



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(PROVINCE OF NEW MUNSTER.)

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which may 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. III.]

WELLINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1850

[No. 12.]

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 27th June, 1850.*

In order that the public may be in possession of the fullest information as to the principles on which the Colonial Bank of Issue lately opened has been established, and as to the provisions contained in the Colonial Ordinance on the subject, and in Instructions from the Imperial Government, for its general management, for the attainment of complete publicity in all its transactions, for the security of the funds therein deposited and for their investment in the manner most advantageous to the Colony; His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the publication of the following Extracts from Despatches of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and from the Paper Currency Ordinance of Session 8, No.

By his Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,

Colonial Secretary.

EXTRACTS FROM A DESPATCH FROM
EARL GREY TO SIR G. GREY, DATED,
DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 2, 1847.

"The discussions which have taken place of late years, and more especially the proceedings of Parliament upon the occasion of the last renewal of the Bank Charter, have, I apprehend, in the judgment of those whose authority is of most weight on this subject, finally settled the principles upon which a paper currency ought to be regulated. Although a regard for existing interests has prevented these principles from being acted upon in this country to their full extent, there is no longer much difference of opinion as to the general nature of the system which an adherence to them would prescribe. In New Zealand, I believe that no such interests have yet grown up, though they would not fail speedily to do so: it is therefore I trust still possible in that Colony to secure the great advantages which could not fail to result from the establishment of a paper currency regulated upon the most correct principles. The view which I take of these principles is as follows. The business of Banking, or of dealing in money, and that of issuing Paper money, I consider to have not merely no necessary but no proper connection with each other. The former is a branch of commercial business which should be left like every other, to private enterprise; but to issue money, that is, to furnish the authorised medium of exchange, is one of the peculiar and not the least important functions of

the Government. With respect to the Coinage this principle has always been recognized; nor is there any attribute of Sovereignty which has been more strongly insisted upon and more rigidly guarded from Invasion by the Supreme Authority of almost every State, whether of ancient or modern times, than the exclusive right of coining money for the use of its own subjects. As to the Issue of Paper Money, a different rule has generally been followed, but as experience has proved with the very worst results. By allowing the issue of paper money to become a commercial speculation, the amount issued from time to time has been made to vary, not according to the real wants of the community, but according to the interests of the issuers. Thus the value of this description of currency has been rendered uncertain, and all the evils have been entailed upon the community which result from the want of uniformity in the measure of value and general medium of exchange. The value of a metallic currency is not liable to injurious fluctuations, simply because the amount in circulation cannot be arbitrarily varied, but is self-regulated by the exchanges, of which the operation is too powerful to be controlled by Law. In order, therefore, to unite the advantages of cheapness and convenience which belong to a paper currency with those of steadiness and uniformity of value which belong to a metallic currency, one of the former description ought to be so regulated that the amount in circulation should vary according to the same laws which govern the latter. This is to be accomplished by providing that paper money, beyond some fixed amount clearly within the wants of the country in which it circulates shall only be issued in exchange for the precious metals, and that it shall always be payable in the same. Under this system the circulation can only be increased when it is the interest of private individuals to import Bullion which they may exchange for paper, and can only be contracted in like manner, when it is their interest to demand Bullion in exchange for paper. The system now established in this Country by the authority of Parliament is founded upon this principle, to which it conforms as nearly as the necessity of having regard to vested interests would permit. At the time that the arrangement was made in New Zealand, a simpler and more perfect system may I hope be adopted."

* * * * *

"All I wish earnestly to press upon your attention is the importance of occupying if possible the ground by some Government paper before private Banking Companies shall have taken possession of it. If this is neglected I am persuaded that it will practically be impossible to prevent such Companies from being formed, and from issuing Notes for circulation. It will be equally impossible to confine the privilege to any single private Company. Such a monopoly would be sure to create too much dissatisfaction amongst all excluded from sharing in its profits to be long maintained. The consequence would be that rival Banks of Issue would be established, and that in seasons of commercial prosperity, the competition of these Banks would unduly extend the amount of paper in circulation, thus raising prices, and stimulating, precisely when it ought to be moderated, the spirit of speculation, thereby ensuring whenever the reaction came, as come it must, a more than corresponding depression and wide spreading ruin and distress."

(Signed)

GREY.

EXTRACT FROM THE PAPER CURRENCY
ORDINANCE.

* * * * *

4. No person so to be appointed as aforesaid,

shall be capable of holding the office of Manager, or of being an officer of the said Bank, unless such person shall have first taken and subscribed the following Oath before a Justice of the Peace, which Oath every such Justice shall, on application to that effect, administer accordingly:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will not issue nor re-issue any of the Bank Notes of the "Colonial Bank of Issue," except in exchange for cash, and that I will constantly retain and keep within my control and custody, for the use and accommodation of the public, not less than one-fourth part of the cash so received in exchange, and that I will not part with the control or custody of the residue of such cash, except under the authority of a warrant to me for that purpose, directed under the hand of the Governor for the time being; and that I will in all other respects duly and faithfully discharge the duties of my office as Manager of the said "Colonial Bank of Issue," So help me God!

(Signed)

(Security to be given.)

5. Each Manager and officer shall, before entering on the duties of his office, and from time to time give security for good behaviour in his office, by bond to Her Majesty and Her Successors, with two sufficient securities, in the sum of One Thousand Pounds, or in such other reasonable sum as Her Majesty, or Her Successors, may from time to time think fit to require.

* * * * *

(Business of the Bank.)

7. The business of the "Colonial Bank of Issue," shall be confined to the Issuing of Bank Notes in exchange for cash, and to the payment of such Notes in cash on demand.

* * * * *

(Notes to be payable in cash.)

10. Every Note of the said Bank shall be expressed to be payable in pounds sterling and in cash.

(Notes not to be issued except in exchange for cash.)

11. No Note of the said Bank shall be issued or re-issued therefrom except in exchange for cash.

(Nor except from certain offices.)

12. No such Note shall be issued for circulation except from some one of the offices to be for that purpose established as aforesaid.

* * * * *

(Notes to be Legal Tender for sums above Two Pounds.)

15. A Tender of any such Note or Notes shall be a Legal Tender to the amount expressed in such Note or Notes, and shall be taken to be valid as a Tender to such amount for all sums above Two Pounds, on all occasions on which any Tender of money may be legally made.

(Bearer entitled to cash for Notes on demand.)

16. The Bearer of any such Note or Notes shall be entitled immediately on demand to be made at any of the Offices of the said "Colonial Bank of Issue," and during the hours of business thereof, to receive payment in cash for such Notes, at the rate herein provided; and the Manager of every such Office is hereby required to pay the same accordingly.

(Notes may be demanded for cash.)

17. All persons shall be entitled to demand from any of the said Offices (during the hours of business thereof,) Notes in exchange for cash, at the rate aforesaid; and the Manager of every such Bank is hereby required to make such exchange accordingly.

(Manager responsible for cash and Notes.)

18. The Manager conducting the business of any such Office shall be responsible for the safe keeping and due application of the Notes, from time to time to be supplied to such Office for circulation, and of the cash to be received in exchange for the same.

* * * * *
(Cash received for Notes how to be disposed of.)

20. The cash to be from time to time received at any such office, in exchange for Notes, shall be applied and disposed of in manner following and not otherwise, (that is to say,) so much of the said cash as shall be equal in amount to one-fourth part at the least of the amount of such Notes, for the time being, in circulation, shall always be kept to meet the current demands of the public, by the Manager conducting the business of such office, under his own control and custody, subject, nevertheless, to inspection and account, as hereinafter mentioned. The residue of such cash, or so much thereof, as the Governor may deem expedient, shall, from time to time be invested or placed out at interest on good and sufficient security, by or under the direction of the Governor for the time being: Provided, that the monies so invested, be made repayable after not more than three months notice to the Manager of the office from which the same may have been borrowed.

* * * * *
(Manager to transfer cash from his own custody under warrant of Governor only.)

23. No Manager conducting the business of any such office shall part with the custody of, or pay, or transfer, the cash applicable for investment as aforesaid, or any part thereof, except under the authority of a written warrant bearing the signature of the Governor for the time being, stating the sum to be paid, the name of the person to whom the sum is to be paid, the name and place of abode of the person to whom the sum is to be lent, the nature of the security, and the rate of interest to be received for the same.

(Penalty.)

24. Every such Manager who shall issue any of the Notes of the said Bank otherwise than in exchange for cash, as aforesaid, or who shall pay any of the cash received in exchange for such Notes otherwise than in payment of the Notes of the said Bank, or under the authority of such warrant, as aforesaid; and every other person whatsoever aiding, abetting, or soliciting such Manager so to do, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of Five Hundred pounds, and shall moreover respectively and personally, to all intents and purposes, be deemed and taken to be debtors to the Crown in a sum equal to the amount so misapplied, as aforesaid.

* * * * *
(Manager to make Weekly Returns)

26. Every Manager conducting the business of any such office shall, on the Monday of every week, transmit to the Colonial Treasurer a just and true

account of the amount of Notes of such office in circulation, at the close of the business of the said office, on the next preceding Saturday, distinguishing the Notes of Five Pounds and upwards and the Notes below Five Pounds. And also an account of the total amount of Gold and Silver coin held by the Manager of such office, at the close of business on each day of the week ending on that Saturday, and shall on the Monday of every week, cause a copy of the said accounts for the past week to be posted in such office there to remain for the inspection of the public during the office hours of each day during the current week.

* * * * *
(Colonial Treasurer to make and publish Monthly Returns.)

30. From the returns so to be made as aforesaid, the said Colonial Treasurer shall, at the end of the first period of four weeks, and so at the end of each successive period of four weeks, make out a general return (distinguishing the several offices,) in the form to this Ordinance marked B., of the amount of Notes in circulation at the close of such preceding four weeks, and of the amount of all the Gold and Silver coin held by each Manager at the same period and shall cause such general returns, verified by his signature, to be published in the next succeeding *Government Gazette*, in which the same can be conveniently inserted.

(Colonial Treasurer to publish yearly statement.)

31. It shall also be the duty of the Colonial Treasurer to publish in the *Government Gazette*, on or before the first day of March, in each year, verified by his signature, a statement of the total amount of such Notes in circulation, issued, or re-issued, from the several offices of the said Bank of Issue, which shall be in circulation at the close of the year then next preceding; of the total amount of the Gold and Silver coin held at every such office at the same period, and of the total amount of the cash of the said Bank then invested at interest, as hereby required, shewing the nature of the security, the rate of interest, and also an account of any cash which having been invested at interest, shall have been repaid, together with an account shewing the expenses incurred in the conduct and management of the said Bank for such year, and the nature and amount of the Funds received applicable to defray the same.

* * * * *
(Books kept by Manager to be subject to inspection.)

33. And Whereas in order to ensure the rendering of true and faithful accounts of the amount of Bank Notes in circulation, and the amount of Gold and Silver coin held by each Manager, and that the business of his office be conducted as hereby required, it is expedient that Inspectors to be from time to time appointed for that purpose should be empowered to cause the Books of such Managers, and the amount of Gold and Silver coins held by such Managers as aforesaid to be inspected as hereinafter mentioned: Be it further enacted that all and such Book and Books shall be open for the inspection and examination at all reasonable times of any such Inspector or Inspectors authorized in that behalf in writing by the Governor for the time being. And every such Inspector shall be at liberty to take copies of or extracts from any such Book or account as aforesaid, and to inspect and ascertain the amount of any Gold or Silver coin, or Notes then held by any such Manager."

Clause 35 empowers the Governor to make rules for the management &c. of the Bank—all such rules to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

Clause 36 prohibits the Issue of private paper money, making every bill or note, with the exception stated, absolutely void and of no effect.

Clause 38 excepts cheques upon Bankers.

Clause 39 enables the Union Bank of Australia to issue Notes (equal in amount to those in circulation for two years preceding the 1st July, 1847), till a day to be fixed by the Governor in Council—of which 12 months notice to be given

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM EARL GREY
TO GOV. GREY.

Downing-street,
August 1, 1848.

SIR,—I have received your Despatch No. 120 of the 25th November last, transmitting a copy of an Ordinance passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of New Zealand on the 16th day of October, 1847, intituled "*An Ordinance to authorize the establishment of a Colonial Bank of Issue by the Government of New Zealand, to make and issue a paper currency, and to prohibit the making and issuing of paper money by private individuals.*"

Having referred that Ordinance, together with your explanatory despatch, to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, I transmit to you for your information and guidance a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to that Board, pointing out those modifications to which their Lordships consider that the Act should still be subjected. You will propose to the Legislative Council the alterations there suggested; but as they apply rather to matters of detail than to the general principle of the Act, which is entirely in accordance with the recommendation of my Despatch of 2nd February, 1847, No. 35, I have not thought it necessary to defer submitting it to the Queen for her Majesty's confirmation; and I have now to inform you that Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to confirm the Ordinance. You will observe that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have recommended that the investments of the bank shall be made in the public securities of this country instead of by means of loans in the colony. To the adoption of this amendment I attach the greatest importance, not merely on account of the greater security which it will give to the paper currency thus issued, but still more on account of its being calculated to carry into more complete effect the principle laid down in my Despatch al-

ready referred to, of avoiding all interference with private enterprise in the business of Banking properly so called. By this alteration the transactions of the Government Bank will be greatly simplified, and will be reduced as was originally intended, to the mere supply of the paper money required by the colony, an advantage which will more than compensate for the lower rate of interest which will be received for money invested in the British Funds as compared with that which would have been obtained from sums advanced as loans in the colony.

The following are the principal heads of the arrangement by which I conceive that these views may most advantageously be carried into effect.

1st. That portion of the cash received by the Bank which it may not be necessary to retain for re-exchange of the Bank paper, is to be paid over to the Commissary, who will grant a certificate to the Colonial officer, making the payment of the amount thus received into the chest under his charge.

2nd. This certificate is to be transmitted by, or on behalf of, the Colonial Government to this country; and on production of it here, the Treasury Board will direct the issue of a corresponding amount for investment in public securities.

3rd. The investment will be made in such manner, and in the names of such trustees, as the Secretary of State and the Treasury Board may appoint, or as may be approved of by the Secretary of State and the Treasury Board, on the recommendation of the Local Government, on which point I shall be prepared to receive any suggestion from you.

4th. The payments to the Commissary (under Article 1) should be made to the principal officer at head quarters, and not into the subordinate chests at out stations, unless with the consent and by the authority of the principal officer by whom all certificates to be forwarded to this country must be signed.

5th. The sums invested will be held on behalf of the colony; the Colonial Government will be permitted to draw against them if it should become necessary to raise specie for the use of the Bank; and should any advances of cash be obtained by the Bank from the Commissariat chest, the Treasury Board will retain power to direct the re-payment of such advances out of these investments.

6th. The Commissary will be authorised to pay over at any time to the Bank, on application from the Colonial Govern-

ment, such specie as may be in the chests of his department in the colony, and not immediately required for the usual Commissariat payments.

7th. The vouchers for any sums so paid over will be forwarded by the Commissary to the Treasury Board, and upon the receipt of these vouchers the Treasury Board will direct the realization of a sufficient amount of the investments on account of the Bank in this country to repay the advances.

8th. No interest will accrue to the Bank on the sums paid into the Commissariat chest (see Head 1) until they are invested here (see Head 2), neither, on the other hand, will any interest be demanded from the Bank on such advances as may be made from the Commissariat chest, (see Head 6.)

9th. The specie advances by the Commissary (see Head 6.) are not in any case to exceed the amount of the payments that may have been made to the Commissariat chest on account of the Bank for Investment after the deduction of any sums that may have been otherwise drawn for by the Colonial Government (see Head 5,) against such investments, and of which drafts the Commissary would be instructed to require a certified statement before making any advance.

As I find upon enquiry, that it will be the most economical plan that the Bank Notes should be printed as well as engraved in this country, measures will be taken, in order that they may forthwith be prepared and forwarded to the colony.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Gov. Grey.

&c., &c.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th June, 1850.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR directs it to be notified for general information, that if any of the Public are desirous of forwarding any samples or specimens of the natural or industrial products of New Munster to the Grand Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures expected to take place, under the auspices of H. R. H. Prince Albert, in London about June, 1851, the Local Government will undertake to transmit them for that purpose to the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies, on condition of their having

been first approved by a Committee, for the appointment of which arrangements will be made at an early date.

His Excellency deems it unnecessary to remind the Colonists of the advantages to be derived from the favorable opportunity presented by the above exhibition for attracting the attention of the English public to the variety and value of the natural productions of the Colony of New Zealand. Prizes of considerable amount are to be given for objects of superior excellence. The experience of the settlers will suggest what articles should be sent, and in what particular state; but it is of course desirable that they should be furnished, if possible, both in the raw material, and in every form of beauty or utility which colonial skill or industry can impart to them. The following are some of the most obvious of the articles it would be advisable to transmit.

Ores.—In the natural state, in the refined state, and manufactured into specimen articles. The Iron Sand of New Zealand, and instruments made from it, should not be omitted.

Minerals.—Specimens of Coal from the various coal beds known, especially from Massacre Bay and Saddle Hill, Otago; with a statement of the place and position in which each is found.

Marbles and Stone, Limestone, Building Stone, Green Stone, and manufactured specimens. Also Spars, Jaspers, Garnets, &c., from the Middle Island; and specimens of Septaria from Onekakara, in the same Island, and of cement made from it.

Woods—In such convenient shapes as will best illustrate the purposes for which they are adapted. These will include samples of the various kinds of timber, and specimens of cabinet work.

Barks—Either medicinally useful or for tanning, dying, or other purposes. Plants or drugs used medicinally by the Natives, with a statement of their supposed or real effects, ought to be furnished.

Earths, for chemical purposes, and manufactured into tiles, pottery-ware, &c.

Wools, of the various qualities—on the skin as specimens of quality, and also skins manufactured for various uses, in the fleece—in cloth, and other manufactured woollens. Also dyed wools.

Hides and Pelts, raw and manufactured.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured.

Wine, Spirits, and Beer.

Grain, of various sorts, in quantities of two bushels of a sort; and also manufactured into flour, oatmeal, biscuit, pearl barley, and other articles.

Tallow, as rendered, and also as manufactured into candles and stearine.

Oils, vegetable and animal, and the manufactures therefrom, including sperm in block and candles.

Soap, common and fancy.

Meats, salted, dried, and preserved.

Fish, salted, dried, and preserved.

Butter and Cheese.

Starch.

Sugar.

Honey and Beeswax.

Flax, cleaned in various ways, of every quality; and worked up into as great a variety of articles as possible.

All Samples should be sent in such quantities as will render them sufficiently large for their proper exhibition and examination, but not of such bulk as to be unnecessarily cumbersome.

The Articles must be delivered in Wellington, free of expense, by the last day of September, 1850, directed to the Colonial Secretary, and endorsed—“*Specimens or Articles for the Grand Exhibition of 1851.*”

They will be exhibited in Wellington on a day to be named in a future notice: such as are considered by the Committee best worth sending will be transmitted to England, and the rest returned to the owner on application.

By His Excellency's Command,

ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

*Council Office,
Wellington, June 27, 1850.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-Governor has directed it to be notified, that the Legislative Council of the Province of New Munster will meet at the Council Chamber, in the Public Offices, on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at the hour of 2 P.M., for the despatch of business.

HENRY SHAFTO HARRISON,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 2nd July, 1850.*

TENDERS will be received at this Office on or before the 12th instant, from persons desirous of contracting for each of the undermentioned portions of

work required in the erection of a Strong Room for the Colonial Bank of Issue:

The Stone Mason's work,
The Bricklayer's work,
The Blacksmith's work.

Plans and Specifications may be seen on application at the Survey Office.

Tenders to be in Duplicate, sealed and endorsed “*Tenders for Stone Mason's work, bricklayer's, &c., in erection of Bank Safe,*” as the case may be.

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 1st July, 1850.*

PLANS and Specifications of work required to be performed for securing the Hutt Bridge will be received at this Office on or before the 15th instant.

A Premium will be given for those selected.

To be sealed and endorsed “*Plans of work required at the Hutt Bridge.*”

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 2nd July, 1850.*

TENDERS will be received at this Office on or before the 12th Instant, from persons willing to undertake certain alterations and repairs required to the Legislative Council Chamber.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the survey office.

Tenders to be in duplicate, sealed and endorsed, “*Tenders for executing repairs to Council Chamber.*”

By His Excellency's Command,
ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 3rd July, 1850.*

TENDERS will be received at this Office, on or before Tuesday the 16th instant, for the printing of such Forms as may be required during the Six Months ending the 31st December, 1850. Particulars as to description of Forms, may be obtained at this office.

Tenders to be in Duplicate, sealed and endorsed “*Tenders for Printing Forms.*”

By His Excellency's command,
ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE "COLONIAL BANK OF ISSUE," AT WELLINGTON ON THE 29TH DAY OF JUNE, 1850.

Amount of Notes in Circulation on the 29th day of June, 1850, being the close of the preceeding four weeks:—

£5 and upwards	£1000	0	0
Under £5.....	1403	0	0

Total	2403	0	0
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Total Amount of Coin held by the above Office, on the same day:

Gold	£531	10	0
Silver	1871	10	0

Total.....	£2403	0	0
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I HENRY W. PETRE, the Colonial Treasurer, do hereby certify that the above is a true Account as required by the Ordinance No. 16, Session 8.

Dated this first day of July, 1850.

Colonial Treasury, Wellington.

HENRY W. PETRE, *Colonial Treasurer.*

*Colonial Secretary's Office,
Wellington, 29th June, 1850.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, having in the accompanying Notices, invited the Natives of this Province, to furnish specimens of native produce and manufacture, to be forwarded to the Grand Exhibition in London in 1851, relies on the co-operation of the Magistrates, Clergymen, and other Europeans, resident in native districts, in explaining to the Maories the objects of the exhibition; and affording them information and advice as to the selection of proper articles for specimens, and as to the best mode of forwarding them to Wellington.

By His Excellency's Command, ALFRED DOMETT,
Colonial Secretary.

KI NGA TANGATA MAORI O RUNGA NEI.

WHAKARONGO MAI.

E HOA ma e nga Tangata Maori o konei, o Poneke nei, o tenei Tai puta noa ki Otaki, Manawatu, roto o Whanganui, awhio noa ki tera Tai ki te Wairoa, ki Ngatikahuhunu, Whakatu te Awaiti, Akaroa me Otakou;—E hoa ma, Whakarongo mai, kei te Tau ki mua ake nei, kei te 1851, ka ara te Hui a te Kuini o Ingarangi, otira na raua tahi ko Te Piriniha Arepata:—te tikanga o taua Hui nei, he whakakite i nga Rawa, o ia whenua; o ia whenua: kaore he whenua i ngaro, kore rawa, kore rawa. Nokonei i puta ai te whakaro o te Kawana, kia hui tahi nga Maori ki te whakakite i nga Rawa o tenei motu o Nui Tireni; kia kawea ki Ingarangi, kia kitea ai nga Hua o tenei whenua ki te aroaro o te tokomaha:

Akuanei pea nga Maori ki ai, he aha ra te huhuatanga o tenei Hui? koiano. Otira, te take o tenei Hui, koia tenei—he whakakite i nga Rawa tupu ake o te whenua, i nga Rawa whaihanga ranei a te tangata, hei whakakaha, hei whakaminamina, hei whakataetaenga, ma nga tangata o ia whenua, o ia whenua,—kia riro ai te huhuatanga utu, i tenei ranei, i tera ranei, mo nga Rawa i pahika ake te pai. Na, e hoa ma, nokonei te Kawana o Poneke, i mea ai, kia uru tahi tatou nga Maori ki te whakakitekite i nga Rawa,

TRANSLATION.

TO MY NATIVE FRIENDS living here at Port Nicholson, on the coast at Otaki, at Manawatu, and up the Wanganui River, and from thence to the Wairoa on the East Coast, among the Ngatikahuhunu's, also at Nelson or Queen Charlotte's Sound, Akaroa and Otago,—listen—In the year 1851, a great meeting together of people will take place under the auspices of the Queen and Prince Albert. The object of this meeting is to exhibit the productions of all countries—none will be left out:—The Governor has therefore thought that it would be right that the natives should unite with the other nations in exhibiting the Productions of this country that theirs also may be conveyed to England and exhibited before the great assembling together of the people.

It is natural to suppose that the natives will enquire what the object of this exhibition is? and whether anything is to be gained therefrom?—The purpose of the exhibition is this, to develop the resources whether natural or artificial of any country, and to stimulate the industry and encourage the talent of their inhabitants by exciting competition and comparison and awarding prizes for such articles of natural produce or of skilled manufacture as may be deemed worthy of such distinction—and on this account,

whakawhenua, whai-hanga ranei o to ta-tou nei whenua o Nui Tireni :

Ko nga Rawa i mea ai au kia whaihangatia mai, koia enei; me takitahi mai.

Ko Nga Muka papai.

He One,	} Kia 28 pauna
He Parekoritawa,	
He Ngutunui,	
He Raumoā,	

te tiamaha, o ia muka, o ia muka.

He Witi.

He Nga Witi rui a te Maori.	} Kia 120 pauna

te taimaha.

He Weru Weru Maori.

He Kahu Waero,
He Topuni,
He Kaitaka,
He Korowai,
He Porera.

He Putea Maori,—me tuku ki nga Wai Hinau ki te Kiritawai, ki te Kiri Rata, ki te Akawhero.

He Matau Hi Ika.

He Paua,
He Aho,
He Hinaki,
He Kupekanga matariki rawa.

Ko nga mea whakairo hoki, aha ranei, aha ranei, a te tangata Maori.

Na, e toru nga marama, e takoto ake nei,—ka oti anei mea te whaihanga e nga Maori, hei te ra whakamutunga o Hepetema ka hoatu ki nga kai Whakawa, ki nga Mihinare ranei, ki nga Pakeha rangatira ranei, o ia wahi, o ia wahi, a ma ratou e homai ki konei ki Poneki nei; kia tirohia, ko nga mea i hipa rawa ake te pai, ka kawe e te Kawana ki Ingarangi ki te Hui a te Kuini. I konei ano i Poneke nei, ka riro he utu mo te taonga i pahika ake te pai; a, ka tae ki Ingarangi tera ano pea e riro he utu; otira kia mohio mai nga tangata, ekore nga tangata katoa e tu i te utu, inahoki, kei te ritenga o te painga o nga Rawa te tukunga o te utu. Ko nga mea i mahue, me hokohoko ki nga Pakeha o Poneke,—i kona mai ano, ka tuhi mai i te utu mo ia mea, mo ia mea—otira me karanga kia ngawari marie te utu,—ka kore nga Pakeha e aro, me whakahoki marie ano e ia Pakeha, e ia Pakeha ki nga Maori nona nga taonga—Heoi ma nga tangata Maori e minamina mai, ma ratou ekore,—Otira, me minamina mai.

Naku—Na Te KEPA.

Na te Kawana i ki kia tuhia.

Poneke.
No te tahi o nga
ra o Hurai, 1850.

the Governor of Port Nicholson has thought it right to invite the natives to join with other nations in exhibiting articles of New Zealand manufacture or produce.

The articles I would recommend to be made and sent are these; one of each kind.

Specimens of the best kind of Flax, viz.

The One	} The weight of
The Parekoritawa	
The Ngutunui	
The Raumoā	

each specimen to be 28 lbs.

Specimens or Samples of Wheat.

Wheat grown by the Natives 120 lbs.

Specimens of Native Garments or Mats.

The Full Dress, or outer Chiefs Garment.

The Dog's Skin Mat,
The Kaitaka, or Bordered Mat,
The Undress Mat,
The Floor Mat,

Specimens of Native Baskets.

Dyed with the following Dyes,

Hinau—Kiritawai, Kiri,
Rata—and Akawhero,

Specimens of Fish Hooks and Lines.

An Eel Pot, and a small Net,

Also specimens of carved work or of any other articles of either produce or manufacture which the natives may like to send in.

Three months from this time will be given to collect these things, and when collected, should be delivered on the last day of September, to the Magistrates, or in their absence to the Missionaries in each District or to any respectable European who will undertake the charge, who will then send them on to Port Nicholson where they will be examined, and the best specimens will be forwarded by the Governor to the Queen's Exhibition,—a prize will be given here for each article selected to be sent to England and there will still be the chance of obtaining another prize in England.

All natives who send in articles for the exhibition cannot receive prizes, because only the best will be chosen—but those that remain may be offered for sale to the Europeans at Wellington, therefore all articles should have reasonable prizes affixed to them; if not sold they will be carefully returned to the respective owners through the Europeans who sent them in to the Government.

It is now left for the natives to accept the invitation, some may not—but they are recommended to do so, and it is to be hoped they will.

By direction of the Lieut.-Governor.

H. TACY KEMP, *Native Secretary.*
Wellington, 1st July, 1850.