



NEW ZEALAND  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.  
PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER.

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.

By His Excellency's Command,  
ANDREW SINCLAIR, Colonial Secretary.

VOL. II. AUCKLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1849. No. 9.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, April 13th, 1849.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that Occupation Licenses for the undermentioned persons have been approved, and are now ready for issue, at the office of the Colonial Treasurer, upon payment of the fee of Five Pounds sterling, (£5) chargeable upon each license respectively.

It is further notified that unless the Licenses are taken out by the respective parties or their authorised agents before the 27th instant, all right in respect of them will be forfeited.

William Lewis,  
R. and D. Green,  
James Maxwell,  
A. Jamieson,  
John Brigham,  
W. Buckland (2 licenses).  
Charles Ring.

By His Excellency's command,  
ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,  
Auckland, 31st March, 1849.

**I**T is notified for general Information, that all Holders of Depasturing Licenses for Defined Runs, are liable to a forfeiture of the whole or any portion of their Runs which may be, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, insufficiently stocked.

W. GISBORNE,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Commissioner of Crown Lands' Office,  
Auckland, 2nd April, 1849.

**T**HE following person having applied for an Occupation License, the description of the Run claimed now lies at this office for the inspection of any person concerned.

Name of Applicant.	Description of Run.
Dennis B. Cockrane.	Matakaraka, at the junction of the Hokianga and Waimea Rivers.
W. GISBORNE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.	

Civil Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, 12th April, 1849.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from the Venerable Archdeacon SINCLAIR, for general information.

By His Excellency's command,  
C. A. DILLON,  
Civil Secretary.

Vicarage, Kensington,  
1st September, 1848.

SIR—I take the liberty of forwarding to your Excellency a plan of Juvenile Emigration, which my experience as Treasurer of the National School Society, and Chairman of the Kensington Board of Guardians, has suggested to me; and which appears well calculated to supply the colonies, to whatever extent they may require, with eligible settlers.

If I could prevail on any one colony to adopt the plan, even upon a moderate scale, I am persuaded the example would be followed by other colonies, not only to their own benefit, but to the great relief of the mother country.

Persons acquainted with the colonies, as for instance, Messrs. Sidney, authors of the Handbook of Australia, are convinced that the proposed Schools of Industry, if once established, would be self supporting.

I should consider it a great favour, if you would take the plan into consideration, and submit it to any parties in whose judgment you have confidence, and inform me of the result.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
with much respect,  
Your faithful servant,  
JOHN SINCLAIR.

## ON EMIGRATION.

THE necessity of immediate measures to relieve this country from the evils of a redundant population, and to supply the deficiency of labourers in the Colonies, is becoming daily more urgent. The following plan for securing both objects, economically and effectually, is suggested as the result of some experience in the management of the poor.

Let the following clause be inserted in the next Act of Parliament, relating either to Pauperism or Emigration:—

“Be it further enacted; that in case the Legislature of any of Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies, shall see fit at its own cost to establish Schools of Industry, in which Boys and Girls, from their eleventh or twelfth to their fourteenth year, shall receive religious and moral training, and be instructed in the arts best adapted to make them useful Colonists, under regulations satisfactory to the Governor of the Colony, and the Bishop of the Diocese: if shall be lawful for the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to contribute from the Consolidated Fund the sums required for the removal of Pauper Children from any, of the Outports to such Colony. And it shall be further lawful for the Board of Guardians of any Parish or Union, in any part of the United Kingdom, to defray out of the Poor's Rates under their management, the expense of removing a child to the outport, and maintaining it in such Colonial School of Industry; provided always, that the expense thereby incurred shall not exceed the cost of supporting such child during a period of two years in the Parish Workhouse, or in the Pauper Union School of the district, within which it may have a settlement: provided, also, that such child be an orphan, or abandoned by its parents; or that its parents or guardians consent to its removal.”

The following are the advantages of the above scheme to the Child, to the Colony, and to the Mother Country.

1. As regards the Child, a Colonial School of Industry would be far preferable to the Workhouse, or Pauper Union School. For in the Colonial School, the Children being nearly of the same age, and admitted at the same time, and for the same period, would be free from many sources of moral contamination, especially that of new inmates, imported fresh from scenes of profligacy.

2. As the School would be surrounded with 300 or 400 acres of land, in pasture, and under tillage, the inmates would easily be provided with a variety of useful and healthy employments, and might be classified in any way most conducive to their moral improvement.

3. During their period of training they would be often visited by the Colonists, who would acquire an interest in them, and would prefer their services to those of young persons sent directly from Ragged Schools or Pauper Schools at home, and recently contaminated by unrestricted intercourse with each other, during the confinement of a long voyage at a critical period of life.

4. On leaving School, instead of suffering the misery of being looked upon as supernumeraries, and an oppressive burden, by the overcrowded society of the mother country, they would find their service in demand, wages high, provisions cheap, rates and taxes almost unknown.

To the Colony the advantage is obvious, of being abundantly supplied with eligible emigrants: not convicts, nor prostitutes, nor decayed gentlemen and ladies, nor clerks, musicians, artists or shopmen, nor unreclaimed juvenile offenders, veterans in iniquity; but boys and girls who have spent at least two years in the colony, under a system of training designed to make them active, intelligent, and honest servants, as well as faithful Christians.

The advantages to the Mother Country would be, perhaps, the greatest of all. It would be relieved, at an expense hardly to be mentioned, from a large portion of its redundant population. The Colonial School of Industry, once established, would be nearly self-supporting: for the children would be fed and clothed from the produce of their own industry. Each School accommodating 1200 children (600 boys and 600 girls), and keeping them two years, would require 600 young emigrants every year. Fifty Schools in different parts of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and North America, would create an annual demand for 30,000, and the emigrants thus expatriated would not be respectable farmers, small capitalists, or even able-bodied workmen, but children of the lowest class in society, the future inmates of our workhouses, our tramp-sheds, and our jails.

The only practical question in reference to the above scheme is, whether the several parties concerned would take the share assigned to them in carrying it into effect. Would the Government be willing to incur the expense of conveying the children from the Outport to the Colony? Would the Colonial Legislature, in consideration of the sum which the Board of Guardians might be justified in advancing with each child, be induced to defray the cost of its maintenance in the School till it should be old enough to be apprenticed, or to earn in any way its own subsistence? And what sum would a Board of Guardians be justified in advancing with each child, annually or in a single payment, not with the hope merely, but with the certainty, of being relieved from all further expense on its account?

Kensington,  
1st January, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of the Imprisonment for Debt Ordinance, Session 3, No. 7, the Court will sit at Auckland, on Thursday, the tenth day of May, 1849, for the hearing of applications for relief, and for the despatch of all business arising under the provisions of the above Ordinance.

THOS. OUTHWAITE,  
Registrar,  
Supreme Court Office,  
Auckland, 13th April, 1849.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Auckland, April 13th, 1849.

**H**IS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Returns for general information.

By His Excellency's command,  
ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT, THE PRODUCE OF NEW ZEALAND, FROM THE PORT OF AUCKLAND,  
DURING THE YEARS 1844-5-6-7-8.

Articles.	1844.		1845.		1846.		1847.		1848.	
	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.	Quantity.	Value. £ s. d.
Bark, Tanning	..	..	10 cwt.	5 0 0	30 tons	89 0 0	3 tons	20 0 0	..	..
Curiosities	..	..	24 packages	135 0 0	6 packages	26 0 0	..	..	2 packages	20 0 0
Firewood	..	..	..	..	310 tons	130 0 0	..	..	..	..
Fish, Dried	9 casks	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	2 casks	3 0 0	..	..
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 tons	75 0 0
Flax (a)	2 tons	19 0 0	33½ tons	480 0 0	67 tons	1,479 0 0	64 tons	943 0 0	19½ tons	270 0 0
Grain, Barley	25 bushels	6 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ Maize	..	..	..	..	7,311 bushels	385 0 0	..	..	100 bushels	10 0 0
“ Wheat (b)	..	..	1,004 bushels	159 0 0	1,202 bushels	223 0 0	..	..	226 bushels	34 0 0
Gum, Kauri (c)	..	..	1,361 tons	12,847 0 0	215½ tons	1,717 0 0	31 tons	141 0 0	80 tons	395 0 0
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	103 packages	40 0 0	6 packages	19 0 0
Oil, Sperm	1 tun	50 0 0	22½ tuns	966 0 0	53 tuns	2,945 0 0	3½ tuns	96 0 0	26 tuns	1,401 0 0
“ Humpback	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85 tuns	1,400 0 0
“ Black	..	..	43 tuns	685 0 0	89½ tuns	1,380 0 0	41 tuns	607 0 0	82½ tuns	1,456 0 0
Onions	1 ton	7 0 0	27 cwt.	17 0 0	5½ cwt.	22 0 0	90 cwt.	43 0 0	155 cwt.	85 0 0
Ore, Copper (d)	..	..	467 tons	9,125 0 0	1,202 tons	22,180 0 0	165 tons	2,450 0 0	50 tons	520 0 0
“ Manganese	373 tons	2,195 0 0	10 tons	100 0 0	..	..	73 tons	135 0 0	..	..
Pork, Bacon, Hams	32 cwt.	82 0 0	36 cwt.	43 0 0	250 cwt.	395 0 0	18 cwt.	175 0 0	..	..
Potatoes	4 tons	42 0 0	5 tons	15 0 0	60 tons	192 0 0	9 tons	42 0 0	18 tons	121 0 0
Ropes	..	..	6 tons	23 0 0	8 tons 3 cwt.	243 0 0	3 tons	804 0 0	30½ tons	668 0 0
Skins	..	..	1 bundle	5 0 0	20 bundles	35 0 0	13 bundles	27 0 0	50 bundles	87 0 0
Sulphur	..	..	25 tons	250 0 0	..	..	..	..	1½ tons	10 0 0
Timber, Sawn	87,000 feet	311 0 0	215,960 feet	1,185 0 0	557,300 feet	2,961 0 0	690,100 feet	3,536 0 0	1,269,000 feet	5,949 0 0
“ Spars	35	35 0 0	134	871 0 0	403	4,805 0 0	373	2,831 0 0	218	1,655 0 0
Whalebone	..	..	1,775 lbs.	84 0 0	17 cwt.	150 0 0	23 cwt.	150 0 0	6 tons	523 0 0
Wood, Dye	83 tons	265 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool, Sheep's	..	..	2,480 lbs.	144 0 0	19,155 lbs.	822 0 0	12,605 lbs.	627 0 0	11,954 lbs.	421 0 0
		3,037 0 0		27,239 0 0		40,187 0 0		12,670 0 0		15,096 0 0

(a) The export of Flax has decreased since 1846, in consequence of the gradually increasing quantities employed in the manufacture of Rope, &c., in Auckland.

(b) The exportation of Wheat in the years 1845 and 1846 arose from the want of flour mills in the colony.

(c) The value of Kauri Gum was over estimated in 1845 and 1846, and since that time the export of that article has decreased from a diminution of its marketable value.

(d) The decrease of the export of Copper-Ore in 1848 has arisen from the Ore being liable to become heated on board ship, and it is now mostly retained for the purpose of being smelted by works in course of erection.

Compiled from authentic Official Records.

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.



**RETURN of Immigration and Emigration at Auckland during the  
Quarter ended 31st March, 1849.**

	Immigration.					Emigration.				
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	Adults.		Children.		Totals.
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Great Britain .....	25	11	3	2	41	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales .....	63	23	14	6	106	39	9	6	6	60
Van Diemen's Land .....	16	22	12	8	58	2	2	1	1	6
Fejee and Friendly Islands .....	2	3	2	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
California .....	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	..	18
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>

This Return does not include the Military or the Prisoners of the Crown.

Auckland, 5th April, 1849.

DAVID ROUGH,  
Immigration Agent.

**A RETURN, showing the Number of Live Stock and Quantity of  
Provisions imported into Auckland during the Quarter ended  
31st March, 1849.**

Description.	Number and Quantity.		
Cattle, horned	405 head		
Horses	226 ditto		
Sheep	800 diito		
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Beef (salted) and Tongues	12	6	0
Biscuits	5	10	0
Butter (salted)	1	7	0
Flour	53	10	0
Maize	844 bushels		
	ton.	cwt.	qrs.
Oatmeal	1	1	0
Rice	1	12	0

This Return does not include Stock or Provisions brought Coastwise.

Her Majesty's Customs, Auckland,  
2nd April, 1849.

W. YOUNG,  
Collector.

THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Esquire, Receiver of Intestate Estates for the Northern Division of the Colony of New Zealand, in account with the Estate of William Popplewell, of Hokianga, deceased.

Auckland—Printed by WILLIAMSON and WILSON, for the New Zealand Government.

1847		£	s.	d.	1846		£	s.	d.	
March 31st	By Cash, from H. Atkins, Esq., Proceeds Sale of Cattle	32	13	4	June 4th 1847	Paid Postage of Letter from Mr. F. E. Maning, Hokianga	0	0	8	
November 20th	“ Mr. Trusted, on account of Arbitration and Award	1	3	6	January 2nd 1847	“ Letters of Admistration	3	0	0	
March 16th 1849	“ Mr. Trusted, balance of Costs Arbitration and Award	7	0	0	February 18th 1847	“ Advertising in Government Gazette	0	4	6	
March 9th	“ Mr. Trusted	77	10	0	November 10th 1847	“ Mr. Conry, cost of Arbitration and Award	8	3	6	
“ 13th	“ ditto, per Mr. Angus	25	0	0	Jan. 2nd, 1848	“ Supreme Court — Entering Judgment,— Outhwaite v. Trusted	0	5	0	
					March 9th 1849	“ Postage of Letters	0	0	8	
					April 19th 1849	“ ditto two Letters	0	0	8	
					August 4th 1849	“ Mr. Conry, legal expenses	2	2	0	
					Mch. 12, 1849	“ Mr. Whitaker, Deed of Transfer, Trusted and Outhwaite, to Cochrane, of Cattle Station, Cattle and Fencing	2	2	0	
					“	“ Advertising Cattle at Matakarakā, from 1st March to 31st May, 1848	3	18	0	
					“	“ Messrs. Connell and Ridings, Agency and Commission on Sale of Cattle Station, Cattle and Fencing of Mr. Trusted, at Matakarakā	5	0	0	
					“	“ Receiver's Commission	7	3	4	
					March 13th 1849	“ Advertising Balance Sheet	0	15	0	
					“	“ Balance	110	11	6	
	Total.....	£	143	6	10	Total.....	£	143	6	10

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I, THOMAS OUTHWAITE, do swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a just and true account of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Estate of the late William Popplewell.

THOS. OUTHWAITE.

Sworn at Auckland, this twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, before me,

WM. MARTIN, C. J.

I do hereby certify that I have examined and allowed this account of the Official Administrator of the late William Popplewell.

Dated this twenty sixth day of March, 1849.

WM. MARTIN, C. J.