



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

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By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT, Colonial Secretary.

VOL. II.]

WELLINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1849.

[No. 11.]

**JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS
IN THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1849.

Present.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and all the Members, excepting the Hon. A. Ludlam, Dillon Bell, and W. O. Cautley.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table certain papers relating to the subject of compensation for property destroyed during the disturbances at Wanganui.

Mr. Seymour, agreeable to notice, moved seconded by Dr. Greewood, "that this Council do now adopt the following report and resolutions of the Committee on Education:"—

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.**

In presenting their report upon the best means of promoting education, your committee desire to express their deep sense of the

importance of the task which they have undertaken, and of the responsibility which they incur in proposing for your consideration and adoption a more decided plan than has hitherto appeared practicable. The extended discussion which the subject has now received, the numerous experiments which have been made, and the published reports of the working of various systems of education have, however, both considerably lightened their task, and lessened their responsibility. It is now generally acknowledged that it is no less the duty of Government to provide instruction for every member of society in the nature and extent of his obligations to it, than to impose penalties upon him for their infraction; and the measures which have resulted from this conviction, and the great educational movement which has in consequence taken place not only in the mother country, but elsewhere, would in our opinion leave the authorities of this Province without excuse, if they hesitated to profit by the information which has been accumulated, or to follow the example which has been set before them. For such an undertaking the circumstances of this Province appear to offer great facilities and encouragement. During the few years of its existence, the various changes it has under-

gone have both singularly favoured the breaking up of old habits and prejudices, and prevented the formation of new ones; whilst with the recurrence of a more tranquil state of affairs, with the feeling of security for life and property, and with the assurance that all the necessaries of life were within the reach of every man of common industry and good conduct, a strong and increasing desire has arisen for advantages of a higher character. The care of various religious bodies, and the meritorious endeavours of some private individuals, have not left this feeling altogether unsatisfied. But although the good effects of their exertions are sufficiently apparent, they are inadequate to perform all that is required, or to give that amount of education, either as regards the numbers benefited, or the amount of instruction conveyed, which alone could justify the Government in still leaving this great question to the promptings of religious zeal or private benevolence.

In discussing the measures which it would be desirable to recommend for your adoption certain exceptional circumstances presented themselves, requiring separate consideration. We allude to the education of the native race, and we cannot better express our opinion on this point than by referring to the resolution in which we propose that out of that portion of the revenue set apart for the purposes of Education, one-half should be reserved for the special benefit of the Maori population, and be appropriated in a manner similar to that laid down in the Ordinance, Sect. 5, No. 10, now in force.

This question being disposed of, your committee with one exception have been unanimous in the opinion that it should be made imperative upon the community to provide the means of education for all; and they suggest in their resolutions a plan for this purpose, which may shortly be described thus. That as far as may be practicable and in proportion as the country becomes settled, it shall be divided into districts, every household in which shall pay an annual Education rate, and appoint a committee to expend it; that these committees shall elect a central board in each settlement, presided over by one of the principal officers of Government to superintend and to enforce the provisions of the law, as well as to distribute that assistance from Government which at first and in poor and thinly populated neighbourhoods will probably be indispensable for some time to come; and your committee consider that one mode, and that a most important one, by which the Government may render most essential aid, is by procuring from home a few highly qualified Normal school teachers, to assist in the organization of the schools, and the improvement of their masters; and thus securing the adoption of a uniform and efficient system throughout.

The last consideration connected with this

question, and one which unfortunately has been elsewhere productive of the greatest division of opinion, has been that of the nature and extent of the religious instruction to be so afforded. In the present instance this happily has not been the case; and to the inquiry how far the child shall be instructed in his duty as a Christian, we reply that it should be to as great an extent as the peculiar religious tenets of his parents will allow. It is impossible to do more, whilst it would be a dereliction of duty to do less. We believe that, even if practicable, it would be most unwise to separate religious from intellectual training, or to attempt the enforcement of practical duties without reference to the principles on which they are founded, and from which they derive their sanction and best encouragement. But whilst they are anxious to provide that the rising generation shall be fully instructed in those truths which all Christians believe in common, and which form their universal rule of conduct, they feel bound here to stop, and not by their interference to trench upon the domain of religious liberty, or of parental authority.

Beyond those limits a large field is open for exertion. The differences which divide the Christian world are for the most part beyond the comprehension of children. During that age those points must be left to the discretion and special teaching of the respective ministers of religion; whilst in more advanced years they will not be less tolerant or more exclusive spirit for that previous education which has taught them how much they all believe in common, and how much they are all bound to act together upon one common and mutual obligation of brotherly kindness, forbearance, charity, and good will.

Your committee therefore beg to recommend that an address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor requesting him to introduce a bill for the accomplishment of these objects on the basis laid down in the accompanying resolutions, and to take such further measures as may best ensure the carrying out this great work with the utmost possible completeness and efficiency.

H. SIMMON,
Chairman.

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE.

1. That it is the duty of every Government to see that its subjects are provided with the means of education.
2. That the means of education at present in existence in this Province are inadequate to the requirements of the population.
3. That the Education Ordinance considered with reference to the European population requires amendment, inasmuch as no provision is made in it for affording instruc-

tion coming through the instrumentality of the heads of certain religious denominations.

4. That one half of the sum to be voted or applied out of the general revenue for the purposes of education shall be set apart for the exclusive benefit of the Maori population, and the other moiety shall be distributed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, among the settlements of the Province according to their population.

5. That the means of establishing a general system of education should be furnished by the people, assisted by Government.

6. That in order to provide such means, it is desirable to divide the settlements of the Province into school districts of convenient size, and that an education rate of not less than 20s. (twenty shillings) should be levied upon every household in each district, numbering not fewer than twenty householders.

7. That such rate should be collected and appropriated by the members of school committees, which committees shall be appointed by the rate payers, each committee to consist of not less than three nor more than five members in each district.

8. That the several district committees of each settlement shall appoint a board of education, consisting of four members, exclusive of the chief officer of Government, who shall be chairman of the board *ex officio*, with power to appoint a substitute.

9. That every such board shall be empowered to appropriate the funds appropriated by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council to each settlement, among the different school districts, according to their several requirements; and also to give effect to the provisions of an ordinance to be enacted during the present sitting of Council, embodying these resolutions.

10. That every such board shall make an annual report, showing the amount of monies raised, and apportioned to each district, the mode in which it has been expended, the number of schools and scholars in every district, and the general efficiency of each school in carrying out the objects of the ordinance aforesaid.

11. That the education to be given in the district schools shall not include instruction in the peculiar or distinguishing doctrines of any denomination of Christians.

12. That every parent or guardian of children residing within three miles of any district school shall be subject to a penalty of £ for every child between the age of six years and ten years not attending the school for six months at the least in every year, unless he shall be shown to the satisfaction of the district committee that such child or children are otherwise properly educated, or that non-attendance has been unavoidable.

13. That it is desirable that teachers educated in Normal schools be procured from

England to assist in the establishment of a system of education in accordance with the principles declared in the foregoing resolutions.

14. That the committee recommend that the Council should therefore put itself into communication with the committee of the Privy Council on education, in order to the adoption of the steps necessary to the introduction of such properly qualified teachers.

15. That his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to introduce a bill embodying the principles contained in these resolutions.

Question put and carried.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor stated that at the next meeting of Council he should be prepared to give his reply.

On the motion of Dr. Monro, seconded by Mr. Moore, Road Bill recommitted, and clauses 3 and 8 with schedules considered, amended, and agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. Monro, Council resumed.

Mr. Hickson brought up the report of amended Road Bill, and gave notice that at this day week he should move the third reading of this bill.

Dr. Greenwood having waived the order of precedence,

Dr. Monro having read, presented the following report of the Committee on Dog Nuisance Ordinance, and gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he should move the adoption, by this Council, of the same:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAX DOG NUISANCE ORDINANCE.

In directing their attention, according to the instructions of this Council, to the question of the means best calculated to abate the nuisance arising from the excessive number of dogs within this Province, your committee took into their consideration, in the first place, the law on the subject as it at present stands.

The "Dog Nuisance Ordinance," Sec. 2, No. 11, has been found to be, and in several respects inoperative. In the first place, its operation is confined to towns and their immediate vicinity, although the nuisance is most strongly felt and complained of in country districts, where considerable injury is sometimes done by dogs worrying sheep and cattle. In the second place, the mode of proceeding by the Ordinance is this—that dogs found at large are to be seized by the constables, who, provided the dog be claimed within a certain time, are to give it up to the owner upon the payment of a fee of five shillings, or two shillings and sixpence if the dog should have a collar with the name of the owner legally engraved thereon. The effect of this enactment has been found to be that

constables seized harmless and inoffensive dogs, which they knew to be owned, and thus made the law a means of extorting money by way of ransom, while large, ferocious, and unclaimed dogs which it was dangerous to seize, but by which, in fact, the greatest amount of damage was done, were suffered to go at large.

From these considerations principally, but also from others, which your committee deem it unnecessary now to enter upon, they recommend that the Dog Nuisance Ordinance now in force should be repealed.

The next question to which your committee directed their attention was the expediency, or otherwise, of levying fines or taxes upon dogs owned by aboriginal natives. They have borne in mind, on the one hand, that the Maories are generally attended by considerable numbers of dogs, and that injury to sheep and cattle is occasionally the consequence, as well as nuisance in other ways, and that, therefore, it would be highly desirable that some means should be devised to discourage them from keeping so many. On the other hand, they have felt that the natives have always been in the habit of keeping a considerable number of dogs, and that these are in some measure necessary to them to enable them to catch their pigs, and for other purposes. They felt it might be difficult to make the natives understand the true intention of a tax upon dogs, and that its imposition might appear to them, however erroneously, as somewhat oppressive and exacting, and that it might even be almost impossible for some of the lower class of natives to pay it. Taking these different circumstances into consideration, your committee have come to the conclusion that it will be better for the present to exempt native dogs from taxation, making provision, however, at the same time, that in case of damage done by any dog, whether owned by a native or not, the remedy shall be much easier and simpler than the law has hitherto provided.

It seems unnecessary in this report to enter in detail into the reasons which have guided your committee in agreeing to the resolutions. They may briefly state that the principle which they recommend is, that of a tax upon dogs. They believe that wherever a dog is really useful, the owner will willingly pay for him the sum required, while, at the same time, they consider that it will discourage persons from having in their following a number of such animals for which they have no occasion.

The only other point upon which they will comment is the 7th resolution. As the law stands at present, where sheep are worried by a dog, it is necessary that the plaintiff, before recovering damages, should be able to prove that the owner of the dog knew that it had worried sheep previously. It is evident, that even where such has been the

case, it will often be extremely difficult for the plaintiff to bring satisfactory evidence, and the consequence is that an individual not unfrequently sustains serious injury, for which the law provides no remedy. This evil the 7th resolution is intended to meet, at the same time that it guards against the hardship which might be suffered by a person being mulcted in heavy damages, in consequence of serious injury done by a dog which the owner had no reason to suspect of any vicious propensity.

We are aware that the method we suggest is opposed to the law of England as it at present stands, but we suggest that it is precisely one of those cases in which the peculiar circumstances of the colony warrant such a departure.

D. MORRO,
Chairman.

Dr. Greenwood moved, seconded by Mr. Seymour, the following resolution:

That the introduction of Exiles into this Colony would inflict upon it a serious injury; that it would be extremely prejudicial to the morals, and repugnant to the feelings, of the Native race; and that it would have a most unfavourable influence upon the character and future prosperity of the Colony, by lowering it in public estimation, and deterring honest men from choosing it as their future home. And this Council further desires to express its opinion, that the proposed system, in its very nature, unjust, and therefore inadvisable, because the parent country ought not to relieve itself from the burden of its criminal population at the expense of its dependencies, nor place those who have broken its laws in a better position than those who have obeyed them; and because the facility of removing its yearly increase of crime has a powerful tendency to keep it ignorant of its real nature and extent, as well as to interfere with any earnest and well considered measures for its reformation.

On the motion of Dr. Morro debate adjourned.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour, Council adjourned at a quarter to 6 p.m., to Tuesday next at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH.

No members being present, Council was adjourned to Saturday the 16th day of June, at 2 o'clock.

SAURDAY, JUNE 16TH.

Present—

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and all the members, excepting the Hon. Dillon Bell and W. O. Cantley.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

The minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by Mr. Seymour, "A bill to confer upon the Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster, within the Province, the same

powers, in certain cases, as are conferred on the officer administering the Government of the Colony for the time being," was read a third time and passed.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor delivered the following reply on the subject of the resolutions of the Committee on Education:—

I have perused with much interest and attention the very able report and the resolutions founded upon it, prepared by the sub-committee on Education, and adopted by the Legislative Council of this Province, and I have endeavoured to give the best deliberation which the short time elapsed since these documents were laid upon the table has enabled me to afford to a subject of such magnitude and importance. The considerations which have principally suggested themselves to me and to which I cannot but attach great weight, are the following:—

First. That a law is already in existence for the purpose of promoting Education, that this law extends to the whole colony, and that it was framed and passed by a Legislature acting for the whole of New Zealand, without therefore attaching any undue degree of perfection to the Ordinance to which I refer, I think we ought not lightly or hastily to reverse any law of which the efficiency or its suitability to the circumstances of the colony has not been tested or found defective, and I cannot forget that the Education Ordinance, Session 8, No. 10, has only been in existence for about a year and a half, that there has been as far as I am aware only one appropriation under it at Auckland, and that it has never yet been acted under in New Zealand since the separation of the colony into two Provinces, because when the time came for carrying the law into effect the Executive Council of the Province declined to recommend any appropriation being made in accordance with its provisions. It cannot therefore be asserted that the existing law is insufficient or unsuitable, because it has not been tested. Whether that law embodies the best system which could be devised for this colony is another question, and one which involves so many and such important considerations, that I confess I am unwilling to express an opinion without giving the subject a much longer and more mature consideration than I have yet had the opportunity of bestowing upon it.

Secondly. Supposing the existing law to be found inefficient or defective, I think it should be shown that it could not be so amended as to remedy those defects without substituting altogether (so far at least as *Esope* is concerned) the system which it establishes. In their third resolution the Council express an opinion that the present Education Ordinance, considered with reference to

the European population, requires amendment, but their subsequent resolutions recommend the substitution of a different and totally opposite system from that embodied in the Ordinance. Where changes so great are proposed on a subject of such general interest and of such vital importance to the future welfare of the whole community, and more especially when that subject is one upon which great diversity of opinion is known to exist, I think it would hardly be right to legislate without giving the public an opportunity of expressing their opinion prior to the Council being called upon to alter the law. It appears to me that under any circumstances it would be unwise to introduce a Bill to alter the existing law, so nearly at the close of the session, when it would be impossible to ascertain the state of public opinion respecting it, when the Bill itself must be hastily prepared, and when this Council could scarcely have sufficient time maturely to consider and deliberate upon a question of such magnitude and importance, without unduly trenching upon the time and attention of those honorable members whose continued attendance for a protracted session could not be obtained without entailing upon them great personal sacrifices and inconveniences, and which, after the ready and zealous manner in which they have already devoted themselves to the public service, I think the Government would not be justified in subjecting them to.

Thirdly. I look upon the question of education as one of those general subjects upon which it is desirable that a uniformity of legislation should exist throughout the whole colony, and I think, therefore, that although not one of the points upon which the Provincial Council are interdicted from legislating, it is one which would be more appropriately considered and decided upon by the General Legislature of New Zealand.

For the above reasons, and others which it is unnecessary for me to enter upon at present, I regret that I do not feel myself justified in acceding to the request of the Legislative Council to introduce a Bill during the present session, embodying the principles contained in the resolutions adopted by the Council on the 11th instant. I am quite willing to admit the excellence of some of those principles, but I have strong doubts as to how far any system of education founded upon them, would be suitable to the present state and circumstances of New Zealand, where the population is so scattered and the expense of carrying out the proposed system would be so much greater than the revenue of the Province is likely to be able to meet for some years to come, even if no other difficulties (and I confess there appear to me to be many) existed: on the other hand, the principle of compulsory education involves, to Englishmen at least, so new and startling a

departures from ordinary practice, that much consideration and many enquiries would be necessary before a Government would feel justified in proposing its adoption.

I have thus briefly pointed out some of the reasons which have had weight with me in the decision I have come to; but I must claim the indulgent consideration of the Council, on account of the very short time which has been allowed me to devote to the consideration of so difficult and comprehensive a question, for not entering more at length into its discussion on the present occasion.

E. EVANS.

Dr. Greenwood having read, moved that the report of the Committee on Dog Nuisance Ordinance be adopted by this Council.

Debate ensued, when motion being withdrawn.

The Colonial Secretary moved the following resolution—

That this Council do adopt the report of the Committee of the Council upon the Dog Nuisance Bill, with a view to the introduction of an Ordinance upon the subject, in accordance with the general principles of such report and resolutions.

Question put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Seymour standing order suspended in order to bring up the report of the Committee on "A bill to provide a cheap and expeditious mode of procedure against persons occupying land or premises, within the Province of New Munster, without right, title, or license," and to move the third reading of this bill.

Debate ensued.

Bill read a third time and passed.

On the motion of the Colonial Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Lullam, Council in Committee on "Appropriation Bill."

Upon clause 1 being read, it was proposed by the Colonial Treasurer, seconded by Mr. Hickson, that the sum of £800 be added to the general charges on the Province for education, to be applied under the education ordinance, No. 10, Session 8.

Debate ensued.

Motion put and negatived.

It was then proposed by the Colonial Treasurer, seconded by the Attorney-General, that the sum of £14,206 10s. be inserted in the blank left in clause 1, and that clause 1 do stand as read, with the amount opposite the different services as passed in committee on the Estimates.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. Seymour, seconded by Dr. Greenwood, that the sum of £11,950 be inserted in this blank.

Amendment put and negatived.

Original motion then put and carried.

Bill further considered, amended, and agreed to, when Council resumed, and the Colonial Treasurer brought up the report. Report adopted.

Mr. Seymour having read, presented the report of the Committee appointed to consider "the best mode of providing for the repairs of the country roads," and gave notice that on Monday next, the 18th day of June, he should move "that His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to cause a bill to be introduced for the making and repairing roads, in unison with the resolutions now presented."

Dr. Greenwood gave notice that on Monday next he should move "that Council do resume debate on resolution respecting Exiles."

On the motion of Mr. Hickson, Council adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock, p.m., to Monday next, the 18th day of June, at 2 o'clock.

H. S. HARRISON,
Clerk of Council.

Wellington Council Chamber,
16th June, 1849.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 18th June, 1849.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Reports for general information:

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DORRIS,
Colonial Secretary.

Panatahanni, 18th April, 1849.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward here with the usual Quarterly Returns of work and expenditure to 31st ultimo:

From the late fine weather, and the work being generally of an easier character than heretofore, the progress has been unusually great.

Mr. Bazelgette's party has nearly opened a dray road round the southern shore of Porirua harbour, so as to complete it from Wellington to Panatahanni.

Mr. Carstin's party has thrown a stone cutway across Duck Creek (or Waro Atia), which is described in the accompanying abstract, and has opened the road to the point of junction with Mr. Compton's work.

Mr. Compton's party has nearly connected their present work with that of last year, near the scope of the skirmish, and

Mr. Yule's party has worked down the valley to within thirty chains of the rock cutting where the dray road is at present interrupted. These thirty chains, and about ten more near Duck Creek, are the only obstacles now existing to the passage of a dray from Wellington to Rangitiki; and unless further reduction should become necessary, both parts will be opened this Quarter, but much of the road will still be without metal. In consequence of the late reduction of funds at my disposal, I have been obliged to make corresponding reduction in all the parties,

but chiefly in the superintendence, so as to keep on as many natives as possible, but the whole number upon the line is now under eighty, which I the more regret, as their docility and anxious wish for employment were never greater than at present, nor could better labourers be met with in the country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. HAMILTON RUSSELL,
Captain 58th Regt.,
Superintendent of Military Roads.

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

Wellington, 1st May, 1849.

SIR,—In reporting the progress made on the Wairarapa road during the quarter ending 31st March, I have the honor to forward, along with the usual returns and reports of the Superintendents, a plan of the whole road from Wellington to the plains of Wairarapa, shewing the state of the works up to 31st March. The amount of work done between 1st January and 31st March has been very considerable, especially in the Pakuratahi district, as is detailed in Mr. Swainson's report, a large body of the Ngatiraukawa natives having worked under him during this period, who were not all paid until the second week in April. The proposition of working in this way originated, as His Excellency is aware, with the natives themselves; a number of them wishing to obtain funds to build a flour mill, made it up amongst themselves to work for three months without receiving pay till the end of the term, and devote all the money they should earn over and above their expenses of living to this purpose. This proposition being agreed to by the Government, they actually saved £277:2s. 2d. with which they are now going on with their mill, whilst their example was followed by many others, especially the late followers of Rangihacata, who eagerly sought employment during the fine season on the same terms. By taking advantage of the dry weather, and employing a large party in this manner, much work has been executed, and but little now remains to be done to render the road passable for carts a distance of a mile and a quarter beyond the Pakuratahi river. This, after the winter is over, might easily be done by the end of October next, and the five ensuing months devoted to pushing on the road over the Kaitaka range, between the Pakuratahi valley and the plains. The total amount expended on this line of road during the quarter is £2320:9s. 10d. which includes all the payments made in April for wages

and contingencies done on 31st March. The character of the natives, as good and steady workmen under proper management, is now so generally known, that I consider it unnecessary to say anything on this subject, which is alluded to in the reports of the Superintendents, who are more immediately in contact with them than I am.

The repairs of the Porirua Road have been carried on steadily during the quarter, all but the last 12 miles having now been completed. This I had calculated on balancing with the balance of the sum authorized (£500) which on 21st April, the day on which the works were stopped, amounted to £123:6s. the total amount expended up to that time being £476:14s. There is still a very bad piece of the road to be done, and the present suspension of the works will have the effect of stopping every description of traffic between Wellington and Porirua during the winter season. The amount expended for the quarter ending 31st March, was £256:2s. 6d., for which sum very nearly 2 miles of a mile of which has been entirely remade.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. H. FITZGERALD.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 16th June, 1849.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR directs it to be notified, with reference to the order published in the *Government Gazette* of the 5th instant, in connection with the Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1850, that the necessary changes in the several Departments are to take effect from the 1st July next, instead of the 1st of June, as intimated by the order above alluded to.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 20th June, 1849.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, for conveyance of Four Convicts and Guard to Van Diemen's Land.

Tenders to be in Duplicate, Sealed and Endorsed "*Tenders for Conveyance of Prisoners and Guard to Van Diemen's Land.*"

By his Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 20th June, 1849.

SEALD TENDERS, in Duplicate, will be received at this Office, on or before Thursday the 26th instant, from persons desirous of contracting for keeping in repair for one year, from the 1st July, 1849, those portions of the Wairarapa Road extending from Ngahauranga to the Hutt Bridge, and from the Hutt Bridge to the end of the Second Gorge.

Tenders will be received for executing this service on either of the above mentioned portions of road, or tenders may be sent in for the whole.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to give approved

security for the due performance of their contract.

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

The specifications of the work required to be done may be seen, and all other necessary information obtained, on application at the Survey Office.

Tenders to be endorsed "*Tenders for Repair of Wairarapa Road.*"

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DONNETT,

Colonial Secretary.