



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. III. AUCKLAND, MONDAY, OCT. 14, 1850. No. 20.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 11th October, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the following Despatches to be published for general information.

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

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street,
12th April, 1850.

SIR—I have been in communication with the Commissioners whom the Queen has been pleased to appoint for promoting the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London early next year; and the Commissioners have expressed a desire to be placed generally in communication with such persons, or bodies, in each of the British colonies from which articles may be sent for exhibition, as might be considered likely to command the confidence of those who may become exhibitors.

I have accordingly addressed the necessary instructions for that purpose to the Governors of such colonies as, from their proximity to this country, might be enabled to make the desired arrangements within the period mentioned.

The distance of New Zealand, however, precludes the possibility of adopting such a course with reference to that colony, and I can only therefore transmit to you, for your information, a copy of the accompanying extract from the Royal Gazette, which contains the notification of the appointment of the Commission

together with papers showing the rules and regulations under which the exhibition will be conducted.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the adoption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view; and I shall be glad if you should be enabled, within the limited space of time which is allowed, to forward any contributions from the colony under your government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS
OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.

From the London Gazette of Friday,
Jan. 4, 1850.

Whitehall, January 3, 1850.

THE Queen has been pleased to issue the following Commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in the year 1851, videlicet.

VICTORIA, R.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; to Our most dearly beloved Consort, His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Field Marshal in Our Army—Our right trusty and right entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor, Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, Knight of Our

Most Noble Order of the Garter—Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin William Earl of Rosse, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick—Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousins and Councillors Granville George Earl Granville, and Francis Earl of Ellesmere—Our right trusty and well beloved Councillor Edward Geoffery Lord Stanley—Our right trusty and well beloved Councillors John Russell, (commonly called Lord John Russell), Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, Henry Labouchere, and William Ewart Gladstone—Our trusty and well beloved Sir Archibald Galloway, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Major General in our Army in the East Indies, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being—Sir Richard Westmacott, Knight—Sir Charles Lyell, Knight, President of the Geological Society of London, or the President of the Geological Society of London for the time being—Thomas Baring, Esq., Charles Barry, Esquire, Thomas Bazley, Esquire, Richard Cobden, Esquire, William Cubitt, Esquire, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being—Charles Lock Eastlake, Esquire, Thomas Field Gibson, Esquire, John Gott, Esquire, Samuel Jones Loyd, Esquire, Philip Pusey, Esquire, and William Thompson, Esquire, greeting.

Whereas the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, incorporated by Our royal charter, of which Our most dearly beloved Consort, the Prince Albert, is President, have of late years instituted Annual Exhibitions of the works of British Art and Industry, and have proposed to establish an Enlarged Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at which prizes and medals, to the value of at least twenty thousand pounds sterling, shall be awarded to the exhibitors of the most meritorious works then brought forward; and have invested in the names of Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin Spencer Joshua Alwyne Marquess of Northampton, Our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor George William Frederick Earl of Clarendon, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Our trusty and well beloved Sir John Peter Boileau, Baronet, and James Courthope Peache, Esquire, the sum of twenty thousand pounds, to be awarded in prizes and medals as aforesaid; and have appointed Our trusty and well beloved Arthur Kett Barclay, Esquire, William Cotton, Esquire, Sir John William Lubbock, Baronet, Samuel Morton Peto, Esquire, and Baron Lionel de Rothschild, to be the Treasurers for all receipts arising from donations, subscriptions, or any other source, on behalf of, or towards the said Exhibition; Our trusty and well beloved Peter le Neve Foster, Joseph Payne, and Thomas Winkworth, Esquires, to be the Treasurers for payment of all executive expenses; and Our trusty

and well beloved Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, Esquires, with Our trusty and well beloved Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esquire, as their Secretary, to be an Executive Committee for carrying the said Exhibition into effect, under the directions of Our most dearly beloved Consort:

And whereas the said Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, have represented unto Us, that, in carrying out the objects proposed by the said Exhibition, many questions may arise regarding the introduction of productions into Our Kingdom from Our Colonies and from Foreign Countries; also regarding the site for the said Exhibition; and the best mode of conducting the said Exhibition; likewise regarding the determination of the nature of the prizes, and the means of securing the most impartial distribution of them; and have also besought Us that We would be graciously pleased to give Our sanction to this undertaking, in order that it may have the confidence, not only of all classes of Our subjects, but of the subjects of Foreign Countries:

Now know ye, that We, considering the premises, and earnestly desiring to promote the proposed exhibition, which is calculated to be of great benefit to Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, and reposing great trust and confidence in your fidelity, discretion, and integrity, have authorized and appointed, and by these presents do authorize and appoint you Our most dearly beloved Consort Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, you Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, William Earl of Rosse, Granville George Earl Granville, Francis Earl of Ellesmere, Edward Geoffery Lord Stanley, John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), Sir Robert Peel, Henry Labouchere, William Ewart Gladstone, Sir Archibald Galloway, or the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company for the time being, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, or the President of the Geological Society for the time being, Thomas Baring, Charles Barry, Thomas Bazley, Richard Cobden, William Cubitt, or the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the time being, Charles Lock Eastlake, Thomas Field Gibson, John Gott, Samuel Jones Loyd, Philip Pusey, and William Thompson, to make full and diligent enquiry into the best mode by which the productions of Our Colonies, and of Foreign Countries may be introduced into Our Kingdom; as respects the most suitable site for the said Exhibition; the general conduct of the said Exhibition; and also into the best mode of determining the nature of the prizes, and of securing the most impartial distribution of them.

And to the end that Our Royal Will and Pleasure in the said inquiry may be duly prosecuted, and with expedition, we further, by these presents, will and command, and do hereby give full power and authority to you, or any three or more of you, to nominate and

appoint such several persons of ability, as you may think fit to be Local Commissioners, in such parts of Our Kingdom and in Foreign parts, as you may think fit, to aid you in the premises; which said Local Commissioners or any of them, shall and may be removed by you, or any three or more of you, from time to time, at your will and pleasure, full power and authority being hereby given to you, or any three or more of you, to appoint others in their places respectively:

And furthermore, we do, by these presents, give and grant to you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you, or any three or more of you, all such persons as you shall judge necessary by whom you may be the better informed of the truth of the premises, and to inquire of the premises, and every part thereof, by all lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And Our farther will and pleasure is that, for the purpose of aiding you in the execution of these premises, We hereby appoint Our trusty and well beloved John Scott Russell and Stafford Henry Northcote, Esquires, to be joint Secretaries to this Our Commission.

And for carrying into effect what you shall direct to be done in respect to the said Exhibition, We hereby appoint the said Henry Cole, Charles Wentworth Dilke the younger, George Drew, Francis Fuller, and Robert Stephenson, to be the Executive Committee in the premises, and the said Matthew Digby Wyatt to be the Secretary of the said Executive Committee.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you or any three or more of you, when and so often as need or occasion shall require, so long as this Our Commission shall continue in force, do report to us, in writing, under your hands and seals respectively, all and every of the several proceedings of yourselves had by virtue of these presents, together with such other matters; if any, as may be deserving of our Royal consideration touching or concerning the premises.

And, lastly, we do by these presents ordain, that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given at our Court, at Saint James's, the third day of January, 1850, in the thirteenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,
G. GREY.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL
NATIONS TO BE HOLDEN IN LONDON,
IN 1851.

Palace of Westminster,
14th March, 1850.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry

of all Nations to be holden in London in the year 1851, after careful consideration of the arrangements to be made for the admission of the productions of foreign countries to the Exhibition, have directed the publication of the following statement for the information and guidance of Foreign Exhibitors.

The Commissioners have already given notice that, however large may be the building that is to be erected, it is necessary that they should reserve to themselves ample powers of selection and rejection in respect of the articles which may be forwarded for exhibition. The necessity for making some provision for limiting the extent, and defining the character, of the Exhibition, is too obvious to need any comment; but the mode in which the powers thus reserved should be exercised, particularly with reference to the productions of foreign countries, is a matter requiring very serious deliberation.

The Commissioners have felt that it would be desirable, as far as possible, to prevent any persons from sending hither articles which cannot be admitted, rather than to reject the articles after their arrival in London. They feel also that the delicate and responsible task of deciding on the admission or rejection of articles destined for exhibition by foreign contributors ought not to be imposed upon any English tribunal, but should be referred to one having the confidence of the Exhibitors themselves, and standing entirely free from possible imputations of national partiality. They accordingly propose to admit to exhibition such foreign articles only as may be forwarded to them by the Central Authority (whatever may be its nature) in each country. They will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which it acts, and will also state the conditions and limitations, which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will then be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the productions of the country from which they come; and, provided also that they do not violate the conditions and limitations of which due notice shall have been given. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow countrymen.

Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case, which is stated to be so by the Government of its country. Having once been put in communication with a Central Authority in any country, they must decline, absolutely and entirely, any communication with private and unauthorized individuals; and should any such be addressed to them, they can only refer it to the central body. This decision is essentially necessary, in order to prevent confusion.

No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or wheresoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce. The Commissioners do not insist upon such articles being in all cases actually forwarded by the Central Authority, though they consider that this would generally be the most satisfactory arrangement; but it is indispensable that the sanction of such Authority should in all cases be expressly given, and that it be held responsible for the fitness of such articles for exhibition, and for not authorising the exhibition of a greater quantity than can be accommodated in the space assigned to the productions of the country in question.

With regard to the amount of space that can be given, the Commissioners propose at once to communicate with each foreign country. It must be obvious that the difficulty of fixing the amount in each case is extreme, as the Commissioners have to consider, not only the extent and population of each country, but the nature of the articles it produces, the quantities it is likely to send; which of course involves, among other considerations, the question of proximity and of the facilities for transmission to England. The productions sent will in some cases be bulky, and will require a larger amount of space than the produce likely to come from other countries, though the latter may be much the more valuable. It thus becomes impossible, in the absence of information from each country, to lay down rules which shall not be open to objection. At the same time, the Commissioners feel that it is better at once to give a definite and tangible shape to their proceedings by laying down something in the nature of a rule, however arbitrary, than to postpone the attempt till they are in possession of information which cannot be collected for a very long time. They have therefore resolved that they will allot one-half of the total amount of space at their command to the productions of Great Britain and her colonies, and will divide the remaining half among the other nations of the world; communicating to each country the space they propose to set aside for its productions, and requesting information as to the mode in which it is proposed that such space should be filled. In case the Central Authority in any country should be of opinion that the space allotted to the productions of that country is greater than it will require, the Commissioners have to request that this opinion may be communicated to them, as it is obvious that it would not appear well if a large vacant space should be left in the department assigned to any country. If, on the other hand, any country require more than the space proposed, this also should be stated, as it may be in the power of the Commissioners to give additional room, in the event of having received notifications from other countries that a portion of the space assigned to them will not be occupied.

The Commissioners have had under their serious consideration the question whether it would

be desirable to mark off particular spaces, and assign them to particular countries, allowing each to arrange the whole of its productions within those limits; but they adhere to the conclusion which they have already announced, that this course will not be desirable, and that it will be necessary that the productions of all nations should be exhibited together, according to the classification of objects which the Commissioners have made with a subordinate classification as to nations in each section. They consider that the effect which the Exhibition is intended to produce—of showing, at one view, the points which human industry and ingenuity have reached in the arts of civilized life—would be materially diminished if the results of the industry of different nations in each department were scattered over a large space instead of being conveniently brought together. The Visitor would receive a very inadequate notion of the perfection to which particular manufactures can be carried from an inspection of those of one nation only; and in a building of such extent it would be out of his power to go from a particular section in one Exhibition to the corresponding sections in all the other national Exhibitions, and to compare them all. Again, unless the productions of all nations are exhibited together, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to award the palm of superiority. Different parts of the Exhibition will be visited on different days, and the impressions made on one day by the manufactures of one country, will be effaced the next day by the corresponding manufactures of another. In the adjudication of Prizes also such arrangements would cause much difficulty. Another objection may also be mentioned, namely, the danger there would be of imputed unfairness and favouritism in the places assigned to different nations. The several articles which will be exhibited will require great diversity of accommodation, as respects space, light, and other particulars; and were the space set apart for one nation inferior in any of these respects to the space set apart for any other nation, there would be ground for complaint; whereas, if all articles of the same nature are exhibited together, all will share these advantages alike, and each article will be placed in that part of the building which is best adapted for the reception of goods of that description. The Commissioners must therefore reserve to themselves the unfettered right of arranging all goods that may be sent in such manner as they may think proper. They will endeavour, in the case of articles the nature of which admits of their so doing, to arrange each section with some reference to the nationality of the productions exhibited in it, and will not intermix the productions of one country with those of another, in cases where the objects of the Exhibition can be attained without their doing so. Whatever may be their arrangements, however, they undertake to find places for all articles sent by each country which could, if placed together, be exhibited in the aggregate space allotted to that country, provided only

that they be informed in sufficient time what proportion of that space will be required for Raw Materials, what proportion for Machinery, what proportion for Manufactured Articles, and what proportion for objects of Fine Art. This information should be sent on or before the days which will be communicated to each country.

The Commissioners annex a Memorandum by the Commissioners of Customs, on the subject of Custom House arrangements.

A Statement will shortly be published on the subject of the Adjudication and Distribution of Prizes. It may, however, be desirable at once to state that, in all cases in which the competition is between Exhibitors of different nations, the Prizes will be adjudged by mixed Juries of English and Foreigners.

And a statement will also be published of the arrangements to be made for the protection of articles which may be exhibited, from piracy.

J. SCOTT RUSSELL,
STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE,
Secretaries.

Arrangements made by the Board of Customs for the admission of Foreign and Colonial Productions, for the purposes of the Exhibition of 1851, without duty.

It is proposed that all works from Foreign Countries intended for exhibition, shall be imported into some one or other of the following ports:

London,	Liverpool,
Bristol,	Hull,
Newcastle,	Dover,
Poole,	Southampton,

That the packages, when unaccompanied by the Proprietors, shall be addressed to Agents, who will be appointed at each Port by the Royal Commissioners to receive and take charge of all such packages, and whose names will be communicated to the Central Authorities in each country, and from among whom the several parties intending to send over articles for exhibition, may select the agent he proposes to employ.

The Agents will take all the needful steps for forwarding, under the directions of the Commissioners of the Customs, the packages unopened to London, (where they are not imported direct into the Port of London,) and for their delivery unopened at the building in which they are to be exhibited.

In the case of packages imported into the Port of London, the agent to whom they will be addressed will take charge of them on their arrival, and forward them unopened to the building for exhibition.

To secure the arrival of all the packages unopened and unexamined at the place of exhibition, they will be sealed at the Port of landing, with the official seal of the Board of Customs; which will afford a guarantee at the same time to the party and to the Revenue.

The whole of the goods will be admitted in the first instance, without payment of any duty; and if they are not disposed of in

England, they will be delivered up for re-exportation, free of all charge for duty. If, however, they shall be disposed of in England, the duty chargeable thereon must in that case be paid before they are removed from the place of exhibition, but they cannot be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

When the packages have been duly deposited in the building in which they are to be exhibited, they will be opened and examined in the presence of the Proprietor, or of the Agent in his behalf, and will then be in custody of the Commission, without whose authority they cannot be removed from the Exhibition.

All goods which are forwarded to England will remain deposited in charge of the Customs, until claimed by an agent of the party sending them, who will have to establish his right to remove them to the building, by producing the bill of lading, and the certificate given to the Exhibitor by the Central Authorities in each country, that such goods are intended for exposition.

CIRCULAR.

Downing Street,
18th April, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, have taken into consideration the question of the amount of space which can be allotted in the building to be erected in this metropolis to the articles sent for Exhibition from the various dependencies of the British Crown, and that they have decided on apportioning 1000 square feet to New Zealand.

It is to be observed that of the whole gross space thus allotted to the Colonies, about one half will be reserved for passages and other purposes, and therefore the proper allowance must be made on this account in your calculation of the quantity to be sent.

As it is indispensably necessary that the Commissioners should, at as early a date as possible, receive information as to the extent to which the colony under your government is prepared to avail itself of the space reserved for it, you will take every means in your power for procuring such information and transmit the same to me, distinguishing the proportion of space which will be required, under each of the four main divisions of Raw Materials, Machinery, Manufactured Articles, and objects of Fine Art, into which, as you are already aware, it is proposed to classify the Exhibition.

If any opportunity should offer of forwarding despatches from New Zealand, so as to meet the mail steamers from China or India to this country, you will not fail to avail yourself of it, to send me a duplicate of your reply to this despatch.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GREY.

Governor Sir George Grey.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, October 14th, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct that the following Returns be published for general information.

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

NEW ZEALAND, PROVINCE OF NEW ULSTER, 1850.

A RETURN of all CROWN LANDS SOLD otherwise than by PUBLIC AUCTION, by ALEXANDER SHEPHERD, Esq., Colonial Treasurer of New Ulster, during the period from the 8th of July to the 30th of September, 1850.

Date when Sold.	County and Parish.	Description.	Section.	Lot.	Extent.			Upset Price per Lot.			Purchasers.	Amount.			When offered by Auction.
					A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
1850.															
Sept. 17th.	Eden, Waitemata	Town of Auckland	19	1	0	1	8	36	5	0	Edward Costley	36	5	0	7th January, 1850.
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	2	0	1	8	36	5	0	Ditto	36	5	0	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	3	0	1	8	36	5	0	Ditto	36	5	0	"
" 6th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	4	0	1	8	36	5	0	Ditto	36	5	0	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	5	0	2	2	57	10	0	Ditto	57	10	0	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	6	0	2	7	54	7	6	Ditto	54	7	6	"
" 17th.	Ditto	Ditto	20	14	0	1	4	46	5	0	Ditto	46	5	0	13th August, 1850.
July 10th.	Ditto	Ditto	25	11	0	1	2	26	5	0	Patrick Dignan	26	5	0	7th January, 1850.
" 26th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	12	0	1	2	26	5	0	James Caradus	26	5	0	"
August 26th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	13	0	1	2	26	5	0	David Sheehan	26	5	0	"
Sept. 30th.	Ditto	Ditto	33	8	0	0	4	15	15	0	Thomas Hely	15	15	0	13th August, 1850.
August 8th.	Ditto	Ditto	36	6	0	0	3	14	12	6	Archibald Wilson	14	12	6	5th November, 1849.
Sept. 10th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	25	0	0	9	10	2	6	Mary Stuart	10	2	6	"
July 1st.	Ditto	Ditto	"	26	0	0	9	10	2	6	Samuel Wells	10	2	6	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	27	0	0	9	10	2	6	Ditto	10	2	6	"
August 7th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	28	0	0	9	10	2	6	Robert Ward	10	2	6	"
" 2nd.	Ditto	Ditto	"	41	0	0	9	10	2	6	William M'Donald	10	2	6	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	42	0	0	9	10	2	6	Ditto	10	2	6	"
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	43	0	0	9	10	2	6	Ditto	10	2	6	"
" 8th.	Ditto	Suburban	6	3	6	3	8	102	0	0	Charles L. Nugent	102	0	0	31st May, 1850.
" 10th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	4	5	3	10	87	3	9	Ditto	87	3	9	"
July 20th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	6	2	2	20	39	7	6	Andrew Hamilton Russell	39	7	6	"

Sept. 4th.	Ditto	Ditto	12	12 ^A	71	2 0	71 10 0	The Lord Bishop of New Zealand	71 10 0	13th August, 1850.	
July 30th.	Ditto	Ditto	13	5 ^A	4	1 32	26 14 0	J. O'Neill	26 14 0	24th Sept., 1849.	
" 23rd.	Ditto	Ditto	14	4	7	0 8	35 5 0	Henry Matson	£35 5 0	3rd December, 1849.	
" 12th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	7	4	0 33	21 0 7	Ditto	21 0 7	"	
Sept. 14th.	Ditto	Ditto	"	10	3	3 20	19 17 6	Ditto	19 17 6	"	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	"	14	2	3 20	14 7 6	Ditto	14 7 6	"	
									(see note)	£90 10 7	
Aug. 14th.	Ditto	Ditto	15	5	4	0 0	160 0 0	George White	160 0 0	7th January, 1850.	
		Country, Tamaki									
Sept. 14th.	Ditto	Farms	..	45	121	0 0	121 0 0	The Lord Bishop of New Zealand	121 0 0	13th August, 1850.	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	46	57	2 0	67 10 0	Ditto	57 10 0	"	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	47	34	1 0	34 5 0	Ditto	34 5 0	"	
July 20th.	Manurewa	Ditto	..	1	63	0 0	63 0 0	William Goodfellow	63 0 0	24th Sept., 1849.	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	5	77	2 23	77 12 10	Ditto	77 12 10	"	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	6	66	0 11	66 1 3	Ditto	66 1 3	"	
Aug. 20th.	Ditto	Ditto	..	9	74	0 0	74 0 0	Thomas Baird	74 0 0	"	
" 29th.	Ditto	Ditto	..	11	80	0 0	80 0 0	Samuel C. Baird	80 0 0	"	
Sept. 16th.	Ditto	Ditto	..	18	133	3 28	133 18 6	Henry Williams, Thos. C. Wil-	133 18 6	"	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	19	112	2 16	112 12 0	liams, and J. W. Williams	112 12 0	"	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	..	20	112	1 33	112 9 1	Ditto	112 9 1	"	
									£ 1,902 6 5		
SELECTED BY PENSIONERS SERVING IN NEW ZEALAND.							Per Acre.				
July 25th.	Eden, Waitemata	Onehunga	..	32	5	0 0	5 0 0	John Bates	8 6 8	One third.	
Sept. 4th.	Ditto	Ditto	..	51	3	0 0	5 0 0	Robert Grant	5 0 0	One third.	
" "	Ditto	Panmure	..	9	5	0 0	4 0 0	Benjamin Condron	6 13 4	One third.	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	3	11	1	0 0	4 0 0	James Taylor	4 0 0	In full.	
Aug. 5th.	Manurewa	Howick	10	0 0	2 2 0	Jacob Culbert	7 0 0	One third.	
" "	Ditto	Ditto	5	0 0	2 2 0	William Chandler	3 10 0	One third.	
									Total	£ 1,936 16 5	

Amounting to One Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty-six Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Five Pence, Sterling.

NOTE—The Price of the Lots selected by Major Henry Matson is charged against the amount of remission granted in his favour as a Military Officer retiring from the service to settle in the colony:

Colonial Treasury, Auckland,
8th October, 1850.

A. SHEPHERD,
Colonial Treasurer.

A RETURN showing the Number of LIVE STOCK, and Quantities of the principal kinds of PROVISIONS imported into Auckland, from the 6th of July to the 10th of October, 1850.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Cattle, Horned	Nil.	0	0	0
Horses	Three	45	0	0
Sheep	Twenty	20	0	0
Beef, salted	164 casks	196	15	0
Biscuit	2 tons 2 cwt.	22	10	0
Butter, salted	5,314 lbs.	140	0	0
Cheese	3,632 lbs.	59	0	0
Coffee	336 lbs.	8	0	0
Flour	201 tons	1,797	0	0
Oatmeal	1 ton 9 cwt.	19	0	0
Pork, salted	28 casks	42	0	0
Rice	6 tons 12 cwt.	43	0	0
Sugar, moist	43 " 15 "	666	0	0
" refined	14 " 9 "	365	0	0
Tea	33 chests, 307 half chests, 374 cattie	755	0	0
Total .. £		4,178	5	0

H. M. Customs,
Auckland, 11th October, 1850.

W. YOUNG,
Collector.

A RETURN of the PRINCIPAL EXPORTS, the Produce of New Zealand, from the Port of Auckland, from the 6th July to the 10th October, 1850.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Bacon	4 cwt.	8	0	0
Barley	125 bushels	27	0	0
Boots and Shoes	3 cases	175	0	0
Carrots	4 tons	37	0	0
Curiosities	5 packages	8	0	0
Flax	3 tons 14 cwt. 0 qrs.	58	0	0
Firewood	34 tons	10	0	0
Hay	88½ tons	600	10	0
Hides and Skins	363	66	0	0
Oil—Sperm	6¼ tons	320	0	0
Humpback	16 tons	480	0	0
Black	2 tons	62	0	0
Onions	3 tons 18 cwt. 0 qrs.	57	0	0
Ore, Copper	670 tons	6,140	0	0
Potatoes	412½ tons	2,547	0	0
Pork, salted	16 kegs	32	0	0
Pickles	7 kegs	20	0	0
Plants	2 boxes	7	0	0
Pumpkins	100	3	0	0
Seed, Grass	15 bushels	6	0	0
Spars and Rickers	421	970	0	0
Timber, sawn	363,528 feet	1,901	0	0
Turnips	4 tons	16	0	0
Wool	4,040 lbs.	147	0	0
Total .. £		13,697	10	0

H. M. Customs,
Auckland, 11th October, 1850.

W. YOUNG,
Collector.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, Oct. 10th, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following additional Bye-Laws, which have received His Excellency's assent, and which will come into operation on the 12th Nov., 1850, according to the Provisions of the Ordinance.

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

ADDITIONAL BYE LAWS FOR THE HUNDRED
OF AUCKLAND.

1. That each and every person depasturing Cattle within the Hundred of Auckland, shall, on or before the 15th day of each and every month, cause a Return, legibly written, to be furnished to the Ranger of the said Hundred, in accordance with the provisions of the seventh Bye Law, such return to be left, on or before the said 15th day of each and every month, at either of the following places, viz—the Police Office, Auckland, or at the residence of the Ranger.

2. That the Ranger or his assistant will, between the 18th and 25th in each and every month, call upon each party depasturing cattle for payment of his or her assessment. In case of non-payment, the Wardens will in every instance issue a warrant to distrain, pursuant to the powers of the 34th section of the Crown Lands Ordinance, Session 10, No. 1.

3. That from and after the 15th October, 1850, no Bull will be allowed to run on the waste lands of the Crown, within the said Hundred, without the consent in writing of two at least of the Wardens under a penalty of twenty shillings for each and every offence.

Mr. Thomas Davey has been appointed Assistant to the Ranger.

H. MATSON, } Wardens.
W. FOSTER, }

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 4th October, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following amended Regulation, extending the limits of land occupied under Crown Grant for which the right of pasturage is claimable on Common lands outside any Hundred, to six hundred acres instead of three hundred and twenty acres, as specified in regulation No. 5, issued by the Governor, under the Crown Lands Ordinance, and published in the Government Gazette of the 6th November, 1849.

This amended regulation will come into force from and after the 1st of January, 1851.

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

REGULATION.

Licenses to depasture upon Common lands will be only granted to occupants of land held under grant from the Crown, who may wish

to feed cattle upon the adjacent Crown lands, in the proportion of sixteen head of great cattle, or one hundred head of small cattle, for every 80 acres held under grant from the Crown. But no person shall claim the right for a greater extent of land than six hundred (600) acres.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 10th October, 1850.

HIS Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Bye Laws which have received His Excellency's assent, and which will come into operation on the 14th November, 1850, according to the provision of the Act.

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

BYE LAWS FOR THE HUNDRED OF ONEHUNGA.

No. 6.—That all small Cattle (Goats, Sheep, and Pigs), found depasturing, or at large, on any of the Crown Waste Lands, or Public Roads, shall be impounded, and pay a fine of (5s.) five shillings per head on each impounding in addition to the authorized pound fees and charges of the pound wherein such stock shall be impounded.

No. 7.—That on all Great Cattle belonging to unlicensed persons found depasturing on any of the Crown Waste Lands, or Public Roads within the Hundred, shall be charged for the payment of the services of the Ranger, on each impounding, the sum of ten shillings (10s.), if not exceeding four head, and two shillings and sixpence (2s. 6d.) per head, if exceeding four head,—provided that the said sum, or sums, shall not in any one impounding exceed the sum of five pounds in amount on the stock of any one person,—but if exceeding that sum, then the sum of five pounds on such stock of one owner or person.

THOMAS SOMERVILLE, } Wardens of One-
WILLIAM POWDITCH, } hunga Hundred.

Colonial Treasury,
Auckland, 8th October, 1850.

A LIST of DEPASTURING, TIMBER, and QUARRYING LICENSES issued during the Quarter ended 30th September, 1850.

DEPASTURING LICENSE.

DEFINED RUN.

NAME.	LOCALITY.
Alexander Geddes	Mungarei.

TIMBER LICENSES.

Edward Davis,	{ Opou, near the Ma-
	{ nakau Ranges.
Robert Laurie,	{ Mahurangi.

QUARRYING LICENSE.

Robert Laurie and Brothers.	{ (Lime Stone) Ma- { hurangi.
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ALEXANDER SHEPHERD,
Colonial Treasurer.

