



# 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, SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1854. [No. 40.

## PROCLAMATION.

\* By His Excellency Colonel ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Officer Administering the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Islands of New Zealand, &c., &c.

WHEREAS by an Act bearing date the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, passed by the Governor of the New Zealand Islands, by and with the consent of the General Assembly, intituled "An Act for the Naturalization of certain persons in the Colony of New Zealand. It is enacted *inter alia*, that all and singular the persons who shall be declared to come within the operation of such Act by any Proclamation to be issued in that behalf by His Excellency the Governor shall be deemed and taken until the next session of the General Assembly to be natural born subjects of Her Majesty within the Islands of New Zealand.

Now therefore, I the Officer Administering the Government of the Islands of New Zealand in pursuance of the power and authority in me vested by the said in part recited Act 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 date set opposite their names until the next Session of the General Assembly as fully to all intents

and purposes as if their names had been inserted in the Schedule annexed to the said Act.

AUGUST ZOLLNER,  
FREDERICK HELMAS,  
Farmers at Mahurangi, natives of Germany,  
from 1st January, 1854.

This Proclamation shall take effect from and after the above date.

Given under my hand and issued under the public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Auckland, in the Islands aforesaid, this said 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
26th December, 1854.

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

JAMES RITCHIE, Esq.,  
to be Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court at New Plymouth.

This appointment is to take effect from the 1st January, 1855.

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

## NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
22nd December, 1854.

THE Heads of all the Departments of the General Government, are requested to furnish to this Office a Return of all public property of whatever kind, belonging to the General Government in their charge on the 1st of January 1855.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

## NOTICE.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
22nd December 1854.

IT having been reported to the Government, that Arms and Ammunition have been lately imported into the Colony, and sold to the Natives contrary to the provisions of the "Arms Importation Ordinance," Sess. 6, No. 1, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, directs it to be notified for general information, that the law forbidding such traffic will be enforced with the utmost rigour; and that whoever will give information which may lead to the conviction of offenders will be liberally rewarded.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

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

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the following letter, from Her Majesty's Consul at Tahiti, with its enclosure, should be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

British Consulate,  
Tahiti, Oct. 1, 1854.

Sir,—I had the honor duly to receive the letter your Excellency caused to be addressed to me on the 24th of October, 1853, in reply to mine of the 10th of June previous, on the subject of differential duties, established here in favour of ships wearing the French or Protectorate flag.

I also received the copies of the tariffs sent to me at the same time by your Excellency's directions, showing that in New Zealand the trade and shipping of foreign countries are placed upon the same footing in respect of duties and charges as British trade and shipping; and I took an opportunity of communicating those tariffs to the Protectorate Government at this Island. Enclosed, I now do myself the honor to transmit to your Excellency the copy of a Regulation recently issued by the French Commissioner at Tahiti, directing that from and after this date, vessels carrying the British flag shall be treated in the ports of Tahiti, and its dependency,

Moorea, upon the same footing as vessels under the French flag.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) G. C. MILLER,  
H. M. Consul.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, Governor-in-Chief of New Zealand, &c., &c., Auckland.

"Le Commandant des Marquises, Commissaire impérial aux îles de la Société,

"Vu la décision prise en conseil privé par Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande-Bretagne, qui confère aux navires de Tahiti le droit de trafiquer avec les ports des possessions anglaises aux mêmes conditions que le pavillon national;

"Vu les déclarations conformes du gouverneur de l'Australie et de M. le consul de S. M. Britannique aux îles de la Société;

"En vertu de l'article 7 de l'ordonnance du 28 avril 1843, rendue applicable aux îles de la Société;

"Le conseil de Gouvernement entendu,

"ARRÊTE:

"ART. 1.

"Les navires portant pavillon anglais seront traités dans les ports de Tahiti et de Moorea sur le même pied que les navires sous pavillon français.

"ART. 2.

"Le directeur de la douane est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté, qui aura cours à partir du 1er octobre 1854.

"Papeete, le 28 septembre 1854.

"PAGE."

## COLONIAL BANK OF ISSUE.

TOTAL Amount of Notes in circulation at the Office of the Colonial Bank of Issue, at Auckland, on the 9th day of Dec., 1854 being the close of the preceding four weeks:—

£5 and upwards .....	£5,580
Under £5 .....	3,822
Total .....	£9,402

Total Amount of Coin held by the same office on the same day:—

Gold .....	£3946
Silver .....	22
Total .....	£3,968

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

A. SHEPHERD,  
Colonial Treasurer

Dated at Auckland this

11th day of Dec., 1854.

The sum of five thousand pounds (£5000) sterling has been invested under the Warrant of His Excellency the Governor, in the Public Funds in England, through the Commissariat Department, by arrangements made through the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

A. SHEPHERD,  
Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
13th December, 1854.

**H**IS Excellency the Officer Administering the Government having been pleased to approve of the following Bye Laws for the Hundred of Auckland, has directed that the same be published for general information.

These Bye Laws will come into operation on the 1st February, 1855, according to the provision of the Act.

By His Excellency's command

ANDREW SINCLAIR,  
Colonial Secretary.

#### HUNDRED OF AUCKLAND.

In pursuance of the powers conferred by an Act of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, 13 Vic. No. 1, Session 10, intituled—An Ordinance to regulate the occupation of Waste Lands of the Crown, in the Province of New Ulster,—as also by an Act of the Legislative Council, 15 Vic., Session 11, No. 10, intituled—An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Ordinance, No. 1, Session 10, and to extend the operation thereof, to the islands of New Zealand. We, the undersigned Wardens for the time being, of the Hundred of Auckland, do make the following Bye Laws, for the regulations of the said Hundred, agreeable to the provisions of the aforesaid recited Ordinances.

No. 1. That all cattle depastured on the aforesaid waste lands of the Crown, shall be branded on some conspicuous part of the body, with the owners registered or returned brand, under a penalty of two shillings and sixpence per head, for each and every omission.

2. That each and every person who shall depasture cattle on such waste lands shall be assessed, and is and are hereby assessed, for each and every head of Great cattle the sum of Sixpence per quarter, and for each and every head of Sheep the sum of Threepence per quarter, payable quarterly in advance, and that cattle for any portion of time within any quarter, shall be chargeable and paid for as if running the entire quarter.

3. That the Assessment hereby made shall be paid to the Wardens of the said Hundred, quarterly in advance, at their office, on the first day of every quarter, commencing in January.

4. That all persons depasturing cattle as aforesaid, shall, in the first week of January, April, July, and October, give notice in writing, duly signed by him or her, to the Ranger for the time being of the said Hundred, or other authorised person, of the number of cattle then running, and bearing his or her brand, and being bona fide his or her property, as also of the number of cattle if any, hired of and from any other person, and whom, and particulars of the brands any such hired cattle may bear; the said return to be left at the office of the Wardens for the aforesaid Hundred, at the residence of the Poundkeeper at Newmarket, near Hobson's Bridge, under a penalty of ten shillings (10s.) for the first

omission, and one pound (£1) for every further omission.

5. That in case any person duly licensed or otherwise lawfully authorised to depasture cattle as aforesaid, shall have in his possession any cattle hired of, or from any other person, such other person being licensed or authorised to depasture cattle within the said Hundred, such hired cattle shall be branded with the registered brand of the real owner, and shall be deemed and accounted as cattle depastured by him, under the apportionment made to him by the Wardens, but in case the person of or from whom such cattle be hired shall not be lawfully entitled to depasture cattle within the said Hundred, such hired cattle shall be deemed and accounted the cattle of the person hiring the same.

6. That no person shall run any cattle upon the said waste lands, but such as shall be his or her own property, or bona fide hired by him or her.

7. That each and every person depasturing cattle as aforesaid, shall at all times when required by the Ranger or any other person duly authorised by the Wardens of the aforesaid Hundred, give in writing or otherwise, as the Ranger, or such person authorised may require, full and correct information of the number of cattle running on his or her account, and whether hired or otherwise, as also the part of the Hundred on which and where last seen, and any other information relating thereto, which the Ranger or such aforesaid authorised person shall ask for or require, and any person refusing to give such information or giving false or evasive information, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds (£5), for each and every such offence.

8. That any person allowing cattle not bona fide his or her property, or bona fide hired as aforesaid, to run in his or her name, or on account of the apportionment made by the Wardens to him or her, or making any collusive agreement of any kind, with a view to impose upon the Wardens, or the Ranger, or to defeat the fair and just provisions of the Ordinance above referred to, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of Forty shillings (40s.), for the second offence Four Pounds (£4), for the third and every further offence the sum of Five Pounds (£5.)

9. That no entire male cattle, great or small, be allowed to run upon any part of the said waste lands, without the consent in writing of two of the Wardens, at least, under a penalty of Twenty shillings (20s.), for each and every offence, and any entire male cattle found upon the said waste lands without consent as aforesaid, shall be deemed and treated as cattle trespassing.

10. That any person worrying cattle, by driving them with dogs or otherwise, off the said waste lands, or other unenclosed lands, not in the lawful occupation of the person so driving off such cattle, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two Pounds (£2), for the first

offence, Three Pounds (£3) for the second offence, and Five Pounds (£5) for the third and every further offence.

11. That any persons setting fire to, or causing any part of the said waste lands to be set on fire without the consent, in writing, of the Wardens, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence the sum of Twenty Shillings (20s.), and for each and every further offence the sum of Five Pounds (£5).

12. That any person running diseased cattle upon the said waste lands, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of Five Pounds (£5), and any such diseased cattle shall be immediately impounded.

13. That any person rendering the water upon, or flowing through the said waste lands, impure, by washing linen or clothes of any kind therein, or doing any other act whereby a deliterious or offensive matter be thrown into any water course or pond shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than Forty Shillings (40s.), nor more than Five Pounds (£5) for each and every offence.

14. That any person convicted of a third offence against the said Ordinance, or any Bye Law made in pursuance thereof, be reported by the Warden to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with a recommendation that no future license be granted to such person.

15. That any person driving licensed cattle from off the waste lands of the Hundred, in order to facilitate the driving of other cattle from the run, or otherwise, shall be fined the sum of One Pound (£1) for each and every head so driven off, unless notice be left in writing at the Wardens office, within twelve hours from the time of such driving, stating at what place such cattle had been separated or left, for the guidance of their owners.

16. All persons owning or depasturing cattle in the Auckland Hundred, shall leave at the office of the Wardens for the Hundred, an impression of his, her, or their brand on wood, to be kept in that office, for the inspection and guidance of the Inspector of Slaughter houses, under a penalty of One Pound (£1.)

The Wardens deem it a duty to call especial attention to the 34th, 37th, and 38th sections of the Crown Lands Ordinance.

WILLIAM EDGECOMBE,  
WILLIAM J. YOUNG, } Wardens.  
DAVID G. SMALE,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
23th November, 1854.

**H**IS Excellency the Officer administering the Government, directs the publication for general information of the following Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Vaccination.

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

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,  
29th December, 1854.

**H**IS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint the following Clergymen and Gentlemen to form a Central Board of Vaccination of the Natives for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Vaccination:—

The Lord Bishop of New Zealand

The Right Reverend Dr. Pomfaliar (R. C. Bishop)

The Rev. G. A. Kissling

The Rev. Thos. Buddle

Mr. Commissioner McLean

Major Nugent, Native Secretary

Dr. Thomson, 58th Regt.

Dr. Davies, Provincial Surgeon

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,

Colonial Secretary.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON VACCINATION.

Your Committee appointed the 21st June, 1854, to consider "the best means of introducing the most complete system of Vaccination amongst the Natives," having taken evidence thereon and maturely considered the same, have agreed to the following report.

They think that no time ought to be lost in protecting the Aborigines of the Colony as widely and extensively as possible, from the dangers of small pox by means of vaccination.

With regard to the efficacy of vaccination as a protective agent, your Committee do not deem it necessary to adduce evidence. They will merely state what is admitted by the best Medical Authorities to be a fact; that amongst Europeans before the practice of inoculation, the deaths from the disease were in the ratio of one-half of those attacked. After the practice of inoculation had been introduced, the proportion of deaths was not more than one in five hundred, and since vaccination has become general in Europe the disease of small pox, one of the most loathsome and fatal scourges of the human species has been robbed of nearly all its terrors.

All concurrent testimony goes to prove, that in the colored races of men, small pox is more virulent and fatal than in the fair skinned races, while among savages, their personal habits, mode of life, and ignorance of proper treatment combine to disseminate the disease with frightful rapidity, and to give to it a most malignant and exterminating character.

The disappearance of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the North American continent, is mainly to be ascribed to the ravages of small pox. It is on record (vide Catlin's North American Indians,) that out of a tribe of 2,000 attacked by small pox, in the year 1837, in a few months only 35 survived. Your Committee cannot doubt, that results

somewhat similar would follow upon its introduction into these islands; and that a most interesting race of men just emerging from barbarism, would, under the breath of this fatal disease, be added to the long list of coloured races, who have disappeared before the advancing footsteps of the colonist.

They have in evidence from good authority, that not more than one tenth of the native inhabitants of the Northern Island, comprising nearly the whole of the native population have received the protection of vaccination. They deem it a paramount duty on the part of the European colonists of the country, to extend to the Maori people, that protection which they have themselves received, and owe to their superior civilization. And they may be allowed, perhaps, to add, that no circumstance could more suitably inaugurate the era of Representative Government, or tend more surely to establish it in the confidence of the Native inhabitants, than a measure like this, which should unanswerably demonstrate to them that their health, even their existence is an object of anxious solicitude to their white brethren.

In considering the speediest and most practicable means of vaccinating the Natives, your Committee have not been met by any difficulty arising out of objections or disinclination on the part of the Natives themselves. They are led to believe on the other hand, that the Natives already are partly acquainted with the objects of vaccination and anxious to avail themselves of the protection, it affords.

The enquiry of your Committee was therefore narrowed almost entirely to a consideration of the agency by which it can be most widely and rapidly accomplished. The existence of a large number of Missionaries of different denominations in various parts of the country, established originally for the purpose of converting the native people to Christianity, and at all times zealous in the promotion of anything calculated to advance their welfare, of course, suggested itself to your Committee; and they feel assured, that in promoting so good a work as this, the House may reckon with confidence on the active and cheerful co-operation of the Missionaries of all creeds throughout New Zealand.

A second agency, and one directly under the control of the Government, exists in the various Colonial Surgeons throughout the country whose services in the cause would be most valuable, not only in actively themselves vaccinating the Natives, but also by acting as instructors to the Missionaries, and by supplying them from time to time with lymph and proper instruments. But in order to give unity of design and completeness to the work contemplated, and with a view to carrying it out hereafter among the Maori children, your com-

mittee would recommend that a Central Board should be established whose duty it should be to superintend and promote vaccination throughout the Colony, and they think that such Board might consist of the Native Secretary or the Colonial Surgeon, of the Heads of the various Missionary Bodies and of such other persons as His Excellency might consider qualified to give advice or assistance. And they are of opinion that until the natives generally have been vaccinated, two professional vaccinators should be sent among them to travel about and operate upon all who are willing to submit to it. These professional vaccinators might also visit the different Mission stations, supplying them with lymph and instruments, and giving instruction were required.

To prepare the natives for the visits of these gentlemen, and induce them to avail themselves of their services your Committee are of opinion that a short treatise on Small Pox and Vaccination should be printed in the Maori tongue and circulated amongst them as widely as possible, and they venture to suggest that it might produce the best effect upon the Native mind if they were given to understand, that it was the result of the solicitude of the Representatives of New Zealand for their health and welfare. But what ever may be decided upon with reference to this question, your Committee venture to express an earnest hope that it may be done speedily and as completely as possible.

It must be obvious that the great facilities of inter-communication which now exist between different parts of the world, while attended with incalculable advantage to the best interest of mankind, at the same time, and by the same reason have a tendency to propagate disease. The appearance of contagious diseases of every description is therefore a thing which may be looked for at any time, and against which every prudent precaution ought to be taken. Should small pox be introduced into New Zealand before the Natives are protected its ravages may be expected to be fearful; nor could the disease be general or fatal among the natives without its violence falling in some measure upon the white population. Every consideration therefore urges us to the step of protecting the natives by means of a general system of vaccination.

In the complete carrying out of such a measure not only is our own safety involved, but our character, as an offshoot from that great Country which claims in her treatment of the barbarous peoples over whom in different parts of her Empire she rules, the preeminence of justice and humanity.

ROBERT HART,

Chairman.

July 14th, 1854.

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