



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
(SOUTHERN PROVINCE.)

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signatures thereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE, Acting Secretary.

VOL. I.] WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847. [No. 3.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
21st September, 1847.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Petition, relative to the changes which have recently been made in the wages of European laborers, employed on the Road Parties, and his reply thereto, be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

PETITION

UNTO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR EYRE.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That in consequence of your Excellency's resolution of employing Natives, on the Roads, has caused an immense number of your fellow-countrymen to be thrown out of employment, men who are both able and willing to work, and who find it impossible to get work on the beach, and many going about and do not know how to find a meal's victuals, and not a roof to find shelter under, who have to sleep at night either on the beach exposed to all kinds of weather, or in the bush.

Shipping there is none, or, at most, what there is can only engage a few hands, and those few engaged, by others leaving,

to be placed in the same circumstances as ourselves.

Farming work where it is to be had; we can find none, and if to be had, what is the paltry pittance they give in the shape of wages. It may be said that it is sufficient to keep us from starvation. True, but is it to be expected that men are to work late and early to gain no more than will help them to eke out a miserable existence, and is it possible that a Briton is to be placed on a par with Natives, who can live for about one third cheaper than we can, who have never been accustomed to the uses of money, and never known what the want of it is, who have their gardens to raise as much as supply their wants. Is it to be expected that in a British Colony, which is monthly receiving emigrants, who leave their home and all that is dear to them in the hopes of bettering themselves, are to be landed on a beach to starve, or should they get work receive no more than keep them in life, when they can have no hopes of being able to get clothing, and when nothing is allowed for the tear and wear of man's body. No, surely these things are not to be; we would fain hope so, and therefore your Petitioners would feel grateful by again employing us on the Roads, or devise some other channel, where we could find employment.

Something must be done, your Excel-

lency, men cannot starve, and if things go on so we cannot answer for ourselves; hunger will cause things to be done that would never have entered in our heads otherwise.

We therefore humbly Petition your Excellency to consider the matter over well. There are now upwards of fifty persons unemployed, and more expected daily from the Fisheries, who are mostly as bad off as what we are, having had bad seasons. We therefore hope your Excellency will do something for us, for which, as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed) ARTHUR GOLDBURN,
and others.

We have formed a deputation to wait upon your Excellency, to state our case more particularly.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following reply:—

To ARTHUR GOLDBURN, and the Workmen on whose behalf he is deputed,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your petition on the subject of the change which has lately taken place on the Road Parties, stating that many of you having been thrown out of work are now unable to get employment elsewhere, and are likely to be plunged into great distress.

I should regret extremely should such be the case, but when I daily hear the employers of labour complain that they have great difficulty in procuring workmen, and are unable to extend their cultivations or improvements, in consequence; that the rate of Wages (as I am myself aware) is exorbitantly high, and that the Government Road Parties monopolize the little European labor in the colony, I cannot believe that, if you are, as you state yourselves to be, both able and willing to work, you cannot obtain constant and remunerating employment.

I must remind you that the Government are not bound, and could not possibly find the means if they wished it, to employ all persons who might emigrate from Great Britain to the Colonies, at high or exorbitant wages. In your own cases too it must not be forgotten that in emigrating to this country, you did so under arrangements with which the Government had nothing to do; and for the success or failure of which they were not responsible.

Should, however, such an unfortunate state of things arise in this Colony as you seem to contemplate, (but which in present circumstances I cannot believe possible) and many of Her Majesty's subjects be really unable to procure work, and be left in a desolate condition, I should deem it my duty (as I am sure it would be the wish of Her Majesty that I should, as far as I could,) to relieve this distress and to afford Her suffering subjects that subsistence which they could not procure for themselves. Do not, however, misunder-

stand me;—I could not and should not be justified in doing more than affording the means of necessary subsistence, and this you admit in your Petition, you have yet the means of obtaining for yourselves.

With respect to the Roads—I would briefly make one or two observations—They are works of great magnitude and importance, undertaken for the general good, and requiring both time and large means to complete them. When finished they will throw open new and extensive tracts of country, and by enabling Settlers and others, to push further out with their farms or their stock stations, will be the means of affording to the labouring classes that very work which you are now seeking; if left incomplete, they will be available to no one, and will rather have been a positive evil, from having created a sudden stimulus to occupations of all kinds, only to be checked by an abrupt termination.

To prevent this very serious evil, is my bounden duty; I need not inform you that Government, any more than individuals, have not unlimited resources,—certain amounts only can be expended in certain ways, and if these are not so economized in application as to complete the work they are appropriated for, these works must remain unfinished—thus in the case of the roads, if Government continued to pay the rates of wages they have hitherto done, they would be unable to complete them, and the whole Colony, and yourselves among the number, would suffer in consequence.

Another point in your Petition seems an apparent dissatisfaction at being, as you term it, placed on a par with Natives. I am sure I need only point out your error to remove it. You are, as you observe with, I trust, a just pride, Britons;—remember, too, that Britons are just and generous, too confident in their own character and capabilities to fear comparison or competition with any, and too noble to undervalue another race because they happen to be of another colour.

I admit, as stated in your Petition, that the Natives can live cheaper than Europeans, and it is owing to this very cause that we are able to make the Roads which will, as completed, open out and afford to you constantly increasing employment at the various homesteads and stations to which these roads will lead. Were they to have been carried on solely by European labor, they might indeed have been commenced, but certainly never could have been completed. Another circumstance to which I would direct your attention, and it is an important one, is this—Many of you have travelled about the country, and have seen how little cultivation is carried on by Europeans, and how many of the articles of food are supplied, and almost wholly supplied, by the Maoris; reflect a little, and consider what would have been your position if there were no natives from whom to obtain pigs, potatoes,

and even wheat, certainly at lower rates than you could either buy them from other colonies, or produce them yourselves;—consider, too, that the employment of the Natives on the road not only enables the Government to give you the advantages which that road will offer when completed, and which they could not possibly do if there were no Natives to employ, but it enables them also to put the Natives in a position to improve and extend their cultivations, and thereby probably afford to you the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate another year.

In conclusion, I would repeat to you your own expression, "that something must be done;" but, my friends, it must be done by yourselves—instead of holding out for higher rates of wages than the Settlers can afford to pay, manfully submit to a change which you know must come, and at once, by working at reasonable rates, enable the employers to extend their operations, and give you more steady and constant work. Some of you have probably been in the neighbouring Colonies, and have seen that, after wages have been for a time very high there, they have as certainly fallen—and so it must be here; no one can be expected to employ labor unless he can obtain it at such a rate as will enable him to derive a profit from it, and this you know cannot be done at the high rate at which wages have lately been in this Colony; let me earnestly advise you, therefore, to reflect calmly and coolly, and to offer your services to the Settlers and other employers at such wages as they can afford to pay, and by thus doing, shew that you are sensible and reflecting men, and that you are disposed to make that exertion for yourselves, which alone will place you in the position you wish for, and by enabling Masters to extend their operations, secure to you fair and constant employment.

EDWARD JOHN EYRE,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Government House,
Wellington, September 18, 1847.

Secretary's Office, Wellington,
22nd September, 1847.

IT having been brought under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that great inconvenience has arisen from irregularity in the attendance of Public Officers at their Offices. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for general information, that the usual Office Hours are from 10 A.M., to 4 P.M. daily, excepting only on Sundays, and such other days as are kept as Public Holidays, and on Saturdays, when the Offices close at 2 P.M.

On all other days the Public have a right to expect, and His Excellency requires the strictest regularity and punctuality in the attendance of every Public Officer at his respective Department,

during the interval between the hours above named.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd September, 1847.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the re-publication of the following letter from the Native Chiefs at Waikanae, to His Honor the Superintendent, with Major Richmond's reply, which was inadvertently omitted in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 3rd Instant.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

(Copy.)

Waikanae,
Akihata 21, 1847.

E HOA e te Retimona—Tena Koe—kua rongo matou e haere ana koe ko Whakatu. No konei i puta ake ai te aroha ki a koe. No te mea kua kitea e matou tou ahua pai ki a matou, ki o runga nei tangata, i nga wa o te he kua pahure ake nei.—Haere atu ra ki tera kainga ki Whakatu ki te mahi i nga mahi i karangatia ai koe. Ki te mahi ano i taua atawhai ki nga tangata o tera kainga, ki era tangata maori. E aroha ana matou ki a koe. Na tou atawhai i arohainga atu ai koe.

(Signed) WIREMU KINGI WHITI,
RIWAI TE AHU,
TE KAI WHAKAARO O
Waikanae.

Kia Meiha Retimona.

(Translation.)

Waikanae,
August 21, 1847.

FRIEND RICHMOND—GREETING. We have heard that you are going to Nelson. This has given rise to feelings of regret at your departure, because we have had proofs of your kindly disposition towards us, the natives of this part, (of New Zealand,) during times of difficulty which are past. Go, therefore, to that other settlement, to Nelson, (accompanied with our best wishes,) to perform the duties to which you have been called; to perform the same good offices to the people of that settlement, and to those natives that are there. We esteem you. Through your kindness is this our love caused towards you.

(Signed) WIREMU KINGI WHITI,
RIWAI TE AHU, the Native
Teacher at Waikanae, on behalf of
the people.

His Honor Major Richmond.

(Copy.)

MAJOR RICHMOND'S REPLY.
Poneke, 2 o Hepetema, 1847.

E OKU HOA,—Kua whiwhi au ki ta kou-

tohu-pukapuka. Kua mihi hoki au ki nga mai-mai aroha, ki nga proroporoaki a nga tangata o Waikanae ki au ka riro nei ki Whakatu. E Tama ma, koiano; i roto i nga wa o te kino kua pahure ake nei; i roto ano hoki i nga takiwa o te pai, i rite tonu te hoatutanga a aku kupu aroha ki a koutou mo te pai, kia tupu, kia nui haere ai koutou—koia hoki tenei, e koa ana au ki ta koutou tangi mai moku.

Kotahi ake hoki taku kupu. Na, ko au ka riro nei; noho iho, ko te Kawana hou—kei a raua tahi ko Kawana Kerei te whakaaro atawhai mo koutou—erangi ta raua i taku; mo nga wahi o te he, kei a raua, kei a ia nei nga whakaaro mo koutou; ara mo nga korero nunui, me whakapuaki marie atu ki a ia—mana te tikanga—ko konei au te koa ai, ina titiro mai au ki nga tamariki Maori e whakarongo ana ki tana kupu; hei konei ra e tama ma, hei to koutou kainga—kia maia ki te pai—kia manawanui ki te pai.

NA TE RETIMONA.

Kia Wiremu Kingi,
Kia Riwai te Ahu,
ki nga tanga a katoa o Waikanae.

(Translation.)

Wellington, 3rd September, 1847.

FRIENDS,—I have received your letter, and am much gratified at the expressions which my departure from the District has given rise to: during the times of difficulty and distress you allude to, which are now happily past, as well as to those when we enjoyed peace and quietness, I have endeavoured to give you such advice as would tend to your good and the tranquillity of the country, and it is satisfactory to me to find that it has been appreciated. In taking leave of you, I will add another word of advice—The new Governor who is come to reside among you is, equally with the Governor-in-Chief, much interested in your welfare, and he will be able to attend to your wants more promptly than it was in my power to do. Whenever, therefore, you are in doubt or difficulties go to him, and follow what he advises—take no important steps without consulting him—attend to his instructions and you will do right and proper; to learn that you do so, and that year by year there are evident proofs of your increasing prosperity and improvement, will afford the greatest pleasure to your friend

M. RICHMOND.

To Wiremu Kingi Whiti,
To Riwai Te Ahu,
And the People of Waikanae.

Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 22nd September 1847

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon, of Monday, the 27th instant, for the conveyance by water of a few Bricks and other Articles to the Police Station at Waikanae.

It being desirable that these things should be forwarded to Waikanae as soon

as possible. Tenders must state when the Tenderer can convey them, the rate per 1,000 for the Bricks, and the rate per ton for the other Articles.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Inspector of Police.

To be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for conveyance of supplies to Waikanae."

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,

Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 22nd September, 1847.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon of Monday, the 27th instant, for the Carriage of Flour or other Stores from Wellington to the "Warres" on this side of the Rimutaka Range, at its base. The distance from Wellington is about Thirty Miles, and the whole line is now practicable for Pack Horses or Bullocks. The Tenders should specify the Rate per Ton at which Stores will be carried, or they may state a price at which Flour and other Provision will be supplied at the place named.

Further information may be obtained on application at the Survey Office.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed, "Tenders for Conveyance of Provisions for Road Parties."

By His Excellency's command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE,

Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office.

Wellington, 22nd September, 1847.

TENDERS in DUPLICATE will be received at this Office, until noon of Monday next, the 27th instant, for the immediate supply of the whole or any portion of the undermentioned:—

19 inch Flooring Boards, 15 feet x 8 inches

19 ½ do. do. do. do.

10 2½ inch Joists, 11 feet x 6 inches.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Survey Office.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Flooring Boards," &c.

By His Excellency's Command,

S. E. GRIMSTONE.

Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

Wellington, 22nd September, 1847.

£100 REWARD.

WHEREAS, a Reward of £100 was, on the 4th December, 1846, offered; the one half to be paid on the apprehension, and the other half on the conviction of an Aboriginal Native named Petomi, charged with having murdered one Matthew Hobman. Notice is hereby given that the said Reward of £100 will be paid, in the manner above mentioned, at any time within three months from the date hereof, and that from and after that time no reward will be paid either on the

apprehension or conviction of the said Peoni.

It is, at the same time, intimated to those parties who subscribed towards a moiety of the Reward, that, should it not be claimed within the time above specified the money will be returned to any one deputed to receive it on behalf of the Subscribers.

By His Excellency's Command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd September, 1847,
HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the publication, (for the guidance of the Heads of the various Departments of Government, and for the information of the Public,) of the following Regulations relative to the Presentation and Payment of Public Accounts. A strict adherence to which, His Excellency trusts, will obviate the inconveniences resulting from irregularity or delay in the liquidation of claims against the Local Government:—

SALARIES.

Monthly Pay Lists of each Department must punctually be sent to the Treasurer, by 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the last day of each month, and will be payable after noon on the 1st of the succeeding one.

CONTINGENCIES.

Contractors and other Persons furnishing supplies to, or executing services for the Government, are required to send their Accounts on the 1st day of each month to the Head of the Department to which those supplies or services may relate,—who after having certified as to their correctness is then to transmit them to the Treasurer by the 2nd, after which,—if approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and supported by the proper authorities and vouchers, they will be payable on the 6th of the same month.

The Heads of Departments are particularly enjoined to use their utmost exertions to give effect to these regulations, as well in pointing out to persons the proper mode of filling up the printed Forms of Accounts, as in expediting their transmission to the Treasurer for examination.

Proper Printed Forms of Accounts may be obtained on application at the several Government Offices.

By His Excellency's command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 22nd September, 1847.
TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 25th instant, for the Supply of the whole or any portion of the undermentioned Articles, required for the Native Hospital, Wellington:—

One Axe,
Two Pairs of Bellows,
One Trivet,
Three Tea Pots (Tin),
Four Door Mats,
One Spade,
One Coal Scuttle,
One Bannister Brush,
One White-wash Brush,
Six Wine Glasses,
One Bell and Hangings,
Two Scrapers,
One Hall Lamp and Chain,
Three Quart Jugs,
One Pair Scales and Weights,
One Pair Steps (Painter's),
One Oil Can,
One Lamp Feeder,
One Piece of Grey Calico,
Wadding, at per lb.
1 box of Candles,
Soap, at per lb.

Further information may be obtained from Dr. Fitzgerald, the Medical Officer.
Tenders to be Sealed and endorsed,
"Tenders for Supplies to Native Hospital."

By His Excellency's command,
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Acting Secretary.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant parties.

2. The second part of the document outlines the procedures for handling incoming payments. It is important to ensure that all payments are received in full and that any discrepancies are identified and resolved promptly. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

3. The third part of the document describes the process for issuing invoices. Invoices should be issued promptly and accurately, reflecting the actual work performed and the agreed-upon terms. This helps to ensure that the client is billed correctly and that the company's revenue is maximized.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the process for managing accounts receivable. It is important to monitor the status of all accounts and to follow up on any overdue payments. This helps to ensure that the company's cash flow is maintained and that any potential risks are identified and mitigated.

5. The fifth part of the document outlines the procedures for handling outgoing payments. It is important to ensure that all payments are made on time and that the correct amount is paid. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

6. The sixth part of the document describes the process for reconciling the books. This involves comparing the company's records with the bank statements and ensuring that they match. This helps to identify any errors and to ensure that the financial data is accurate.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all assets and liabilities. This is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for providing a clear audit trail. The records should be kept up-to-date and should be accessible to all relevant parties.

8. The eighth part of the document outlines the procedures for handling incoming payments. It is important to ensure that all payments are received in full and that any discrepancies are identified and resolved promptly. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

9. The ninth part of the document describes the process for issuing invoices. Invoices should be issued promptly and accurately, reflecting the actual work performed and the agreed-upon terms. This helps to ensure that the client is billed correctly and that the company's revenue is maximized.

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11. The eleventh part of the document outlines the procedures for handling outgoing payments. It is important to ensure that all payments are made on time and that the correct amount is paid. The procedures should be clearly defined and followed consistently.

12. The twelfth part of the document describes the process for reconciling the books. This involves comparing the company's records with the bank statements and ensuring that they match. This helps to identify any errors and to ensure that the financial data is accurate.