



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. III.] AUCKLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1855. [No. 17.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Colonel ROBERT HENRY WYNYARD, C.B., the Officer administering the Government of the Islands of New Zealand, &c., &c.

WHEREAS the undermentioned Acts enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand were passed on the fourteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and in the eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, viz.,

Session II, No. 1, An Act for bringing into operation within the Colony certain Acts of the Imperial Parliament.

Session II, No. 2, An Act for the Naturalization of certain persons in the Colony of New Zealand.

Session II, No. 3, An Act to amend the Law relating to Dower.

And which Acts having been laid before the Queen by the Right Honorable Sir George Grey, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the same. *Now therefore* I, the Officer administering the Government of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the said hereinbefore mentioned Acts.

Given under my hand and issued under the Public Seal of the Islands of New Zealand, at Auckland in the Islands aforesaid, this nineteenth day of July, in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, and in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

R. H. WYNYARD,

The Officer Administering the Government.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland,
25th July, 1855.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government directs it to be notified for general information, in consequence of the great increase lately in the quantity of Arms and Amunition of various descriptions brought into the Colony, and the great danger there is of these articles falling into the hands of the Natives, that no license will be granted in future for the importation of Arms and Amunition of any kind, except under very special circumstances.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Auckland
25th July, 1855.

HIS Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to direct that the following Despatches from Her Majesty's Secretary of State should be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

ANDREW SINCLAIR,
Colonial Secretary.

No 9. Downing-street,
24th January, 1855.
SIR,—I have submitted to the Queen the Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of New Zealand, which accompanied your Despatch No. 59, of 6th July; and I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to confirm and allow the same.
I have &c.,

The Officer administering
the Government of New
Zealand.

G. GRAY.

No. 13. Downing-street,
2nd March, 1855.
SIR,—I have submitted to the Queen the Additional Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Zealand, which accompanied your Despatch No. 83, of the 18th of September, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve and allow the same.

I have &c.,

G. GREY.

The Officer administering
the Government of New
Zealand.

No. 6. Downing-street,
19th January, 1855.

SIR,—I transmit for your information copies of three letters:—

1st. From the Secretary to the Association for promoting Postal Steam Communication with Australia,

2nd. From the Chairman of the Australian Steam Navigation Company via Panama, and

3rd. From Mr. A. Gabrielli, and a copy of the letter which I directed to be addressed to them in answer. All these letters relate to the present state of the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails between this country and the Australian Colonies, and the expediency of establishing more efficient means for the performance of the service.

I likewise enclose the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Postmaster-General in answer to the reference which I caused to be made of the above-mentioned communications to that department.

I have &c.

G. GREY.

The Officer administering
the Government of New
Zealand.

Association for promoting Steam Communication with Australia Committee Rooms,
60, Fenchurch-street,
London, Nov. 7, 1854.

SIR,—In transmitting you the accompanying Pamphlet, recently published by this Association, permit me respectfully to solicit on your part an attentive consideration of the facts it discloses, and to express a hope that in virtue of your official connexion with the Colonies, you will interpose to urge on the Postmaster-General the importance of no longer deferring those improvements in our Australian postal service which are so urgently required.

The excessive irritation and annoyance created in the Colonies by the present slow, infrequent, and highly irregular transit of the mails, is evidenced by the extracts we publish from the Colonial press; on the other hand, the prejudicial effect to this country, in a social as well as commercial point of view, of the state of things complained of, requires no comment.

In order to satisfy you of the magnitude of the interests affected by the want of speed and irregularity existing in the Australian postal service, I beg respectfully to direct your attention to the Tables of British Exports for the year 1853, which we have compiled from Parliamentary Documents, and published, page 21, of the accompanying Pamphlet. You will find that our Australian exports for the above year had reached the astonishing sum of £14,506,532, being £1,451,070 in excess of our exports to the United States, and far beyond our exports to any other part of the world.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. MORGAN,

Secretary.

The Right Honorable
the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Australian Direct Steam Navigation
Company via Panama Offices,
62, Moorgate-street,
London, Nov. 18, 1854.

SIR,—Referring to our Secretary's letter of the 31st October, stating that the Directors of this Company would shortly bring the subject of Steam Communication with the Australian Colonies prominently under the notice of the Colonial Department, we beg leave to trouble you with this communication, in which it will be our endeavour, as succinctly as possible, to place the subject in a practical point of view.

Before entering into the merits of the project proposed to be carried out by the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama, we think it right to inform you of its present position, and the circumstances which have, up to this time, retarded its progress.

Upon obtaining a Royal Charter of Incorporation, under date of the 24th of June, 1853, it was considered proper to issue the prospectus to the public with as little delay as possible; unfortunately, however, in consequence of the political differences with Russia at that period, daily assuming a more warlike appearance, public enterprise was paralyzed, and, in common with many other sound projects, we failed in securing the amount of capital stipulated to be subscribed for prior to commencing operations as one of the conditions of the Charter.

Having succeeded by great perseverance in forming the nucleus of a public Company to carry out an undertaking of such national importance, the Directors, in common with the shareholders, are unwilling to relinquish the advantages already gained, or to relax their efforts to carry to a successful issue an undertaking now so urgently called for, and by which the only efficient, expeditious, and regular postal communication can be maintained between Great Britain and her important and rapidly rising Colonies in the Pacific Ocean.

Time, however, has now furnished the data by which the relative efficiency of the several routes to Australia can fairly be tested, which is no longer matter of theory, but matter of fact. For two years and a half the route via the Isthmus of Suez, and that by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, have been fairly tried, and the result has more than verified our original computations,

and has proved that the average voyage to Melbourne by the former line has been 70 days, and by the Cape of Good Hope 81 days, vide "Melbourne Argus," July the 21st, 1854.

On the above statement, the Directors beg leave to observe that the "Melbourne Argus" refers to the length of voyages to Melbourne alone, therefore two or three days, inclusive of detentions, must be added as the duration of the voyage between England and Sydney, making 73 days as the voyage via the Overland Mail route, and 84 days by that of the Cape of Good Hope; moreover, these dates do not even include the delivery of the bulk of the mails and passengers at Southampton, in the case of the overland route, but merely the lighter mails via Marseilles—available only for the most wealthy; the final arrival at Southampton—adding, in fact, an additional three days to the actual length of the voyage, and making the delivery of letters and passengers at Southampton via the Isthmus of Suez—76 days from Sydney, and 73 days from Melbourne.

Having thus drawn attention to the leading features of the above-mentioned routes and their admitted failures, we propose in this letter to give a brief outline of the project of this Company, referring for more detailed information to the prospectus, issued to the public in 1853, and to a letter addressed to Her Majesty's Postmaster-General by the Secretary of this Company in March last, copies of which are herewith forwarded, wherein the comparative merits of the various routes have been fully analyzed, accompanied by an elaborate explanatory Chart.

The line selected by this Company is called "The Australian Direct," for it will be seen by an inspection of the Chart that the geographical positions of the Stations of the Company are in one undeviating line, cutting the tropics diagonally, which will enable their steam vessels to turn to the most favourable account the steady trade winds. The seas through these latitudes are smooth, and the winds moderate; the detentions upon the passage are only at great central positions on the direct route, the Isthmus of Panama forming the point to which lines of the greatest commercial prosperity converge.

It will be seen, therefore, that although the Australian Colonies are the important terminus of this Company, and have consequently given rise to its name; yet the Directors anticipate that the Company will derive a large portion, if not one half, of its traffic from the great subsidiary lines which have long been established, and for which the Isthmus of Panama has been selected as the great centre. The advantages of this route will be obvious, as the Colonies will be brought into immediate and rapid communication not merely with the Mother Country, but with Peru and Chili, California, the West Indies, the United States, and the Canadas. The value of such a communication with these countries of Europe will be apparent also, on inspection of the Chart, for the gain in time, for the conveyance of valuable goods over the Isthmus of Panama, to Mexico and California to the North, and to Peru and Chili to the South, will be equal to a saving in the entire time taken to circumnavigate the Continent of South America; a saving equal to two-thirds, or even three-fourths, of the average voyages of the fastest sailing clippers round Cape Horn; a relative gain in time considerably more than can be effected to Australia alone. It is from a combination of such recourses flowing into this simple *Main Trunk Line*, together with the conveyance of the mails and specie and valuable merchandize, that the Directors anticipate an amply remunerative traffic which will guaran-

tee, when once fairly in operation, a permanent line of communication that will not only fully satisfy the requirements of the Colonies, but will greatly tend to uphold the maritime position of Great Britain in the Pacific Ocean.

Having trespassed at such length upon your attention, we may be expected to suggest in what manner we consider the Colonial Department might assist in the promotion of the objects this Company have in view. We beg, therefore, to state that experience has taught us that the public will be more readily disposed to take up the remaining portion of the capital necessary to enable the Company to commence operations, could we assure them of our having made a satisfactory arrangement with Her Majesty's Government for the conveyance of the mails; and we have just reason to believe, should our views meet with the support of the Colonial Department, that the eventual establishment of so efficient a semi-monthly line as we propose to organize over this route, will not only fully remove all grounds for dissatisfaction, now so generally expressed, but will materially tend to develop the vast resources of trade abounding on this line, and bind, by ties of interest and good feeling, the Mother Country and the Australian Colonies.

We have, &c.,
(Signed) J. C. MORRIS,
Chairman,

And on behalf of the Board of Directors.
The Right Honorable
Sir George Grey,
&c., &c., &c.

Downing-street,
5th December, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, bringing under his consideration the present state of the arrangements for the conveyance of the mails between this country and Australia, and the expediency of establishing more efficient arrangements, for the performance of that service; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Sir George Grey is in communication on the subject with the Postmaster-General, to whom a copy of your letter has been referred.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. PEEL.
The Secretary to the Association for promoting Postal Steam Communication with Australia.

71, Cornhill,
21st Nov., 1854.

SIR,—Having just returned from the Australian Colonies, where I have been engaged in some large financial transactions, I have been requested by some influential parties resident there, to endeavour on my arrival here to promote the establishment of a permanent and speedy postal communication between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

With this view, I put myself in communication with the Australian Postal Association here, and laid before their Committee my proposed plan, which met with their decided approval, and, through the medium of the said Association, it has been forwarded to the Postmaster-General, who also honored me with an interview, when he stated to me that, although he thought my plan a very feasible one, still he could not entertain it unless it came direct officially from the respective Governments in Australia.

From my experience in the Colonies, I am con-

fidant that they would cheerfully avail themselves of such a plan as the one I propose; but, of course, the delay occasioned by writing out to them, and the time required to get all the Colonies to agree, would necessarily be great, and more particularly as they would not consider themselves justified in dictating to the Home Authorities.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully beg you to consider my proposal, and if you find it in accordance with your views, that you would have the kindness to honor me with an interview, when I shall be happy to give you every information on this subject, which has engrossed my whole attention for some time past.

I may also here state that before deciding on this plan, I put myself in communication with all the Steam Companies connected with Australia, and particularly with the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company now under contract with the Imperial Government to carry the mails to Australia, and I found that both had petitioned the Admiralty to be released from their engagement, the immense expenses and inconveniences that they are subjected to in the Colonies preventing them from carrying out their contract, except at a very great pecuniary loss to themselves, so that under the present arrangement it is to be feared that the Colony will be left without any steam communication at all.

The importance of both the import and export trade between this country and Australia is so immense—say from thirty to forty millions a year—that it may be easily conceived the inconvenience arising from such a derangement in postal communication to all parties interested in the Australian Colonies, and particularly at the present moment, when news from this country is so anxiously looked for.

I take the liberty to add, that in my humble opinion the enormous fluctuations in prices and supplies in the Colony, are caused by the want of a regular and permanent communication, and I have no doubt that you will agree with me, that this great boon to the Colonies may now be permanently secured by your giving to the Colonies full power to make their own arrangements as far as King George's Sound, and from several conversations that I have had with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, I am confident they would be willing to carry the mails to and from King George's Sound on very reasonable terms, and by such an arrangement the public would not only benefit in respect to regularity, but probably at no distant period by adopting this plan, the Home Government would be enabled to reduce the Australian postage to the same ratio as other Colonies.

I would therefore take the liberty to suggest for your kind consideration the importance of the subject, and the urgency, if practicable, of writing by the first opportunity to the different Colonies that the Home Government would support and approve of such a plan, provided the Colonies would undertake to carry their mails to and from King George's Sound and the different Australian ports either collectively that is, through one medium, say by a Company, who would undertake to carry the mails to and from Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Van Diemen's Land, and King George's Sound, or individually, that is, that each Colony send their own mails by their own steamers to meet the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers at King George's Sound.

I trust you will admit that this plan would set at rest the numerous complaints on the part of the Colonies, as it would then be in their hands to accomplish this so much desired object, viz.,

a regular and effective steam communication with the mother country.

I beg to enclose copy of my letter, which has been transmitted, through the Australian Postal Association, to the Postmaster-General for your information, and reiterating the favour of an early interview.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. GABRIELLI.

The Right Honorable

Sir George Grey, Bart.,

&c., &c., &c.

P.S.—I beg to observe, by the arrangement I propose no increase in the number of steamers on this side will be required to carry a monthly mail overland to Australia, as they would go by the already established India and China line leaving here fortnightly, and in the colonies there is, to my knowledge, a very large flotilla of steamers which could be made available at once to carry on the mails to and from King George's Sound, and the respective Australian ports.

(Signed) A. G.

71, Cornhill,

6th November, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,—One of the great difficulties the colonies have had to encounter up to the present, in taking active steps towards the organization of an effective service for the transmission of the English Mails has been that the Imperial Government possess the sole control of the postal revenue.

Under the present system therefore, any outlay made with the colony without producing a corresponding return to meet the expenditure would merely benefit the Imperial Revenue.

In order therefore to induce the colonies to share in the expense of improving the postal arrangements with England, it would be only just that they should receive also their quota of the Postages.

Viewing the heavy expenses that would have to be incurred, as also that no application of Postal Revenue can be so legitimate as when made to the improvement of postal transit, it would seem not inequitable that a full moiety of the British Postage should be conceded to the colonies to enable them to organize an effective Colonial Postal Steam Service.

As a preliminary step it would appear requisite to induce the Post Master General to give his consent through the Secretary of State for the colonies, to a postal convention with the colonies whereby in consideration of their undertaking to perform the Colonial Service themselves, say from King George's Sound to Sydney, they shall be permitted to apply the proceeds of the English Postage, to the extent of one moiety if required, towards the expenses which might be incurred.

Assuming therefore that the concurrence of the Home Government could be obtained to this arrangement, I propose that the respective Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land should agree collectively to pay a certain amount to a Steam Navigation Company who would undertake to carry a monthly or bi-monthly mail, as should hereafter be agreed upon, from their respective parts to King George's Sound, and *vice versa*, whence the Peninsular and Oriental steamers should be in readiness to carry on from thence the homeward mails, which would then be transmitted to the various ports before mentioned by the colonial steamers.

In fine, to make King George's Sound the terminus of the Colonial, and the commencement of

the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers part of the contract, so that by this arrangement the expense, and naturally of course the remuneration on all letters to and from King George's Sound and the Australian Colonies would be the province of the Colony.—the Imperial Government would then on their part enter into a contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the transmission of the mails between King George's Sound and England, and charge accordingly.

From the feeling that exists in the colony as well as an act of justice which all connected with Australia have a right to expect from the Home Government, I feel confident that this proposal stands the best chance of success. I would therefore suggest to your committee to give me their valuable assistance in submitting this scheme to the Post Master General as well as to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and as soon as I am in possession of a favorable reply, I will undertake to carry out the colonial part of the business immediately.

It would be useless to enlarge upon the expediency of an early solution of this all important question, and particularly as I am given to understand that the general Screw Steam Shipping Company will not be able to continue their contract, so that I consider this to be the most propitious time to press upon the Government, the urgency of immediate steps being taken to remedy the inconvenience the Colonies are now labouring under, to establish a regular communication on which reliance can be placed.

It is beyond doubt that the route *via* Suez is not only the quickest and safest, but also the least variable, if we take as an instance the regular way in which the India and China Mails have for many years been carried.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), A. GABRIELLI.

To the Committee
of the Australian
Postal Association.

Downing Street,
5th December, 1854.

SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to transmit to you for the consideration of the Post Master General, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Association for promoting Postal Steam Communication with Australia, containing a strong representation with regard to the insufficiency of the present arrangements for carrying out that service. I also enclosed a copy of a letter from the chairman of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company via Panama; and a copy of a letter from Mr. A. Gabrielli on the same subject.

I am to request that in laying these papers before the Post Master General, you will state that this is a question which Sir George Grey regards as one of great importance, and that he would be glad to be informed what steps may be in contemplation for placing this service on a less unsatisfactory footing than that on which it has stood for so long a time.

I have, &c.,
(Signed), H. MERVILLE.
Roland Hill, Esq.,

General Post Office,
20th December, 1854.

SIR,—I have laid before the Post Master General your letter of the 5th inst., enclosing the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Association, for promoting Postal Steam Communication with Australia, containing a strong representation respecting the present Postal Communication be-

tween the United Kingdom and the Australian Colonies.

You enclose also the copy of a letter from the chairman of the Australian Direct Steam Navigation Company, *via* Panama, and the copy of a letter from Mr. A. Gabrielli on the same general subject.

In reply to your enquiry what steps are in contemplation for placing this service on a less unsatisfactory footing than that on which it has stood for so long a time, I am directed by the Postmaster General to state for the information of Sir George Grey, that his Lordship has been in communication with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company relative to a proposed increase in the packet communication, by the route of Singapore, which route affords a more speedy and regular means of communication with the Australian Colonies than any other which has yet been tried; that on the 25th October last, a proposal was sent to the Admiralty by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to make the Postal Communication with Australia by this route monthly instead of once in two months as heretofore; and that Lord Canning was about to recommend the Lords of the Treasury to sanction an agreement to this effect, when, to his great regret, a letter was received from the Admiralty informing him not only that the proposal, just referred to, has been for the present abandoned, but that, in consequence of two of the Company's Steam Packets in the Indian Seas having sustained much damage, and all their disposable vessels being employed for the purposes of the War, the Company had applied for leave to withdraw for a time the two vessels employed between Ceylon, Singapore, and Australia, and to place them on the China line.

The same letter informed the Postmaster General that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had acceded to this application. Moreover, owing to the exigencies of the war, sailing vessels have for the present been substituted for steam ships for the conveyance of the Australian mails via the Cape of Good Hope.

Sir George Grey will thus perceive that, instead of there being immediate prospect of improvement, the postal communication with Australia has suddenly become much worse.

As a first step towards remedying this state of things, Lord Canning has applied to the Admiralty, suggesting the re-establishment at least to its former extent of the Indo-Australia service, although at the cost, in part or in whole, of the less important service to China.

If this should not be practicable, Lord Canning will be prepared to recommend the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to invite tenders for the establishment of a new steam service between Australia and Singapore, or some other point of junction with the main line of the Oriental Company.

The proposal of the Australian Direct Steam Company appears to Lord Canning to be in effect an application for the promise of a subsidy from this Department in favour of a route of which no satisfactory experience has been had, and to a Company which does not seem as yet to have established any strong claim to confidence. His Lordship, therefore, cannot recommend that it should be accepted.

With respect to the scheme suggested by Mr. Gabrielli, Lord Canning is inclined to believe that if such a proposal for the conveyance of the mails were made to her Majesty's Government by the Governments of the Australian Colonies, in concert or with their sanction, it would be well deserving of attention; and that, subject to modification as regards the division of postage, it

might, with their co-operation, be advantageously carried out. But Mr. Gabrielli informed Lord Canning that he was not aware that the scheme had been considered by any of the Colonial Governments, and, therefore, it appears to Lord Canning that it would be useless to entertain the proposal at present.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) R. Hill.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 3. Downing-street,
17th February, 1855.

SIR,—I transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from Sir George Farmer, Baronet, who is desirous of carrying out a project for the working of the New Zealand flax, together with a copy of the reply which has been returned to that application. I also enclose a copy of a letter from Lord Lyttelton on the same subject, together with a copy of the reply to that letter.

I have, &c.,
SIDNEY HERBERT.

The Officer administering
the Government of New
Zealand.

Bideford, 24th January, 1855.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have invented machinery to prepare the fibre of the *phormium tenax*, when in the green state, so as to render it available for every purpose of manufacture to which hemp and flax are applicable.

I beg to enclose a circular, to which I respectfully solicit your attention. It was issued by me to capitalists, merchants, and manufacturers, with a view to induce parties to embark capital to carry my plans into operation in New Zealand, as I had been informed by the Board of Trade that "this is a matter that must be left to private enterprise to develop." For the reasons stated in the report of the Wellington (N.Z.) Society of Arts, parties otherwise disposed to employ capital in this way are deterred from doing so.

Thirteen years ago I sunk a considerable sum of money in machines sent to that colony for this purpose. Those machines were the invention of another person and different from mine in every respect. I was misled by a person returned from New Zealand, who showed me some tolerably well prepared New Zealand flax, and assured me that it had been prepared by the Natives, with the shell. This person brought an introduction to a Liverpool house from Auckland, and thus I became acquainted with him.

I do not now possess funds either to go to New Zealand, or to make machines to send there. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that if I was appointed to an official situation in that colony it would enable me to instruct the Natives in the use of the machines, and how to make them. The introduction of this valuable fibre in large quantities into the home market would be of inestimable advantage to the colony and to the mother country.

There may not, perhaps, at this time be any office vacant to which I could be appointed; but it is possible that my name could be added to the list of Legislative Councillors for this special purpose, and a fair salary attached to the appointment, to enable me to execute my plans, and to

support me while in the colony: my whole attention being devoted to the subject of the fibre and its uses.

On my proving to the satisfaction of the Governor and Council that my machinery is as efficient as I represent it to be, I may reasonably expect to be compensated for making my invention public property instead of protecting myself by patent law. This compensation may be provided for in two ways, viz:—by an annuity to be paid out of an export duty, for a specific number of years, or by a grant of land in the colony.

The benefits that would accrue to the colony and Her Majesty's Kingdom in general from the introduction of a sufficient supply of New Zealand flax, to reduce the price of Russia hemp and flax, now and hereafter, are so obvious, that it is unnecessary for me to enumerate them.

Five thousand natives employed daily with my hand machines, and each to produce only 56 lbs. of dry flax per diem, would yield upwards of 36,000 tons per annum, a sufficient quantity to reduce the price of European hemp materially: the quantity of the latter imported into the United Kingdom in 1853 being 63,142 tons, according to the parliamentary return.

By permission of the Lords of the Admiralty a few weeks since, I improved a small quantity of the native prepared fibre sent home by the Wellington Society, by passing it through my machine, and had it manufactured into twine and cordage at the Devonport Dockyard. The quality of this specimen of flax was originally so very inferior, that it cannot be (and was not by Her Majesty's officers) considered a fair trial, although every justice was done to it by the Dockyard officials, and workmen. Some of it was rotten when discharged from the vessel in the London Dock; but so scarce has this fibre become in this country, that I could not procure any other in London.

Inferior as was this specimen, the master-attendant (Mr. Mills) also the master-rope maker are satisfied, that if hemp of superior quality can be obtained from the same source, it can be used for rope in the Royal Navy, with the greatest advantage to the public service. This inferior New Zealand fibre was tested against rope made of the very best Russia and Italian hems, which circumstance ought to be taken into consideration.

I understood from Mr. Mills that he had been on the Sydney station when afloat, and had seen very superior cordage made of the New Zealand fibre—and that he entertains a very favourable opinion of it as a substitute for Russia hemp in the Royal Navy as well as the Mercantile Marine. This gentleman's report to the Board of Admiralty will only be as to its relative strength to the best Russia and Italian hemp. His opinion on this hemp can be obtained through the Admiralty.

I take leave to enclose the report on some of the same lot of New Zealand fibre as that sent to Devonport, made by a ropemaker in this neighbourhood. The Russia hemp he uses is inferior to that used in the Royal dockyard, and places my New Zealand in a better point of view.

My invention is applicable in the present state for the preparation of all fibrous plants producing fibre in the leaf; and, with the addition of only a pair of rollers, will be suitable for plants containing fibre in the stems.

I am informed by the Secretary that the Court of Directors of the honorable East India Company is prepared to take the expediency of sending to India for trial a few of my machines as soon as I am in a position to furnish them.

I have also had communication on this subject

with parties interested in introducing into this country fibres from South America, the West Indies, Africa and China.

I beg leave to enclose a letter from the Earl of Aberdeen, addressed to my deceased friend and brother officer in 1835 on his recommending me to his Lordship's notice for a colonial situation.

I can add that my eldest son now in Van Diemen's Land, where he has filled a small Government situation, can assist me in New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), GEO. R. FARMER, Bart.
The Right Honorable
Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c., &c., &c.

Hayley, Stourbridge,
27th January, 1855.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward some communications I have received from Sir George Farmer Bt., on the subject of the *Phosinium Tenax* of New Zealand.

His name probably needs no recommendation from me, but I may state that I had formerly some acquaintance with him and that he is highly spoken of by persons on whom I can depend.

I shall be glad if you should see fit to forward these papers to the Government of New Zealand, and request their attention to them, or in any other way further Sir Farmer's object.

I am &c.,

(Signed) LYTTELTON.

The Secretary
of State for the Colonies.

Bideford,
January 24th, 1855.

Mr LORD,—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that Mr. Husband duly intimated to me your Lordship's kind assent to present to the Colonial Secretary a statement of what I can do to render New Zealand Flax fit for manufacturing purposes.

I have the honor to enclose a brief statement on the subject addressed to Sir George Grey with a request that I may be placed in a position to instruct the natives in the use of, and how to make my machines.

I also forward for your Lordship's perusal a more extended view of the results likely to accrue from the introduction into New Zealand of efficient machinery for this purpose; fearing it might be deemed too prolix if inserted into the official statement. If your Lordship thinks it desirable it can be presented to Sir George Grey with the other.—I lost near £3,000 by the failure of the machines sent to New Zealand in 1842, and have no means left of going there, or I would proceed thither without loss of time.

When your Lordship did me the honor to bring my invention under the notice of the Canterbury Association, I was informed by the Secretary that owing to the non-commercial character of the association, it could not be entertained.

Independent of the advantages that I presume to think the Colony would derive from my humble services, I may be permitted to add that I have some claim to favor from Government for my services and sufferings during the Peninsular war when I belonged to the 23rd. R.W. Fusiliers in which corps I served upwards of seven years until rendered unfit for active duty.

My friend and brother officer the late Mr. Hall Dare, M.P. for South Essex, recommended me to the notice of Lord Aberdeen in 1835, for a Colonial situation; my name stood third upon his Lordship's private list for an appointment when

a change of ministry occurred. I beg leave to enclose Lord Aberdeen's letter to my friend on the occasion.

Through other interest Mr. Dare had me nominated as candidate for the Resident Land Commissionership of South Australia on the formation of that Colony. Seven of the nine Commissioners voted in my favor, but as I was not gazetted to the Office when the change of Ministry took place, Lord Glenelg appointed a Mr. Fisher to the situation.

I have &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE R. FARMER, Bt.
Lord Viscount Lyttelton.

Downing-street,
20th February, 1855.

Mr LORD,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you, that Sir George Grey has referred to him a letter which your Lordship addressed to him, under date of the 27th ultimo, in favor of an application from Sir George Farmer who is desirous of receiving the assistance of Government in carrying out a project for the manufacture of the New Zealand Flax, and I am directed to transmit for your Lordship's information a copy of the reply which has been returned to that application.

I have &c.,

(Signed) H. MERIVALE.

To Lord Lyttelton.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

In the Estate of JOHN FRANKS, of Herd's Point, Hokianga, deceased, intestate:

PURSUANT to the Rule of this honorable Court, the creditors of the abovenamed Intestate are, on or before the seventeenth day of October next, to come in and prove their debts before Thomas Outhwaite, Esq, Registrar of the said Court, at his office in the Court House, Queen-street, Auckland, or, in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit arising from the said Estate.

THOMAS OUTHWAITE,
Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
Auckland, 17th July, 1855.

ERRATUM.—In the Report on Land Claims dated New Plymouth, 27th November, 1854, and published in the New Zealand Government Gazette No. 3, page 13, 6th February, 1855.

No. of Report.	No. of Claim.	Name of Claimant.
150	348	John Watson.

Commissioner's Decision.

For "Entitled to a Grant of section 24, in the town of New Plymouth," read "Entitled to a Grant of section 25, in the town of New Plymouth.

W. HALSE,
Commissioner.

23rd June, 1855.

A TRUE and PERFECT SCHEDULE of all UNCLAIMED BALANCES of DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES, administered by THOMAS OUTHWAITE, Esquire, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, as Official Administrator, and paid into the Treasury of the Province of Auckland, Colony of New Zealand, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, 1855.

Names of Intestates.	Colonial Residence.	Supposed British Residence of Family.	Moneys Received.	Payments made.	Balance in the hands of the Registrar.	Balance in Treasury.	Remarks.
William Snalley ..	Auckland	Unknown	£ s. d. 152 11 0	£ s. d. 196 7 8	NH	£ s. d. 1156 3 4	
Charles Seymour ..	Kaipara	Unknown	4 9 7	2 1 9	NH	2 7 10	
Robert Feckney ..	Kaipara	Broxburn or Leith	44 4 5½	5 11 5	NH	88 13 0½	
			£1401 5 0½	204 0 10		1197 4 2½	

I, Thomas Outhwaite, Registrar of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a true and faithful Return of all Unclaimed Balances belonging to Deceased Persons' Estates, administered and paid by me into the Treasury of the Province of Auckland and Colony of New Zealand, from the 1st day of April to the 30th day of June, 1855. THOMAS OUTHWAITE.

Made and declared at Auckland, this tenth day of July, 1855, before me. WM. MARTIN, C.J.

I certify to the correctness of the amount stated in the foregoing account. A. SHEPHERD, Colonial Treasurer.

COLONIAL BANK OF ISSUE.

TOTAL Amount of Notes in Circulation at the Office of the Colonial Bank of Issue, at Auckland, on the 21st day of July, 1855, being the close of the preceding four weeks, viz:—

£5 and upwards £6,560
Under £5 4,048

Total £10,608

Total amount of Coin held by the same Office on the same day, viz:—

Gold £3,627
Silver 18

Total £3,645

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 23rd day of July, 1855.

The sum of six thousand pounds (£6,000) sterling has been invested in the Public Funds in England through the Commissariat Department by arrangements made with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.