with Mr. Parris on any question on which he may require information relating to past transactions connected with these lands.

The lands north of Waingongoro as far as Stoney River, although nominally confiscated, are, with the exception of 1,400 acres at Opunake, quite unavailable for settlement until arrangements are made with the Natives for lands sufficient for their own requirements. Mr. Parris will provide for the location of the Natives as much in the neighbourhood of Kaipokunui and Oeo as possible, and compensate the Native owners for all lands they may relinquish south and north of that river, in order to free them from all difficulties and obstructions, at rates not exceeding 5s. per acre.

In effecting these arrangements, Mr. Parris will use his own judgment as to the most suitable time for commencing negotiations. All that I must urge is, the importance of due attention being paid to the subject whenever seasonable opportunity for doing so presents itself.

In the meantime, Mr. Parris will use his best endeavours to extend the telegraph line from New Plymouth, so as to connect it with the station at Opunake.

Whanganui, 20th January, 1872.

DONALD McLEAN.

## No. 7.

INSTRUCTIONS by Sir DONALD McLEAN, as Native Minister, to Major BROWN.

SIR,—

Native Office, Wellington, 12th April, 1876.

I have the honor to enclose for your information a copy of a memorandum by myself, drawn up for the guidance of Mr. Parris on the 20th January, 1872, in reference to the settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast. I desire to draw your attention to the paragraph which treats of lands north of the Waingongoro as far as Stoney River, in which Mr. Parris was authorized to compensate the Native owners for all lands they might relinquish, at rates not exceeding 5s. per acre. Since then, the Government have become fully aware of the extravagant views held by the Natives as to the value of the lands alluded to, as well as to the fact that they have failed to recognize the reality of confiscation.

These circumstances in all probability may render it very difficult, if not impossible, for you to conclude terms with the Natives within the limits of the sum above mentioned. You are, therefore, authorized at your own discretion to offer such annuities to the chiefs, or others interested in the sale, as may in the aggregate amount to 2s. 6d. per acre more than the 5s. already mentioned.

It must, however, be borne in mind, that everything like extravagant concession in the matter of confiscated lands should be carefully avoided, otherwise it may lead to dissatisfaction amongst the Waikato and Bay of Plenty Natives, as well as those of the West Coast who have lost lands south of the Waingongoro.

The Government feel satisfied that you have the ability and discretion to deal with this difficult question, and authorize you to make arrangements with the Natives on the basis of these general instructions. As opportunities are frequently lost by delay in concluding negotiations with the Natives, the Government will leave you unfettered, and dispense with the necessity for referring every particular case for special authorization.

In making payments to Natives, it is much to be desired the disbursements should extend over a number of years.

Should any case arise which has not been provided for by these instructions, you will be good enough to refer the matter to the Government for consideration and approval.

The importance of acquiring these valuable Plains for settlement is so manifest, that I feel sure you will use every effort to do so.

I have, &amp;c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

Major Brown, Civil Commissioner, Taranaki.

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBUXY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1879.

Price 6d.]