



NEW ZEALAND  
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.  
PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Published by Authority.

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

By His Honor's Command,

THOMAS WILLIAM MAUDE,

Provincial Secretary.

VOL. X.]

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

[No. XI.

ADDRESS OF HIS HONOR THE  
SUPERINTENDENT

*On Opening the Provincial Council, on Wednesday,  
15th July, 1863.*

"MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PRO-  
VINCIAL COUNCIL—

"The change in the termination of the financial year necessitates your assembling together at an earlier period than usual. Independently, however, of the great general advantage to the public works for the forthcoming year which will result from their being undertaken in the earlier part of the summer season, there are other important matters, which I shall presently allude to, which demand your attention.

"Our large and increasing revenues are such as have amply justified past predictions, and are rapidly attracting attention from without, confirming by the best evidence the fact of the stability of the province.

"The reply to the invitations for tenders for the first issue of debentures under the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, has been highly satisfactory. It has proved beyond a doubt that the public credit of the province stands high amongst those who are best acquainted with its condition. The result of the course adopted by my Government has been to stamp our securities with a value which must prepare for a success more than usual in first placing a colonial loan upon the London market.

"I shall ask your concurrence in a short amendment of the ordinance in order to facilitate the signing and issuing of the debentures.

"The immigration operations have been pressed on with all the despatch which the existing machinery would allow of, and advices have arrived to the effect that her Majesty's Commissioners of Immigration have arranged to expend at once the sum of ten thousand pounds, which has been placed at their disposal in accordance with your vote. As the first ship despatched by those gentlemen is expected to arrive shortly, an opportunity will be presented of testing the comparative advantages of each system.

It is probable that a combination of the two will prove the most serviceable to the interests of the province—the Commissioners undertaking the shipping arrangements, while the provincial agent is left free to select the emigrants.

"Notwithstanding the large appropriations made last year for surveys, the Chief Surveyor still reports that a much larger amount will be required to keep pace with the land sales, and to maintain faith with those who have invested their money in the purchase of waste lands.

"I would more especially draw your attention to the necessity which arises to provide for and continue a thorough survey of our harbors, roadsteads, and navigable rivers, in order to meet the demands of our largely increasing foreign and local commerce.

"In connection with this subject, papers will be laid before you relating to the expedition which has been despatched to the West Coast of this province, to form the dépôt for a survey establishment, and also for the protection and relief of such casual travellers as may be in need of assistance.

"It is my painful duty to notice the death of Mr. Whitcombe, the late Surveyor, who has unfortunately been drowned at the mouth of the Teramakau on his return from having explored a pass to the West Coast from the head waters of the Rakaia. This is the first instance of an officer in the employment of the Provincial Government meeting his death in the discharge of his duty, and I shall recommend you to make such provision for the benefit of his family as will recognise the obligation which rests upon the state of caring for the widows and children of those who lose their lives in the public service.

"The conduct of Louper, his attendant, deserves to be marked by the Council as worthy of reward, exhibiting, as it did, a rare and persevering fidelity.

"A pleasing proof of the elasticity of the resources of the province is afforded by the fact, that not only the ordinary works have been carried out on an increased scale, but that up to the end of the late financial period, the payments for the railway works, including the Ferrymead branch and the main line

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from the junction to Christchurch, have been borne by the ordinary revenue.

"The line to Ferrymead will probably be ready for traffic very shortly, and I shall transmit for your consideration a bill to confer the powers of imposing tolls, and the enforcing of the usual by-laws and regulations on railways. The progress of the tunnel works is most encouraging; there remains now less than a mile to connect the workings. The accounts of expenditure for railway works will be laid before you in due course.

"The development of any well devised plan for extending the lines of railway to the north and the south, will be very materially assisted by at once taking steps to extinguish existing private rights on the line required; but in order to effect this most advantageously for the public, it is desirable that the lines at present projected should not of necessity be exactly adhered to.

"I am of opinion that the construction of extension lines may be wisely left to the operation of private enterprise assisted by such facilities as it may be found desirable to offer.

"I shall, in due course, request your sanction to enable me to extinguish the rights of private persons on the lines both to the north and south.

"The Commission appointed to consider the works in Lyttelton necessary for a wharf in continuation of the railway, have presented their report, which will with all convenient despatch be laid before you in a printed form. The importance of this subject must commend itself to you as being a necessary addition to the railway, and it is advisable, in consequence of the great increase of traffic, that some temporary expedients shall be adopted at once, pending the completion of the greater work.

"The extension of the Electric Telegraph to the south boundary of the province has so far been provided for that the material and instruments for the line may be expected to arrive very shortly; negotiations have also been entered into with the Otago Provincial Government which, with some slight adjustments, will enable the line to be extended to the Province of Southland. I have taken further measures also to procure material for the erection of a line to the West Coast.

"I shall ask you to appropriate sufficient funds for a complete engineering survey of the road to the West Coast from the northern part of the province. I do not contemplate for the present, unless necessity should arise, to form more than a good and practicable bridle track.

"The time has now come for opening up the rich agricultural district to the south of the Rakaia, and the preliminary step to this is the possibility of bridging the river.

"I am advised that there is no engineering difficulty to be apprehended. The question to be settled is whether the traffic will suffice to pay a reasonable amount of interest upon the capital to be expended. I have caused careful estimates of the traffic to be prepared, which I shall transmit to you, and I propose for the present an appropriation of money only so far as will suffice for collecting the proper amount of professional advice, and the preparation of the plans and drawings ready for the acceptance of a contract.

The very generally recognised necessity for a local control over public works not of primary importance renders it a matter of urgency to provide for giving the districts powers at law to manage the funds at their disposal. A bill will be laid before you for this purpose, which I trust will be as successful in its operation as those ordinances which are now in force within the city of Christchurch and the town of Lyttelton. The result of this bill when passed will lead to a reorganization of the Public Works Department, relieving it from matters of minor importance, and thus enabling it to give more undivided attention to those larger works which the state of the province now demands.

"I cannot but regard with great apprehension the spread of disease amongst the sheep in this province, and notwithstanding the stringent enactments which have hitherto been in force, and the active measures which have been taken to carry them out, the disease has lately shown itself to an alarming extent.

"The present Sheep Ordinance will be submitted to you for consolidation and amendment, no radical change appears to me to be necessary, but rather an

enlargement of those remedial powers already provided for by the law.

"I have ordered to be presented to you a copy of the Interim Report of the Commissioners of Education. Thus far most important results have been arrived at by the Commission, whose investigations have extended to every part of the province, and shew that we have been fortunate in securing such valuable services for the object in view.

"The final report will not be presented during this session, the importance of the most extreme accuracy in arranging the system upon which the future education of the province shall be conducted requires at present rather a temporary modification of the existing plan than a permanent system which might display the imperfections of hasty legislation.

"Measures will be placed before you for the purpose of empowering the present Commissioners to administer the funds devoted to education.

"It will give me great pleasure to concur with you in a loyal Address to her Majesty the Queen on the recent happy occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an event of the deepest import to the future well-being of the British Empire. The Province of Canterbury has recently given the most loyal demonstration of affection to the throne in commemoration of this event.

"Gentlemen,—I will now leave you to your labors, in the firm hope that under Divine providence, the same success will attend them as heretofore: and I now declare this Council to be duly opened for the despatch of business."

#### EDUCATION COMMISSION.

**HIS** Honor the Superintendent directs the publication of the following interim Report of the Education Commission.

THOS. WM. MAUDE,  
Provincial Secretary.

The Commission appointed by your Honor to inquire into and report upon the present state of education in the province, have been anxious to bring the inquiry upon which they are engaged to a conclusion before the approaching session of the Provincial Legislature, so that that body might be enabled to inaugurate a permanent system at the earliest possible period. The Commission find, however, that from circumstances beyond their control, they will not be in a position to lay a full statement before the Government of all the facts connected with the subject soon enough to allow of legislative action being taken before the time at which the Council will probably be prorogued.

The Commission desire in the first place not only to make themselves familiar with the working of the present system in all its details, and thus to be able to point out wherein that system is defective, but also to consider and mature some plan whereby its defects may be removed.

The want of anything like organisation in the department of education makes it difficult not only to obtain the required information, but even to ascertain where that information is to be sought for. The materials necessary for arriving at a decision on any point have to be collected from many various sources. The records to which the Commission have had access for the purpose of acquainting themselves with past transactions are fragmentary and incomplete. Delays take place before answers are received to communications, and where received, are not seldom so wanting in precision as to be almost valueless.

The Commission have applied in various quarters, and in various modes for information.

They have personally, either in a body or by detachments, visited every school in the province in receipt of Government aid. They have addressed a series of questions to each teacher in charge of these schools, and a second set to such private persons as they conceived would afford them assistance, besides examining the reports of the inspector of schools presented from time to time to the Provincial Council.

Each of these modes of enquiry has been the means of placing the Commission in possession of some valuable materials, consisting partly of statements as to matters of fact, and partly of suggestions deserving of attention. Still the materials thus supplied are not, as yet, sufficiently complete or exhaustive of the subject to enable the Commis-

sion to consider the question as a whole, and accordingly the information obtained requires to be supplemented by means of further enquiries. Under these circumstances, it has appeared that instead of even attempting at this stage of their proceedings to frame a full report on the various and intricate questions which present themselves to their notice, or of making recommendations founded upon a necessarily hasty review and imperfect knowledge on important points, the preferable course would be for the Commission to confine themselves for the present to such practical suggestions as, in their opinion, require immediate action, and the adoption of which, they believe, would further the cause of education, whatever might be the system ultimately established.

As regards the mode in which the funds available for the support of schools are at present administered, the Commission have arrived at the conclusion that the system hitherto in operation of handing over these funds for distribution to the heads of three particular religious denominations, is open to grave objections.

In the first place, there seems no reason, on general grounds, for supposing that those to whom this privilege is accorded are specially qualified, either from their past training or present avocations, for acting as administrators of public funds; so far from this, indeed, as regards educational arrangements supposed to be more specially the province of ministers of religion, it appears to the Commission that past experience would lead to a directly opposite conclusion. In expressing this opinion the Commission would wish not to be understood as intending to cast any blame or in any way to make the slightest reflection upon those hitherto entrusted with the administration of the educational grant; on the contrary, they bear willing testimony to the zeal and earnestness which has distinguished those entrusted with this duty; but, at the same time, the Commission cannot conceal from themselves that this very zeal and earnestness has begun to take a direction not altogether consistent with judicious and economical expenditure, and the tendency seems to be not so much to consult the wants of the people in general as to promote the interests and extend the influence of a particular denomination; from this it has resulted that the education of the country is carried on not on any general plan but according to the different and often antagonistic views of three independent bodies, each endeavouring to forestall the other: the practical effect being that two or more inefficient schools have been established at a comparatively heavy expense in districts where one good school might be maintained at a much smaller cost.

It does not appear, moreover, that the system has at all answered the ends for the attainment of which it was originally established. The principle to which that system, as the Commission understand, owes its rise, is twofold.

1st. The State felt itself bound to require some guarantee that the children educated in schools supported by public funds should be religiously brought up. 2nd. It recognised the claims of the different denominations to have facilities for imparting religious truth, in accordance with the special tenets respectively professed by each.

The Commission do not deny that so far as they can judge, the first of these objects has been attained. They have found as a general rule that, in the schools supported by Government aid, great attention is paid to the religious part of the instruction. In most of them religious instruction is given daily, but in none, so far as the Commission could ascertain, can this be traced to the distribution of funds among the heads of denominations, but rather to the good feeling and religious principle of the masters. The ministers of religion do not appear, except in particular cases, to take so active a part in the management of the schools as would make their influence in any appreciable degree.

It would appear, indeed, to be a physical impossibility for them to exercise anything approaching to efficient supervision over the schools under their direction, even if, in order to do so, they were to devote their whole time to this portion of their duties, and to neglect every other engagement.

Without, however, entering into speculations as to how far such a supervision is possible, the Commis-

sion find, as a matter of fact, that speaking generally, the ministers of the various denominations do not take any active part in directing the course of instruction, either religious or secular, given in the schools.

With regard to the second point, the system now in operation does not appear to effect the object proposed, of satisfying the religious scruples of parents, by ensuring the instruction of their children in the distinctive doctrines of the denomination to which they belong.

It will not be necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into details on this part of the question. It will probably be sufficient to state, generally, that many of the existing schools are only nominally in connection with the denominations under whose control they are placed. The sole connection being that they are supported by funds placed at the disposal of one denomination instead of by those in the hands of another. But this relation by no means necessarily implies that the distinctive doctrines professed by the denomination through which aid is given are taught in the school receiving that aid. Instances will be found of schools supported by one denomination where the teacher as well as the majority of the scholars belong to another, and where, accordingly, the religious doctrines taught are different from, or even perhaps opposed to, those professed by the denomination with which they are connected.

The Commission find, moreover, that the practical effect of the present system has been to place a much larger discretionary power in the hands of the respective heads of denominations than seems to have been intended by the Provincial Legislature.

The resolutions of the Provincial Council under which the grant is at present administered appear to contemplate the reservation of an effective control in the hands of the Executive. By the sixth of these resolutions it is provided that "a scale of salaries, proportionable to the average attendance, shall be determined by the Superintendent and Executive Council, in consultation with the heads of the religious bodies above mentioned, and the Inspector of Schools hereinafter appointed." It appears, however, that in practice this provision has been disregarded, and that thus the power which was intended to have been exercised conjointly by an agreement between three separate bodies has been engrossed by only one of them, namely, the heads of denominations; the result being that the Executive is left without any power of checking or controlling extravagant or injudicious expenditure.

In offering suggestions for removing the inconveniences here adverted to, the Commission would not go further at present than to recommend the withdrawal of the educational grant from the heads of denominations as soon as the appropriation in their favour expires, with a view to its administration being entrusted to some department of the Executive Government. The Commission assume that the requirements of the province will make the creation of an educational department of Government necessary in the future; in which case, whatever may be the particular machinery, to that department would properly belong the administration of the educational grant.

One objection may be thought to exist to this proposal in the fact that the buildings at present used for school purposes are in most cases built on sites the property, not of the Government but, of the religious denominations with which the schools are connected. The Commission are not, however, disposed to attach any great weight to this objection. For the present at least, and except in cases of manifest abuse, the existing schools need not to be interfered with. The schools already established might be continued, without any great detriment, on their present footing, except that they would receive aid direct from the Government, instead of through the channel of the heads of denominations, and any change of the present system might be gradually introduced by arrangements satisfactory to all parties. The Commission do not believe that the heads of denominations value so highly the unsubstantial privilege of administering the public money as to induce them to make this a condition of their allowing the use of the school sites now under their control, more especially as the possession of the sites affords a sufficient guarantee that their wishes will

at least be considered, even after the withdrawal of the grant; on the other hand the proposed alteration will restore to the Government a power which it by right possesses, but which it has no means of exercising, of controlling and regulating the expenditure of public money.

The alteration here proposed involves, as already pointed out, the creation of some machinery for carrying on the work which will then devolve on the Government. The Commission believe that, upon the whole, the establishment of a Board for this purpose will be most generally satisfactory, and recommend accordingly that the Provincial Council be invited during the approaching session to authorise the establishment of such a body, to consist of a chairman, charged with the routine work of the office, and of two or more members to assist and advise.

The next point to which the Commission wish to draw attention is in some measure connected with what has been already said with regard to sites. From the remarks which they have made upon this subject it will be seen that in the opinion of the Commission the possession of school sites by independent bodies is calculated to give rise to complications and conflicts of authority which could not fail to act injuriously. It can hardly be supposed that a system which confers upon a body not accountable for its acts to any authority the power of closing all or any of the schools could be continued on any extended scale without causing very great confusion. In order to guard against such a contingency for the future, the Commission would recommend that immediate steps be taken by the Government to secure school sites, either by making reserves, or, where the land suited for the purpose has been already sold, by purchase from individuals, wherever it seems likely that schools will be required.

The Commission are of opinion that three new school sites at least are required immediately. 1st. For a school at Leithfield. 2nd. For a school on the north bank of the Ashley. 3rd. Near the river Halswell, about twelve miles from Christchurch, in the neighbourhood of the Ellesmere Arms. And they will be prepared shortly, if the Government desires it, to point out the exact spots which in their opinion would be most advantageous.

The state of the school buildings is a matter which appears to the Commission to demand immediate attention. With very few exceptions they are altogether unsuited to the purposes for which they are used. Indeed the greater part appear to be little better than sheds. In winter, cold and comfortless; in summer, oppressively hot. The effect of this state of things is to create an impediment not only to the proper conduct of the schools, but also to endanger the health of the children. Either the parents are deterred from sending their children to school at all, or at least send them very irregularly, or else if they do send them regularly they incur the risk of serious illness.

The Commission believe that the most certain, and in the end the most economical mode of rectifying these evils would be to employ some professional person whose duty it should be to inspect the several school buildings and premises, and to report upon the requirements of each, and to furnish an estimate of the cost of putting them into a proper condition.

The Commission have turned their attention to the question of the best plan for securing a continuous supply of well-qualified teachers, and propose in their general report to make suggestions on the subject. The whole of this question is surrounded by difficulties which the Commission will not attempt to deal with on this occasion. For the present they merely desire to advert to the broad fact which a very cursory investigation will make obvious, that one of the greatest wants experienced in the province is the deficiency of properly-trained teachers accustomed to the organization, the management, and the instruction in schools. As a temporary measure, and as a means of meeting wants which are likely to occur almost immediately, and before any permanent system could be inaugurated, the Commission would recommend that steps be taken at once for obtaining at least three thoroughly competent teachers from England, and that salaries be provided on a scale sufficiently liberal to form an inducement to properly qualified persons. The Com-

mission believe, without however being in possession of any reliable data, that a salary of at least £150 per annum would be required to effect this object.

The Commission offer no suggestions as to the quarter in which application should be made. This would probably be best determined in England by the person entrusted with the negotiations. It may not be here out of place to suggest that whoever is charged with this duty should be instructed to give a preference to the most competent teacher, irrespective of the denomination to which he may belong, provided only that he is of a moral and religious character.

The only remaining subject upon which the Commission think it necessary to offer remarks relates to the education of the prisoners confined in the jail. The Commission are informed that the Government intend shortly to build a jail at Christchurch, and therefore this appears to be the proper time for making any recommendations which may have occurred to them upon this subject.

In the present jail at Lyttelton there exist no facilities for the instruction of the prisoners. The only apartment at all available is the mess-room, which is being constantly used for other purposes. The frequent interruptions to which this gives rise make it quite impossible to maintain regularity or system in any attempts that may be made for educating the inmates. Judging from the short and imperfect experiments already made in this direction, it would appear that the prisoners, as a class, would gladly avail themselves of any opportunities that might be given them for employing their spare time in reading or in study, and, with a view of affording them opportunities of doing this, the Commission would suggest that in the new jail an apartment be provided which should be available at all times as a school-room for the prisoners, and that it should form part of the duties of the person in charge of the prisoners to hold classes at stated times.

The Commission have already, in a separate communication, drawn the attention of the Government to the want of a supply of books and apparatus for the schools, and therefore do not conceive it necessary to revert to this subject now.

HENRY JOHN TANCRED,  
Chairman.

Education Commission, June 23rd, 1863.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Christchurch, 10th July, 1863.

HIS Honor the Superintendent directs it to be notified that

CHARLES NEWTON, Esq.,  
has resigned his seat in the Provincial Council, as Member for the Mount Cook District.

THOS. WM. MAUDE,  
Provincial Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW  
ZEALAND—CANTERBURY DISTRICT.

IN the matter of the Debtors' and Creditors' Act, 1862, and the matter of the Petition of GEORGE MALLINSON, a Debtor, not in custody.

In Chambers, this twenty-ninth day of June, 1863. Upon the application of Mr. Joshua Strange Williams, Counsel for the said Petitioner, George Mallinson. After reading the said Petition, purporting to be signed by the said Petitioner, such Debtor as aforesaid, and to be concurred in by William Henry Mein, of Christchurch aforesaid, butcher, and George Henry Tribe, of Christchurch, aforesaid, publicans; creditors to the extent of not less than fifty pounds in the whole, and also a certain Schedule, and also an affidavit to the said Petition annexed and therewith filed, the twenty-fifth day of June instant, pursuant to the said Act. It appearing to the Court that the matters contained in such Petition are true, this Court doth appoint Monday the seventeenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the hearing of such Petition, at the Court House, Christchurch.

By the Court,

CHRISTOPHER ALDERSON CALVERT,  
Registrar.

(L.S.) DUNCAN & WILLIAMS,  
Petitioner's Solicitors.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1863.

RECEIPTS.	TOTALS.			PAYMENTS.	SALARIES.			CONTINGENCIES.			TOTALS.			TOTALS CLASSIFIED.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Incidental	783	10	0	Permanent Charges :—												
Immigration	1,986	1	5	Interest, &c.				1,224	0	0						
Telegraph	171	19	6	Sinking Fund, &c.				1,224	0	0	2,448	0	0			
Auctioneers' Licenses	120	0	0	Superintendent's Department	358	17	6									
Publicans' Licenses	1,475	0	0	Auditor's Department	75	0	0	7	10	0	441	7	6	2,889	7	6
Customs	6,034	6	2	Executive :—												
Harbour	177	16	11	Clerk to Superintendent	62	10	0				62	10	0			
Church Building Subscriptions	658	11	10	Secretary's Department	300	0	0				300	0	0			
Lyttelton Jetty	100	0	0	Treasurer's Department	257	10	0	6	5	0	263	15	0			
Crown Lands	51,551	3	8	Solicitor's Department	25	0	0				25	0	0			
				Housekeeper's Department	32	10	0				32	10	0	683	15	0
				Electoral				28	13	1	28	13	1	28	13	1
				Legislative :—												
				Provincial Council	75	0	0									
				Expenses of Members				51	15	0	126	15	0	126	15	0
				Administration of Justice :—												
				Supreme Court	8	6	8	111	14	9	120	1	5			
				Gaol	272	1	0	589	13	7	811	14	7			
				Police	1,196	2	0	292	8	5	1,488	10	5	2,420	6	5
				Inspection of Sheep	187	10	0	35	0	0	222	10	0	222	10	0
				Public Plantations	88	7	8	59	0	0	147	7	8	147	7	8
				Waste Lands Board	189	5	0				189	5	0			
				Survey Office	2,005	16	8	4,488	16	7	6,494	13	3	6,683	18	3
				Harbour: Lyttelton and Timaru	157	2	0	520	16	11	677	18	11			
				Heathcote Navigation				96	0	6	96	0	6			
				Waimakariri Navigation				65	0	0	65	0	0	838	19	5
				Charitable Aid	185	9	4	652	9	5	847	18	9	847	18	9
				Christchurch Hospital	260	14	5	770	13	10	1,031	8	3	1,031	8	3
				Immigration	102	1	8	775	9	10	877	11	6	877	11	6
				Geological Survey	375	0	0				375	0	0	375	0	0
				Education	75	0	0	1,287	10	0	1,362	10	0			
				Commissioners	326	0	10				326	0	10			
				Christ College Buildings				150	0	0	150	0	0	1,838	10	10
				General Miscellaneous :—												
				Fuel				1	10	0						
				Printing, Advertising, &c.				851	14	0						
				Registration				3	6	0						
				Postage, Cartage, &c.				31	5	6						
				Painting, Cleaning, &c.				73	8	1						
				Fire Brigade				33	6	8						
				Furniture				98	18	0						
				Libraries				555	0	0						
				Dog Collars				326	14	4						
				Extra Clerical Aid				31	12	0						
				Insurance				28	2	6						
				Mechanics' Institute, Christchurch				500	0	0						
				" Timaru				202	0	0						
				Church Building Grant				438	14	6						
				Grant to Volunteers				50	0	0						
				Contingencies				1,883	17	5						
				Commutation of Toll, White's Bridge				33	0	0	5,142	9	0	5,142	9	0
				Electric Telegraph				72	1	4	431	19	4	431	19	4
				Railway	245	0	0	28,568	18	11	28,813	18	11	28,813	18	11
				Steam Service				2,083	6	8	2,083	6	8	2,083	6	8
				Public Works	1,110	13	4	35,958	15	7	37,069	8	11	55,483	15	7
				Balance in Bank of New Zealand, at 1st July, 1863									92,553	4	6	
Balance from 1st April, 1863	63,058	9	6										8,483	9	11	
	37,978	4	11										101,036	14	5	
	101,036	14	5													

WM. THOMSON, Provincial Auditor.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE BY THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1863.

R E C E I P T S.				E X P E N D I T U R E.			
	£	s.	D.		£	s.	D.
Crown Lands	134,521	5	4	Permanent Charges—			
Customs	21,181	2	6	Interest on £30,000 Loan and Bank Charges	1,224	0	0
Immigration	4,472	19	5	Sinking Fund and Ditto	1,224	0	0
Auctioneers' Licenses	320	0	0	Superintendent's salary	771	7	6
Publicans' Licenses	1,475	0	0	Auditor's	225	0	0
Harbour	437	14	4	Grant to the Volunteers	216	10	0
Telegraph	456	3	3	Executive—			
Lyttelton Jetty	250	0	0	Clerk to Superintendent	183	6	8
Incidental	2,022	14	10	Provincial Secretary's Department	727	10	0
Church Building Subscriptions	979	11	10	Provincial Treasurer's Department	600	8	4
Bank Interest	1,085	15	10	Provincial Auditor's Department	26	11	0
				Provincial Solicitor's Department	175	0	0
				Housekeeper's Department	95	0	0
				Electoral—Expenses of Elections			
				Legislative—Provincial Council			
				Administration of Justice—			
				Supreme Court	514	16	6
				Gaol	2,306	13	7
				Police	6,220	7	8
				Inspection of Sheep			
				Weights and Measures			
				Public Plantations			
				Waste Lands—Board	561	9	0
				Survey Department	17,196	16	5
				Harbor—Lyttelton and Timaru	1,675	17	10
				Heathcote Navigation	185	5	0
				Waimakariri Navigation	65	18	0
				Charitable Aid			
				Christchurch Hospital			
				Immigration			
				Geological Survey			
				Education—Grants, &c.—	3,437	10	0
				Commissioners	326	0	10
				College Building	150	0	0
				General Miscellaneous—			
				Fuel	269	5	0
				Printing, Advertising, Stationery, &c.	2,373	14	4
				Registration of Deeds	24	9	11
				Dog Collars	609	7	2
				Postage, Cartage, &c.	223	1	8
				Painting, Sweeping, Cleansing, &c.	312	14	10
				Maintenance of Fire Engine	116	13	4
				Furniture	504	2	9
				Law Library	505	0	0
				Grant in Aid to Libraries	50	0	0
				Provincial Council Library	210	3	0
				Librarian's Salary	15	0	0
				Extra Clerical Aid	134	2	0
				Maori Cattle Trespass Commutation	12	10	0
				Insurance	206	17	5
				Grant to Volunteers	400	0	0
				Mechanics' Institute, Christchurch	500	0	0
				Mechanics' Institute, Timaru	202	0	0
				Maori Industrial School	250	0	0
				Refund to Mr. Cameron	98	10	0
				Grant to Berry	50	0	0
				Grant for New Places of Worship	821	4	6
				Grant for Public Amusements	275	0	0
				Contingencies	5,016	3	5
				Compensation to Mr. Hall	683	2	9
				Commutation of Toll at Kaiapoi	164	0	0
				Honorarium to Mr. Cass	500	0	0
				Adjustment of Account with Sub-Treasurer, Timaru	6	4	2
				Telegraph			
				Railways			
				Steam Service			
				Public Works			
Balance from 1st October, 1863	167,202	5	4				
	80,883	16	3	Balance in Bank of New Zealand at 1st July, 1863			
	248,086	1	7				

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
July 18th, 1863.

HIS Honor the Superintendent directs the publication of the following Return.

THOS. WM. MAUDE,  
Provincial Secretary.

Abstract of the Quantity of Land sold and granted in the different districts for the month ending the

30TH JUNE, 1863.

	ACRES.
Christchurch	715
Ashley	392
Timaru	225
Lincoln	578
Mandeville	313
Ellesmere	1135
Banks' Peninsula	232
Lyttelton	30
Oxford	70
Ashburton	210
Waitangi	668
Rakaia	20

Total ... 4590

Also Sections 186, 187, Timaru, Oa. 2r. Op.; 4a. 3r. Op. granted as compensation for Roads.

Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Christchurch, July 15th, 1863.

THE following Bill is published by direction of His Honor the Superintendent, in accordance with Clause 2 of the "Diversion of Roads Ordinance, Sess. XI. No. 3."

THOMAS WILLIAM MAUDE,  
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY—DIVERSION OF ROADS BILL.

WHEREAS by an Ordinance of the Superintendent and Provincial Council of the Province of Canterbury, entitled "The Diversion of Roads Ordinance, Session XI., No. 3," it is enacted that excepting as by Ordinance otherwise provided, no public road shall be closed up or diverted, and no new line of road shall be laid out or constructed, passing over any private lands except under the authority of a Special Ordinance of the said Superintendent and Provincial Council.

And whereas it is expedient that certain public roads or parts thereof shall be closed up or diverted and new lines of public roads or parts thereof be laid out or constructed passing over private lands:

Be it therefore enacted by the Superintendent of the said Province with the advice and consent of the Provincial Council thereof as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Superintendent of the said Province to take all steps necessary for the laying out and construction of a road through private property, according to the description and along the line set forth in the Schedule to this Ordinance, and the plan hereto annexed, and to enter upon, and cause to be entered upon, all lands within the said Province for the purpose of making such surveys as may be necessary, and to take possession of all the lands required for the use of the said road along the line so set forth and described.

2. The public road described in the Schedule to this Ordinance and the plan hereto annexed shall be closed up and shall henceforth cease to be a public road.

3. This Ordinance shall be entitled and may be cited as "The Diversion of Roads Special Ordinance, 1863."

SCHEDULE.  
ROAD CLOSED UP.

LOCALITY.	QUANTITY.
Latter's Spur, Heathcote District	A. R. P. 7 2 0

ROAD TO BE TAKEN.

LOCALITY.	QUANTITY.	OWNER.
Latter's Spur, Heathcote District	A. R. P. 2 3 0	J. C. Wilson, C.B.

HIS Honor the Superintendent directs the publication, in accordance with Clause 29 of the Waste Lands Regulations, of the following list of Sections of Town and Rural Land to be sold by auction, at the sitting of the Waste Land Board, on THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1863.

TIMARU TOWN LAND.

LOT.	SECTION.	A. R. P.	UPSET PRICE.
1	365	0 1 0	£12 0 0
2	39	0 1 2	12 12 0
3	40	0 1 2	12 12 0
4	61	0 0 39	11 14 0
5	241	0 1 0	12 0 0
6	242	0 1 0	12 0 0

RURAL LANDS.

CHRISTCHURCH DISTRICT.			
1	5620	8 2 0	£17 0 0
2	5685	3 0 0	6 0 0
ASHLEY DISTRICT.			
3	5621	17 0 0	34 0 0
ELLESMERE DISTRICT.			
4	5649	7 0 0	14 0 0
5	5650	7 0 0	14 0 0
6	5651	19 0 0	38 0 0
7	5824	13 0 0	26 0 0
BANKS' PENINSULA.			
8	5541	0 1 11	0 13 9
9	5568	17 0 0	34 0 0
10	5694	8 0 12	16 3 0
LYTTELTON DISTRICT.			
11	5768	0 2 0	1 0 0
OXFORD DISTRICT.			
12	5595	8 3 0	17 10 0
13	5808	17 0 0	7 7 7
14	5808	3 1 29	6 17 6
LINCOLN DISTRICT.			
15	5825	9 3 0	19 10 0

THOS. WM. MAUDE,  
Provincial Secretary.

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