



NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

All Public Notifications which appear in this Gazette, with any Official Signature thereunto annexed, are to be considered as Official Communications made to those Persons to whom they may relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

By His Excellency's Command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR, *Colonial Secretary*

VOL. II.] AUCKLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854. [No. 9.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant - Colonel ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the Officer administering the Government of the Islands of New Zealand, &c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance passed by the Governor-in-Chief of the New Zealand Islands by and with the consent of the Legislative Council thereof, intituled "An Ordinance for the Naturalization of certain persons in the Islands of New Zealand," Sess. 11, No. 9, it is enacted that all and singular the persons who shall be declared to come within the operation of such Ordinance by any Proclamation to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief shall be deemed and taken until the next Session of the General Legislature within the Islands of New Zealand, to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty.

Now therefore, I, the Officer administering the Government in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said in part recited Ordinance, *Do hereby Proclaim and Declare* that the persons whose names are underwritten, shall be deemed and taken to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty from the dates set opposite their names until the next Session of the General Legislature of the Islands of New Zealand as fully to all in-

tents and purposes as if their names had been inserted in the Schedule annexed,

EUGENE EDWARD CAFLER, 21st April, 1854,
WILLIAM KRANTZEL, 1st December, 1853,
HENRY SHAPER, 1st December, 1853.

This Proclamation shall take effect from and after the first December, 1853.

Given under my hand, and issued under the Public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Auckland, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

R. H. WYNYARD,

The Officer Administering the Government of the Islands of New Zealand.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
4th April, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government, has been pleased to appoint

SAMUEL POPHAM KING, Esq.,

to be Registrar of Deeds for the Province of New Plymouth.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
19th April, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the names of the undermentioned gentlemen should be added to the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Canterbury:—

Sir THOMAS TANCRED, BART.,
CHARLES ROBERT BLAKISTON, Esq.,
JOHN HALL, Esq.
By His Excellency's command,
ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
24th April, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the name of the following gentleman should be transferred from the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Nelson to the Commission of the Peace for the Province of Wellington.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
25th April, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, has been pleased, at the request of His Honour the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington, to appoint

WILLIAM FITZHERBERT, Esquire,
and WILLIAM FOX, Esquire,
to be Trustees of all Hospital Reserved Lands in the Province of Wellington,—in place of the late Colonial Secretary and the late Colonial Treasurer, for the late Province of New Munster.

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

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
28th April, 1854.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon on THURSDAY, 11th May, for furnishing the General Government with the undermentioned Supplies, in such quantities as may be required, during the six months commencing on the 1st June.

FIREWOOD.

At per Ton, for the usual size, and also for such as may be required to be cut and split to a size to suit the fire-places in the Public offices; to be delivered at the several Public offices.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
27th April, 1854.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 12th May, for the supply of such quantities of the undermentioned articles as may be required for the Public Service during the six months commencing on 1st June next.

Books, faint lined, demy, at per quire
Ditto do. foolscap, do.
Envelopes, foolscap, per 100
Ditto, letter and note, per 100
Ink, black, at per pint
Ditto, red, ditto
Indian Rubber, at per lb.
Inkstands, pewter, each
Matches, at per dozen boxes
Paper, foolscap, 1st quality, at per ream
Ditto, ditto, 2nd quality, ditto
Ditto, ditto, ruled, ditto
Ditto, Letter, at per ream
Ditto, Note, ditto
Ditto, Cartridge, at per quire
Ditto, Demy, ruled ditto
Ditto, Demy, plain, ditto
Ditto, Blotting, ditto
Parchment, at per skin
Pencils, drawing, at per dozen
Pens, magnum bonum, at per gross
Pins, at per ounce
Quills, at per 100
Ribbon, green silk, at per roll of 12 yards
Rulers, ebony, at per inch
Sealing Wax, at per lb.
Sperm Candles, at per lb.
Tape, red, at per dozen pieces
Twine, at per lb.
Wafers, at per ounce
Wafer Stamps, each.

Tenders to be in duplicate, sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Stationery, &c."

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

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of SATURDAY, the 20th of May, from persons willing to undertake the Boat Service of the Customs and Harbour duties, for a period of six months.

Particulars on application at the Custom House.
WILLIAM YOUNG,
Collector.

Custom House, Auckland,
April 26th, 1854.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
20th April, 1854.

HIS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, has been pleased to direct that the following despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its enclosures should be published for general information

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

[CIRCULAR.]

Downing Street,
December 5, 1853.

SIR,—I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Society of Arts enclosing copies of a Report which had been sent to His Royal Highness Prince Albert on the subject of the improvement of Colonial Wools by means of the Long Haired Angora Goat; and I have to request that you will take such measures as may be most effectual for giving publicity to that Report in the Colony under your Government.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Governor Sir George Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

Adelphi, London,
25th November, 1853.

MY LORD DUKE,—The attention of the Society of Arts having been called by His Royal Highness Prince Albert to the improvement of Colonial Wools by the introduction of the Long Haired Angora Goat, I have been desired by the Council of that Society to transmit to Your Grace forty copies of the Report sent to His Royal Highness on that important subject, and to request that Your Grace will be pleased to cause the same to be distributed in the various Colonies interested in the improvement of Colonial Wools.

The Council of the Society of Arts also respectfully request that Your Grace will not only invite the special attention of the several Governors and Officers Administering the Governments of the various Colonies in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, to this important subject, but also to request their active co-operation in the increase of so valuable an article of commerce by giving every publicity which these respective Colonies afford to the Report which I have now the honour to send.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) P. L. NEVE FOSTER,
Secretary.

His Grace
the Duke of Newcastle.
&c., &c., &c.

LONG-HAIRED ANGORA GOAT.

The following Report has been forwarded to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, in reply to the inquiry received, through the Board of Trade, from the Swellendam Agricultural Society at the Cape of Good Hope. This communication was published in No. 49 of the Journal, page 593. It will be remembered that the object of the inquiry was to ascertain how far the statements which had been brought forward by Captain Conolly, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and by Mr. Thomas Southey in his work on Colonial Sheep and Wools, might be relied on;

and that in the event of satisfactory replies being received, efforts would be made with a view to the importation of a flock of Angora goats into that colony, and the export of their wool to the mother country:

REPORT.

The Council of the Society of Arts have much pleasure in reporting, for the information of his Royal Highness the President, that on the receipt of the documents from the Swellendam Agricultural Society, they immediately entered into correspondence with the leading brokers and manufacturers importing, or using Angora goats' wool (called "tiftik" or "flik" in that country, and "mobair" in Great Britain), and that the following is the substance of the communications with which they have been favoured. It is proposed to deal with the questions *seriatim*, and then to make such general remarks as have been elicited in the course of this inquiry.

"In reply to the first question,—Whether a breed of goats exists in Angora bearing only one description of hairy covering of a silken fineness, which can be annually clipped? the answers have invariably been in the affirmative. It would appear that this wool or hair has a peculiar glossy, soft, slippery feel, is white in colour, and grows in staples or locks, so that it is somewhat curled and wiry. The shearing takes place annually, and the process is perfectly simple, the fleece being of pretty uniform length and quality from the root to the point or apex. The average length of the staple is from five to six inches. It is said that it has sometimes been clipped twice in the year, when the market value has been high, but it is thus rendered much less valuable, length of staple being required.

"As to the second question, Whether such fleece is purchased in Europe as it comes from the goat's back, and without requiring the expensive picking process which Cashmere or Thibet, or other shawl-wools containing an underdown must undergo? it is said that Angora goats' wool is perfectly free from 'underdown'—unlike the Thibet or Cashmere, which has a downy covering on the pelt, with long coarse hairs or kemps at the top, the separation of which is both tedious and expensive. It is packed in bags and shipped as it comes from the animal's back; occasionally, (but which is in all cases recommended) a few of the coarse locks at the skirting are taken off at the time of shearing and packed separately. Locks, or pieces of grey, which are trifling in amount, and are easily separated, should be taken out where they occur. On the other hand it is asserted that washing is necessary, as there is a prevalence of "burrs" or seeds in the wool, which "burrs" are a disparagement, but not very serious, unless they are excessive in quantity. It is also imported in the whole fleece. On its reaching this country, and before putting it to the combing machinery, it has to be assorted and classed by our manufacturers, according as their purposes may require. This has to be done with all our home-grown wool, and the process costs but little more in the one case than in the other. In sorting mohair about one-sixth part is taken out which is too short in the staple and not applicable for combing purposes; and in the process of combing about one-fifth part is made into what is technically termed 'noils,' these together are bought by woollen manufacturers, from which they make cloth of different kinds and other materials.

"With respect to the third question, What the value of such fleeces would be per pound? it would seem that the present value is about 2s. 3d.

per pound. During the last four years it has varied from 1s. to 2s. 3d. per pound, the average over that period being about 1s. 8d. per pound.

"In reference to the fourth question, Whether any large quantity of it would be required by the European manufacturers? it is said that there has been a greater demand for this article for some years past than our imports could supply, and these have amounted on the average of the last four years to about two and a half million pounds. As a proof of this it is asserted that for a long period it has been sold by the Greek merchants without the buyer having a chance of seeing his purchase beforehand, the buyer's only protection being the assurance of the seller that it shall be of good merchantable quality. This fact goes far to show how extremely desirable it would be to increase the production, as it must undoubtedly be limited in its employment by the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply, no less than by the difficulties and impediments in the way of getting the present limited one. The spinning of this article has now become an extensive and steady trade. Ten or fifteen years ago it was found that the yarn spun by English machinery was very superior to Turkish hand-spun yarn, so that about that period nearly all spinning in Turkey ceased; and this, no doubt, will account for the falling off in the export of mohair-yarn in 1837 as compared with 1836. We now import the raw material—the wool—and export it again in a partially manufactured state, as yarn. On account of the present scarcity of mohair, and its consequent dearness, quantities of goods are made from English wools as an imitation, and passed off to the consumer as genuine. Although the price may be subject to a little fluctuation, as the material is principally used for fancy fabrics, and though the limited quantity produced has kept it up for the time, there seems to be little doubt that the parties engaged in the trade have so established it, that it will not only continue but increase, and especially if the price is kept moderate—say from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per pound.

"For a time mohair was chiefly used for the list ends of woollen cloths, and commanded little attention; but for some years past it has been greatly gaining in favour for the fancy trade. Formerly it was used for thick heavy fabrics, as coatings, shawls, &c.; but recently it has been almost exclusively wrought up in plain and fancy worsted stuffs, and other lighter articles for female attire. The yarn is generally spun at Bradford and Norwich, and the great bulk of it is used for the manufacture of Utrecht velvet, a material which is now largely employed for decorative purposes, and for the linings of private and railway carriages. Utrecht velvet is now manufactured on a limited scale at Banbury and Coventry, but the chief seat of the manufacture is in France and Germany, especially the former, to which countries the yarn spun in England is exported. Plush and lace are also made from it, and recently it has been introduced into the manufacture of a cheap imitation of black silk lace, now so generally worn, for which, from its glossy silky appearance, it is well calculated. Yarn composed of mohair and natural coloured alpaca mixed together, in various shades, is also largely used in the Bradford trade, in the manufacture (with cotton twist warps) of an immense variety of materials for ladies' dresses, gentlemen's summer coats, &c. It is also extensively used, both alone and in combination with silk, for making a description of goods called lustres, tabinets, and fringes.

"There are several distinct breeds of goats in Angora and the surrounding districts, as well as

the one which produces the mohair wool, which is larger than the ordinary goat. The wool of one is called "cambello," and is of a brown colour, short and downy underneath, with long coarser hairs at the surface of the fleece. The import of this wool from Turkey is irregular, perhaps 5,000 pounds one year, and none the next. The value has varied during the last four years from 7d. to 1s. 5d. per pound, and it is now worth from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound. The value is uncertain and the demand depends entirely on fashion. There is another description of wool which is obtained from the ordinary goat. Its colour is mostly grey, brown, and black, but seldom white. It partakes somewhat of the nature of Thibet, only it is much coarser. It is close and fine, full at the bottom of the staple, with long coarse hair mixed and growing through it. Its present value is 6½d. per pound. It is only suitable for very low-priced carpetings, &c.

"Up to this point the information furnished by our different correspondents has been almost identical; but here we have to record a great diversity of opinion, on a branch of the inquiry on which after all the whole question depends—the probability of naturalising or acclimatising the Angora goat in the Cape Colony, or indeed in any other country but its own.

"Mr. George Shaw Pollock (Liverpool) 'thinks the Angora goat might be located with success and great advantage at the Cape of Good Hope.' Messrs. R. M. Scholefield and Co. (Liverpool) suppose that the Cape colonists could not do better than naturalise the animal there. Mr. Titus Salt (Bradford) 'highly approves of the plan proposed by the Swellendam Agricultural Society. He considers that the propagation of the Angora goat should be promoted as much as possible. He has long thought that we had colonies suitable for its propagation, and if it should be found that they can be acclimatised at the Cape, he is persuaded the scheme proposed would be a very profitable investment. In February, 1852, Mr. Salt ordered from Angola one male and two female goats; they arrived in Bradford last December. They have had young ones and are doing well. The hair is of a beautiful quality. The old ones have been clipped this year, and the second coat has not in the least degenerated. Mr. Salt has therefore sent to Angola for a further supply.' On the other hand Messrs. W. Greame and Co. (Liverpool) say 'that as regards Angora goats' wool, or mohair, we may at once inform you from the best information, gathered from parties from that quarter, that, from an extraordinary peculiarity of the animals in that locality, there is no probability of their being transported to other regions with any chance of success, for, when removed even 50 or 100 miles only from their immediate locality, the wool degenerates and loses the soft silky character which constitutes its chief value. Under these circumstances we can hold out no hopes of succeeding in the views suggested by the Agricultural Society at the Cape of Good Hope. It would appear from the same authority also that this peculiarity is not confined to the goats, but that even the cats are subject to the same change when removed from that locality, and they account for it as being some atmospheric action only peculiar to that district.' Messrs. Hughes and Ronald (Liverpool) say that 'some attempts have from time to time been made to introduce the breed into other parts of Asia Minor, but the quality and character of the wool has been found soon to retrograde. The want of success may, we think, be chiefly attributed to the little care, attention, and encouragement, ever bestowed in

that country on any measure of useful progress or improvement, and the total absence of all energy or enterprise; besides, in many parts of Asia Minor a weed or "burr" is found to exist very generally, which is very detrimental to the wool. From all the information we are possessed of, we have great confidence that the fine Angora goat might be successfully introduced, and would thrive well on the table-land at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a hardy animal. We would, however, suggest as desirable, to send out at first with the animals a few shepherds who are accustomed to their habits.'

Mr. Titus Salt "considers that not only the Angora goat, but the Alpaca, is an animal particularly worthy the attention of the government with a view to its propagation in our colonies. Mr. Salt has a flock of Alpacas (about a dozen); they have been bred in the neighbourhood of Bradford, and no difference is perceptible between the foreign and the English clip. The animals only require to be kept from wet; cold does not injure them. They require housing in this climate, and no doubt would thrive well in a dry elevated temperature. There might, however, be some difficulty in obtaining them, as those imported are smuggled over, the government of Peru having passed a law prohibiting their exportation, in consequence of some person who had a correct notion of their value, having some years ago shipped off 300 to England, of which, however, only six survived the voyage. Alpaca wool is now 2s. 9d. per lb. Messrs. John Foster and Son (Bradford) also say that 'if this animal (the Alpaca) could be introduced into the Cape or Australia, it would be of great benefit to the grower, as well as to the manufacturer.' Mr. George Shaw Pollock (Liverpool) likewise confirms this opinion, and says that 'the Alpaca is a hardy, graceful animal, and would, he presumes, thrive on the bleakest mountain lands, either at the Cape or in Great Britain.' Messrs. R. M. Scholefield and Co. (Liverpool) say that 'there is also an animal called the Vicuna, in South America, which the Cape climate would suit, and

the wool from which is worth from 6s. to 7s. per pound.

The Council of the Society of Arts are anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their readiness to undertake the collection of evidence and information on all matters affecting the material progress of this country and her dependencies. They believe that in the British possessions in various parts of the world, there are many substances as yet unknown to commerce, which might be beneficially employed in the arts and manufactures, and they conceive that it is in the highest degree important that wherever the supply of any particular raw material falls short of the demand, the greatest publicity should be given to the fact, so that colonists and others may thereby be led to inquire whether it be possible to find or rear any substitutes for the same in their own immediate localities. It is extremely desirable that no occasion should be lost in studying and making known the rude and primitive methods of the natives themselves, as it is by the publication of such statements that the attention of individuals in other countries, where the arts have attained to a greater perfection, are led to apply their knowledge and experience to the improvement of the mechanism and processes adopted in less civilized states.

The Council have to thank the following gentlemen for the ready manner in which they responded to their communication:—Messrs. Armstrong and Bercy; Mr. Edward Barstow; Messrs. Buchanan, Browne, and Co.; Mr. Edmund Buckley; Messrs. Abram Gartside and Co.; Messrs. Greame and Co.; Mr. James Haley; Messrs. Hughes and Ronald; Messrs. Law and Wylie; Mr. George Shaw Pollock; and Messrs. R. M. Scholefield and Co., all of Liverpool. Messrs. John Foster and Son, and Mr. Titus Salt, of Bradford; and Messrs. E. and R. W. Blake, and Mr. George Jay, of Norwich.

"(By order) P. LE NEVE FOSTER,

"Secretary."

A STATEMENT of the LIABILITIES and ASSETS, and of the Expense incurred on account of the COLONIAL BANK OF ISSUE at AUCKLAND, for the year ended 31st December, 1853.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
£5 Notes in circulation	4010 0 0	Gold held by the Bank on 31st Dec., 1853	4287 0 0
£1 do. do.	2051 0 0	Silver do.	144 0 0
	£ 6061 0 0	Notes of the Bank of Issue at Wellington exchanged for Cash	630 0 0
		Cash paid into the Commissariat Chest for investment in Public Securities	1000 0 0
			£ 6061 0 0

EXPENSE of the MANAGEMENT of the BANK OF ISSUE at AUCKLAND for the year 1853.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Salary of the Manager from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1853	200 0 0	Receipts	0 0 0
Stationery	1 0 0		0 0 0
	£ 201 0 0		£ 0 0 0

I, Alexander Shepherd, the Colonial Treasurer, do hereby certify that the above is a true account as required by the Ordinance, No. 16, Sess. 8.

Dated at Auckland, this
17th day of April, 1854.

A. SHEPHERD,
Colonial Treasurer

