



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
(PROVINCE OF TARANAKI).

Published by Authority.

VOL. IX. NEW PLYMOUTH, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861. No. 16.

EARTHWORK.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 14th August, 1861.

THE following Tenders for earthwork in Currie street have been received, and are published for general information:—

TENDER ACCEPTED.

R. Brooke & D. Sole£9 0 0

TENDERS REJECTED.

H. T. Yates & R. Lethbridge jr. £17 10 0

W. M. Burton.....£16 10 0

W. Baldwin..... 1s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 17th August, 1861.

THE following notices are published in compliance with the request of the Colonial Secretary:—

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Warrant appointing Commissioners for International Exhibition of 1862.

His Excellency Colonel THOMAS GORE BROWNE, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

TO ALL PERSONS GREETING:

WHEREAS it has been publicly notified that an International Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial Products will be held at London in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two: And whereas it has been proposed that a Commission should be appointed in the several Provinces of the Colony of New Zealand, for the purpose of receiving articles the produce or manufacture of the said Colony, and of selecting and trans-

mitting to London such articles as may be thought worthy of exposition in the said International Exhibition, and of communicating with Her Majesty's Commissioners in England respecting such transmission: Now, Know Ye, that I, Thomas Gore Browne, Governor of the said Colony, have thought fit to constitute and appoint and by these Presents do constitute and appoint the persons hereunder mentioned to be Commissioners in the several Provinces respectively set opposite their names, to devise and carry out the details necessary to facilitate the transmission to London of such said articles as may be selected for exposition at the International Exhibition to be held at London in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to correspond with Her Majesty's Commissioners in London respecting such transmission, namely,—

Auckland—His Honor the Superintendent, Elwin Brodie Dickson, Carl Frank Fischer, Charles Heaphy, Edward King, George Patrick Pierce, Robert Patterson, and George Webster.

Taranaki—His Honor the Superintendent, Harry Albert Atkinson, and Edward Larwill Humphries.

Hawke's Bay—His Honor the Superintendent, Alexander Kennedy, Joseph Rhodes, John Alexander Smith, and Henry Stokes Tiffen.

Wellington—His Honor the Superintendent, Richard John Duncan, George Hunter, William Lyon, George Moore, Robert Stokes, William Spink, James Smith, and Jonas Woodward.

Nelson—His Honor the Superintendent, Jacob Baley, James Lugsdin Bailey, Edward Baigent, Edward Everett, Charles Elliott, and Isaac Mason Hill.

Marlborough—His Honor the Superintendent, William Henry Eyes, and William Douglas Hall Baillie.

Canterbury—His Honor the Superintendent, Cyrus Daire, William Donald, Robert Greaves, George Arthur, Emilius Ross, William Wilson, and Augustus Edward White.

Otago—His Honor the Superintendent, Rev. Thomas Burns, D.D., Thomas Bannatyne Gillies, John Hyde Harris, Charles Henry Kettle, William Purdie, and John Matthew.

Southland—His Honor the Superintendent, John Blacklock, James Alexander Robertson Menzies, Thomas John White, and John Topi Patuki, of Stewart's Island.

And I do by these Presents give and grant to the above-named persons, or any two or more of them, in each Province as hereinbefore set forth, full power and authority to carry into effect the purposes of this Commission by all lawful ways and means whatsoever, and I do by these presents ordain that this Commission shall continue in force and virtue, and that they, or any two or more of them, shall and may from time to time, and at any place or places, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Given under my hand and Seal at the Government House at Auckland, this fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

T. GORE BROWNE.

By His Excellency's Command,
WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, August 5th, 1861.

THE following Despatches, from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, are published for general information.

WILLIAM FOX.

Downing-street,
20th April, 1861.

SIR,—With reference to my previous Despatches on the same subject, I transmit to you herewith for your information a copy of a notice which has been published in the London *Gazette* of the 29th ultimo, by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862, containing the decisions at which they have arrived on points connected with the management of the Exhibition.

I have, &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Gore Browne, C.B.

DECISIONS

OF

HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS

ON POINTS

RELATING TO THE EXHIBITION.

April, 1861.

1. Her Majesty's Commissioners have fixed upon Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1862, for opening the Exhibition.

2. The Exhibition building will be erected on a site adjoining the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the ground occupied in 1851, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

SECTION II.

Class 5. Railway Plant, including Locomotive Engines and Carriages.

“ 6. Carriages not connected with Rail or Tram Roads.

“ 7. Manufacturing Machines and Tools.

“ 8. Machinery in general.

“ 9. Agricultural and Horticultural Machines and Implements.

“ 10. Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances.

“ 11. Military Engineering, Armour, and Accoutrements, Ordnance, and Small Arms.

“ 12. Naval Architecture, Ship's Tackle.

“ 13. Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use.

“ 14. Photographic Apparatus and Photography.

“ 15. Horological Instruments.

“ 16. Musical Instruments.

“ 17. Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

SECTION III.

“ 18. Cotton.

“ 19. Flax and Hemp.

“ 20. Silk and Velvet.

“ 21. Woollen and Worsted, including Mixed Fabrics generally.

“ 22. Carpets.

“ 23. Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics, when shown as Specimens of Printing or Dyeing.

“ 24. Tapestry, Lace, and Embroidery.

“ 25. Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.

“ 26. Leather, including Saddlery and Harness.

“ 27. Articles of Clothing.

“ 28. Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding.

“ 29. Educational Works and Appliances.

“ 30. Furniture and Upholstery, including Paper-hangings and Papier-mâché.

“ 31. Iron and General Hardware.

“ 32. Steel and Cutlery.

“ 33. Works in Precious Metals, and their imitations, and Jewellery.

“ 34. Glass.

“ 35. Pottery.

“ 36. Manufactures not included in previous classes.

SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.
(See Decisions 111—123.)

Class 37. Architecture.

“ 38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, and Drawings.

“ 39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.

“ 40. Etchings and Engravings.

3. The portion of the building to be devoted to the exhibition of Pictures will be erected in brick, and will occupy the entire front towards Cromwell road; the portion in which Machinery will be exhibited will extend along Prince Albert's road, on the west side of the gardens.

4. All works of industry to be exhibited should have been produced since 1850. The decision whether goods, proposed to be exhibited, are admissible or not, must, in each case, eventually rest with Her Majesty's Commissioners.

5. Subject to the necessary limitation of space, all persons, whether designers, inventors, manufacturers, or producers of articles, will be allowed to exhibit; but they must state the character in which they do so.

6. Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate with Foreign and Colonial exhibitors only through the Commission which the Government of each Foreign Country or Colony may appoint for that purpose; and no article will be admitted from any Foreign Country or Colony without the sanction of such Commission.

7. No rent will be charged to exhibitors.

8. Every article produced or obtained by human industry, whether of

Raw Materials,
Machinery,
Manufactures, or
Fine Arts,

will be admitted to the Exhibition, with the exception of

1. Living animals and plants.
2. Fresh vegetable and animal substances, liable to spoil by keeping.
3. Detonating or dangerous substances.

Copper Caps, or other Articles of a similar nature, may be exhibited, provided the detonating powder be not inserted; also Lucifer Matches, with imitation tops.

9. Spirits or alcohols, oils, acids, corrosive salts, and substances of a highly inflammable nature, will only be admitted by special written permission, and in well-secured glass vessels.

10. The articles exhibited will be divided into the following classes:—

SECTION I.

Class 1. Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy, and Mineral Products.

“ 2. Chemical Substances and Products, and Pharmaceutical Processes.

“ 3. Substances used for food, including Wines.

“ 4. Animal and Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures.

11. Prizes or rewards for merit, in the form of medals, will be given in Sections I., II., III.

12. Prizes may be affixed to the articles exhibited in Sections I., II., III.

13. Her Majesty's Commissioners will be prepared to receive all articles which may be sent to them, on or after Wednesday, the 12th of February, and will continue to receive goods until Monday, the 31st of March, 1862, inclusive.

14. Articles of great size or weight, the placing of which will require considerable labour, must be sent before Saturday, the 1st of March, 1862; and manufacturers wishing to exhibit machinery, or other objects, that will require foundations or special constructions, must make a declaration to that effect on their demands for space.

15. Any exhibitor whose goods can properly be placed together will be at liberty to arrange such goods in his own way, provided his arrangement is compatible with the general scheme of the Exhibition, and the convenience of other exhibitors.

16. Where it is desired to exhibit processes of manufacture, a sufficient number of articles, however dissimilar, will be admitted for the purpose of illustrating the process; but they must not exceed the number actually required. (17—25.)*

26. Exhibitors will be required to deliver their goods at such part of the building as shall be indicated to them, with the freight, carriage, portage, and all charges and dues upon them paid.

26. The vans will be unloaded, and the articles and packages taken to the places appointed in the building, by the officers of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

28. Upon receipt of notice from Her Majesty's Commissioners that the articles are deposited in the building, exhibitors, or their representatives or agents, must themselves unpack, put together, or arrange their goods.

29. Packing cases must be removed at the cost of the exhibitors, or their agents, as soon as the goods are examined and deposited in charge of the Commissioners. If not removed within three days of notice being given, they will be disposed of, and the proceeds, if any, applied to the funds of the Exhibition. (30—34.)*

35. No counters, or fittings, will be provided by Her Majesty's Commissioners. Exhibitors will be permitted, subject only to the necessary general regulations, to erect, according to their own taste, all the counters, stands, glass frames, brackets,

awnings, hangings, or similar contrivances, which they may consider best calculated for the display of their goods.

36. Exhibitors, or their representatives, should provide whatever light temporary covering may be requisite (such as sheets of oiled calico), to protect their goods from dust; and, in the case of machinery, and polished goods, should make the requisite arrangements for keeping the articles free from rust during the time of the Exhibition. (37—42.)*

43. Exhibitors must be at the charge of insuring their own goods, should they desire this security. Every precaution will be taken to prevent fire, theft, or other losses, and Her Majesty's Commissioners will give all the aid in their power for the legal prosecution of any persons guilty of robbery, or wilful injury in the Exhibition, but they will not be responsible for losses or damage of any kind which may be occasioned by fire or theft, or in any other manner.

44. Exhibitors may employ assistants (male or female) to keep in order the articles they exhibit, or to explain them to visitors, after obtaining written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners; but such assistants will be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods of their employers. (45—49.)*

50. Articles once deposited in the building will not be permitted to be removed without written permission from Her Majesty's Commissioners. (51—54.)*

55. Her Majesty's Commissioners will provide shafting, steam (not exceeding 30 pounds per inch), and water, at high pressure, for machines in motion.

56. Persons who may wish to exhibit Machines, or Trains of Machinery, in motion, will be allowed to have them worked, as far as practicable, under their own superintendence, and by their own men. (57—70.)*

70. Intending Exhibitors, in the United Kingdom, are requested to apply, without delay, to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners, for a *Form of Demand for Space*, stating at the same time in which of the four Sections they wish to exhibit.

71. The following is the form which has to be filled up:—

1. Name and Christian name of applicant (or name of firm)
2. Nature of business carried on
3. Address { No. of street or square, &c.
and
Name of town
4. Nature of articles to be exhibited
5. Number of Class in which they are to be exhibited

	Floor Space.	
6. Probable Space that will be required for articles or case in which they will be shown.	Length	feet.
	Breadth	feet.
	Height	feet.
	Hanging or Wall Space.	
	Height	feet.
	Width	feet.

100. Foreign and Colonial Exhibitors should apply to the Commission, or other Central Authority appointed by the Foreign or Colonial Government, as soon as notice has been given of its appointment.

101. Her Majesty's Commissioners will consider that to be the Central Authority in each case which is stated to be so by the Government of its country, and will only communicate with Exhibitors through such Central Body.

102. No articles of foreign manufacture, to whomsoever they may belong, or whosoever they may be, can be admitted for exhibition, *except with the sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce.* Her Majesty's Commissioners will communicate to such Central Authority the amount of space which can be allowed to the productions of the country for which they are, and will also state the further conditions and limitations which may from time to time be decided on with respect to the admission of articles. All articles forwarded by such Central Authority will be admitted, provided they do not require a greater aggregate amount of space than that assigned to the country from which they come; and, provided also, that they do not violate the general conditions and limitations. It will rest with the Central Authority in each country to decide upon the merits of the several articles presented for exhibition, and to take care that those which are sent are such as fairly represent the industry of their fellow-countrymen.

103. Separate space will be allotted to each Foreign Country, within which the Commissioners for that country will be at liberty to arrange the productions entrusted to them in such manner as they think best, subject to the condition that all Machinery shall be exhibited in the portion of the building specially devoted to that purpose, and all Pictures in the Fine Art Galleries, and to the observance of any general rules that may be laid down by Her Majesty's Commissioners for public convenience.

104. By arrangements made with Her Majesty's Government, all Foreign or Colonial Goods intended for exhibition, sent and addressed in accordance with Regulations hereafter to be issued, will be admitted into the country, and allowed to be

transmitted to the Exhibition Building without being previously opened, and without payment of any duty. But all Goods which shall not be re-exported at the termination of the Exhibition will be charged with the proper duties, under the ordinary Customs' Regulations. (105—108.)*

109. It is not the intention of Her Majesty's Commissioners to take any steps in reference to the protection of Inventions or Designs, by Patent or Registration, the law on these points having been materially simplified since 1851.

DECISIONS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO SECTION IV.—MODERN FINE ARTS.

Class 37. Architecture.

“ 38. Paintings in Oil and Water Colours and Drawings.

“ 39. Sculpture, Models, Die-sinking, and Intaglios.

“ 40. Engravings and Etchings.

110. The object of the Exhibition being to illustrate the progress and present condition of *Modern Art*, each country will decide the period of Art which in its own case will best attain that end.

111. The Exhibition of British Art in this Section will include the works of artists alive on or subsequent to the 1st of May, 1762.

112. It is not proposed to award Prizes in this Section.

113. Prizes will not be allowed to be affixed to any Work of Art exhibited in this Section.

114. One-half of the space to be allotted to Section IV. will be given to Foreign Countries, and one-half will be reserved for the works of British and Colonial Artists.

115. The subdivision of the space allotted to Foreign countries will be made after consideration of the demands received from the Commission, or other Central Authority, of each Foreign Country. It is, therefore, important that these demands should be transmitted to Her Majesty's Commissioners at the earliest possible date.

116. The arrangement of the Works of Art within the space allotted to each Foreign Country will be entirely under the control of the accredited representatives of that country, subject only to the necessary general regulations.

117. For the purposes of the Catalogue, it will be necessary that the Central Authority of each Foreign Country should furnish Her Majesty's Commissioners, on or before the 1st of January, 1862, with a description of the several Works of Art which will be sent for Exhibition, specify-

ing in each case the name of the artist, the title of the work, and (when possible) the date of its production.

118. The space at the disposal of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the display of British Art being limited, and it being at the same time desirable to bring together as careful and perfect an illustration as possible, a selection of the works to be exhibited will be indispensable.

119. The selection of Exhibitors, the space and number of works to be allowed to each, and the arrangement of them, will be entrusted to Committees to be nominated by Her Majesty's Commissioners.

120. In the case of living artists, her Majesty's Commissioners would desire to consult the wishes of the artists themselves as to the particular works by which they would prefer to be represented. The selection of works so made by the artists will not necessarily be binding upon Her Majesty's Commissioners, but in no case will any work by a living artist be exhibited against his wish, if expressed in writing, and delivered to the Commissioners on or before the 31st of March, 1862.

121. Her Majesty's Commissioners will avail themselves of the following eight Art Institutions of this country in communicating with Artists who are members of those Institutions, viz. :—

The Royal Academy,
The Royal Scottish Academy,
The Royal Hibernian Academy,
The Society of Painters in Water Colours,
The Society of British Artists,
The New Society of Painters in Water Colours,
The Institute of British Artists,
The Institute of British Architects.

122. Intending Exhibitors in the British Division of Section IV., who are not members of any of the preceding Institutions, may at once receive Forms of Demand for Space, by applying to the Secretary to Her Majesty's Commissioners. These Forms must be filled up and returned before the 1st of June, 1861.

By order,
F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

Offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners,
454, West Strand, London, W.C.

* Several numbers are left blank, with the view of incorporating future decisions.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 15th August, 1861.

THE following notice respecting Queen Charlotte's Sound is published for general information :—

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND.

A black buoy surmounted by a red beacon, with "Take Rock" painted thereon, has been placed (temporary) off the rock bearing that name.

The buoy bears (mag.) as follows :—
From Point Dieffenbach, N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
Points forming } East, S. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

Fly Bay } West, E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.
Bearing of rock from buoy, N.W. about one-fifth mile.

This rock being of great extent strangers are cautioned against standing into Fly Bay, between the buoy and bearings given.

THOS. S. BAILLIE,
Harbour Master.
Picton, 11th June, 1861.



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Vol. IX. NEW PLYMOUTH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861. No. 17.

NOTICE UNDER CATTLE BRANDS'
ORDINANCE.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 30th August, 1861.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power vested in me by the above Ordinance, I have appointed the yard situated on Section No. 51, in the Upper Omata District, as the place in this District at which Cattle are to be exposed previous to branding.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 30th August, 1861.

I HEREBY appoint
C. M. KINGDON
to be Sub-Inspector of Brands for the Upper Omata District.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
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VOL. IX. NEW PLYMOUTH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1861. No. 18.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 3rd September, 1861.
IT is notified for general information that a Writ for the Election of a member of the Provincial Council for the Omata district, in the room of Tom Newsham, Esq., resigned, having been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to grant a Representative Constitution to the Colony of New Zealand," the Returning Officer for the said district has returned the said Writ with a certificate to the effect that
THEOPHILUS WHITE, Esquire
has been duly elected to serve as a member of the Provincial Council for the Omata district.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 3rd September, 1861.
THE following Report of the Committee on Harbour Improvements is published for general information :—

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

THE Committee, by the examination of various persons who have directed their attention to the subject of Harbour Improvements, has endeavoured to collect as much evidence as could be readily procured in this place, and although, as was to be anticipated, there is a wide difference of opinion on some points, yet, on some material questions, important information is believed to have been obtained.

On the desirability of taking some steps to do away with the existing system of landing and shipping all are agreed, for the combined reasons that it is expensive to the consumer and producer; that the nature of the labour imposed upon the boatmen is injurious to their bodily health; and that it is important that the Provincial Government should relinquish to individual competition that which nothing but the necessity of our position has hitherto justified it in carrying on.

The efficiency of the present boating establishment, under existing circumstances,

is highly creditable to those concerned in its management, and the facts that during a period of 20 years no loss of life has occurred through it, and scarcely an accident even threatening dangerous consequences, are very remarkable; and it would appear, further, that loss and injury to property is not, to any material extent, greater than must necessarily occur in landing and shipping, even under more favourable circumstances.

But the admission that our present system is carried out with as much utility, and with as few drawbacks as it admits of, is quite consistent with a conviction that a better arrangement should supersede it, as soon as the position of the Province can justify active steps in that direction.

The Committee has found a general testimony from persons acquainted with the English, Scotch, Irish, and French coasts, that, although at a considerable distance out to sea, the force of the waves is fully equal here to what it is in other parts of the world, yet that near shore, and within such limits as would include any works that are likely ever to be constructed here, such structures would not have to contend with seas at all to be compared with those which have so severely tested the stability of marine works in Europe, particularly on the coasts of the Mother Country.

In corroboration of this, it would appear, from careful observation, that on the reefs of rock which lie along our shore no displacement of stone is ever observed, while on parts of the English coast masses of considerable size are moved long distances by the force of the waves. This fact alone is of great importance, and must tend to give confidence in the practicability of erecting durable structures of one kind or other.

The Committee has had a variety of plans suggested for effecting improvements, differing in the site where they are proposed to be carried out, in materials, mode of construction, and other particulars; and, with regard to most of them, instances have been referred to where works of a similar kind have been found to stand uninjured, against a more violent sea than they would have to contend with here.

They may be briefly divided into works principally of stone, and those constructed mainly of piles.

Of the former, the feasibility of a plan for the construction of a groin or break-water of loose stone, extending along the long reef (to the S.W. of the present landing place), and carried out as far as to the

outhaul buoy, was supported by evidence showing the great durability and perfect efficiency of such works at Cherbourg and Kingstown; and it is believed they have also been found to succeed at Madras.

In connection with this, it was proposed, by piling the lee side and constructing a tramway, to afford facilities for discharging small vessels and cargo boats in smooth water, and in conjunction with it, a plan brought forward for the reclamation of a piece of land, which would be of considerable value for building purposes.

Of the projects, in the carrying out of which timber would form the most important material, several have been suggested, both as piers or jetties, as well as different modes of improving the mouth of the Huatoki river by groins and other works; some embodying a deepening of the stream itself inland, and others mainly directed to the obtaining smooth water and convenience for discharging at all times of tide between high and low water mark. Connected with some of these, also, it was clearly shown, that much valuable land would be easily reclaimed. Floating breakwaters have also been proposed, and an ingenious plan for a tramway, constructed in sections, to rise and fall with the tide, and extend from low-water mark to the present boatshed; the estimate of the expense of completing this latter being calculated at a very small amount.

The Committee, in alluding to the various suggestions which have been made, does so, however, rather with a view to show the amount of interest that is taken in the subject, and the attention that has evidently been paid to it, than to express any opinion for or against any particular plan. That constructive ability will not be wanting in the Province, whenever one or other of the proposals, or any modification of them, is to be carried out, there is every reason to believe.

But the inquiry, while satisfactory in these points, has led the Committee to the conclusion that *practical local data* are much needed for the guidance of those who may propose to carry out either of these plans, and it is to this point that the attention of the Council is particularly directed.

Into every scheme piles enter to a greater or less extent, and no sufficient experiments have yet been made as to the nature of the ground, or the depth to which they would need to be driven. It is a matter merely of opinion, and not ascertained by satisfactory trials, whether they can be

driven; and if so what would be the best form and dimensions; if sheathing of any kind would be requisite; what description of timber among the many with which our forest abounds would best stand in sea water, and what would be the mode of planking and strengthening best adapted to the nature of the seas, and the material of which our beach is composed.

It appears to the Committee of great importance, and necessarily preparatory to undertaking any work of the kind, that careful observations should be made, and a series of experiments tried, in order to accumulate such practical data as alone could enable a qualified engineer to pronounce a decided opinion upon a plan, or render it possible to estimate with any accuracy the cost of executing a work. Some of these experiments might be made in such a manner as, if found successful, to form the commencement of a contemplated improvement, and possibly, by one and the same trial, throw light upon a variety of points which need to be cleared up.

The Committee is well aware that the present circumstances of the Province are not such as to admit of any large outlay, and that in the uncertainty as to our future it would not be prudent to commence improvements of any magnitude. Yet the hope is indulged that after twenty years of trial the turning point has been reached, and that with the anticipated termination of the Native difficulties a better future is before us, and that we are about to enter upon an era of prosperity.

That we should be prepared by a systematic collection of the data on which to found the needed alterations in our roadstead, so that we may commence a course of improvement in this direction, and remove to some extent the prejudice existing against New Plymouth on account of our roadstead, seems but ordinary prudence; and it is with this view that the Committee recommends for the consideration of the Council the advisability of appointing some competent and practical persons to prosecute experiments and enquiries.

That improvements can be effected in a manner which shall be to a great extent self-paying, and which will, at the least, materially diminish the expenses of the present boating establishment there can be but little doubt; it would therefore, in the opinion of this Committee, be a judicious expenditure of Public money to vote a sum for the purposes named in this report.

GEORGE RUTT BURTON,
Chairman of Committee.

A RETURN of the SALE of CROWN LANDS and of RECEIPTS from the 1st to the 31st August, 1861, inclusive.

No. of Allotment.	Contents.		Bidding per acre.	Price.	Purchaser.	Cash.	Government Scrip.	Provincial Scrip.	N.Z. Co.'s Land Orders.	Naval and Military Land Orders.	
	a.	p.								a.	p.
17	80	0 0			Tarururangi Block. George Richardson					80	0 0
18	60	0 0			James Hicks Deeks					60	0 0

W. HALSE,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

PROVINCE OF TARANAKI.



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VOL. IX. NEW PLYMOUTH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861. No. 19.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

[Reprinted from *New Zealand Gazette*.]

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 10th Sept., 1861.

WHEREAS, by the 6th Clause of the "Roads and Bridges Ordinance, 1858," it is enacted that general meetings of the electors for the several districts constituted under the Ordinance shall be convened in the month of May in every year, on such day, and at such place as shall be appointed by the Superintendent; and whereas, by a resolution adopted by the Provincial Council the 5th instant, the provision contained in the words "in the month of May" in the above clause was suspended under the "Ordinances Suspension Ordinance, 1860," from the 30th April, 1861: Now, therefore, I, the Superintendent, do hereby appoint that the general meeting of the electors for the Town district under the said Ordinance shall be held at the Court House, Town of New Plymouth, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September, at 3 o'clock P.M.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th August, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD SMYTH WILLCOCKS, Esq.

to be Principal Returning Officer for the Province of Taranaki.

This appointment took effect on the 22nd July, 1861.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th August, 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint

EDWARD SMYTH WILLCOCKS, Esq.

to be Returning Officer for election of Members of the Provincial Council of Taranaki for the following Districts:—

Town of New Plymouth,

Omata,

Grey and Bell.

This appointment took effect on the 22nd July, 1861.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 27th August, 1861.

IT is hereby notified that Writs issued for the election of Members of the Provincial Council for the Province of Taranaki, have been returned with certificates to the effect that,—

For the District of Grey and Bell,—

James Thomas Upjohn,
William King Hulke,
Harry Albert Atkinson,
William Northcroft,
William Bayly,
James Crowe Richmond,
William Tatton,
have been duly elected.

WILLIAM FOX.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Auckland, 5th September, 1861.

THE following Ordinance, passed by the Superintendent and Provincial Council of Taranaki, intituled,—

“ An Ordinance to facilitate and regulate the application of charitable and other funds obtained for the relief of sufferers from the war,”

having been laid before the Governor, His Excellency has been pleased to leave the same to its operation.

WILLIAM FOX.



NEW ZEALAND
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
(PROVINCE OF TARANAKI).

Published by Authority.

VOL. IX. NEW PLYMOUTH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1861. No. 20.

TENDERS FOR WHEELBARROWS.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 24th Sept. 1861.

THE following Tenders for the construction of six wheelbarrows have been received and are published for general information :—

TENDER ACCEPTED.	
Oliver C. Spurdle.....	£ 7 10 0
TENDERS REJECTED.	
Levi Sarten.....	£ 7 16 0
Peter Allan.....	£10 10 0
Wm. Bassett	£10 10 0

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 26th Sept., 1861.

TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd Oct. next, for making a Table with drawers, &c. Further particulars may be obtained on application at this office.

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Sub-Treasury,
New Plymouth, 23rd Sept., 1861.

THE Tender of Mr. G. W. WOON for Printing for the General Government for 12 months ending 30th June, 1862, has been received and accepted.

JOSIAH FLIGHT,
Acting Sub-Treasurer.

Superintendent's Office,
New Plymouth, 25th September, 1861.
THE following letter relative to the Taranaki Relief Fund is published for general information :—

CHARLES BROWN,
Superintendent.

Lyttelton, 6th August, 1861.
SIR,—I am directed by the Lyttelton Committee to forward the funds at their disposal to the Treasurer of the Relief Committee at Taranaki, to be expended in accordance with the resolutions of the 23rd May, which I had the honor to forward you on a previous occasion.

Not knowing the name of the gentleman who acts as Treasurer to the Committee at Taranaki, it has been thought advisable to send through yourself. I therefore enclose a draft on the Union Bank of Australia at Auckland for the sum of Four Hundred and Twenty-one Pounds, sixteen shillings, and two pence, being the amount in the Lyttelton Bank to the credit of the Fund. Hoping to hear of its reception by you in due course,

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. G. FYFE,
Hon. Sec. to the Lyttelton
Taranaki Relief Fund Committee.
His Honor
The Superintendent,
Taranaki.