



**NEW ZEALAND**  
**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,**  
**(PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.)**

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

*All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature 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,*

ALFRED DOMETT, *Colonial Secretary.*

VOL. I.]

WELLINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

[No. 13.]

**PROCLAMATION.**

*By His Excellency EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand.*

**WHEREAS**, by a certain Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act for punishing offences committed by Transports kept to labour in the Colonies, and better regulating the powers of Justices of the Peace in New South Wales." it is, amongst other things, enacted "That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any Order or Orders to be by him from time to time for that purpose issued, with the advice of His Privy Council, to appoint, or by any such Order or Orders in Council to authorise the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other persons for the time being Administering the Government of any of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, to appoint the place or places within His Majesty's dominions to which any offender convicted in any such Foreign Pos-

sessions, Colonies, or Plantations, and being under sentence or order of Transportation, shall be sent or Transported," and, that "all such persons shall, within the place or places to which in pursuance of any such Order or Orders in Council, they shall or may be so sent or transported, be subject and liable to all such and the same laws, rules and regulations, as are or shall be in force in any such place or places with respect to convicts transported from Great Britain." And whereas Her Majesty by an Order of Her issued, by the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 22nd day of May, 1840, in pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, and in exercise of the powers thereby in Her in that behalf vested, did order that the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or other persons for the time being Administering the Government of any of Her Majesty's Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, shall, by Proclamations to be by them respectively for that purpose issued, appoint the place or places within Her Majesty's dominions to which any Offender convicted in any such Foreign Possessions, Colonies, or Plantations, and being under sentence or order of trans-

portation, shall be sent or transported, provided that neither the Colony of Bermuda nor any of Her Majesty's Colonies in New Holland or in the Southern Ocean be so appointed for that purpose other than the Island of Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, and the Islands adjacent to and comprised within the Government of Van Diemen's Land. Now therefore I, EDWARD EYRE, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Munster, in the Islands of New Zealand, in pursuance of the said Order in Council and Act of Parliament respectively, and in exercise of the powers thereby respectively in me, as such Lieutenant-Governor, as aforesaid, vested, do appoint that any Offenders convicted in the said Province, and being under sentence or order of transportation, shall be sent by the first convenient opportunity to Van Diemen's Land.

*Given under my Hand at Government House, Wellington, this Twenty-second Day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-eight.*

E. EYRE,

Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,

Colonial Secretary.

*God Save the Queen!*

#### NOTICE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 23rd June, 1848.*

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, that pursuant to the provisions of Ordinance, No. 4, Session 1., the village of "Aglionby" in the Hutt District, is hereby appointed a place at which Petty Sessions shall be holden.

Notice is hereby also given, that pursuant to the provisions of the said Ordinance, any two or more Justices of the Peace assembled and acting in open Court at "Aglionby" aforesaid, will be, and be deemed to be a Court of Petty Sessions; and that every such Court of Petty Sessions, will have all the powers and authorities to give a Bench of Magistrates, by any Law or Ordinance in force within the Province.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,

Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington 15th June, 1848.*

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, for general information, that He has appointed.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD, } Esquires,  
RICHARD BAKER } Justices of the  
ABRAHAM HORT, } Peace.

to be the Visiting Justices of the Colonial Gaol, in the District of Wellington, under the Ordinance of Council, No. 7, of Session 7, 1846.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT.

Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Wellington, 23rd June, 1848.*

**H**IS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Reports, for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,

Colonial Secretary.

*Military Road Office,  
Pahutanui, 9th May, 1848.*

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 17th April, calling for a Quarterly Report on subjects connected with the Department under my superintendence; I have the honor to acquaint you, that having referred it to the several Superintendents of Parties, their Reports appear to me to convey so much more information than His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor would derive from a more general statement by myself, that I beg to submit them for his consideration, and proceed to reply to those queries which seem to require my own explanation.

As regards "the extent of Road which has been raised by the addition of soil."—This is the most expensive operation in road-making, and as I have been able to obtain easy grades without having recourse to it, neither embankment of any consequence nor deep cutting through hills exists on the thirty miles of road over which my operations extend.

The work done by all the parties has been chiefly side cutting of clay and soft rock.

The general character of the drainage has been a side drain next the hill-side, of a foot in width—with cross drains of two feet width between the sleepers, at distances varying from 20 to 100 yards, and even more where the soil permits the water to pass into the hill without collecting, as is often the case upon the hill-sides.

Upon the number and character of the Bridges, I propose to report fully at the end of the present quarter, when I shall be able to furnish details of dimensions, material, cost, &c., which will enable His

Excellency to contrast the contract system with that adopted on the military line.

With respect to how the Natives work, I should say as well as the Europeans who have come under my notice in this Colony, and best where they are superintended with firmness, kindness, and a cheerful countenance.

When first employed they much preferred falling and clearing timber to any other kind of work, but now that they are familiar with all kinds of tools; I am not aware of their having a predilection for any work in particular.

It would be difficult to say what tools they take to most readily; their aptitude is great, and a little instruction is sufficient with any.

They are easily kept in subordination; much more so than Europeans.

With respect to food of a superior quality to that which they formerly used, the use of flour is becoming daily more general, and is bought freely where it can be readily obtained, and on fair terms; but I regret to say this is not often, for the extortion and cupidity of many of the Europeans who supply them is so great, that false weight and bad articles are too often reserved for the natives, and have even been attempted to be imposed upon the Military in this District.

The use of animal food is also becoming more general, but they are wonderfully temperate in eating as well as drinking, and work hard upon dry bread, biscuit, or even potatoes. I can, however, no longer say that not a case of intoxication has ever been observed amongst my workmen, as more than one of Mr. Mantell's party have lately been discharged for getting drunk at Parramatta Point, as I have already brought under His Excellency's notice.

As regards change in dress, it universally follows employment on the roads, so that it is a rare thing to see a workman without European clothing.

I have never employed European and Native workmen together—the European laborer is inclined to assume a superiority over the Native, which in point of intellect, is frequently on the other side, wherefore I have endeavoured to place such Europeans only in contact with the Natives, as were really superior to them in knowledge (at least of the work upon which they are employed,) and those men who are called overseers, and paid at a higher rate, are not permitted to work more than is necessary to instruct the Natives over whom they are placed in authority.

A very kindly feeling appears generally to exist between the Natives and their "Corporals" (as they call them from the first overseers having been corporals,) of which I had lately an instance, where one of them having so far forgotten himself, as

to strike a boy of his class, was immediately suspended by the Superintendent of the party and reported to me, when the chief man of the class came three miles to request that the overseer might not be discharged, for that the boy had really deserved the blow which he received, and though I acceded to the request, yet, as I removed the overseer to another class, from the impression that the circumstance would weaken his authority over his own; many of the Natives of his class left the employment in consequence.

The desire for employment is evidently extending, for I have at present natives from every pah up to Manawatu, and a hundred are now expected from Wanganui.

I have no alteration to propose in the mode of employing them—the present system appears to me to work well—not a man is employed who is not under constant supervision. I am well pleased with and greatly indebted to the gentlemen who conduct the several parties, and who speak well of their overseers and laborers, they in their turn appear cheerful and contented, and the amount of work done often exceeds my expectation.

The Natives, moreover, being well acquainted and apparently satisfied with the system under which they work, I should be unwilling to introduce any alteration not absolutely necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. HAMILTON RUSSELL,

Captain, 58th Regt.

Superintendent of Military Roads.

The Honorable  
the Colonial Secretary,  
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE  
WAIRARAPA ROAD, DURING THE  
QUARTER ENDING 31ST MARCH,  
1848.

In the month of February, a Military Party of 32 men, under Lieut. Gordon, commenced at Kai Warra to remake that part of the Road between the Town of Wellington and the Kai Warra Stream, the new Road being 24 feet wide. It will have to be protected from the sea, the greater part of the way by a dry stone wall, the material for which is obtained principally from the Porirua Road, near Kai Warra, from whence it is brought an average distance of half a mile in carts, to the place where it is required.

A Timber Breastwork of Totara which is obtained from the Hutt, has been used for a short distance at the commencement, chiefly in consequence of the bad foundation offered for a stone wall at this place. On the 30th March, about 150

feet of wall had been completed, and 150 feet of breastwork.

	£	s.	d.
The amount expended for wages up to 31st March, was .....	93	7	6
For cartage, including cartage of slabs .....	70	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>£163</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>

In the beginning of February, a mixed party of Natives and Europeans commenced at the Kaiwarra Stream, under Mr. McDonogh, to make the road 24 feet wide, between that and Ngahauranga.—as also another mixed party at this side of the Hutt Bridge, to make the road towards Petoni. At the close of March, about 12 chains of road had been made, and 100 feet of stone wall built, on the Kai-warra end of Mr. McDonogh's work; and about 30 chains of road near the Hutt Bridge.

The Expenditure for the period was—			
	£	s.	d.
For wages .....	237	8	6
For cartage .....	38	2	6
	<b>£275</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

During this Quarter, a portion of the Lower Hutt Road, about two miles in length, was raised, drained, metalled, and completely finished, the metal having been carted an average distance of two miles.

The Expenditure was—			
	£	s.	d.
For wages .....	362	8	3
For cartage .....	460	12	6
	<b>£823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>

During the same period, about two miles of the road in the Upper Hutt was felled and cleared, 100 feet in width, of very heavy timber, and stumped, by a party, composed principally of Natives, under Mr. Swainson.

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid for wages was .....	250	1	0

Mr. Stilling's party were employed at the same time in clearing off the timber, cutting down part of the cliff at the Mungaroa, and making the road at the bottom,—besides cutting down the bush, and clearing the line between the Mungaroa and Pakuratahi, for a distance of 60 chains, and 100 feet in width.

	£	s.	d.
The amount paid this party for wages was .....	288	3	9

A Bridge 75 feet span over the Mungaroa River, was completed during this Quarter, at an expense of £250 0 0

The party at the Rimutaka were employed in cutting the pathway down the Wairarapa side of the range,—of which they did about three miles, partly down

the range, and partly through the valley of the Otawira—at an expense of—

£208 10 0

The average number of Natives, employed on the entire line during this period, was 147, and after their re-employment, towards the end of January, of European laborers, 31. No difficulty whatever is now found in getting Natives from different tribes to work together. Nor are they at all liable to be called off, as formerly, by their chiefs or principal men, if they should happen to take offence at anything.

The re-employment of Europeans with them has been productive of much good, in many cases, as they learn with ease to do whatever they see them do, and at the same time feel that we are not quite so dependent on them as when no Europeans were employed, and when they used often refuse to do altogether, or execute some kinds of work very lazily, which they will not attempt to do now.

Of all the Natives employed on this road—none equal the Ngatiraukauas, for industry, tractability, and general good conduct. They are also, for the most part, much more comfortably clothed than those of the Ngatiawa and Ngatikahunu tribes, the latter of whom, however, are becoming much more expert workmen than they used to be, I am sorry to find that among the Ngatiawas the love of ardent spirits appears to be spreading very fast, and the practice of dismissing them from the works when seen drunk, appears to have but little effect upon them. Amongst the other tribes, instances of intoxication are very rare indeed.

T. H. FITZGERALD.

Surveyor.

25th May, 1848.

#### NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Persons have been Licensed to Slaughter Cattle within the limits of the Town of Wellington, pursuant to the Slaughter House Ordinance, Session 8, No. 5, for the period of Twelve Months, from the 1st July, 1848.

WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, Te Aro Beach.

WILLIAM LUXFORD, Lambton Quay,  
 JAMES M'NALLY, } jointly,  
 JAMES H. LEIGHT, } Lambton Quay,  
 GEORGE WEBB, Lambton Quay,  
 GEORGE H. LUXFORD, } jointly for oxen,  
 JOHN BROWN } Willis Street.  
 JOHN COLLIER, } jointly, Pipitea Point.  
 WILLIAM MEECH, }

ROBERT S. CHEESMAN,  
 Clerk to the Bench,

Resident Magistrate's Court,  
 Wellington. 15th June, 1848.

## NEW ZEALAND.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of Emigration and Immigration, at the Port of Wellington,  
during the years ended the 5th January, 1847 and 1848.

NAME OF PORT.	EMIGRATION.		IMMIGRATION.	
	Year ended January 5, 1847.	Year ended January 5, 1848.	Year ended January 5, 1847.	Year ended January 5, 1848.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>				
London .....	52	19	39	74
Liverpool .....	11	...	...	1
<b>BRITISH COLONIES.</b>				
<i>New South Wales.</i>				
Sydney .....	123	100	151	110
Melbourne .....	...	...	8	2
Newcastle .....	...	...	...	5
Twofold Bay .....	...	3	3	12
Port Alberton .....	5	3	1	1
<i>Van Diemen's Land.</i>				
Hobart Town .....	8	16	18	23
Launceston .....	...	13	...	...
<i>South Australia</i>				
Adelaide .....	3	5	...	...
<i>China.</i>				
Hongkong .....	...	1	...	...
<b>FOREIGN STATES.</b>				
Lima .....	...	2	...	...
Guam .....	...	3	...	...
Java .....	2	...	...	...
Valparaiso .....	7	...	...	...
South Sea Islands	6	...	...	5
	217	165	220	233
			217	165
Excess of Immigrants .....			3	68
				3
Excess of Immigrants in the year ended 5th January, 1848, over the year ended 5th January, 1847 .....				65

*N.B.—The above Return does not include Her Majesty's Troops.*

P. D. HOGG,  
Collector.

Custom House, Wellington,

15th June, 1848.

ABSTRACT OF ALL CASES disposed of at the RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT, at WELLINGTON, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1848, distinguishing Criminal and Civil Cases, and shewing in each the numbers respectively of those in which the parties were Europeans and Natives; or Europeans only; or Natives only.

Description of Cases.	CRIMINAL CASES.																Gross Total of Criminal and Civil Cases.		
	Between Europeans and Natives.									In which Europeans only were concerned.				In which Natives only were concerned.				Total Cases for each offence.	
	In which Europeans were Defendants.					In which Natives were Defendants.													
	Committed for Trial.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Total.	Total Cases between Europeans and Natives.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Committed for Trial.			Convicted.
Assaults .....				1	1					1		6	2	4	12				12
Cattle Trespass Ordinance, breach of .....												13	1	3	13				13
Drunkenness .....			1		1					1	2	1			3				4
Felonies .....													1		1				1
Furious Riding in the Public Streets .....							1		1	1		4	5		9				10
Larceny .....													1		1				1
Licensing Ordinance, breach of .....								1	1	1			1		1				2
Malicious Injuries to Property .....													1	1	2				2
Merchant Seaman's Act .....													1		1				1
Mutiny Act .....	1				1					1			1		1				1
Rape .....																			
	1		1	1	3		1	1	2	5	2	24	13	8	47				52
	CIVIL CASES.																		
	Between Europeans and Natives.									In which Europeans only were concerned.				In which Natives only were concerned.			Total Civil Cases.		
	In which Europeans were Complainants.					In which Natives were Complainants.													
	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Total Cases between Europeans and Natives.	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.	Total.	Verdict for Complainant.	Verdict for Defendant.	Settled out of Court.		Total.	
											10		12	23				23	23
	Total Number of Cases disposed of.....																74		

74

HENRY ST. HILL, Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Court, Wellington, May 20, 1848.