



THE
Hawke's Bay 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 relate, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

DONALD McLEAN, Superintendent.

VOL. IX.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1868.

No. 10.

Napier, April 2, 1868.

IT is requested that the Monthly School Report may be regularly forwarded to Napier, filled in up to the last day of each month.

EDWARD L. GREEN,
 Inspector of Schools.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Circuit Sittings of the Supreme Court for the despatch of Civil and Criminal business will be holden at the Court House, Napier, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of MAY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at Ten a.m., at which time all persons under recognizances, as prosecutors, defendants, or witnesses, are required to give their attendance.

By order of the Court,
 JAMES GRINDELL,
 Deputy-Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Minor Sittings, under the provisions of the "Supreme Court Amendment Act 1862," will be held at the Court House, Napier, within the Judicial Wellington District of New Zealand, before His Honor Alexander James Johnston, Judge of the Supreme Court, to whom has been assigned the Judicial Wellington District, on MONDAY, the 11th day of MAY, One Thou-

sand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at half-past ten a.m.

By order of the Court,
 JAMES GRINDELL,
 Deputy-Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS ACTS OF 1862, 1865, & 1866, AND THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Sitting under the Provisions of the "Debtors and Creditors Act 1862," and the "Bankruptcy Act 1867," for the Despatch of all Business accruing under the Provisions of the above Acts, will be hold at the Court House, Napier, within the Judicial Wellington District of New Zealand, before His Honor Alexander James Johnston, Judge of the Supreme Court, to whom has been assigned the Judicial Wellington District, on MONDAY, the 11th day of MAY, 1868, at Eleven a.m.

By order of the Court,
 JAMES GRINDELL,
 Deputy-Registrar.

In the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Supreme Court will sit in Banco on TUESDAY, the 12th day of MAY, 1868, at Eleven a.m., in the Supreme Court Buildings, Napier.

JAMES GRINDELL,
 Deputy-Registrar.

Supreme Court Office,
 Napier.

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RETURN showing the Lands Sold, and Assessments on Runs received, at the Crown Lands Office, at Napier, during the month of February, 1868.

Date	Mode of Sale.	Name	Particulars	AREA OF LAND SOLD.			CASH			Rate per Acre	Area of Unagricultural Land to go to auction at 5s. an acre.	Assessments.	Military Settlers' Land Orders exercised.	REMARKS.
				Town	Suburban	Country	Town	Suburban	Country					
1868 Feb. 6	...	J. & W. Tait	Assessment on 4510 acres, J. Anderson's run, for 1867	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	...	...	18 16 7	...	
6	...	J. & W. Tait	Assessment on 20,000 acres of their run, for 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41 13 4	...	
12	1812	H. McKenzie	Suburban sections Nos. 63, 64, and 65, Porangahau	...	135 0 0	...	...	67 10 0	...	10s.	...	...	...
18	1813	J. Atchison	Rural Land, North Ruataniwha	...	...	100 0 0	...	...	50 0 0	10s.	...	...	...
27	1814	J. Pettit	Suburban sec. 67, Porangahau	...	30 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	...	10s.	...	...	...
29	1815	C. J. Barnes	Rural Land, Puketitiri	...	...	80 0 0	...	...	40 0 0	10s.	...	...	...
				165 0 0	180 0 0			82 10 0	90 0 0			60 9 11		

RECAPITULATION.

	AVAILABLE.	UNAVAILABLE.
Land Sales—cash	£172 10 0	...
Assessments	60 9 11	...
	232 19 11	...
Deduct salary of Receiver of Land Revenue	6 5 0	...
Nett Balance	£226 14 11	...

Crown Lands Office,
Napier, March 21, 1868.

J. C. LAMBTON CARTER,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Inspector's office,
April 9, 1868.
IT is hereby notified for general information that
Mr. WILLIAM NOBLE
has been appointed Sergeant of the Hawke's Bay Police.

THOMAS SCULLY,
Inspector of Police.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

By DONALD McLEAN, Esq., Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, in the Islands of New Zealand.

UNDER and in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the "Educational Reserves Act 1861," and the "Reserves Administration Act 1864," of the Province of Hawke's Bay, I hereby notify, for public information, that all those pieces or parcels of Land enumerated in the Schedule hereunder mentioned, will be offered for lease for a period of twenty-one years, by public auction, under the said Acts, subject to the conditions hereinafter set out, at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, at Napier, on the 28th day of APRIL, 1868.

DONALD McLEAN,
Superintendent.

SCHEDULE.
EDUCATIONAL RESERVES.

	UPSET PRICE			
	A.	R.	P.	PER AN.
Town section No. 469, having frontage of 115 links to Harding's road and to Waghorn st. ...	0	1	5	1 5 0
Half of town section No. 142, having frontage of 66 feet to Herschel-street, and 82½ feet frontage to Browning-street, at per foot	0	0	20	0 7 0
Suburban section No. 2, North-street & Havelock-street	8	0	0	8 0 0

CONDITIONS.

1. The different lots shall be put up at an upset price, and the person who shall bid the highest sum for each lot by way of annual rent shall be declared to be the purchaser or lessee thereof for the term of twenty-one (21) years from the date of sale, subject to the terms of a lease to be executed as hereinafter mentioned.
2. If no advance be made upon the upset price for any lot, such lot will be withdrawn from sale, but will remain open to be leased under the 8th condition.
3. If any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the lot in dispute shall be immediately put up again.
4. The purchaser or lessee of each lot shall immediately pay, by way of deposit, to the Superintendent's Clerk one-half of the amount of his or her bidding, which sum shall be considered as payment of one-half year's rent upon the completion of the purchase or lease.
5. If any person fail to make the payment by way of deposit as provided for in the last condition, the lot bid for by such person shall be immediately put up again for sale.
6. A lease of each lot will be granted to each purchaser or lessee at his expense, and

such purchaser or lessee will be required to execute a counterpart thereof within fourteen (14) days from the date of sale; and if any purchaser or lessee shall fail to execute such counterpart lease within the time lastly mentioned, the deposit paid by such purchaser shall be absolutely forfeited, and the purchase shall be declared rescinded.

7. A copy of the proposed lease can be seen at the time of sale. Such lease will contain the usual covenants and provisos, and a covenant restraining the lessee from requiring the lessor to fence or contribute towards fencing the Land comprised in such lease and land adjoining the property of the lessor.

8. Any lots remaining unsold may during a period of 6 months from the day of sale at any time be leased at the upset price, subject to these present conditions.

9. Should there be any simultaneous applications for the lots mentioned in the last condition, then such lot or lots shall be submitted to competition between the applicants only. The highest bidder at such sale shall be considered the purchaser or lessee, subject to the present conditions.

19. Upon the execution of the lease and counterpart hereinbefore mentioned, each purchaser or lessee shall enter into possession of the lot comprised in his or her lease.

THE following Report on Education, by the Inspector of Schools, is published for general information.

DONALD McLEAN,
Superintendent.

Napier, December 31, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that I inspected the provincial schools during this month, and consider, on the whole, that the examinations were satisfactory; but, in some instances, not to that degree that might have been expected, owing, I feel confident, to the irregular attendance of the children, and the want of books and maps.

I herewith annex a list of the schools, with the numbers attending, and the daily average this quarter. Those in which I perceived the greatest advancement are as follows:—

Napier Girls' School ...	Miss Caldwell
St. John's School ...	Mr. Hudson
St. Joseph's School ...	Sisters of Charity
Meaneo South School ...	Mrs. Carr

I was not present at the examination of the Napier Grammar School (Mr. Marshall) or the Clyde School (Mr. Thomson). There was more or less advancement in all the Schools, and I have only thought it necessary to name those in which I noticed the greatest degree of improvement.

The highest number on the books for the present quarter is 416, and the daily average attendance 312½, being an increase since last year of 58.

I have ascertained that there are 574 children in the province between the ages of 5 and 10, and there are only 274 of the corresponding ages on the books of the schools, leaving 300 to be educated at home, out of which I can safely say 250 are growing up in ignorance. There are also 367 between the ages of 10 and 15, and of that number only 137 are attending school. This is very remarkable when it is taken into consideration the liberality of Government

in providing so many schools within the means of every one. Does it not seem a startling fact that out of a population of 5175, there are 920 children under 15 who cannot read, and a very large proportion of these are in Napier, where there are no less than six schools supported by Government. Certainly some change is required, and the most effectual one in my estimation would be an educational rate, which, in my last report, I briefly alluded to, and now urge most strongly for the serious consideration of the Provincial Council. Whether this ought to be a house, capitation, general property, or income tax, I shall not attempt to decide, but merely remark that one on general property would fall too severely on the large landed proprietors, and that a small house rate, or very low income tax, would place the provincial schools on a sound footing. Suppose the Council, instead of voting a sum at the rate of £1500 a year (which was the amount on the last estimates), voted half that sum, an additional amount of £1500 could be obtained by the very limited tax twopence-halfpenny on the pound on all incomes between £40 and £350, in the following manner.

Suppose there are 50 persons in receipt of £350 a year			
ditto	100	ditto	200 do
ditto	250	ditto	150 do
ditto	400	ditto	100 do
ditto	500	ditto	50 do
ditto	100	ditto	40 do

Making in all £144,000. This would give, at the rate above mentioned, £1500 a year; the landed proprietors, paying on an income of £350, would only pay a tax of £3 12s. 11d.; and the less prosperous individual, at £40, would only pay 8s. 4d.; and for this latter sum a family of any number could be educated.

I may be considered premature in advocating any extended scheme of education; notwithstanding, I beg to record the following remarks for your Honor's consideration. I would first suggest that one government school in Napier, Waipawa, and Wairoa, should be capable of giving a limited few the opportunity of a superior education to what is generally termed elementary, which merely comprehends reading, writing, and arithmetic; and these, even when effectually taught, constitute but a branch of education, being merely instrumentary accomplishments, the acquirement and cultivation of which tend in a certain degree to improve the intellect.

It is admitted by all that the object of education should be the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual powers. With regard to the former, it is not necessary to offer any remarks; nothing more than a sound and vigorous body being required as an essential concomitant of a sound condition of the mind itself.

What man becomes, depends in a great measure on the discipline to which he is subjected in youth; as his infancy is, so will be his youth; as his youth is, so will be his manhood; and as his manhood is, so will be his maturity. If youth be passed in idleness, ignorance, folly, &c., how can one hold his way in the world side by side with the intelligent, the worthy, and virtuous? On the other hand, if infancy be devoted to the reasonable expansion of the physical and intellectual powers, how simple will be the task of the teacher afterwards.

The duty that man owes to himself requires that he should improve his faculties, and should avail himself of all the opportunities given for that purpose. The hours then, which are permitted to slide by without any improvement, are lost; in so losing them, he breaks the law of the Creator. Apply this to the avocation, mechanical or scientific, in which he may be called upon to labor in after life: when he sees himself surpassed by others, and left far in the rear; when he is called on to measure himself against another; and when he sees that comparisons are made between him and others greatly to his disadvantage, he may feel (and most men do feel) that they are thus depreciated, and to some minds the suffering from such causes is extremely acute.

I think this a most fitting opportunity to draw the attention of parents to the sad consequences resulting from irregular attendance of children at schools. In many instances, the children are not more advanced than they were twelve months ago, and I feel confident that it is mainly owing to their very irregular attendance. It matters not how superior the master or mistress may be, I defy them to have a creditable examination if parents do not perform their share in obliging children to learn their lessons at home and attend school regularly.

The training of our moral nature is that branch of education which the great majority of those who have reflected on the subject consider by far the most important. This is the part of education which, in a national system, would call for the most attention. To every class a right and moral development is of the utmost importance, both to themselves and the society of which they form a part.

It may be true that intellectual development is not expressly moral development, but it must be clear to every candid person that the refinement and expansion of mind obtained from intellectual culture are favorable to the moral nature. The religious training of the children is so amply provided for by the Sunday schools in connexion with the various churches, that all sectarian difficulties are dispensed with. Intellectual education properly begins with the infant, and the period from two to five years, it is presumed, has been spent in an infant school. The effect which such a preparation has in facilitating the subsequent operations of the teacher is so great, that every effort should be made to give children the advantage of it.

Progressing onwardly, I will suppose that the pupils have made sufficient progress in the elementary portion of education, and propose that those who have proved themselves of superior ability should be introduced to the sciences. They have hitherto been conversant with the external features and objects and the ordinary uses to which they are put; now they may be gradually introduced to philosophical principles, and a connected and systematic view of nature.

I here come to the most important step in education—Algebra and Geometry. The first of these must be considered as one of the most important departments of mathematical science, on account of the extreme rapidity and certainty with which it enables us to determine the most involved and intricate questions. Geometry may be said to

be the best and surest guide to the study of all sciences in which ideas of dimension or space are involved; almost all the knowledge required by navigators, architects, surveyors, and engineers, in their respective occupations, is deduced from geometry and other branches of mathematics.

Any young man who has the intellect and can devote the additional time to those latter branches, and whose parents cannot afford a more liberal education, should be instructed at the Government expense. This would be the means of creating a little wholesome competition, especially if they were told that, with energy and perseverance, they might obtain admission into the Civil Service of the colony.

I would here wish to say a few words in reference to the present position of the Government teachers in this province. Although there has not been any complaint made, I have ascertained for a fact that some of the masters are almost entirely depending on the support received from Government, which I do not consider sufficient to maintain them respectably. When I requested them to state exactly the amount received from the parents, I found that the greater proportion did not pay anything; and, to show how miserably paid the teachers are without the authorized assistance of 2s. a head per week from parents or guardians, I will quote the Clive school, which has the largest daily average attendance of any of the country schools, viz., 19½; and, provided there was no decrease in this attendance, the master would receive from Government a yearly income of £91 9s. 6d. Take for another example, Potane, that has an average of only 5, and mark the result; the master, in this instance, can only receive from Government £60 10s.

I consider the position of the schoolmaster with the parent of a pupil a very delicate and false one. If a complaint is made in reference to the weekly charge not having been paid, the parent threatens to withdraw the child, the result of which would be a double loss to the unfortunate teacher, who is obliged to sign a declaration at the end of every quarter that the charge made to parents or guardians does not exceed 2s. each per week; but there is nothing to show how many refuse to contribute anything whatever.

I conceive that the master or mistress should be relieved from this false position, and the only effectual means that I can recommend is for the Council to levy a reasonable educational rate. Parents would then be more particular in sending their children regularly to school, by which the province would be a gainer, inasmuch as the standard of education would be considerably raised; and, further, the province would be enabled to pay the masters more liberally, and provide the schools with the necessary maps and material, which are very much required.

I would further suggest that, in the event of any improvement in the status of the teacher in a pecuniary point of view, some system of classification and graduated payments should be adopted. Such a system would, without doubt, have the effect of encouraging teachers to improve themselves, and thereby increase their efficiency.

The next point for consideration is, whether or not all Government schools ought not to be insured by the trustees or managers. In most instances, Government has been called upon to pay a grant in aid of building each school-house, and should one or more of them be destroyed by fire, the Government may again be called upon for a similar grant for a new building, whereas for a small annual outlay this could be avoided.

Numbers attending school, with the daily average for the quarter ending 31st December, 1867:—

	Highest number on Books.			Daily average attendance.		
	M.	F.	TOT.	M.	F.	TOT.
Meance South ...	12	12	24	9	8½	17½
Meance North ...	11	9	20	6	4½	10½
St. John's ...	3½	...	3½	20½	...	29½
Potane ...	2	3	5	2	3	5
Waipawa ...	10	12	22	8½	9	17½
Clive ...	13	12	25	10	9½	19½
Clyde ...	9	9	18	6½	6	12½
Havelock ...	7	6	13	6½	5	11½
Waipukurau ...	5	4	9	4½	4	8½
Napier Girls' ...	12	38	50	9	26	35
St. Mary's ...	48	...	48	33½	...	33½
St. Joseph's ...	...	51	51	...	37	37
Hampden ...	...	4	12	5	3½	8½
Eastern Spit ...	11	11	22	7	7	14
Puketapu ...	8	10	18	4½	6	10½
Napier Grammar ...	45	...	45	43	...	43½
	235	181	416	183½	129	312½

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDWARD L. GREEN,
Inspector of Schools.
His Honor the Superintendent,
Napier.

Superintendent's Office,
Napier, April 16, 1868.

THE following Tenders are published for general information.

DONALD M'LEAN,
Superintendent.

Tenders Accepted.

Renting the Toll-bar at Taraha's Bridge—
Mr. J. Ferguson, at £226, for term from April 16 to June 30, 1868. This tender was withdrawn by party tendering, and Mr. Boddington's, for £190, for same term, accepted.
Renting Slaughter-house—Messrs. Baldwin and Higgins, for £30, for term from April 16 to June 30, 1868.

Tenders Rejected.

Renting Toll-gate—
A. Mundy, £172, for term from April 16 to June 30, 1868
W. Donnett, £160, ditto ditto
J. H. Bovaird, £110, ditto ditto
J. McInnes, £107, ditto ditto
A. Dalzell, £101, ditto ditto
J. Evans, £91 4s., ditto ditto
A. Peters, £80 2s. 6d., ditto ditto
T. Groom, £20, ditto ditto
T. Joffres, £10 10s. per week
E. Cook, £12 per month
Renting Slaughter-house—
Thomas Potter, £11 per month
A. Stewart, £25, for term from April 16 to June 30, 1868
J. Horn, £24, ditto ditto

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Leasing of the Mangaharuru Block, proclaimed in the Hawke's Bay Gazette No. 3, dated January 22, 1868, to be leased by auction on the 23rd day of April, 1868, is postponed until further notice.

J. C. LAMBTON CARTER,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands Office,
Napier, April 15, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

By DONALD M'LEAN, Esq., Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay, in the Islands of New Zealand.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Provincial Council of Hawke's Bay, Session 12, No. 7, it is amongst other things enacted that the Superintendent shall fix, by Proclamation in the Hawke's Bay Government Gazette, the day on and after which Tolls shall be levied at such Toll-bar, and such Tolls shall be at the rates set forth in the Schedule to the Act attached: Now, therefore, I, Donald M'Lean, Superintendent of the Province of Hawke's Bay,

do hereby fix that Saturday, the 18th day of April instant, shall be the day on and after which Tolls shall be levied at such Toll-bar, and such Tolls shall be at the rates set forth in the Schedule to the Act attached.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1868.

DONALD M'LEAN,
Superintendent.

ERRATA.

IN the Hawke's Bay Gazette No. 9, dated April 3, 1868, in the Schedule, after the words "Ranga o Tawhao Block," for "2000" read 7000 acres; and in the last line, for "lot 2, 2000 acres, upset price £4 3s. 4d. per annum," read 7000 acres, upset price £14 11s. 8d. per annum.

In the return of Census of New Zealand in the Hawke's Bay Government Gazette, page 24, in the column under the head of "In sown grasses, including land in hay," for "1806 $\frac{3}{4}$ " should be read 18061 $\frac{3}{4}$; and the total, "12242 $\frac{3}{8}$," should be read 28497 $\frac{3}{8}$.

Printed, under the authority of the Government of the Province of Hawke's Bay, by JAMES WOOD, Printer for the time being to such Government.