

1876.

NEW ZEALAND.

ABOLITION OF PROVINCES:

THE COMMISSIONERS' VISITS.

(PAPERS RELATING TO).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to Messrs. GISBORNE, SEED and KNOWLES.

Government Buildings,

GENTLEMEN,—

Wellington, 28th March, 1876.

The Government wish you to visit all the Provinces, in order to obtain the information requisite for preparing and submitting to the Assembly the Estimates for carrying on the public service in the Provinces during the coming year.

It is especially desirable not to make changes so suddenly as to cause local inconvenience. Whilst, therefore, some of the departments may be at once incorporated with the General Government service, it may be found desirable to continue for some time others on a more or less local footing. For example—it is proposed to arrange to make local payments for contracts in progress for works which, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, will devolve upon the local governing bodies for which it is intended to make provision during the coming Session.

For your guidance, I have to inform you that the Government intend to incorporate, as stated below, Provincial with General Government services. In some respects, as for instance the Land and the Education administrations, which it is desirable to continue under local control, the incorporation will mean little more than the appointment of the General Government department with which the local department will correspond.

With respect to Charitable Institutions, it will scarcely be necessary for you to do more than indicate their present cost and footing, as they will be handed over to local control, without, it is hoped, any intervening taking charge by the Colonial Government. With regard to the Police Forces, it would be better for you to confine yourselves to reporting on the present cost and standing of the various forces.

You will be so good as to suggest to the General Government the appropriations which you consider necessary under the circumstances I have pointed out, and also to indicate the officers whom you think might be dispensed with. To save you the feelings of regret which such an invidious task might otherwise occasion, I have to inform you that the Government propose to ask the Legislature to make much larger provision than at present authorized by way of compensation to the officers dispensed with. In most cases, it may be better to indicate the office which you think can be spared, than to name the holder of it.

You will, as soon as you arrive in the province, present to the Superintendent the accompanying letter of introduction. If, as I do not doubt, the Superintendents meet you in the courteous and conciliatory spirit in which you are accredited to them, you will defer as much as you feel justified in doing to their advice, and when you do not concur with it, you will not fail to represent it to the Government. You will be careful to treat them with the respect their high position merits, and to remember that their functions still continue, and that the General Government are not entitled to do more at present than to seek information which will enable them to adequately discharge the responsibilities the law devolves on them after next Session.

The Provincial Auditors, who are General Government officers, will render you such aid as you may require from them, for which these instructions will be sufficient warrant.

The following transfers of Provincial Departments are proposed :—

All Executive Departments connected with uncompleted clerical work, the keeping of records, &c., to be in the Colonial Secretary's Department.

The Police Forces to be in the Minister of Justice's Department.

The Crown Lands, Survey, Gold Fields Departments, and the Inspectors of Sheep to be in the Secretary for Crown Lands' Department.

The Railway and Public Works Departments and the Public Plantations to be in the Minister for Public Works' Department.

The Harbour Departments to be placed in the Commissioner of Customs' Department.

Education, for a time, at least, in the Minister of Justice's Department.

The Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums, Industrial Institutions, Charitable Aid organizations, Orphan Asylums, Public Libraries and Museums—subject to arrangements to be made for the continuance of local control of Charitable Institutions—to be in the Colonial Secretary's Department.

Messrs. W. Gisborne, W. Seed, J. Knowles.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 2.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to the SUPERINTENDENT of OTAGO.

Government Buildings,

SIR,—

Wellington, 28th March, 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that Messrs. W. Gisborne, W. Seed, and J. Knowles are visiting in succession all the provinces, in order to obtain for the Colonial Government the information necessary to prepare Estimates for the Provincial services after the abolition of provinces takes place. The Government desire to ascertain the extent to which it is found practicable, without occasioning local inconvenience, to incorporate some of the Provincial with the General Government departments.

I shall be obliged if your Honor will extend to these gentlemen your good offices, by giving them your views on points about which they seek advice, as also by placing them in a position to obtain the information they require. May I ask your Honor to introduce them to the members of your Executive, and to any officers of the Provincial Service with whom it is desirable they should consult, as also to allow them access to the Provincial Offices.

For your Honor's information, I enclose a copy of the instructions with which the three gentlemen have been furnished, and which are the same in respect to all Provinces.

His Honor, the Superintendent of Otago.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

[Same to each of the other Superintendents.]

CANTERBURY.

No. 1.

Mr. GISBORNE to Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Lyttelton, 6th April, 1876.

ON conclusion our work here to-day, we proceed to Dunedin. We have received every possible assistance from His Honor the Superintendent and the officers of the Provincial Government.

Hon. Sir J. Vogel, Wellington.

W. GISBORNE.

No. 2.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, W. ROLLESTON, Esq.

Wellington, 6th April, 1876.

THE Government thank your Honor for the courteous assistance you and the Provincial Government officers have given to Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles.

His Honor, W. Rolleston, Esq., Christchurch.

JULIUS VOGEL.

OTAGO.

No. 1.

His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Province of Otago, N.Z.,

SIR,—

Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, April 6, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th March, informing me that Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles are visiting this province for the purpose therein stated, and enclosing copy of the instructions with which these gentlemen have been furnished.

In reply, I have to say that the present action of the Colonial Executive, in taking for granted that the new Parliament, to which was relegated the ratification or otherwise of "The Abolition of Provinces Bill," will ratify the same, appears to me to be premature, and that it will be time enough to take such action after the Parliament has determined as to what is to be the specific form of government for the future.

I cannot for a moment suppose that in the case of Otago, where, under much-abused provincial institutions, the province has grown up and flourished to a marvellous extent, these institutions are to be wantonly destroyed in the very prime of their manhood, and directly in the teeth of the declared and all but unanimous desire and convictions of the people. I feel persuaded that if a plebiscite were taken on this question a vast proportion of the votes would be on one side, and in favour of the province retaining its own revenues, distributing them on its own behalf, and working out its own destiny in its own way.

Your favourite idea of counties with fixed endowments—far more permanent and secure than any that is likely to be acquired from colonial legislation—has been for years within reach of the people of Otago if they chose to avail themselves thereof, and it needs no action on the part of the Colonial Legislature to confer that privilege on them.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I desire to be excused from being a party to initiating the policy now in question, as being alike disastrous to the interests and repugnant to the feelings and wishes of the people of Otago.

I cannot recognize the right of the rest of the colony to force upon Otago any system of administration of its local affairs which is to be centred at Wellington, and which does not commend itself to the judgment of the people concerned.

It is bad enough, for example, that Taranaki, with 6,000 people, should have an equal voice in the disposal of the Consolidated Revenue with Dunedin, having a population of 25,000 ; and it will be infinitely worse that in disposing of our territorial revenues, and dealing with the domestic affairs of Otago, the Province of Taranaki is to have as much power as the city of Dunedin.

The probable revenue of Otago may be set down as about one-half that of the whole colony, while the voting power of the province in the disposal thereof in the Colonial Parliament, will be less than one-fourth of the whole. If left to itself, the revenue of Otago would, I believe, in a very few years exceed that of the whole of the rest of the colony put together.

You may rest assured that it is a grand mistake to suppose that the people of this province will tamely submit to have forced upon them a system of political communism from which they have everything to lose and nothing to gain ; to aid and abet in which, on my part, would be to belie the position which I have for so many years held at the hands of the people.

I cannot think that the action of the late Colonial Parliament, which, as shown at the recent general election, has been so universally condemned in Otago, will be maintained by the new Parliament in so far as this province is concerned.

It is, I think, useless to disguise from ourselves that, stripped of all the verbosity and special pleading with which the question may be surrounded, there remains the naked fact that colonial finance, and not the good of the people of New Zealand, is at the bottom of the proposed changes—changes which I have an intense conviction will, if carried into effect, very seriously prejudice the interests and retard the progress of this section of the colony.

I need not say that this has hitherto been the foremost province in New Zealand, and that it is not by depriving it of its revenues, bringing them under the sole appropriation of the Parliament at Wellington, and reducing the province to the dead level of colonial uniformity, that it can hope to maintain that position.

If I might venture to say so, it is to my mind deeply to be deplored that colonial statesmen can see no other way of grappling with the evils which have arisen out of a vicious system of finance, than by applying a remedy which cannot fail to prove worse than the disease.

No doubt it may be said that while my views are limited to the narrow platform of a province, you are called to deal with the interests of the colony as a whole.

I submit, however, that no policy can be beneficial to the colony which affects so injuriously such an important section thereof as that over which I have the honor to preside.

In consequence of what I have so fully stated in this letter, and as I am advised that the sending of three gentlemen to inspect the departments of the Provincial Government is without legal or constitutional authority, I must inform Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles that, so far as the Provincial Government of Otago is concerned, they cannot expect any aid in their mission.

Regretting that, in performance of my public duty, I should have been compelled to refuse your request,

I have, &c.,

JAMES MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

No. 2.

Mr. GISBORNE to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Dunedin, 10th April, 1876.

WE have seen His Honor the Superintendent of Otago, who received us courteously, but stated that, on political grounds, he did not feel justified, in present position of affairs, in acceding to your request to aid us in fulfilment of our instructions. He added, that he had written fully to you on the subject. We will, therefore, at once apply to Provincial Auditor for information.

Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, Wellington.

W. GISBORNE.

No. 3.

Mr. GISBORNE to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Dunedin, 11th April, 1876.

IN framing our estimates, the question of provision for the public works voted but not yet executed has arisen. Are we to consider the estimates for those works as included within paragraph 2 of our instructions, "for carrying on the public services in the provinces during coming year." We presume we are *not* to consider them, but are to confine ourselves to expenditure for departments. If otherwise, we shall be beset with difficulties, as it is impossible for us to decide what public works should be provided for, and whether or not, under the new system, they should be placed on the Colonial Estimates. In Canterbury, there is an enormous [amount] of unexpended balances for public works, and also some annual votes. See "Appropriation Ordinance, 1875," clauses 18, 19, 20, and 25.

Hon. Sir J. Vogel, Wellington.

W. GISBORNE.

No. 4.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to Mr. GISBORNE.

Wellington, 11th April, 1876.

I THINK you had better make separate list of works voted, partly executed and unexecuted. But do not beset yourselves with difficulties. The departmental expenditure, as you say, is the primary object of your mission. Information about the public works you gain will be useful, but do not devote much time to it.

W. Gisborne, Esq., Dunedin.

JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 5.

His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Dunedin, 11th April, 1876.

As your instructions to Commissioners have been published, have you any objection to publication of my letter to you of 6th instant?

Sir J. Vogel, Wellington.

J. MACANDREW.

No. 6.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq.

Wellington, 11th April 1876.

YOUR letter of 6th inst. received only to-day. There is no objection to your publishing it. Of course, you will not object to my publishing reply to it.

His Honor J. Macandrew, Dunedin.

JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 7.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq.

Wellington, 13th April, 1876.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th of April, in reply to mine of the 28th March, in which I informed your Honor of Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles's projected visit, and asked your good offices on their behalf.

Your letter opens up the whole question of Abolition of the Provinces. I do not feel that it is right for me to discuss with you the general question; for to do so would involve a political controversy, into which it would be inexpedient to enter, because each of us is addressing the other in his capacity of administering, not framing, the laws. Yet there are points in your letter to which I feel called on to reply, and I must comment upon them, though I am aware in doing so I cannot altogether avoid the political discussion which I deprecate.

The Government conceive it to be their duty to accept the law as it stands, and to make the necessary preparations for giving it effect.

The idea that the Assembly will be willing to except Otago from the operation of the Act seems to the Government altogether chimerical.

Your Honor seems to base it on two grounds:

One, that the people of Otago are wholly averse to Abolition; the other, that the colony will benefit from it at the expense of Otago.

To take the latter first, it seems to me that your Honor's own conclusions answer this point. You state that "The probable revenue of Otago may be set down at about one-half that of the whole colony." You consider also that, stripped of all extraneous matter, "The colonial finance, and not the good of the people of New Zealand, is at the bottom of the proposed changes." If it be the case that colonial finance is the cause of the change, and that Otago represents half of that finance, it is evident the change cannot be made without Otago being included in it. Your Honor's argument amounts to this,—The wealth of Otago far exceeds that of the other provinces, and therefore its interest is to evade a commensurate share of the general responsibilities. Clearly, such a deduction, if the premisses are admitted, could not be accepted.

I will not deny that colonial finance makes Abolition necessary; but by the expression "colonial finance" I do not mean, as your Honor appears to do, solely the expenditure of the Colonial Government. The Governments, provincial and general together, are spending much more than the credit of the colony can afford. The difficulties arising out of provincial borrowing stopped all large provincial works after 1867 and before 1870. At the latter period the colony stepped in and said that, although the provinces could not be permitted to borrow, the works should be done for them. No province has received larger consideration than Otago. The expenditure there has been and is absolutely gigantic, considering the population, but, I am glad to feel assured, not larger than the capabilities of the province justify. You and I may, very correctly, have unlimited faith in Otago's capabilities; but we do not supply the money for developing them. Common prudence urges that we should defer to the opinion of those who do, and who urge us to be content with a moderately rapid rate of progress. But your Honor draws no line—no amount of expenditure has contented you—the cry is still for more. Instead of Otago being a sufferer by colonial finance, it is, as much as any other province, the cause of the colonial finance requiring the extinction of the provinces. Other provinces, it is true, have had to receive more or less exceptional assistance from the revenue which Otago has not required; but no province has asked for large sums more freely—no province has shown itself less disposed to restrain expenditure. During the last session of the Provincial Council appropriations were passed amounting to £909,000. Concurrently the province has sacrificed its land by large sales to runholders; it has endeavoured to withdraw from ordinary purposes enormous blocks of country, for fear the land might be otherwise absorbed: in short, the Provincial Government for some time past has proceeded as fast as it possibly could, in anticipation, apparently, of some dreaded change. I wholly disagree, then, with the idea that the colony will benefit from abolition at the expense of Otago. The benefit will be on the side of the various districts which compose the province, the resources of which will be placed more immediately under their own control, and dealt with less lavishly than of late has been the case.

In thus criticising the Provincial Government I am only acting in self-defence. Your Honor impugns the colonial finance as vicious, and says the province is sacrificed to it. My endeavour has been to show that the evil is not where you have supposed it. Instead of Otago suffering from the colony, the people must be blind indeed if they are unaware that both in respect to Public Works and Immigration the colony has done for them in five years that which the province could not have effected in more than double that period.

To turn now to the first ground on which, it seems to me, your Honor rests your expectation that the Assembly will except Otago from Abolition—namely, that the people are opposed to it—I should be inclined to give much more weight to that ground did I not know that the people wholly misunderstand the meaning

of Abolition. Your Honor's letter is a proof of this. It abounds with evidence that you altogether misunderstand what Abolition will effect, or what the people require.

When your Honor complains of a large extent of country like Taranaki having more representation than the City of Dunedin, you ignore one of the causes of the prosperity of the colony. New Zealand has thriven because it is not a city-ridden country,—because the rural districts have not been sacrificed to make huge cities. The country districts are the sources from which the wealth flows to the towns. Evil will be the day when they are given only a population representation, and a square mile in a town is allowed larger power than a thousand square miles in the country. The expressions “political communism,” provincial institutions “wantonly destroyed,” “system of administration of its local affairs which is to be centred at Wellington,” “depriving it [Otago] of its revenues, and bringing them under the sole appropriation of the Parliament at Wellington,” show that your Honor does not realize what Abolition means.

It is fair to suppose that the people on whose behalf you speak are similarly misinformed; and, in the face of this want of acquaintance with the effects of Abolition, their alleged opposition to it has little weight. No part of provincial institutions which concerns the interests or the real local powers of the people will be destroyed. The people will possess much more local control than hitherto, and the absorption of their revenue is mythical.

What will take place is this:—The form of provincialism will cease, and so will the powers of a small Legislature. Certain services, such as the charge of gaols and police, will be managed by the officers of the General Government, without ninety-nine out of a hundred people being aware of the change. Wellington will have no more to do with the matter than it has with your local post and telegraph offices. For years the management of the police at Auckland has been in the hands of the General Government, without the people feeling that their local privileges are curtailed, whilst they have recognized the thoroughly efficient manner in which the duties have been performed. But in respect to real local powers the decentralization will be complete. As a first evidence of decentralization, the towns will be distinct from, and have no powers over, the country districts. But the towns will not be uncared for: besides the revenue from licenses, they will have a direct subsidy. The road districts, wherever they exist, will not be under the control of the larger districts. They, as well as those larger districts called counties, will have independent revenues, independent duties, independent powers. The chairmen of counties will be representative elected men. The administration of the land will continue to be localized. The land revenues will be strictly devoted to local purposes; some small contribution may, perhaps, be given to the trunk railways, which cannot be regarded as local either in their nature or purpose, and the management of which the colony will undertake. There are abundant proofs that that management cannot be assumed too early for the benefit of all concerned. The revenues from Educational Reserves, the control of Education, of Charitable Institutions, of Harbour Improvements, will likewise pass to, or remain with, local bodies.

Where is there at present any such system of local government? Your Honor does not disguise your wish that Otago should be to all intents and purposes a separate colony: in other words, a comparatively small Government would jealously absorb all the powers the Colonial Government absolutely renounce. You wish to give to Otago the very form of government you mistakenly suppose we desire to bestow. When the people of Otago come to know how entirely decentralizing will be the effects of Abolition, how essentially centralizing are the views of the Provincial Governments which oppose it, I cannot doubt that they will be warm supporters of Abolition. For the sake of argument I have accepted your Honor's interpretation of the feelings of the people of Otago without altogether agreeing with it. Many districts in the province long for Abolition to remove evils of which they have for years complained.

In laying such stress upon the country districts, it may be urged that I have ignored Dunedin's interest in the question. Dunedin will lose the expenditure incidental to being the seat of a small Government; and I am not unaware that

the opponents of Abolition—notably a section of the Dunedin Press—have made the most of the diminished expenditure of this kind, whilst they have temptingly hinted at the glories of the seat of government of an independent Otago. But I do not think these opinions are generally shared. I cannot believe the acute and able men of business of Dunedin will refuse to see that the interests of the country districts, and the prosperity of the whole colony which is pervaded by their commercial activity, are of far more importance to them than the expenditure incidental to the localization of a form of executive government, and to the occasional meetings of the Provincial Council.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank your Honor for the courtesy of your letter, and to express the hope that I have said nothing herein which may be considered unfairly to reply to your Honor's strong, though not discourteous, reflections on the Colonial Government.

His Honor, the Superintendent of Otago.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 8.

His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.
Province of Otago, N.Z.

SIR,— Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, 22nd April, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, from which it is clear that your opinion and mine as to the effect upon the Province of Otago of its abolition, are wide as the poles asunder. I therefore feel that it would be only wasting both your time and my own to prolong this correspondence. At the same time, I cannot refrain from referring to some of the leading points in your letter. And here I may say that I do not think you were called upon to review the action of the Provincial Council of Otago, a body responsible solely to the electorate of the province. Nor was it necessary to assume that everything your Government thought fit to propose would receive the sanction of the Colonial Parliament.

Your letter is, of course, a political manifesto to convince the people of Otago of the good they will obtain by the abolition of their province and their local parliament, and by the absorption of their local revenues; and you must forgive me if I follow your example in entering upon a political discussion which I deprecate.

I may say that had you been administering a law, and called upon me to aid you in so doing, I should not have withheld my aid or advice. As it is, I was advised, and am also of opinion, that the sending of the Commissioners was without legal warrant or constitutional authority. The Parliament never authorized such a step, and did not vote funds for such a purpose. Your letter of instructions, as well as that now under reply, foreshadowed a policy that the Parliament has not yet considered, far less ratified. There is no Local Government Act, and as yet no provision made for carrying on the departments of the Provincial Government. What law, I ask, are you administering?

I looked upon the action of your Government as an encroachment upon the rights of this province, which, as its elected head, I was bound to resist; and I feel assured that had you been the head of the Provincial Executive you would have counselled more extreme measures than I resorted to. Indeed, I cannot but remember how nobly you aided me with your advice and influence in resisting the General Government's encroachment on our rights and privileges nine years ago.

You entirely misapprehend me by supposing that because the wealth of Otago far exceeds that of other provinces, its interest, in my opinion, is to evade a share of the general responsibility. On the contrary, I for one am quite prepared that the province should assume a very large proportion of the past obligations of the colony, provided it is relieved of all future liabilities other than those to be incurred by itself for its own benefit, or that which may be necessary for purely federal purposes.

I have no desire to dispute with you that, since 1870, Otago has received a large share of the Public Works and Immigration Loan. I submit, however, that it has not received more than its due proportion, or than it is able to repay, and this, I fear, is more than can be said in respect of various other portions of the colony.

While upon this point, I would most emphatically protest against that phase of your present policy which proposes to render Otago liable for the debts incurred in the construction of railways in other parts of the colony, notwithstanding the solemn assurance that to each province would belong the profit or loss which might accrue from the railway construction within it—assurances embodied in the Immigration and Public Works Act, and but for which that Act would never have been in the Statute Book.

It is this readiness with which, at the instance of a powerful Government, the good faith of the Colonial Parliament to-day may be cast to the winds to-morrow, which shakes the confidence of myself and others in the stability of legislation which professes to secure to any particular part of the colony the exclusive enjoyment of those advantages which may have been derived from its own forethought and superior energy.

I do not know that I rightly interpret your meaning when you say that we should defer to the opinions of those who supply the money for developing our resources. If, in moulding the political institutions upon which the future happiness and freedom of ourselves and our children so largely depend, we are to be influenced by the opinions of money-lenders, all I can say is that it will be a sad day for New Zealand when this time comes.

How you can reconcile your assertion that Otago has not been a sufferer by colonial finance with the fact that, in addition to its obligations in respect of the Public Works and Defence Loans, it has contributed upwards of two millions of money to the colonial chest, for which it has received little or nothing in return, saving the empty honor of being represented in the General Assembly, is, I confess, beyond my comprehension.

One strong reason why, in your opinion, the province should be abolished is, that during the past session of the Provincial Council appropriations were passed to the extent of £909,000. To my mind, this affords one of the best arguments in favour of the province becoming an independent colony. Large as this sum is, it is far short of what is needed to meet necessary requirements, and far short of what the province would have at its disposal but for that vicious system of colonial finance in which it has become so unhappily entangled—a system which will be stereotyped should the Abolition Policy be carried out.

You do not seem to be aware that, when the Appropriation Ordinance was passed, the province contemplated being able to float a loan, and that a large portion of the appropriation was for the completion of important public works, the execution of which will extend over several years.

You say that, “concurrently,” the province has sacrificed its lands by large sales to runholders. As to this you have been completely misinformed, inasmuch as there have been no sales to runholders during the past four years, excepting the pre-emptive areas to which they are by law entitled. With regard to its landed estate, I am not called upon to defend all that the province has done in the past; but were I to trace the cause of our difficulties in dealing with our waste lands, I should have to attribute them chiefly to the action taken by yourself, in granting a renewal of so many pastoral leases in 1866–67. If large sales are improper, I have yet to learn that any sale in Otago has been in violation of law, or made until the absorption of its revenue by the Colonial Government forced such action on the province. For your Government to complain of large sales of land, after the various reports of Parliamentary Committees on its land transactions in the North Island—transactions which no financial exigency demanded—seems to me, to say the least of it, to be singularly inappropriate. In thus referring to the action of the Colonial Government, I also am only acting in “self-defence.” You must, therefore, excuse my reference to the uncalled-for sacrifice of the public estate in Auckland.

If there is anything more than another for which the Provincial Government may claim credit, it is the extent to which the public estate in Otago has been husbanded and disposed of for actual settlement and profitable occupation. I venture to say that in no other part of the colony does this apply to a greater extent.

One of my chief reasons for opposing the policy now in question is, that under

its operation the administration of the provincial estate must be regulated by the exigences of colonial finance.

But, even assuming that your information had been correct, and that the province had disposed of large blocks of hill land to runholders, there are many and cogent reasons which might well have driven it to this course. Among these might be enumerated the refusal of the Colonial Legislature to enable the province to anticipate its land revenue for the construction of those public works without which the land would be comparatively valueless for settlement, and also the difficulty experienced in obtaining payment from the Colonial Government of moneys to which by law the province is entitled.

I would point out to you that there is taking place in Otago a very considerable amount of agricultural settlement on deferred payment, and that this has to be followed up by providing the means of communication, schools, and many other requirements, to meet which money must be had.

Assuming that funds cannot be obtained otherwise than from land sales, I am of opinion that it would be far preferable to sell purely pastoral land to runholders at 20s. an acre, than to place in the market, for disposal wholesale to speculators, large areas of valuable land which still remain, and which it is the policy of the Provincial Government to preserve, to meet the requirements of agricultural settlement.

You further allege that the province has sought to withdraw from ordinary purposes (which I presume means from sale) "enormous blocks of country, from fear the land might be otherwise absorbed." It is quite true that years ago the Provincial Council resolved to set apart several millions of acres as endowments for education, hospital, and other public purposes; in which resolution the Colonial Government did not concur. Ultimately, however, 500,000 acres were agreed to be Crown-granted.

I fail to see in this action of the Provincial Council any reason why the province should be abolished, but the reverse. I am disposed to regard this action as a far-seeing apprehension of that centralistic policy against which I am contending—a policy which, whatever may be your present intention, must inevitably result in the general consolidation of public assets and liabilities throughout the colony. Among the former, of course, must be included our land fund, our education reserves, and, as likely as not, all other reserves besides.

I would not for a moment impute to you any present intention in this direction, but cannot disguise from myself the feeling that you are now embarking upon an ocean of circumstances which you will be unable to control, circumstances in which the colony must eventually drift into the position I have indicated. You might as well expect the Ethiopian to change his skin as that Centralism in New Zealand will be content with anything short of that position.

You say that the people of Otago do not realize and are misinformed as to what abolition means. If this be so, why not submit for the consideration of the people those measures which will enable them to interpret for themselves its real meaning—those measures which are to usher in the political millennium?

To my mind, whatever the measures may turn out to be, the man must be blind indeed who does not realize, in the whole action of Centralism in New Zealand during the past twenty-five years, "*one purse for the colony*,"—a consummation totally irreconcilable with your conviction that the land fund and public reserves of the respective provinces will be localized.

You say that, in respect of Immigration and Public Works, the colony has done more for Otago in five years than the province could have done for itself in ten. To this I must entirely demur. It would not be difficult to show that had the province been permitted to conduct those operations for itself, the result, to say the least of it, would have been equally satisfactory, and in all probability much more so.

I have no hesitation in saying that the Clutha Railway, for example, would have been constructed by the province for at least £50,000 under what it has actually cost.

You say that the Governments, Provincial and General together, are spending

much more than the credit of the colony can afford. I quite agree with you as regards the latter; and if this is to be adduced as an argument in favour of abolition, it may fairly be urged as a reason for abolishing the General Government, or at all events of very greatly curtailing its expenditure. It does seem strange that, in face of the fact that the colonial expenditure is more than the credit of the Colony can afford, the Government should have been so desirous, during the past few sessions, of increasing that expenditure by the establishment of new and expensive departments.

And now, one word more as to what is to be in the future.

You may be right in your assumption that whatever your Government proposes the Assembly will sanction. I may be pardoned, however, for saying that Governments as strong as yours have in the past had to submit to a public opinion they could not control; and I feel convinced that the opinion of so large and important a section of the colony as Otago will not be lightly set aside by the Colonial Legislature.

It should not be the aim of statesmen to ignore the feelings of those over whom they rule; and if one large section of any country is forced into a hostile attitude towards the Government, and its opinions and feelings ignored, history tells us that there are sad days in store for such a country.

The justice of Otago's claims, which you say are "chimerical," may, I trust, yet receive from the Assembly that consideration which is denied by your Government.

I fail to see how the country districts of Otago can benefit by your proposed scheme. Hitherto, for example, the Provincial Council has given no subsidy to Dunedin, as they felt it to be their duty to devote the revenue to making roads and bridges, and building schools throughout the country districts. Your Government, as the first step in the decentralizing process, have given a subsidy of £10,000 to Dunedin, and promised that it shall be perpetual. How, therefore, Dunedin can be said to have benefited more from provincial administration than the country districts, I cannot understand. You have forgotten that the districts which have hitherto been most jealous of Dunedin, and furthest removed from it, have returned as members of the Colonial Parliament strong Provincialists. The people of Otago are not so misinformed as you seem to imagine; and if, as you say, the province has been spending more money than the colony can afford, of course your scheme means a stoppage of public works throughout the province, unless, indeed, you imagine that the credit of the colony will not be injured by every County and Road Board borrowing what they please.

You cannot, however, consider that allowing a County or Road Board to borrow is a good thing, whilst granting the same right to a province is an evil thing.

I would only say further, that, believing as I do, that like myself you are aiming at making New Zealand a great, prosperous, and free country, it is to me a source of the deepest regret that we do not agree as to the most effectual and only means of accomplishing this end.

Much as I should feel disposed to defer to your judgment, I cannot ignore the convictions which a life-long experience of New Zealand politics has forced upon me; and if, in the heat of a political controversy not of my seeking, I have used any expressions distasteful to you, you will, I trust, pardon such.

I am well aware that in every discussion some expression may seem harsh to an opponent that was not so meant by the writer.

Had it not been that you had hitherto so loyally, and under much obloquy in the past, supported the Constitution, and did I not hope that calm reflection may yet induce you to return to your previous political platform, I need not, perhaps, have entered into so much detail.

I feel, however, that you will pardon the length, and perhaps ardour, of my letter, and believe me to be actuated by a strong desire for the continued prosperity and advancement, not only of Otago, but also of all New Zealand.

I have, &c.,

J. MACANDREW,

Superintendent of Otago.

The Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G.

No. 9.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, J. MACANDREW, Esq.

General Government Offices,
Wellington, 3rd May, 1876.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd April, in reply to mine of the 13th.

2. There are a few points to which I think it desirable to reply: to others I do not refer, either because I consider that I have answered them by what I have already written to your Honor, or because they seem to me of a *tu quoque* nature, and entirely out of place in this correspondence.

3. I am not aware that in my letter to you I assumed that Parliament would render the Government more support than Governments usually anticipate. There would be no strength in any Government, if fear of a minority becoming a majority were allowed to interfere with the ordinary duties of administration. I desired to represent to your Honor that as, by law, the provinces cease to exist after next Session, the General Government were performing only their duty in obtaining the information necessary to provide for the charge which will then devolve on them.

4. You refer to my action some years ago, when I had the honor to be a member of the Otago Provincial Executive. I acted then, as now, in accordance with what I believed to be my duty, and I do you the justice to believe that you are similarly actuated. As you have twice referred to me personally, I may be allowed to say that I continued to aid the provinces, and to believe they might be enabled to survive, long after that belief was dead in the minds of some of the most acute men in New Zealand. No province has, in my opinion, more contributed to make abolition necessary than has Otago—for it has refused to accept any limit to its desire to expend money. That, without the means at its command, it should have embarked in a variety of railway schemes, not content with the lines in progress from the Waitaki to the Bluff, from Invercargill to Kingston, and from Milton to Lawrence, sufficiently proves the necessity for the check the Assembly has imposed. Nor does this appear to have been done too soon; for notwithstanding the largeness of your Honor's views as to Otago's capabilities, the fact is that, in order to find means for meeting the expenses of the next six months, your Honor's Government have had to attempt to make land sales of a most objectionable nature. I refer to the sales proposed to be made to run-holders, without competition, in defiance, as I am advised, of the intention of the law, and which, I feel bound to inform your Honor, the Government would have taken means to prevent, but for the conviction that the Waste Lands Board would do so.

5. Your Honor's opinion of the manner in which the Provincial Government carry out their public works is entirely different from that which we are able to arrive at, from the information at the command of the Government. That information is to the effect that the provincial railways have been very imperfectly constructed.

6. I regret that your Honor should venture to make such an assertion as to the cost of the Clutha Railway. The Government have in their service several Engineers of standing and long experience. There is no Engineer in the employment of the province whose opinions are entitled to equal weight. Persons may always be found ready to express opinions; but I should have thought Otago had, from the want of competent engineering skill, suffered quite enough to make its Government cautious as to assailing the work of men of experience.

7. You certainly do not rightly interpret my meaning in supposing that I said our political institutions were to be influenced by money-lenders. I think the passage to which you refer clearly enough expressed my meaning, that the colony should not commit itself to the expenditure of borrowed money in excess of the amount which those from whom it looked for the money were willing to supply.

8. Your Honor's idea of making Otago an independent colony is impossible of realization—fortunately for the people of that province, who certainly would

not gain by the proposal, which, as I have already pointed out, would mean centralized power in Dunedin, and financial difficulties of a very grave character.

9. The subsidy proposed to be given to Dunedin will not injure the country districts: it will be more than covered by the savings incidental to doing away with the Provincial Governments.

10. I cannot accept your Honor's version of the meaning of abolition; and you will forgive me for saying that nothing but very strong foregone conclusions could, I think, make you persist in your opinions, in the face of the information which has been afforded to you. I should be most happy to circulate the Bills which will embody the policy of the Government, but they are not fully prepared. Sufficient, however, has been decided to enable me to convey to your Honor a very clear idea of the measures the Government propose to introduce in connection with Abolition. Some of the details may be modified; but I think the particulars I am able to give will convince you that nothing approaching to such a thoroughly localized system of government has yet found place in the colony.

11. Provincial Councils and Superintendents we do not propose in any shape to perpetuate or to reproduce; and various departmental services, such as Gaols, Hospitals, the administration of Harbours, &c., we propose to carry on as we do the Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

12. We intend to introduce a Bill regulating the election of local bodies, its provisions being made applicable to Municipal, Road Board, County, Education Board, and other elections. Such a measure will enable the Bills by which it will be sought to constitute and empower those bodies, to be kept free from much confusing repetition.

13. We propose a general Valuation Bill—that is, a measure which will provide a uniform system of valuing property and preparing ratepayers' rolls throughout the country, for boroughs, road boards, and counties. This, also, whilst simplifying the measures relating to those bodies, will provide a uniform system which is much wanted. Your Honor may have observed that a not dissimilar bill has been submitted to the Imperial Parliament during the present Session.

14. We propose to submit a Bill to consolidate the existing Municipal laws, simplified as already described, but which will contain provisions to enable Corporations to borrow, not dissimilar from Mr. Ballance's Bill of last year, with the exception that the purposes for which borrowing is to be permitted will be more clearly defined. The road districts we do not intend to ask Parliament to legislate about this Session, excepting to the extent already described. To provide for the local charge of education, we propose to introduce a Bill to continue in existence the present Education Boards until February next, elected Boards, with a small nominee element, being substituted after that date. The entire control of primary education, and of the reserves for such education, we propose to vest in these Boards. It will be the duty of the Boards to continue in each province the system legalized by existing provincial laws. There will be one difference: for the Bill will provide that the inspection of schools shall be under the control and management of the Colonial Government. We contemplate making provision for doing away with education rates and also with fees in primary schools, whilst we propose that education shall be made compulsory.

15. The leading features of the County system we desire have already been explained. We propose that the country, exclusive of towns, shall be divided into counties, governed by elective bodies, endowed with very considerable revenues, and charged with carrying out large public works. The counties will be distinct from the Road Board districts, excepting that, in a few instances, where the districts are already of great extent, an option will perhaps be given to them to become counties, and thus to merge into one the revenues of the two bodies. The present Waste Lands Boards we propose to continue for a time; but we hope to provide at no distant date for the addition of the elective element to them. We do not propose to interfere with the land laws, excepting that we may ask the Assembly to consider the expediency of increasing the upset price and enlarging the facilities for obtaining land on deferred payments. The lunatic asylums we propose to keep under the direct control of the Government, with the aid of local Boards nominated

by the Governor. A qualified Inspector in Lunacy has been selected at Home, and will, I expect, shortly arrive in the colony. We propose to devolve the charge of other charitable institutions on the authorities of the municipalities and the counties within which they are situated, giving to those local bodies a power of placing the institutions in the hands of special committees or trustees. We regret that in some parts of the country these institutions are now purely Government institutions; and we think larger opportunities for the exercise of voluntary benevolence should be afforded. The railways, as has been stated already, we propose shall pass into the entire charge and control of the Colonial Government. Abundant reasons for this necessity have been shown.

16. I desire, for obvious reasons, not to anticipate the Financial Statement; but I will not shrink from giving your Honor some particulars. We propose to introduce a Bill providing for the disposal of the land revenue. This disposal will be of a thoroughly local character; excepting that we shall submit for the consideration of the Assembly the alternative of a gradually-diminishing contribution from the land revenue to meet the interest on railways, rather than to provide this payment from an income and a property tax. As we are not willing that interest on railways in course of construction should be met out of borrowed money, the revenue must supply the means for paying such interest. From the first, the land revenue which has benefited so largely from the railways, should have provided this interest. It will be for the Assembly now to consider whether the unsold lands, or the sold lands and current revenue, shall supply the amount required. Whilst otherwise we propose to thoroughly localize the land revenue, we also intend that Road Districts and Counties shall be guaranteed by the Consolidated Revenue the receipt of their appointed subsidies, irrespective of whether or not the land revenue of the particular provincial district supplies for the time being the necessary amount.

17. Your Honor will, I hope, consider that in the particulars I have given you I have not displayed undue reticence. I should be glad to find that these particulars win you to support the policy they embody; and I feel sufficiently assured of your Honor's generosity to believe that you will not object to being the medium of disseminating throughout Otago information which I confidently believe will more than satisfy every one in the province who is not prejudiced beyond the possibility of exercising freedom of judgment. At any rate, the information I have given you will undeceive those in the province who are opposing Abolition under a total misapprehension of its nature, and of the consequences which will follow it. To the majority of the people of Otago, what we now propose will mean the realization of the aspirations of many years.

18. I reciprocate your Honor's kindly remarks. I hope I have not said anything calculated to cause you personal annoyance; and I fully recognize, even where I am unable to agree with you, your Honor's public-spirited desire to promote the advancement of Otago and New Zealand. Were you a member of the Colonial Government for three months, I am convinced you would cease to doubt the necessity of upholding the law which has decreed the Abolition of the Provinces.

His Honor J. Macandrew, Dunedin.

I have, &c.,
JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 10.

His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

SIR,—

Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, 13th May, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, in reply to mine of the 22nd ultimo. Knowing, as I do, the vast amount of personal labour which must at present devolve upon you, and the extent to which your time necessarily must needs be occupied in connection with the constitutional changes upon which you have set your mind, it is with some compunction that I again address you on the subject.

You will, however, I trust, pardon me if I should attempt in this letter to convince you, and the few people in Otago who are in accord with your views,

that you both have misapprehended the nature of Abolition, and “the consequences which will flow to the people of Otago,” should Centralism become the policy of the colony.

I am persuaded that any one, freed from party or personal feeling, who compares the position of Otago as it is with what it will become under Abolition, can have no difficulty in determining his course of action, and deciding on his political platform.

I find, on perusal of your last letter, that your only answer to the grave charges I made against that political party with which you are now allied, and against the action of the Colonial Government, is a brushing away of these charges by saying “that they seem to you of a *tu quoque* nature, and out of place in this correspondence.” Such a remark makes me hesitate as to the object of the various letters you have addressed to me; and if you think that the breach of faith I pointed out, and the mismanagement of colonial finance, can be set aside in the *tu quoque* manner you adopt, it is evident you altogether misapprehend the sincerity and underrate the intelligence of the people of Otago. You may rest assured that the people understand more of politics and of political history than you seem to realize.

It would appear from your letters, that I dare not even hint at the extravagance and maladministration of the Colonial Government. You, however, are entitled to criticise the action of the people and their representatives, and also, as appears from paragraph six of your letter, to bring sweeping charges against civil servants who have no opportunity of self-defence.

In none of my letters have I written one single word against any General Government officer. My allusion to the cost of the Clutha Railway went to show that all works could be more cheaply constructed under local administration than under government at a distance.

You, however, bring charges of the most grave character against all the eminent engineers the Province of Otago has ever employed. I need scarcely remind you that many of the engineers, and I might add other professional men of ability, who have been employed by the General Government, have been taken from Otago. It appears to me ungenerous, to say the least of it, to allege that the many able and eminent engineers that the province has employed have wanted “competent engineering skill.”

Passing on to the charges you made against the Provincial Government, of sacrificing the landed estate of the province, I can only say you are entirely astray as to your facts. As to this, I would refer you to my letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary of the 4th instant, with enclosures, from which it will be seen that the action of the Provincial Executive has been not only strictly in accordance with law, but with good policy. You are, of course, aware that the law admits of land 1,200 feet above sea level being sold for 10s. an acre, with consent of lessee; whereas the action of the Executive would have secured at least 20s. an acre for the same land.

You seem to impute it as a great crime on the part of the Provincial Legislature, that it should dispose of mountain lands for the construction of branch railways. In my opinion, if the whole of the mountain tops could be converted into branch railways to-morrow, instead of being a loss, it would be a vast gain to the province. The latter would be as productive to the State as the former, while there would be the advantage, in as far as Otago is concerned, that its mountain tops would be disposed of for railway construction within its own territory, instead of in the North Island, which will be the practical result of your present policy.

While upon this subject, I must say that it seems somewhat extraordinary that in other parts of this island, under that system of free selection you have so long warmly advocated, vast private estates are being created, and the finest agricultural land alienated from the Crown in large blocks, and no objection raised; while in the only province in New Zealand where any efforts for conserving agricultural land for settlement have been made, fault should have been found with its land administration.

Because the Otago Provincial Government chooses to reserve the agricultural land for settlement on deferred payments, and to sell the hill-tops sooner than let

its best agricultural land go to auction to be purchased by the speculator, its action is condemned by the Colonial Government. If your Government proposes that no person shall acquire or hold more than a defined area of land, you will be inaugurating a new policy in dealing with Crown lands. As yet, the Legislature has not fixed any limit to a man's holding; on the contrary, it has made provision (see section 150, "Otago Waste Lands Act, 1872"), which shows that it contemplated sales of high lands at 10s. an acre.

Were the action of Otago contrasted with that of Canterbury and the other provinces, it would, I think, be found that the contrast would reflect no discredit on this province. Of course I refrain from even hinting as to how the Colonial Government has dealt with the lands under its control. I venture to predict that when the passions created by party feeling have subsided, and the true circumstances of the case come to be understood, the action of the Provincial Government, which you condemn, will stand the test of a rigid scrutiny.

I cannot but regard the attempt on the part of the Colonial Government to coerce what is supposed to be a non-political body like the Waste Land Board as uncalled for, if not illegal and reprehensible. It is the small cloud in the horizon which foretells what Centralism really means.

You say that were Otago an independent colony it would mean "centralized power in Dunedin, and financial difficulties of very grave character." No doubt, were Otago an independent colony, the central power would have to be somewhere; and it requires but little acumen to see that it would be infinitely more advantageous for the province that the central power should be at Dunedin than at Wellington. Moreover, there is this marked difference between the Provincial Council at Dunedin and the General Assembly at Wellington, that whereas the whole policy of the one has been to economize, to decentralize, and to divest its Executive of power in favour of local bodies, that of the other has been exactly the reverse.

As to the "financial difficulties," they are, I apprehend, as respects the colony, sufficiently grave already; and one of the most effective ways out of them would be to make Otago a separate colony, relying entirely on its own resources. It is far better able to stand alone than were any of the neighbouring colonies when they were created; and I believe that, notwithstanding the millions of money of which it has already been drained by the Colonial Parliament, it would be willing, and it would be clearly to its interests, to pay a handsome price, if by doing so the province could steer clear of the Maelström of colonial finance.

Were Otago a separate colony, New Zealand would be compelled to start afresh, and to cut its coat according to its cloth, in which case its present Civil Service and its standing army must needs be reduced and brought within the compass of its absolute requirements. No doubt, this end might be attained in a less degree were each island to be charged with the uncontrolled management of its own affairs.

As to the savings which you say will be incidental to doing away with the Provincial Executives—savings, by the way, which your colleague, the late Colonial Treasurer, was forced to admit would be nil—I confess that, with every desire to be enlightened, I cannot see how the creation in Otago of a number of counties, each with its staff of officials—small Provincial Councils, in fact, under another name—is to be less expensive than one Provincial Council.

Your saving of £10,000 a year will, I fear, result in an additional expenditure of double that amount. Even assuming, however, that there would be such a saving, I am convinced that the people of Otago are content to pay much more towards the upholding of their local Parliament.

As to the proposals you intend to submit to the Assembly, it is unnecessary for me to allude to them, further than to repeat my opinion, that you cannot seriously believe that a body like the General Assembly may not demand various and serious alterations in any proposals your Government may submit to it.

I would now refer very briefly to your remarks on the branch railway lines, and the absorption of our Land Revenue. You express surprise that the Provincial Government should have formed branch railways. You seem to be unaware that those lines have all been sanctioned by the Colonial Government, and that no line

has been sanctioned which does not open up a settled country, or a district fit for occupation. Would that the same could be said of all colonial railways! It will be found that the light lines now being constructed in Otago will be quite as cheap as metalled roads. I assert, further, without fear of contradiction, that every railway in Otago will pay interest on the cost of its construction, were the management left in the hands of the Provincial Government.

I have yet to learn that it is right to form railway lines close to the seaboard, not thereby opening up much fresh land for settlement, and wrong to construct lines into the interior, thus giving those districts which are far removed from water communication a reliable and speedy means of bringing their produce to market. I look upon it that while both are desirable, the one is of much more importance than the other; and that if the money which has been, and is being, expended by the Colonial Government in Otago, had been at the disposal of the Provincial Council, the results as regards the beneficial occupation and development of the resources of the province would have been vastly different.

Under the abolition *régime*, the many districts to which branch railways ought to be made are to be denied that privilege, inasmuch as Otago railway profits and Land Fund must be absorbed by the Colonial Treasury. This must be very consoling to the country districts for whose interests the Colonial Government now express so much concern.

And now one word as to the astounding proposal to repeal the most important provision of the Immigration and Public Works Act.

To me it is a matter of most extreme surprise, how you can possibly have arrived at the conclusion that such a proposal was just. It is far from comforting to those who, like myself, supported you in the inauguration of the Public Works policy, to be told that your promises of 1870 and 1871 are to be cast to the winds in 1876. Were I, you write, to be "a member of the Colonial Government for three months, I would cease to doubt the necessity of upholding the law which has decreed the abolition of the provinces."

This is an extraordinary statement. Can it be true, after all, that this policy, which at its outset promised so fairly, has so involved the colony in financial disaster, that the Constitution must be swept away, and our political action controlled by money lenders? Pledges the most solemn—oft-repeated promises—Acts of Parliament—all to be ignored!

It is anything but pleasing to me to write in this strain; but, with all due deference, I submit that these are thoughts which should weigh with the Colonial Government in considering well the results of any proposals they may make, before attempting to force them upon an unwilling people.

Nothing could act as a greater beacon of warning to the people of Otago than these proposals, proclaiming as they do, that to trust to an Act of the General Assembly for localizing the Land Fund, even should there be any residue to localize, is placing reliance upon a rope of sand. Indeed, you have now to admit that abolition means that the people of Otago must either be deprived of their Land Revenue, or submit to an Income-tax to meet the charges on unproductive railways elsewhere. My own impression is, that they will have to submit to both, if abolition becomes law.

I fear I have trespassed far too long on your attention. The grave position in which you find the colony, as disclosed by your letter, must be my excuse.

I cannot better conclude this letter than by sincerely thanking you for the trouble you have taken in explaining your policy; although to my mind you have failed to make good your position.

I believe the attention you have paid to my opinion will not be wholly thrown away. It will tend to excite an interest in the study of politics, which this colony much requires; whilst it will also show, that a sincere, an earnest, and an able man may, from force of circumstances apparently uncontrollable, be led to adopt a political creed he once denounced, and to ally himself with a political party with whom he has little in common.

Again thanking you for your courtesy,

I have, &c.,

J. MACANDREW,

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Superintendent of Otago.

No. 11.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq.

General Government Offices,

SIR,—

Wellington, 25th May, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 13th May, in reply to mine of the 3rd instant.

2. Whilst I desire to bring this correspondence to a conclusion, I feel it necessary to explicitly explain certain points concerning which you clearly misunderstand me.

3. I did not say, or desire to say, that there were never any able engineers in Otago. I meant no more than the words I used implied, that the province has suffered—which does not mean always suffered—from inexperienced engineers. If the Government are correctly informed, some of the branch railways in Otago amply corroborate this statement. The memory of past engineering talent is no substitute for present inexperience.

4. You still fail to see the views of the Government about the land sales. They have not expressed any opinion as to whether or not it was desirable to sell the particular pieces of land: their objection has been to the manner of the proposed sale. Using a power delegated by the Governor, it was contrived to give certain persons an exclusive privilege of purchase. To this the Government objected; and, seeing that your Honor and your Executive were acting under a delegated authority, the Government had clearly the right to object. They did not, however, attempt, as you suppose, to coerce or guide the Board. They obtained information which was patent in Dunedin as to the supposed feelings of members of the Board, and they were glad to be able to think that there was no necessity for interference.

5. If your Honor will only give proper notice, the Government have no objection to the lands in question being sold. Indeed, they are quite at a loss to understand why the lands have been given back to the runholders, instead of the latter being compensated, and the land properly submitted for sale.

6. The estimates for the six months now current were prepared by your Honor before the land sale was stopped, and you have represented that the very large land revenue there set down was because of expected sales in Hundreds, not because of the sale of mountain-tops.

7. I have not objected to branch railways. The objection I stated was, that you constructed them without the means to pay for them. The logical position is this:—You incur expenditure; to meet it, you propose large land sales; on one occasion you tell us, you look to the sales of land in Hundreds for the necessary means; on another occasion (*vide* Memo. to Waste Lands Board), such sales are condemned, and you state that you rely for expenditure on the sales of mountain-tops, and that works will have to be suspended in consequence of the sales having been stopped. Subsequently, you write that you still consider your estimate of revenue reasonable, and rely upon obtaining the amount; whilst at the same time you send us copy of your memorandum to the Waste Lands Board, conveying quite an opposite impression. Amidst this labyrinth, the Government can find no path excepting that of upholding the law and deprecating its violation.

8. I subjoin extracts from the correspondence, showing the contradictions to which I refer.

9. Notwithstanding your Honor's ejaculatory remarks, I am unable to discover any breach of faith from which Otago will suffer. At the time when the colony, under the Public Works policy, began to perform provincial work, it was stated that if the provinces proved to be inconsistent with that policy they must give way. That policy has done for Otago what provincialism failed to do, and could not have done in a much longer period.

10. I have already expressed the opinion, that the idea of making Otago a separate colony is purely chimerical. Such a step is altogether opposed to the received policy of the day. To make a miniature Victoria and New South Wales out of Otago and Canterbury, with a border-duty question on the Waitaki, would be as injudicious as impossible. The notion of a separate colony for one island is

now equally chimerical, and, let me say, excepting to Otago, would be wholly distasteful to the rest of the Middle Island.

11. Apart from the wholly chimerical nature of your Honor's views as to isolating Otago, I am constrained to point out that such isolation would not benefit Otago, nor be in accordance with the large business connections which have grown into existence between it and the other provinces. If Otago has made wonderful progress, so has the rest of New Zealand, and the people of Otago have just as much reason to be proud of the advancement of the whole colony as of their particular portion of it. I am of opinion that there exists in Otago, together with a desire to manage locally local affairs, a much larger colonial pride and spirit than your Honor appears to recognize.

12. I thank your Honor for the courtesy you have displayed throughout this correspondence, and I reiterate my feelings of personal regret at the want of agreement between us on the points which have been raised. I hope, however, as the proposed measures assume shape and form, that your Honor's objections will yield to your convictions of their suitability to the wants and wishes of the country. I am also indebted to your Honor for the use this correspondence has been to the Government, in enabling them to place before the people much information it was desirable they should possess even before Parliament meets, in order to counteract the effects of the misconceptions which previously existed. Freed from the prejudices those misconceptions excited, thousands of thoughtful people in Otago will form their own opinions, and regret their previous hasty reliance on the statements of those in opposition to the Government.

I have, &c.,

His Honor, the Superintendent of Otago.

JULIUS VOGEL.

Enclosures.

EXTRACT from TELEGRAM from the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to His Honor,
JAMES MACANDREW, Esq.

Government Buildings, 24th April, 1876.

* * * I shall therefore be obliged if your Honor will furnish me with full information upon the following points:—* * *

2nd. The data upon which the very large estimate of land revenue has been formed. * * *

EXTRACT from Telegram from His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. the
COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Dunedin, 3rd May, 1876.

Re Provincial Estimates. * * * The data on which land revenue is founded is the large extent of new hundreds coming into the market. * * *

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq.

Government Buildings, 10th May, 1876.

Re Estimates. The position your Honor takes up is inexplicable. You telegraph Government that in proposing estimates you calculated on sale of land in Hundreds, and that the receipts for the half-year will equal the amount estimated. On the other hand, you write to Government calling urgent attention to your memorandum to the Waste Lands Board, in which you inform that body that its action in stopping the sale of pastoral lands upsets your calculations, deprives you of expected revenue, has compelled you to refuse tenders for necessary works, and that probably you will have to abandon existing contracts. The estimates sent up were prepared before the Board refused the sale. The position then is this:—You tell the Government the Estimates were prepared in reliance on sale of land in Hundreds, and that you still expect the revenue. On the other hand, you tell the Waste Lands Board (and call our attention to your memorandum) that all your calculations are upset, and that you cannot get the revenue as anticipated, and that you must stop the very works you now ask us to approve. We now desire to put it distinctly to your Honor whether, under existing circumstances, you have good grounds for adhering to your original estimates of receipts from land sales.

CHARLES C. BOWEN,

(In absence of Colonial Secretary).

His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Dunedin, 11th May, 1876.

PROVINCIAL Estimates. In reply to last part of your telegram, Yes. Provincial Government put the alternative to your Government—reduce the revenue, reduce also the expenditure, specifying the items. The other portions of your telegram raise the waste lands question, which is being discussed between myself and the Premier in another correspondence.

J. MACANDREW.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq.

Government Buildings, 12th May, 1876.

Re Estimates. We have put it distinctly to your Honor whether, under existing circumstances, you have good grounds for adhering to your original estimate of receipts from land sales. To this question you reply "Yes;" and, therefore, the Government will advise His Excellency to approve your estimates. The responsibility of providing the money required will still rest with your Honor.

DANIEL POLLEN.

EXTRACT from LETTER from His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Province of Otago, N.Z., Superintendent's Office, Dunedin,
4th May, 1876.

SIR,—

* * * I much regret that, while you neither deny nor admit the rumour alluded to, you express your approval of the action of the Waste Lands Board in declining to grant the applications, and, as a necessary inference, your approval of the serious consequences which the action involves.

These consequences are concisely set forth in a memorandum addressed by me to the Waste Lands Board, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, as also the Chief Surveyor's report as to the quality of the land referred to.

I need scarcely say that the result of the Board's action will have a most injurious effect upon the labour market during the ensuing winter, if, indeed, it does not throw thousands of men out of employment. * * *

I have, &c.,

J. MACANDREW, Superintendent of Otago.

EXTRACT from MEMORANDUM by His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., for the WASTE LANDS BOARD.

* * * In the face of the Board's decision, the Government has very reluctantly been compelled to abstain from accepting tenders for various works which are absolutely necessary, and which would otherwise have been gone on with at once; and it is probable that steps may have to be taken to suspend or abandon existing contracts. * * *

No. 12.

His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Superintendent's Office,

Dunedin, 31st May, 1876.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date as per margin.* I cannot say I am surprised that you desire to bring this correspondence to a conclusion. Nothing but a painful sense of duty and responsibility would have led me to engage in such a political controversy, not of my seeking; and I much regret that your last letter should have rendered it necessary for me to write again.

It is, however, satisfactory to think that our correspondence has afforded you an opportunity of placing before the people much information which it was desirable they should possess—information which hitherto has not been so explicitly stated, and which, I am glad to say, has confirmed in the grounds of their opposition to your present policy those who, like myself, desire to check the growth in New Zealand of a despotic Centralism. At the same time, I cannot but regret that in the heat of a political controversy you should have been betrayed into attacking any Provincial Government officer.

In your letter of 3rd May, you did not, as you now do, confine your criticism to engineers at present or very lately in the provincial service.

You said you thought Otago had suffered from "the want of engineering skill." I pointed out that this was a slur on the competency of all engineers that had been in the provincial service. Your last letter makes matters worse. You are condemning unheard men who have to rely upon their professional reputation for their employment, and this on an *ex parte* report unknown to them and unknown to their employers.

Although the light branch railways now being constructed in this province, chiefly out of revenue, at a cost not more than that of metaled roads, may not find favour in the eyes of colonial engineers, they will, I venture to predict, be highly prized by those who have to pay for them, and will be an immense boon to many important districts. They will also add greatly to the success of the main lines.

If the Colonial Government has been furnished by its officers with reports on the Otago light branch railways, you would be conferring a favour upon the Provincial Government were you to send me copies of such reports, so that the engineers attacked might have an opportunity of defending themselves.

As to the Waste Land administration, I observe that your only objection now to the proposed sale of which you lately disapproved, is that there was no competition allowed—an assumption which cannot be reconciled with the fact that there was more than one application for the same land. It would appear that your Government has no objection to the creation of vast private estates: the method of dealing with Native lands, to which I must not particularly allude, abundantly proves that. The real question is, did the Provincial Government take the best means of getting the highest price for the land opened for sale? I assert they did, and should be glad to learn on what information you express a contrary opinion.

That the means adopted were not unusual, my letter to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary shows; and when the provisions of the Otago Waste Lands Act are remembered, I again assert that if the land had been offered at auction at 10s. per acre, the Government would not have obtained 20s. for the blocks opened.

As to your method of dealing with the Waste Lands Board, in the exercise of their *quasi* judicial functions, I am surprised that the Colonial Government should have adopted, to my mind, the apparently unbecoming position of sending persons to interview the members prior to their performance of such functions. In fairness to the members, it seems to me that the telegrams you received from Dunedin in reference to their “supposed feelings” should be published, as I cannot but feel that they have been placed in a painful and peculiarly embarrassing position. You have sent, as an appendix to your letter, certain extracts from a correspondence that has passed between the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and myself. I cannot see, however, what bearing this has upon the question at issue.

On the 24th April, you ask me to state the data on which the estimated revenue of the current half-year was made up. I replied that the estimate was based upon the extent of new Hundreds which were being placed in the market. Had I used the words largely based, I should have been more correct, and the horns of a dilemma which you attempt to impale me on would have been absent.

It is, perhaps, to be regretted that all the correspondence which has passed between the General and Provincial Governments during the past twelve months has not been published. Were this done, it would serve to enlighten the people of Otago as to the great difficulties which the Provincial Government has laboured under in administering the affairs of the province.

In reference to the estimates forwarded to the Colonial Government under the provisions of the Provincial Appropriation Extension Act, let the treatment the Provincial Government has met with be an illustration.

In this matter, the Colonial Government insisted upon a position which ultimately they had to abandon—a position, as I was advised, in violation of law. They attempted to assume the functions of the Provincial Council, a body which, in consequence of their action, could not be convened.

I need not point out to you that the Provincial Appropriation Act provides for the Governor approving of the estimates of revenue only, and that His Excellency has not to determine which road is to be formed or which bridge built.

The Assembly, although bent on abolition, felt that such a function could not be so well performed as by the Superintendents and Executives of provinces; and notwithstanding this I forwarded the estimates of expenditure, as the Provincial Government of Otago had nothing to conceal, and in the hope that this might have led to the estimates of revenue being more speedily approved of. Revenue estimates were forwarded on 13th April, and as yet have not been returned approved. The result has been much public inconvenience, as other telegrams not referred to in the appendix to your letter will disclose.

I abstained in my former letters from casting any reflection on the administration of the Colonial Government, as you apparently considered such out of place in this correspondence.

As to the labyrinth of the Provincial Government estimates of revenue and

expenditure through which the Colonial Government can find no path, it is only another illustration of the evil of governing from a distance. Had the Provincial Council been in session, the Appropriation Ordinance could have become law without half the delay that has occurred; and I can only add that my Advisers feel that, though the action of the Waste Land Board and your Government would place them in a difficulty, they could not well reduce the estimates of expenditure, as the sales of special-value land towards the end of the six months might make up the deficiency. If, however, the land revenue does not come up to expectation, means have been taken to keep the expenditure within the revenue. I concur with you that there exists in Otago a colonial pride and spirit, in which I have always shared, and which influenced me in opposing a dismemberment of the colony years ago, when that policy was by none more warmly advocated than by yourself; but, in common with the people of Otago, I feel that New Zealand cannot become great by creating a centralized administration, and that the true interests of both islands, and of their respective subdivisions, is to cherish within each the greatest amount of self-reliance.

If you think that there can be no such local government as I advocate, without involving different Customs duties, you altogether misunderstand me. No doubt, were Otago an independent colony, its aim would be to make all its ports free. I for one, however, have no desire to see the province separate from the rest of the colony, unless it is absolutely driven to that course, as the only means of preserving its entity and of holding its own. All it requires, as I take it, is a fair field and no favour. It wants nothing for itself which it is not willing to concede to the other portions of the colony—namely, the management of its own local affairs and the disposal of its own revenue within its own borders, excepting so much as may be required for purely federal purposes.

The allusion to the border-duties question is not in point, in so far as I am concerned. Surely there may be an agreement as to Customs tariffs between separate colonies, such as has existed between different kingdoms.

You express your hope that as the proposed measures assume shape and form my objections will cease. You will excuse me for saying that I am at a loss to comprehend this. In your former letters, we were led to believe that all details had been arranged, and that nothing was required to secure such becoming law but the submitting them to Parliament. I pointed out that your proposals might not be sanctioned. From what you say, it appears that you have agreed to abolish the Constitution of the colony, and that what is to take its place has not yet assumed shape and form. I confess that this is to my mind somewhat perplexing. Can it be that the Colonial Government is now becoming aware of the difficulties which beset its path, and that what was sketched in your former letters may have to assume a shape and form unlike that which you then detailed?

You say that you cannot see any breach of faith to Otago in the proposal to repeal the salutary provisions of the Immigration and Public Works Act in reference to the liability of those provinces within which railways are constructed. If this be so, then I apprehend it will be no breach of faith next year to repeal any Act which may be passed this year to localize the Land Revenue. I fear that in placing faith in Acts of the Colonial Parliament, the people have been heretofore too confiding, and I, for one, am determined not again to err in that direction.

And now, in conclusion, let me say, that if, even by an ejaculatory remark, I have said anything distasteful, I trust you will forgive me, as my duty to this province has constrained me most reluctantly to continue this correspondence. I yet hope to see the Colonial Parliament granting to Otago that which she has a right to demand—namely, that the province shall be governed as its people desire. Should, however, this be denied, I am not singular in believing that the progress of the colony will receive a heavy blow and great discouragement, which will be most injurious. The uncertainty, even now, which exists as to what the next new scheme of the Central Government may be, is creating an uneasy feeling throughout the community, which, you need not be told, is highly detrimental to the progress of the colony.

I have &c.,

J. MACANDREW,

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Superintendent of Otago.

No. 13.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq.
General Government Offices,

SIR,—

Wellington, 5th June, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of May 31st, in reply to mine of the 25th.

2. I refrain from remarking upon your letter, as I think it desirable that this correspondence should be closed.

3. I should be sorry to think that any of the comments I have made have been productive of personal annoyance to yourself; and you will accept my assurance that they were not so designed.

His Honor, the Superintendent of Otago.

I have, &c.,

JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 14.

His Honor, JAMES MACANDREW, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Province of Otago, N.Z.,

SIR,—

Superintendent's Office, Dunedin, 9th June, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 5th instant. In closing this correspondence, accept my thanks for the courtesy you have displayed in your various letters.

I have, &c.,

J. MACANDREW,

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Superintendent of Otago.

WESTLAND.

His Honor, J. A. BONAR, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

SIR,—

Superintendent's Office, Hokitika, 18th April, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 28th March, informing me of the proposed visit of Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles to all the provinces, with a view to obtaining the information necessary for preparation of estimates for provincial services after the abolition of provinces, and requesting my co-operation with them.

In reply, I have the honor to state that I shall have much pleasure in rendering these gentlemen the fullest assistance I can in carrying out the objects of their visit.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BONAR,

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Superintendent.

MARLBOROUGH.

No. 1.

His Honor, A. P. SEYMOUR, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Blenheim, 3rd April, 1876.

WILL give Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles every assistance required.

A. P. SEYMOUR,

The Hon. the Premier, Wellington.

Superintendent.

No. 2.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to His Honor, A. P. SEYMOUR, Esq.

Wellington, 4th April, 1876.

THANKS for your honor's telegram of yesterday.

His Honor, A. P. Seymour, Esq., Blenheim.

JULIUS VOGEL.

TARANAKI.

His Honor, F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq., to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Superintendent's Office,

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 4th April, 1876.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your printed letter of the 28th March, 1876, together with a printed copy of the instructions furnished to Messrs. W. Gisborne, W. Seed, and John Knowles, in reference to information required for the purpose of preparing estimates needed by the Colonial Government, and you ask me to give my views on points which those gentlemen may desire, &c.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I shall have much pleasure in meeting the gentlemen you have named, and shall be happy in rendering them every assistance in my power.

I have, &c.,

FRED. A. CARRINGTON.

Superintendent.

The Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., &c., Wellington.

AUCKLAND.

No. 1.

His Honor, Sir G. GREY, to the COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent's Office,

GENTLEMEN,—

Auckland, 8th May, 1876.

I have received from Sir Julius Vogel a circular note, and an enclosure purporting to be instructions issued to you, copies of which are enclosed.

The Act which provides a Constitution for New Zealand gives no power or authority to any person, not being one of the constituted authorities of this province, to inquire into its finances, expenditure, or administration, nor to delegate such powers to others.

The only persons or bodies who have any lawful right to make such inquiries are the Superintendent and Provincial Council, or officers by them or either of them appointed, and, to an extent and for certain objects specified by law, the Provincial Auditor.

As the Superintendent of the Province of Auckland, my duty to its people, whose representative I am, and the responsibility of whose government I have at their request taken upon myself, forbids me to communicate to any person or persons, not legally authorized in that behalf, any information whatever beyond that which I communicate to the public at large, unless I had been previously authorized so to do by a resolution of the Provincial Council.

The provinces derive their existence and their privileges from the Constitution Act; and I beg to point out to you that by prosecuting the inquiries which are mentioned in the circular note above alluded to, you are attempting to assume a control over the lawfully-constituted Government of this province, which is both unconstitutional and contrary to law.

I remark that the persons or body by which you are deputed to perform these illegal acts are called in the circular note "the Colonial Government," "the Government," and "the General Government." These are altogether unknown to the Constitution Act, and the thoughts and language of the Imperial Legislature when that Act was passed.

The only Governments known to this country are the General Assembly of New Zealand and the Superintendents and the Provincial Councils of the respective provinces.

I am aware that under the Royal Instructions to His Excellency the Governor, that high officer is expected to act in accordance with the advice of his Executive Council, unless he sees good reason to differ in opinion from them; but I deny the right of that Executive Council to alter or to depart from the rules and usages

of Constitutional Government, or to usurp powers which belong only to Provincial Governments or to the General Assembly in Parliament assembled.

The Executive Council are but the advisers of His Excellency, and, with all due respect to the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty, I must, as the elected guardian of the rights and interests of the people of Auckland, be watchful that the authority even of the Crown be not carried a single step further than the law permits.

The Governor has no right to instruct you to take the steps you contemplate. Even Her Most Gracious Majesty herself would have no right, without the authority of Parliament, to instruct you so to do; and most certainly Her Majesty would not sanction so unconstitutional and unlawful an act being carried out in her name. Much less can those who are only the Governor's Advisers for the time being have any lawful authority to authorize you to follow the course you are pursuing.

I find also that in the instructions issued to you, measures are evidently contemplated not only destructive of the rights and privileges of this province, but also actually opposed to the provisions of "The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875," should that Act be *intra vires* and good law, which, however, I do not admit. I am compelled, therefore, to say that I shall by all constitutional means oppose any steps which may tend in the slightest degree to compromise the rights and constitutional freedom of this province.

I have the honor further to remind you of that rule of law which provides that no command or order by a superior will avail as a defence when a person commits an act in itself unlawful. I have, therefore, to require you not to venture to attempt to carry out, within the Province of Auckland, the errand on which you are professedly sent. You were appointed to the Civil Service of this colony, and hold your respective offices in it, for the purpose of fulfilling the duties imposed on those offices by the General Assembly of New Zealand. You have no lawful authority for entering upon the duties you have now undertaken. In so doing you are acting outside of the Civil Service of the colony, and have become the emissaries of a single gentleman, who had no right or power whatever to despatch you upon such a duty.

If, therefore, in defiance of my warning, and in breach of the lawful and constitutional rights of this province, you enter upon or attempt to prosecute any such inquiries within its limits, I shall feel it to be my duty, as Superintendent, to appeal to the proper tribunals, in order that you may be individually or collectively dealt with as they may direct.

I shall cause a copy of this letter to be sent to the Provincial Auditor, at the same time calling on him to decline to give you any information, or to take any action whatever, save such only as he is authorized and empowered to give or take by the law, under which, and to carry out which, he was appointed to that office, and which law, moreover, accurately defines and limits the powers and duties he can lawfully and constitutionally exercise and perform as Provincial Auditor.

I have, &c.,

Wm. Gisborne, Esq., Commissioner of Annuities.

G. GREY.

Wm. Seed, Esq., Secretary and Inspector of Customs.

John Knowles, Esq., Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

No. 2.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY to the COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent's Office,

Auckland, 8th May, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—

I am desired by the Superintendent to forward for your information the enclosed copies of letters (2), which His Honor has addressed to the Provincial Auditor.

I have &c.,

READER WOOD,

Provincial Secretary.

William Gisborne, Esq.

William Seed, Esq.

John Knowles, Esq.

Enclosure 1.

His Honor, Sir G. GREY, to the PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.

Superintendent's Office,

SIR,—

Auckland, 8th May, 1876.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have addressed this day to Messrs. William Gisborne, William Seed, and John Knowles, as Commissioners appointed by Sir Julius Vogel to visit this province, in order to obtain certain information for the Colonial Government.

I beg leave to direct your careful attention to the provisions of the Provincial Audit Act, and to the Schedule therein defining the powers and duties of your office; and I earnestly request that you will decline to give any information, or to take any action whatever, save such only as you are authorized and empowered to give or take by the law under which, and to carry out which, you have been appointed to your office of Provincial Auditor.

Benjamin Maclean, Esq., Provincial Auditor,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,
G. GREY.

Enclosure 2.

His Honor, Sir G. GREY, to the PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.

Superintendent's Office,

SIR,—

Auckland, 8th May, 1876.

Having, since I wrote to you, had a conversation with Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles, I now beg to point out to you that the information given to you in the Provincial Offices is afforded for the sole purpose of enabling you to fulfil the duties imposed upon you by the Provincial Audit Acts, and to communicate such information to the persons to whom the law requires you to impart it, and in the manner named in the Acts.

You are the depository of this information for these purposes, and for no other. It is given you in the full trust that you will use it only in the manner prescribed by the Acts from which you derive your power to obtain it. Beyond those Acts you have no right to travel, unless an amendment of the existing law be made by the General Assembly.

Any other duties which the Colonial Government may require you to perform, I can of course offer no objection to your undertaking; but, in so far as concerns the Provincial Audit Acts, I request you to observe faithfully the contract existing between yourself and the Provincial Government, and not to communicate to any other persons, or at any other time, than the law prescribes, such information as is given you in conformity to those Acts.

If the Colonial Government desire information, they can, through the proper channel, state, in detail, in a written communication to the Superintendent, the information they require; and he will then be able to determine whether or not it is his duty to afford such information, either in whole or in part. The Superintendent has no desire to withhold anything asked for in a proper and constitutional manner, which is of such a nature as that his duty will enable him to impart it to others.

Benjamin Maclean, Esq., Provincial Auditor,
Auckland.

I have, &c.,
G. GREY.

No. 3.

Mr. GISBORNE to the Hon. Sir J. VOGEL.

Auckland, 8th May, 1876.

His Honor, the Superintendent of Auckland, refuses, on alleged constitutional and legal grounds, to place us, as requested by you, in a position to obtain the necessary information to enable us to carry out our instructions. His Honor also protests, on same ground, against our asking for any information from the Provincial Auditor, whose duties, he states, are strictly defined by law, and threatens legal action if we attempt to do so. As his Honor declines to afford us any information, we propose, in pursuance of our instructions, to ask the Provincial

Auditor to furnish us with a list of all persons employed under the Provincial Government, with their respective salaries and offices, and also of the expenditure and unexpended balances of provincial appropriations for public works for last provincial financial year. Will you please to cause us to be advised whether it is illegal or improper for the Provincial Auditor to supply us with that information.

The Hon. Sir J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., Wellington.

W. GISBORNE.

No. 4.

The Hon. Sir J. VOGEL to Mr. GISBORNE.

Wellington, 8th May, 1876.

THE Solicitor-General advises, "I do not think it is either illegal or improper for the Provincial Auditor to furnish the desired information."

The Hon. Mr. Gisborne, Auckland.

JULIUS VOGEL.

No. 5.

His Honor, Sir G. GREY, to the COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent's Office,

GENTLEMEN,—

Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

I understand from Mr. Wood, with whom you had an interview yesterday upon the subject of your mission here, that you propose to obtain from the Provincial Auditor information upon the following points:—

1. The names of Provincial officers employed, with statement of salaries, duties, &c.
2. Amounts expended on public works during the last provincial financial year, and amount of unexpended balances at the end.

The information you thus desire is of a very simple and very ordinary nature, and would have been furnished with pleasure by me to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, if he had asked for it by letter in the usual way, as information upon the subject of the finances of the province has been supplied by me from time to time during the last few months, upon the request of Ministers to me to do so. I cannot understand why it should be thought necessary to send three gentlemen, at great expense, from Wellington to obtain that which could have been had with much greater ease and rapidity by the ordinary course of post. I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion, that so costly a proceeding is entirely unnecessary. I object to it as entailing serious expense upon the country, its proportion of which this province must bear, at a time when the revenue is falling largely below the estimate of the late Colonial Treasurer, made in the last Session of the Assembly, and when the people are threatened by the present Colonial Treasurer with an Income and Property-tax, in addition to all the other taxes they have to bear; and I protest against it as substituting a cumbrous and expensive machinery in the place of the simple and well-understood means of ordinary official communication with the provincial authorities as constituted by law.

I have, &c.,

Messrs. W. Gisborne, W. Seed, and J. Knowles.

G. GREY.

No. 6.

The COMMISSIONERS to His Honor, Sir G. GREY.

SIR,—

Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Honor's letter of this date, in which you inform us that the "very simple" information we propose obtaining from the Provincial Auditor would have been furnished with pleasure by you to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if he had asked for it in the usual way.

Our object yesterday, in stating to the Provincial Secretary, in your Honor's absence, what we proposed to obtain from the Provincial Auditor, was in deference

to the very strong views expressed by your Honor against any application at all being made by us to the Provincial Auditor.

Your Honor will perhaps permit us respectfully to state that the Hon. Sir Julius Vogel's letter to your Honor, of the 28th of March last, contemplated your introducing us "to any officers of the Provincial service with whom it is desirable we should consult, as also to allow us access to the Provincial offices."

We did not receive from your Honor, directly or indirectly, any intimation, prior to our waiting on your Honor in Auckland, of your intention to refuse us the contemplated assistance. It is only because we have been debarred by your Honor from making personal inquiry from the officers of the provincial service, and from having access to the provincial offices, that we have been obliged to content ourselves with seeking from the Provincial Auditor the very limited information to which your Honor refers.

We have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE.

WILLIAM SEED.

JOHN KNOWLES.

His Honor, the Superintendent of Auckland, &c.

No. 7.

His Honor, Sir G. GREY, to the COMMISSIONERS.

Superintendent's Office,

Auckland, 11th May, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter bearing yesterday's date.

I have already so fully entered into the question of your mission, that I do not think there is anything further to be said by me upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

Messrs. W. Gisborne, W. Seed, and J. Knowles.

G. GREY.

REPORT BY MESSRS. GISBORNE, SEED, AND KNOWLES.

SIR,—

Wellington, June 7th, 1876.

We have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 28th March, we visited “all the provinces in order to obtain the information requisite for preparing and submitting to the Assembly the estimates for carrying on the public service in the provinces during the coming year.”

We presented your letters of introduction to the several Superintendents of provinces, who, with the exception of the Superintendents of Otago and Auckland, gave us every aid in carrying those instructions into effect. The Superintendent of Otago informed us that he had communicated with you on the subject, and copy of the correspondence between the Superintendent of Auckland and ourselves is enclosed. The course adopted by the Superintendents of those two provinces frustrated the object of our mission, so far as those provinces were concerned, and forced on us the unsatisfactory alternative of obtaining from the Provincial Auditors the very limited information available in their offices.

It will be convenient, for the sake of perspicuity, first to make preliminary general remarks on certain subjects to which we shall have to allude in detail in our recommendations on specific services in each province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In the course of our inquiry in the first province we visited, the question of provision for public works came under our notice. As it did not appear to us that it could have been contemplated by our instructions that we should recommend what public works were to be provided for, we telegraphed to you on the subject, and you directed in your telegram of the 11th April, copy of which is enclosed, that we should make separate lists of works voted, partly executed and unexecuted, and confirmed our opinion that the departmental expenditure was the primary object of our mission.

As the strength of the departmental staff to supervise the public works necessarily depends on the nature and extent of the works to be executed, we have refrained from interfering with the existing staffs by suggesting any material alterations therein.

SURVEYS.

In all the provinces we found the surveys in a more or less incomplete state, and in most of them the Crown grants greatly in arrear. For these reasons we have not recommended any reduction in the staffs of this department.

Although the time necessary to work up the arrears will, with the present staffs, in some cases occupy a considerable period, yet, as the administration of the Survey Department is now placed under a Surveyor-General, and as its utilization

The Honorable Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.
The Superintendent of Auckland to Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles, 8th May, 1876.

The Provincial Secretary of Auckland to the same, 8th May, 1876.

The Superintendent of Auckland to the same, 10th May, 1876.

Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles to the Superintendent of Auckland, 10th May, 1876.

The Superintendent of Auckland to Messrs. Gisborne, Seed, and Knowles, 11th May, 1876.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.
Telegram, Hon. Sir Julius Vogel to Hon. W. Gisborne, 11th April, 1876.*

* These Enclosures are printed with the Correspondence, under the headings “Auckland” and “Otago.”

at a minimum cost depends in great degree on professional knowledge and experience, we have refrained from recommending any increase.

We believe, however, that the administration of the department under one professional head will materially expedite the bringing up of arrears, and enable reductions to be effected.

GAOLS AND LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

We found that there is surplus gaol accommodation in the Provinces of Westland, Marlborough, and Nelson. As the strength and efficiency of each establishment will have to be maintained whatever the number of prisoners, we draw attention to the subject in order that, if deemed advisable, the long-sentenced prisoners in over-crowded gaols may be distributed according to available accommodation, until provision is made for their reception in the projected Central Penal Establishment.

A similar inequality of accommodation also exists in several of the lunatic asylums.

HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE AID.

In pursuance of our instructions we have indicated the present cost and footing of charitable institutions.

Our investigations under this head induce us to offer for your consideration the following conclusion at which we have arrived, as the question of dealing on some uniform plan with hospitals and charitable aid on the Abolition of Provinces will require early attention. It will be seen that at present there exist in the provinces different modes of maintenance and management of these institutions. In some they are altogether maintained and managed by Provincial Governments; in others they are more or less supported by endowments and by private subscriptions and provincial subsidies, and conducted by Boards or Committees nominated or elected under special laws. It must be borne in mind that in the United Kingdom, where private benevolence almost wholly maintains similar institutions for the relief of the sick and the destitute, there still exists in reserve behind them the State system of the parish workhouse. The problem for solution in this colony seems to us to be to combine, in hospitals and charitable aid institutions, the contributions of the State and of public bodies and private individuals in some fixed proportions to each other, and to secure local maintenance and control subject to proper inspection and supervision by the State. Another principle should, we think, be invariably observed—viz. when public money is paid towards the support of an institution, the accounts should be subjected to Government audit. Inasmuch as hospitals and charitable aid are matters in which the colony, the district, and subscribers are relatively interested, though not in equal proportions, we think that support and management should be adjusted accordingly, subject to the indispensable conditions of official inspection and of official audit.

We are also of opinion that ample reserves of land, inalienable except for purposes of exchange or re-investment, should form an endowment for these institutions.

POLICE.

With regard to Police, we have, as directed by you, confined ourselves to reporting the present cost and procuring nominal lists showing the standing of the various forces.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We transmit the additional under-mentioned enclosures:—

ENCLOSURE No. 3.
Nominal Lists of
Officers in the service
of the Provincial Go-
vernments.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.
List of Officers
whose services may
be dispensed with on
the abolition of Pro-
vinces.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.
Returns of Public
Works Provincially
voted, showing
Amounts Expended
and Unexpended Bal-
ances.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.
Departmental Es-
timates for 1876-77.

1. Nominal Lists of all the Officers employed in the Provincial Service; showing their office, age, salary, and length of service; excepting those holding political office.

2. A List of Officers whose services may be dispensed with on the abolition of provinces.

3. Returns of Public Works provincially voted; showing the amounts expended on each work, and the unexpended balances.

4. Departmental Estimates for the ensuing year; showing the provincial appropriations for last year, and the amounts that will be required for 1876-77. We have shown the provincial appropriations for last year, in order that the Government may be able to see at a glance the services heretofore provided by the provinces.

We have framed these Estimates after fully inquiring into the duties of the various officers and personally seeing nearly all those whose offices were in the capital towns, and collected much valuable departmental information, with which it is unnecessary to encumber our Report; we will, however, transmit it to the Government for use as circumstances may require.

In making our recommendations, we have taken as our basis the last Provincial Appropriation Acts, amended in some instances by Estimates for carrying on the Services to 30th September next, submitted by Superintendents, and approved by the Governor: we have been guided by what appeared to us the exigencies of the one year immediately following the abolition of the provinces. It is impossible for us, in a political transition of this kind, to anticipate with exactness what is or what is not required. In many cases, therefore, the estimate may probably be too high, and the experience of administration will be necessary to enable further reductions to be effected. As it does not follow, when an estimate is made, that the expenditure estimated should be spent, we have thought it wise to err on the safer side, as we feared that sudden and extensive reductions might cause serious embarrassment, and ultimately increased expense.

We think it right to point out that while in some provinces the salaries of officers have been continued at the rates prescribed by the Provincial Appropriation Acts, in others increases in certain cases have been made by the Superintendent, and, since the expiration of the last provincial financial year, by the Governor on the recommendation of the Superintendent.

It will be observed, on reference to our detailed explanations, that in some provinces Superintendents and Members of the Provincial Councils are either *ex officio* members of Waste Lands Boards or of Committees for the management of Hospitals, or have the appointment or confirmation of such offices. It will be necessary, on the Abolition of Provinces, to provide for these cases.

We have found in several provinces grants in aid of Athenæums, Public Libraries, Agricultural Societies, Fire Brigades, &c. We have retained the grants on the Estimates, because their immediate withdrawal would probably have the effect of destroying or seriously crippling these institutions, which, in many instances, have depended and undertaken liabilities on the faith of such aids, and because we hope that even if they are determined to be local charges, the attention thus drawn to them will have the effect of securing some uniform system for the local encouragement of valuable institutions of this kind.

With regard to such miscellaneous objects as printing, advertising, &c., we have indicated what, from information supplied to us, we have thought to be locally required. This information will enable the Government to adopt for these services either local votes or a general vote for the colony.

The same remark applies to Contingencies, a vote we found everywhere fully and frequently over expended.

We have in all cases retained the item "Insurance," with the view of drawing attention to the matter. We are aware that the General Government only insure in special cases, when the buildings consist of a large and valuable block. We think a similar system should be adopted in reference to Provincial buildings.

We submit the following detailed explanations of the estimates of the various provinces in the order in which we visited them.

CANTERBURY.

Executive.—The Record Clerk is advanced in years, and very deaf; his son, whom we recommend to have charge of the records, has been in the service for three years and in the habit of acting as Record Clerk during his father's absence. The salary now drawn by Mr. Ambrose, jun., is £100; but as he will have to take charge of the whole of the Executive departmental records, we recommend the sum of £150 opposite his name.

From the intimate acquaintance the Sub-Treasurer displayed in connection with the duties of his office, we consider it would be desirable to retain him temporarily for making local payments, if the plan contemplated in the second paragraph of our instructions is adopted.

Provincial Council.—The only officer whose services it might have been

necessary to retain is the Librarian; but we have not made any recommendation for the continuance of the salary of this officer, either in this or in other provinces, as the books will probably be handed over to local public libraries, or otherwise disposed of.

Gaol, Hospital, Lunatic Asylum.—For these and some other departments, we have adopted the estimates furnished by the officers thereof. In most cases there is an excess beyond the expenditure of the past year, consequent on the increase of population; and in that of the Industrial School extensive operations in the way of building and fencing are contemplated.

All expenditure for Hospitals has been provided for by vote of the Provincial Council, in reduction of which £498 18s. was received from patients during the past year. In pursuance of our instructions, we simply indicate the cost for the present year.

The completed portion of the projected building occupied by female patients in the Lunatic Asylum is very good; but the males are still inhabiting the old building, which is over-crowded, and in such a state of decay as not to admit of repair. The designed accommodation for male patients is urgently necessary; but as it is a "public work," we have not included any amount for it in the accompanying estimates.

"*Charitable Aid*" is voted by the Provincial Council, and provides in a very liberal manner for all kinds of alleged destitution, including the support of the families of criminals and debtors, and we are informed has had the effect of almost totally drying up private benevolence. The amount expended is excessive in proportion to the population, and to expenditure on similar objects in other provinces. The expenditure during the past year has been £9,000.

The Industrial School is at Burnham, eighteen miles from Christchurch, on the South line. It is for the relief of neglected criminal children, and is maintained by vote of the Provincial Council. The dormitories are over-crowded, and improvements about the grounds and buildings much to be desired.

The Lyttelton Orphanage is maintained by vote of the Provincial Council, and intended for neglected and destitute children unconvicted of crime. A small sum is occasionally received from parents or guardians in reduction of the vote. We think it would tend to economy, as well as the interests of the children, if one or two persons were employed to teach them the trades of carpentering and shoemaking.

Sheep Inspection.—As, after full inquiry, we are of opinion that the duties of Chief Sheep Inspector and Inspector of Central District can be efficiently performed by the same person, we have reduced the estimate accordingly.

Public Works.—There being many Provincial Works still uncompleted, and it being desirable to retain the services of an officer fully acquainted with the details of the arrangements connected with the Public Works Department, the retention of the Assistant-Secretary is recommended.

As the duties of the Provincial Engineer, who is resident in Christchurch, will devolve on Local Boards and on the District Engineer of the Public Works Department of the General Government, the office will, it is presumed, eventually be discontinued. But, as some time must elapse before the amalgamation can be effected, and as there are numerous works in progress, we have meanwhile retained the salary. The Clerk of Works has also been retained, for the same reasons.

Miscellaneous.—For the bonus of £2,000 for Wool Manufactory, authorized by the Provincial Council, a claim has been sent in, and we were informed that the claimant would become entitled to the amount when certain conditions were fulfilled.

Provision for Public Plantations has been retained on the Estimates, pending arrangements for its allocation, locally or otherwise, as may be determined.

The duties of the Steward of Reserves should, we think, be attached to those of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and extra travelling expenses involved thereby paid out of the departmental contingencies.

Provincial Government Works, Harbour Works, and Railway Works.—With reference thereto, we have enclosed, in accordance with your telegram above

referred to, a return of works voted, partly executed and unexecuted, furnished to us by the Provincial Treasurer of Canterbury. This Return includes contributions towards maintenance of West Coast road and subsidies to ferries; the latter have been included in the Estimates, both in this and other provinces, lest this essential service, which is dependent on annual vote, should be interrupted. Grants in aid to Municipalities and Road Boards have been omitted from the Estimates on account of provision having been made for them in the Abolition of Provinces Act of last Session.

Education.—In accordance with our instructions, we have done little more than adopt the estimates given to us by the Education Department. We would, however, direct attention to the item "School Buildings, £46,386 10s.," as there is an unexpended balance of £27,744 6s. 3d. for this purpose in the return relating to Public Works before mentioned.

There is shown in the same return an unexpended balance for the Normal School of £1,711 4s., against the sum of £3,184 in our estimates. A list of schools projected to be built and in course of erection is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.
List of Schools
projected to be built
and in course of erec-
tion. Province of
Canterbury.

The Canterbury College is incorporated under "The Canterbury College Ordinance, 1873," which constitutes the Board of Governors trustees of the lands, buildings, and other property. From a return furnished to us by the College authorities, there have been set aside, as classical school reserves, 8,953 acres of rural land, the rental derived therefrom being at present £912 1s., increasing in 1880 to £1,361 14s. There are also 44 quarter-acre sections of town land, all of which are unlet. For "Superior Education" there are, in addition, 101,640 acres of rural land, yielding an annual income until 31st March, 1880, of £1,016 8s.

The Museum is incorporated under "The Canterbury Museum and Library Ordinance, 1870," which empowers the Board of Trustees to administer the trust estate. There is an endowment for a School of Technical Science attached to the Museum of 103,000 acres, yielding an annual income until 31st March, 1880, of £1,030.

The Public Library is incorporated under the Ordinance last above mentioned.

The estimates furnished by the Provincial Government for the above three institutions have been adopted in their entirety. In doing so, we think it right to state that the estimates furnished by the Trustees are much larger. In the latter there are required during the current year, for building contracts already entered into, the sums of £6,793 17s. and £2,790 for the College and Laboratory, £13,421 4s. for the Museum, and £2,967 18s. 2d. for the Public Library. The sum for the Museum does not appear in the return above referred to relating to public works.

Railways.—The estimates for the Railway Department as furnished to us have simply been adopted, as it would be impossible for us, even were we experts, with the limited time at our disposal, to attempt to determine the necessity or otherwise of the expenditure therein set down. We examined the books in the head offices. They are kept with great clearness, but with far more detail than appeared to us to be necessary. This was, however, explained as being essential for comparative and statistical purposes. In the event of the railways being placed under the control of the Hon. the Minister for Public Works, and brought under one uniform system of accounts, we would suggest that the heads of the Constructed Railway Departments in Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago should meet and report as to the form of accounts to be adopted, including a system of concurrent audit, and that they should be aided by the advice of an experienced Accountant totally unconnected with, and therefore not wedded to, any groove which may have been established by following too closely the system of Home management.

The Provincial Architect was not provided for on last year's Appropriations; his appointment having been made in pursuance of a resolution of the Provincial Council, the salaries of himself and assistants have now been placed on the Estimates. The employment of a salaried Architect and staff, considering the large number of buildings in progress, is more economical than employing private architects on commission.

OTAGO.

Having presented our letters of introduction to His Honor the Superintendent, we were received courteously by him; but he informed us he felt compelled to decline, on political grounds, to give us access to the Provincial Departments, and to withhold other information in our opinion necessary to the satisfactory performance of our duty.

Under these circumstances we obtained from the Provincial Auditor, who is a General Government officer, the nominal roll of all officers on the provincial staff, and other information connected therewith as it was in his power as Provincial Auditor to afford.

Having been unable to make the requisite personal inquiries as to the duties of the respective officers, we do not feel justified in making any recommendations for specific reductions such as the abolition of the provinces may render necessary. It is however probable that reductions in the political departments of the province may safely be effected in the same general directions as we have indicated with reference to Canterbury.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

"Appropriation Ordinance, 1875-76," Province of Otago.

We enclose a copy of Appropriation Ordinance 1875-76. A statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st March last, showing the amounts for public works voted, expended and unexpended on that date, obtained from the Provincial Auditor, will be found with similar returns from other Provinces.

WESTLAND.

Executive.—We recommend the retention of Mr. Zohrab, as he has had charge of the records and is intimately acquainted with them; and, also, should a system of local payments be adopted, of Mr. J. H. Greville who has hitherto kept the books of the Provincial Treasury.

Justice—Wardens' Department.—The Warden at Greymouth also acts as Resident Magistrate, Registration Officer for the Grey Valley, Returning Officer for Greymouth, and Coroner. As he holds Courts at Greymouth every day, when requisite, for police cases, and twice a week for civil cases, we recommend that the township of Cobden—separated only by the River Grey, and which is now within the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate and Warden at Reefton, a distance of upwards of fifty miles from Cobden—and the country immediately adjacent be added to his district.

In the item "Travelling Expenses for Wardens, £500," is included a sum of £300 as commuted travelling allowance paid to the Resident Magistrate at Hokitika, who also acts as Warden at Totara, Kanieri, and Arahura. Having regard to the distances the Warden has to travel, we consider that £200 a year should be ample to cover all his travelling expenses, and that the payment to him and other Wardens on the West Coast should be made on one uniform principle.

Police.—The inspection of weights and measures is under the charge of the police; and as we are assured that the arrangement works here, as elsewhere, well and economically, we think it might be extended with advantage throughout the colony. The police also collect Education rates, for which duty they receive a commission. The practice is economical, and secures prompt payment of the rates.

Survey.—The offices of Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor are combined. As we have remarked in the case of Canterbury, the duties of Provincial Engineer will probably devolve on Local Boards and on the District Engineer of the Public Works Department, leaving the Chief Surveyor to the uninterrupted performance of his duties. On this change taking place, we are assured that the arrears of survey could, even with a slight reduction in the present staff, be shortly overtaken.

Harbour Department.—Owing to the present division of the Provinces of Westland and Nelson by the River Grey, the signalman for the port of Greymouth, because he is stationed on the North Bank is, we are informed, subject to the control of the Warden at Reefton, fifty miles off. He should, we think, be placed under the control of the Harbour Master at Greymouth. The

Harbour Master at Greymouth, whose duties are very light, might also act as Wharfinger, and collect the wharfage dues for the Railway Department.

In deference to the strong recommendation of the Superintendent, we have placed on the Estimates a small increase in the pay of the Harbour Department at Hokitika.

Education.—The estimated amount for the current year is stated by the Secretary of the Board to be £9,000, in aid of which the rates are calculated to yield £3,500. This increase is owing to several new buildings being urgently required.

Hospitals.—In indicating, as directed by our instructions, the cost of the charitable institutions, we beg to state that the Hospital at Hokitika is supported by a Provincial grant and private contributions; the grant by the Government being two-thirds of the actual cost of maintenance. The management of the Hospital is vested in a Central Committee elected annually by the general body of subscribers of 10s. per annum and upwards at Hokitika and in the various out-districts. There is a Resident Surgeon nominated by the Committee, and confirmed by the Superintendent. A statement of accounts (but unsupported by the vouchers), signed by the Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee and Treasurer, is submitted monthly. On this statement, the Government pay two-thirds of the amount, but have no control over the expenditure, nor are the vouchers audited by the Provincial Auditor. A somewhat similar course is followed with reference to the Grey and Totara Hospitals. In Greymouth the Provincial Government of Nelson contribute two-thirds towards the cost of patients from that province, and the Provincial Government of Westland contribute two-thirds only towards the cost of those from within its boundaries.

Charitable Aid.—The aid to destitute persons consists of—Charitable Aid, £100; Benevolent Society, £450. The former is administered by the Superintendent, and is applied to aiding discharged prisoners in cases of obvious necessity; the latter is mainly applied to the support of the children of prisoners and destitute and neglected children, and is administered by a Benevolent Society.

Miscellaneous.—The salaries of the Gardener and Housekeeper have been retained, as they have charge of the Provincial Government House.

“Subsidies to Ferries” are recommended to be retained, as they are considered a necessary expenditure for the maintenance of all ferries from Hokitika to Jackson’s Bay.

Provision is made for “Toll Collectors,” as they have been appointed by the Provincial Government. The tolls are paid into the Provincial Treasury. The amount collected last year amounted to £3,229.

The items “Hokitika Corporation Land Fund” and “Greymouth Corporation Land Fund” have been omitted, in consequence of “The Abolition Act, 1875,” making provision for Municipal Corporations.

The item “Maintenance of Lunatics in Christchurch Asylum” is for the annual cost of certain lunatics sent to Christchurch before the establishment of an asylum at Hokitika.

NELSON.

Executive.—Mr. E. C. Kelling is recommended to be retained in charge of the provincial records; he has acted as clerk to the Superintendent and Executive Council, and has charge of the public records relating to the Provincial Secretary’s and Treasurer’s departments.

The Superintendent and the Speaker of the Provincial Council are *ex officio* members of the Waste Lands Board, without salary. Two other members of the Board, who are members of the Provincial Council, receive for their services £50 each. We have therefore inserted on the Estimates a sum of £200 in case the services of all these gentlemen in this capacity should be continued.

Justice.—The duties of Warden for the Nelson District are very light, having involved only the reference to him during the past six months of fifteen or

sixteen questions as to miners' rights, and the hearing of two Court cases. We think these duties should be incorporated with his duties as Resident Magistrate at Nelson without special remuneration.

Provision for the Gaol expenditure has been retained on its present footing: but we would observe that the accommodation for prisoners is beyond present local requirements. The number of prisoners now confined is sixteen, while there is accommodation for fifteen additional. The gaoler is of opinion that he should be relieved from the registration of brands, and we recommend that this duty be transferred to the Police.

Police.—The force at Nelson city and port consists only of the Chief Inspector, one sergeant, and three constables. The Chief Inspector strongly represented the necessity for at least one additional policeman. On the abolition of the provinces, the police duties at Cobden can be performed by the police of Greymouth, and the man now stationed at Cobden transferred to Nelson. We find the police duties in most of the country districts are performed by district constables, who are resident settlers following trades or callings, receiving for police duties salaries varying from £35 to £125 per annum. We think this arrangement should be terminated as soon as possible, and the duties performed by a less number of regular members of the force visiting the various districts from time to time. The total cost need not thereby be increased.

Education.—The amount for the current year has been set down at double the amount of the estimate made by the provincial authorities for six months ending 30th September next.

Charitable Aid.—The vote is expended in the maintenance of men and women past work who are lodged in the buildings formerly erected for the Taranaki refugees, and in providing for destitute children in a private establishment at Motueka. There are at present thirty children in that establishment, for whom a weekly rate of 7s. each is paid by the Provincial Government. The Gaoler is the Relieving Officer by whom casual applications are inquired into. During the last year upwards of £600 was spent in relief. From his long residence in Nelson, and having been for many years head of the Police, he is well qualified for this special duty. He informs us that the whole amount estimated will be required during the present year,

Lunatic Asylum.—There are fifty patients in the lunatic asylum. The buildings were not erected for the purpose, and are old and crowded. A new building is nearly ready for occupation. It has accommodation for sixty patients; but the Surgeon-Superintendent informed us that an absolute necessity exists for a refractory ward, the cost of which he estimated at £1,000.

Hospitals.—The hospital at Nelson is managed under a Provincial Act by a committee of five—two appointed by the Superintendent, and the remaining three by the Provincial Council. The committee have power to appoint and remove the medical and other officers, and to control the expenditure. The accounts are audited by the Provincial Auditor and paid by the Provincial Government. The medical officer resides in the building, and is not permitted to undertake private practice. The hospital was built when the Nelson Gold Fields were in full operation, and is capable of accommodating eighty patients. It is larger than now required, the average number of patients being thirty. Out patients are attended to on the recommendation of the committee.

The hospitals at Westport, Reefton, and Charleston are managed by local committees elected by subscribers, but the Warden of the district is in each case an *ex officio* member with a veto on any proceeding he considers objectionable. The Provincial Government contribute £2 for each £1 raised by private subscription. We have already explained, under the head "Westland," how the Nelson contribution to the hospital at Greymouth is apportioned.

Survey.—The officer acting in the absence on sick leave of the Chief Surveyor informed us that the additional staff now estimated for by the Pro-

vincial Government will be sufficient to overtake the arrears of surveys in about eighteen months if double the amount for labour is provided, as at present the amount for labour is small in proportion to the staff of surveyors employed. From a return furnished to us, the arrears of surveys for sale, leases, and occupation licenses amount in the aggregate to 489,440 acres. We have framed our estimates accordingly.

Waste Lands Board and Gold Fields.—The Waste Lands Board consists of five members, viz. the Superintendent (*ex officio*), one member appointed by him, the Speaker of the Provincial Council (*ex officio*), one member appointed by him, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands. We think that the duties now performed in connection with the Gold Fields Acts by the Superintendent and Executive Council under delegation from the Governor, should, in the event of the abolition of provinces, devolve on the Waste Lands Board. The Superintendent brought under our notice the necessity for a clerk in the Crown Lands Office, mainly for the preparation of Crown grants. Concurring in that necessity we have added an amount for an additional clerk. We recommend that Mr. J. B. Nalder be transferred from the Superintendent's Office to this department.

Sheep Inspection.—The Chief Inspector and Sub-Inspectors have each a district in which they travel. The assessment pays the expenses of the department, and leaves a slight revenue.

Miscellaneous.—Steam service subsidy for Blind Bay £240. This sum is paid to the owners of the "Lady Barkly" for carrying mails to Motueka, Waitapu, and Collingwood; also, police, prisoners, and gaol officers free. We were informed that the necessity for this expenditure arises out of the absence of roads between Nelson and the two last-named districts.

Under authority of "The Loan Act, 1874" (Province of Nelson), the trustees of the Lunatic Asylum have borrowed £3,000 from the Savings Bank to complete and furnish the asylum. The same Act authorizes the Superintendent to borrow £27,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of constructing a new public wharf and a dry dock at Nelson, and in reclaiming land in connection therewith; of this sum, £15,000 has been borrowed. From a memorandum furnished to us by the Provincial Treasurer, dated 1st May, it appears that none of this money had then been expended. We understand, however, that contracts have been entered into for the wharf and reclamation. Interest on these sums of £3,000 and £15,000 have to be paid half-yearly; provision has accordingly been made in our estimates for this charge.

MARLBOROUGH.

Executive.—The Provincial Secretary is not a political officer, but holds a seat in the Executive. The clerical staff of the Government consists of a Clerk to the Superintendent, Treasurer and the Crown Lands Office, and of an assistant. There is also a Draftsman, who occasionally acts as clerk in the Survey Department. We recommend the retention of Mr. White, the Clerk first mentioned, who has been in the service since the foundation of the province, and in addition to his general knowledge of the various departments, has kept the books of the Treasury, and prepares the descriptions in Crown grants. The Superintendent made a special recommendation that Mr. J. T. Robinson, the Treasurer, who also holds a seat in the Executive but is not a political officer, should be retained; we think, however, the Clerk above mentioned is all that will be required. The salary of the messenger and the custodian of the buildings has been retained. A portion of the buildings being occupied by General Government departments, his time can be fully utilized.

The Waste Lands Board consists of the Superintendent, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (who is also Provincial Secretary), the Provincial Treasurer and four members of the Provincial Council. Land, when applied for, is surveyed by authorized surveyors who are paid for the time occupied and not by contract;

except in large purchases, say of 10,000 acres, the cost of survey is charged to the purchaser. There is no trigonometrical survey. The Chief Surveyor does not go into the field, nor has he anything to do with public works.

Gaol.—The Gaol will hold twenty-eight prisoners, but at present there are only eight male prisoners, one of whom is a debtor, and two await trial. This number of prisoners is about the average for the last three years. There is no provision for keeping those awaiting trial from mixing with those convicted, nor is there proper accommodation for female prisoners.

Police.—The Inspector of Police acts as Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Hospital.—The Hospital is maintained by the Provincial Government. The Surgeon does not reside in the Hospital, and is allowed private practice. The patients are only admitted on the order of the Superintendent, Provincial Secretary, or Resident Magistrates at Picton and Havelock, except in cases of urgency. There are scarcely any out-patients at Picton, and only a few at Blenheim: the latter are attended by a local Surgeon, to whom and to the Surgeon of the hospital a small gratuity is annually voted for this service. The area of the site is 10 acres, but there are no reserves or endowments. It will accommodate twenty-six patients, but has never been full, sixteen being the highest number. There are now only nine, four of whom are old men past work and destitute.

Charitable Aid.—Destitute persons are relieved by the Superintendent, and a nominal list of persons receiving relief is annually laid before the Provincial Council.

Lunatics.—The lunatics were originally sent to the asylums at Christchurch and Nelson, but are now sent to the asylum at Wellington. The amount on the Estimates is to pay for their maintenance. In case of need the lunatics are temporarily lodged in the gaol.

Harbour Department.—The salaries of the Harbour Department at Picton are on an exceptionally low scale, owing to the Harbour Master and the Light Keeper being allowed to work at their trades. The arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily, in the present limited state of the trade of the port.

Education.—There are seven counties in Marlborough. The County Boards are also Education Boards, the members being elected by the ratepayers. The amounts received for publicans' licenses in each county are paid into the general revenue, and devoted to education. Where such amounts are inadequate, they are supplemented by special grants in aid. The education rate of three-pence in the pound is levied on property. The schools are annually inspected by the Inspector of Schools for Wellington, which arrangement we are informed by the Superintendent has hitherto been found economical and satisfactory.

Public Works.—On this head we would remark, that in this province public works are undertaken to be paid for either in cash or land. A much larger area of land is disposed of for public works than for cash. The last return shows that from May, 1874, to April, 1875, £2,640 was paid for contracts in land, against £1,902 paid in cash. This expenditure for land does not appear in the accounts of the province; but a return of the land so disposed of is furnished to the Secretary for Crown Lands by the Commissioner for Crown Lands in his quarterly statement.

Miscellaneous.—The item "Law Expenses" is the cost of preparing and registering conveyances, &c., for road exchanges.

The amount due to the National Bank is the balance of an overdraft redeemable by arrangement in annual instalments. The last payment has to be made on the 1st of July.

NEW PLYMOUTH.

Executive.—We find that the Clerk to the Superintendent and Provincial Secretary has also been Clerk to the Provincial Council. He has been fifteen years in the service. It will be convenient to retain this officer in charge of the records, and as Clerk to the Crown Lands Office, dispensing with the one now employed in that office, who has been engaged only a year and three months. His services would also be available, if necessary, for making local payments for works in progress.

Waste Lands Board and Survey.—The Board consists of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and four members appointed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Each of the five members receive £50 per annum. The area of the land now subject to the Board's administration is about 85,000 acres. All land is surveyed before sale. The Chief Surveyor, who also acts as Provincial Engineer, intended to bring in the survey staff during winter to work up the Crown grant arrears, which are considerable; but he is now doubtful if this can be done, owing to the surveys being in a backward state.

Harbour Department.—In connection with this Department, we would observe that the landing service formerly conducted by the Provincial Government is now undertaken by a company of working men (Boswell and Co.), who lease the boat sheds and boats for £50 a year, fair wear and tear excepted. The Company receive from the General Government a subsidy of £150 per annum, for which the mails are shipped and landed, and the Harbour Master and Pilot conveyed to and from vessels in the roadstead.

Police.—The police duties of New Plymouth are performed by a Sergeant and three Constables. The Sergeant acts as Inspector of Weights and Measures. A settler at Waitara acts as constable, for which he receives a small salary.

Gaol.—The Gaol is an old wooden building, ill-adapted for the purpose. It is said to be capable of containing twenty-three prisoners; but this can only be done by a total neglect of classification. There are at present eleven prisoners.

Education.—The Education Board at New Plymouth consists of seven members elected by the ratepayers. The Board appoints the Inspector. There is also a Board at Patea, consisting of five members similarly elected. There are educational reserves managed by trusts specially appointed, at New Plymouth under a Provincial Ordinance, at Patea under a Colonial Statute. A small rent is received from these reserves, which, with the dog-tax and a household rate of twenty shillings, goes to supplement the teachers' salaries. The financial condition of the Board will be seen by reference to a letter from the Chairman to the Superintendent, a copy of which is enclosed. From this it appears that there will be a deficit of nearly £600 at the end of September next. We were informed by the Inspector that additions to the present school buildings and five new schools are urgently required.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.
Chairman of Education Board, New Plymouth, to the Superintendent of Taranaki, 29th April, 1876.

The Hospital is a Provincial institution, managed by a Committee of five members, appointed by the Superintendent, under "The Hospital Ordinance, 1872." The Board certify to all accounts, and the expenditure is defrayed by the Provincial Government. We were informed by the Hospital attendant that the receipts, other than from Provincial funds, amounted during the past year to £11. The Hospital can accommodate sixteen patients; there are at present ten patients of whom three are destitute persons. The Surgeon is non-resident, and holds other offices under the General and Provincial Governments. There are a few out-door patients. A part of the Hospital, originally devoted to lunatics, is empty, the lunatics, except in temporary cases, being now sent to the Asylum at Wellington. There is also a grant for the relief of the sick at Patea.

Miscellaneous.—Charitable aid is administered by the Superintendent on the recommendation of the police.

Interest on the mortgage of the Waitara Bridge is an annual charge secured on certain unsold lands, mortgaged for the purpose of raising funds for erecting the bridge.

AUCKLAND.

On reaching Auckland we immediately waited on the Superintendent, who declined to furnish us with any information, and objected to our applying for information to the Provincial Auditor. The action of His Honor having thus rendered the object of our mission to Auckland fruitless, we were compelled to follow the same course that we did in Otago, viz.,—obtain from the Provincial Auditor a nominal roll of provincial officers, and statement of expenditure and liabilities on public works, copies of which we have enclosed. A copy of “The Appropriation Act, 1875,” is also enclosed.

Under these circumstances, the remarks made by us in reference to the Province of Otago apply to the Province of Auckland.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Executive.—The clerical staff of this province consists only of the Clerk to the Superintendent and an assistant who also acts as Messenger. The latter, Mr. Motley, having been in the service for several years, and being acquainted with the details of the executive offices, will, in our opinion, suffice to be retained temporarily in charge of the buildings and records.

The Hospital is entirely supported by provincial funds. It is managed by a Board of five members, four of whom are appointed by the Superintendent, who is an *ex officio* member, vacancies being filled up by the Provincial Council. The buildings are small, and altogether ill adapted for hospital purposes. There are twelve patients, but there is nominal accommodation for twenty-one. The Master and Matron occupy only one room, and there is no provision for lodging the assistants. The money voted by the Provincial Council is advanced on imprest to the Chairman of the Board, who examines and pays all the accounts once a month. Patients are admitted by an order from the Surgeon or any member of the Board, and such amounts as are received from them are placed to the credit of the Board, and not paid into the Provincial Account. The Surgeon is non-resident, attends to the Gaol and Lunatic Asylum, and is allowed private practice. Out-door patients are supplied with medical comforts, as well as medicines, gratuitously. The Hospital stands on about an acre and three-quarters of ground, and has endowments of land under “The Hospitals Endowment Act, 1875” (Province of Hawke's Bay).

Charitable aid is administered by the Inspector of Police, assisted by two Justices nominated by the Superintendent.

There is no separate institution for the maintenance of destitute and neglected children, the amount voted for that purpose being appropriated to the maintenance of children sent to a local Roman Catholic school proclaimed under the Neglected and Criminal Children's Acts.

The Lunatic Asylum is a recently erected building adjoining the Gaol, and is under the superintendence of the Gaoler, one of the Gaol Wardens and his wife acting as resident attendants. There is room for thirty-two patients: the number of inmates at present is seventeen.

The Harbour Department at the Port of Napier is to be transferred to the Harbour Board on the 1st July next. The maintenance of the Napier Light-house, which is a provincial light, will also devolve on the Board. The inspection we made of this, and some local lights in other provinces, impressed us with the desirability of bringing all lights under the supervision of the Colonial Marine Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

“Appropriation Act, 1875,” Province of Auckland.

Survey.—The only special remark that requires to be made under this head is in reference to the item for laying out roads in those blocks of land where reserves of 5 per cent. have been made in pursuance of “The Crown Grants Act, 1866,” and “The Native Lands Act, 1873.” A surveyor is now engaged laying out roads the right to take which will shortly lapse. We consider this an indispensable service, and one which does not appear to have been sufficiently attended to in some other provinces.

Education.—There is no Board of Education; but the Superintendent appoints an Inspector, who performs many of the duties generally devolving on Boards. “The Hawke’s Bay Education Act, 1873,” provides for two classes of schools, public and denominational. Public schools and teachers’ houses are built and repaired at the expense of the Provincial Government and districts in equal proportions. The schoolmasters are supported by school fees, the maximum being 1s. 6d. per week, a capitation grant of 12s. per head quarterly in the country and 9s. in the town of Napier, and an annual bonus not exceeding £40. No grant is given to denominational schools for the erection or repair of school-houses or teachers’ residences; but, where the Superintendent is satisfied as to the character and amount of the secular education imparted in such schools, a capitation grant is given; no other assistance is granted. There are Educational Reserves which produce a rental of about £900 per annum.

Miscellaneous.—The item, “Contingencies, Crown Lands Office, £200,” is found to be chiefly expended in payment for the preparation, outside the office, of Crown grants. As we are informed that the employment of a cadet in the Survey Office would be sufficient for this purpose, we have reduced this item by £100.

WELLINGTON.

Executive.—In the other provinces we have recommended the temporary retention of a local officer in charge of the records, to whom reference might be made on any questions that may arise relative to past transactions; but, as Wellington is the seat of Government, we do not think that any difficulty from the want of local knowledge will occur, and therefore that the retention of an officer in charge of the records is unnecessary. Nor have we, for a similar reason, recommended that any officer of the Treasury be retained for making local payments.

Gaol.—The portion of the Gaol devoted to male prisoners is very much overcrowded. There is at present accommodation for twenty-nine males, and there are now seventy-nine male prisoners. An addition is in course of erection to accommodate thirty more, which will, however, still leave the building overcrowded, and prevent a proper system of classification being adopted. The female wards are capable of accommodating forty-four prisoners, but there are now only twelve. In our general remarks we have suggested a temporary remedy for cases of overcrowding similar to the above.

Police.—In all the provinces into the departments of which we had an opportunity of inquiring, we found the duty of inspecting weights and measures performed by the police, although in some of the provinces a separate office had at one time been in existence. In Wellington a separate office still exists, but we recommend its transfer to the police, in the estimates of which department we have made the necessary provision. The registration of dogs and cattle brands should also, we think, be transferred to the police.

Charitable Aid.—This is mainly administered through the Resident Magistrate and police. A sum of £150 is contributed towards the funds of the Benevolent Society in Wellington, which is incorporated under “The Voluntary Association Incorporations Act, 1872.” The income otherwise raised by the Society last year was £363 3s. 3d.

A sum of £50 is also paid out of the Charitable Aid vote to the Borough Council of Wanganui for local distribution.

Hospitals.—The Wellington Hospital is maintained by the Provincial Government. The Surgeon is non-resident, and is allowed private practice. Patients are admitted by order from the Superintendent or Provincial Secretary. A considerable number of seamen are treated, from whom and other patients an amount

of £213 5s. was received during the year 1875. The Hospital has fifty-nine beds, of which forty-seven are occupied; but, of these, twenty-six are appropriated to destitute and infirm persons. The Hospital has been amply endowed with valuable reserves, comprising about eleven acres in different parts of the City of Wellington and about eighteen acres of the Town Belt; but under the authority of the fifth section of "The Wellington Hospital Loan Act, 1874," we are informed the Trustees are selling these reserves with a view to provide funds for the erection of a new Hospital, which is approximately estimated to cost £43,500. We enclose a list furnished to us of the reserves leased, and of those sold up to date.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.
List of Hospital
Reserves leased and
sold.

Grants in aid are also respectively given to the Borough Council of Wanganui and to the Secretary of a committee at Wairarapa, towards the support of the Hospitals in those districts. A grant towards the establishment of a Hospital at Rangitikei has also been given.

Lunatic Asylum.—This building has accommodation for forty males and thirty females, the number of patients being forty-three males and thirty-two females. Water is not laid on to the building, and there is no provision, by means of elevated tanks or otherwise, in case of fire; the risk of which is greatly increased by the use of kerosene. It is right to observe that gas has been brought up to the door of the building, but gas fittings have not yet been provided.

Education.—There is a central Board of Education, consisting of representatives elected by the ratepayers of the town and country districts. The Board is aided by school committees elected by ratepayers residing within three miles of each school, and parents of children attending it. The revenue is derived from education rates, rents of reserves, fees from children, and grants in aid from the Provincial Government. The education in the schools established by the Board is secular; there is also provision for assisting, on certain conditions, schools otherwise established. The contribution of the Provincial Government has been, for the last year, at the rate of £3,000 grants in aid, and £6,000 for school buildings. We enclose a statement appended to the last Report of the Board, dated 31st March last, showing the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1877. The estimated revenue from education rates, school fees, and education reserves, exclusive of grants in aid, for the next year is £11,100. The estimated expenditure, including new school buildings and teachers' residences, is £30,673 18s. 11d., leaving a deficiency of £19,573 18s. 11d. In accordance with the course adopted in respect to other provinces we have placed this amount on the estimates.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.
Estimated revenue
and expenditure Wel-
lington Education
Board for 1876-77.

The Wellington College is established under "The Wellington College Act, 1872," and is governed by a Board of whom three—viz., the Superintendent, the Speaker of the Provincial Council, and the Mayor of Wellington—are *ex officio* members, and the remaining five nominated partly by the Governor and partly by the Superintendent. The College is supported by rents from reserves, fees from scholars, and grants in aid from the University and the Provincial Council. The accounts are required by law to be audited by the Provincial Auditor, but there is no official inspection, such as we think should always follow a grant of public money. We have continued the last year's provincial votes on our estimates.

Harbour Department.—The staff consists of a Harbour Master and four Pilots. The staff of Pilots appears to be large for the requirements of the port. From a return furnished us by the Harbour Master for the six months ending 31st March last, we find that during that period forty-one vessels were piloted inwards and forty-two outwards. Judging from what we have seen in other provinces, we think that the second outward Pilot might be dispensed with. As, however, provision for this appointment has been approved by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, in the Estimates submitted by his Honor for the six months ending 30th September next, we have thought it sufficient to draw attention to the matter.

Land Purchases.—As, on the abolition of the provinces, the agents of the Superintendent employed in this department will not, as such, be required, we have omitted them from our estimates.

Land and Survey.—The Waste Lands Board consists of three *ex officio*

members—viz., the Crown Lands Commissioner, the Provincial Secretary, and the Chief Surveyor—and one member of the Provincial Council elected by that body. Besides the Crown Lands Commissioner, there is a Commissioner of New Zealand Company's Land Claims, who is also a Commissioner for Lost Land Orders. His duties are now comparatively light, but as they relate to questions affecting land titles arising out of purchases under the New Zealand Company, and as his long experience (dating from the foundation of the colony) in these transactions is of great public value, we have retained his salary on the estimates.

The Chief Surveyor informed us that it will require from two, to two years and a half to complete the arrears of survey, if two-thirds of his present staff can be continuously employed thereon. The whole province is trigonometrically surveyed. A fire-proof room for the safe keeping of the large number of standard and other valuable plans and maps is urgently required. These plans could not be replaced for tens of thousands of pounds, and their loss would also cause serious public inconvenience.

An arrangement has been entered into by the Superintendent with the Survey Staff, by which the Surveyors agree to serve the Provincial Government for five years, in consideration of receiving, at the end of that term, a bonus in cash equal to six months' salary. Bonuses to the amount of £3,067 10s. become due between January and May next, and have been placed on the estimates. We enclose copies of the correspondence containing the agreement referred to. Further sums will subsequently become due as the periods of service of other Surveyors terminate.

Public Works.—As we have remarked in reference to Canterbury, we presume the duties of the Provincial Engineer will devolve on local Boards, and on the Public Works Department of the General Government. Provision has been made in our estimates with a view to carrying on the service until other arrangements are perfected.

Miscellaneous.—In reference to the item "Rates on Land," it is necessary to point out that it is a continually recurring liability, under the thirty-third section of "The Highways Act, 1871" (Province of Wellington), which provides that Crown lands within any highway district shall be rateable property.

We have, &c.,

W. GISBORNE.

WILLIAM SEED.

JOHN KNOWLES.

The Hon. the Premier.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.

Commissioner of
Crown Lands, Wel-
lington, to Messrs.
Gisborne, Knowles,
and Seed.—2 June,
1876.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.		1876-77.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
CLASS I.—PERMANENT CHARGES.*					
Estimated amount of Sinking Fund due on Railway Loan and Canterbury Loan	47,703	0 0			
Interest and Sinking Fund for twelve months ending 31st March, 1876					
Interest on Debentures payable in Christchurch, and refunded by General Government					
...	702	0 0			
TOTAL CLASS I.	48,405	0 0			
CLASS II.—ADMINISTRATIVE.					
Superintendent	1,000	0 0			
Provincial Secretary	600	0 0			
Assistant Secretary	350	0 0			
3-1 Clerks	525	0 0	150	0 0	
Provincial Treasurer	200	0 0			
Sub-Treasurer	350	0 0	350	0 0	
Sub-Treasurer at Timaru	100	0 0			
Provincial Solicitor	250	0 0			
Travelling Expenses	150	0 0			
Extra Clerical Assistance	200	0 0			
TOTAL CLASS II.	3,725	0 0			500 0 0
CLASS III.—PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.					
Speaker	100	0 0			
Chairman of Committees	50	0 0			
Clerk and Librarian	200	0 0			
Messenger	25	0 0			
Expenses of Members	800	0 0			
Printing and Expenses Select Committees	700	0 0			
Books and Periodicals	100	0 0			
Sundries (Gas, Furniture, &c.)	100	0 0			
Expenses of Elections	100	0 0			
TOTAL CLASS III.	2,175	0 0			
CLASS IV.—GAOLS.					
LYTTLETON—					
<i>Salaries—</i>					
Surgeon	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Gaoler	300	0 0	300	0 0	
Matron	25	0 0	25	0 0	
Chief Warder, at 8/ per diem	146	8 0	146	0 0	
9 Warders, at 7/ per diem	1,152	18 0	1,149	15 0	
Overseer, Hard Labour Gang, at 11/ per diem	201	6 0	200	15 0	
<i>Contingencies—</i>					
Rations and Lighting	1,343	15 0	1,784	5 0	
Clothing	424	18 11	590	11 6	
Bedding	141	15 0	170	2 0	
Fuel	96	0 0	115	4 0	
Rent and Fuel for 7 Warders	175	0 0	175	0 0	
Miscellaneous	264	18 0	317	17 8	
Carried forward	4,371	18 11	5,074	10 2	500 0 0

* NOTE.—As all information relative to provincial loans is to be found in the Treasury at Wellington, it has not been deemed necessary to insert any amount in these Estimates.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						500 0 0
GAOLS—continued.						
ADDINGTON—						
Salaries—						
Surgeon, "Contagious Diseases Act" and Gaol ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Chief Warder ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Matron ...	35	0	0	35	0	0
Two Warders, at 7/ per diem ...	256	4	0	255	10	0
Female Warder, at 4/ per diem ...	73	4	0	73	0	0
Contingencies—						
Rations and Lighting ...	540	0	0	540	0	0
Bedding and Clothing ...	250	0	0	289	0	0
Fuel ...	100	0	0	180	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	127	0	0	127	0	0
	1,631	8	0	1,749	10	0
TIMARU DISTRICT—						
Salaries—						
Chief Warder, at 8/6 per diem ...	155	11	0	155	2	6
Matron ...	15	0	0	15	0	0
3 Warders, at 7/ per diem ...	384	6	0	383	5	0
Travelling Expenses ...	30	0	0	32	0	0
Contingencies—						
Rations and Lighting ...	294	0	0	342	0	0
Fuel ...	60	0	0	70	0	0
Clothing and Bedding ...	185	0	0	275	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	110	10	0	172	0	0
	1,234	7	0	1,444	7	6
TOTAL CLASS IV. ...	7,237	13	11			8,268 7 8
CLASS V.—POLICE.						
Salaries—						
Commissioner (to include travelling expenses, clothing, quarters, and forage) ...	550	0	0	550	0	0
Accountant ...	250	0	0	275	0	0
2 Inspectors (1st Class) ...	550	0	0	550	0	0
Inspector (2nd Class) ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Storekeeper ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Sergeant-Major, at 13/ per diem ...	237	18	0	237	5	0
11 12 Sergeants (1st Class), at 10/ per diem (including Inspectors of Weights and Measures) ...	2,013	0	0	2,190	0	0
4 Sergeants (2nd Class), 9/6 per diem ...	695	8	0	693	10	0
3 Sergeants (3rd Class), 9/ per diem ...	494	2	0	492	15	0
Chief Detective ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
2 3 Detectives (1st Class), 10/ per diem ...	366	0	0	547	10	0
1 2 Detectives (2nd Class), 9/6 per diem ...	173	17	0	346	15	0
2 Detectives (3rd Class), 9/ per diem (1 Railway) ...	329	8	0			
17 Mounted Constables, 8/ per diem ...	2,488	16	0	2,482	0	0
1 Mounted Constable, Bealey, 12/ per diem ...	219	12	0	219	0	0
32 36 Foot Constables (1st Class), 8/ per diem (2 Railway) ...	4,684	16	0	5,256	0	0
9 10 Foot Constables (2nd Class), 7/6 per diem ...	1,235	5	0	1,368	15	0
10 4 Foot Constables (3rd Class), 7/ per diem ...	1,281	0	0	511	0	0
Carried forward ...	16,269	2	0	16,419	10	0
						8,768 7 8

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.		1876-77.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	...				8,768 7 8
POLICE— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Contingencies—</i>					
Paddock Accommodation	...	36 0 0	36 0 0		
Forage	...	700 0 0	750 0 0		
Travelling Expenses	...	750 0 0	750 0 0		
Shoeing and Farriery	...	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Rations for Prisoners	...	50 0 0	100 0 0		
Uniform Clothing	...	820 0 0	900 0 0		
Fuel and Light supplied to the Commissioner and all the Members of the Force	...	540 0 0	600 0 0		
Printing and Stationery	...	300 0 0	200 0 0		
House Rent	...	285 0 0	275 0 0		
Saddlery	...	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Furniture	...	350 0 0	200 0 0		
Incidental Expenses	...	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Transport of Prisoners	...	120 0 0	180 0 0		
Telegrams	...	75 0 0	80 0 0		
Transport of Stores	...	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Special Service (Detective)	...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
Purchase of Horses	...	250 0 0	320 0 0		
Female Searchers	...	45 0 0	100 0 0		
Weights and Measures	...	150 0 0	200 0 0		
Railway Fares, &c.	...	200 0 0	280 0 0		
Police Library	...	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Supplies from England	...	1,600 0 0	...		
Orderly, R.M. Court	37 0 0		
Liabilities outstanding	...	210 5 11	...		
Immigration	37 0 0		
		7,521 5 11	6,085 0 0		
TOTAL CLASS V.	...	23,790 7 11	—		22,504 10 0
CLASS VI.—HOSPITALS.					
CHRISTCHURCH—					
<i>Salaries—</i>					
Honorarium to Visiting Physicians and Surgeons	...	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Surgeon	...	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Dispenser	...	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Assistant Dispenser	...	70 0 0	60 0 0		
Steward	...	70 0 0	100 0 0		
Matron	...	60 0 0	60 0 0		
Cook	...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
Laundress	...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
Assistant Laundress	...	26 0 0	40 0 0		
Head Nurse	70 0 0		
6 8 Nurses	...	240 0 0	330 0 0		
1 2 Housemaids	...	25 0 0	50 0 0		
6 Night Nurses, 1 at £60, 5 at £45	...	267 0 0	285 0 0		
Porter	...	50 0 0	50 0 0		
1 2 Kitchenmaids	...	20 0 0	40 0 0		
1 Man Nurse and Dresser	...	60 0 0	80 0 0		
2 4 House Cleaners	...	70 0 0	140 0 0		
Messenger	50 0 0		
Gatekeeper	50 0 0		
Extra Nurses and Servants	50 0 0		
<i>Contingencies—</i>					
Provisions	...	1,530 0 0	2,400 0 0		
Wines, Spirits, &c.	...	500 0 0	800 0 0		
Undertaker	...	100 0 0	120 0 0		
Carried forward	...	3,918 0 0	5,605 0 0		31,272 17 8

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,918	0	0	5,605	0	0
HOSPITALS—continued.						
CHRISTCHURCH—continued.						
<i>Contingencies—continued.</i>						
Fuel	400	0	0	700	0	0
Drugs	500	0	0	800	0	0
Books of Reference	150	0	0	150	0	0
Surgical Appliances	250	0	0	500	0	0
Miscellaneous	500	0	0	1,000	0	0
Gas	...	...	...	400	0	0
	5,718	0	0	9,155	0	0
LYING-IN HOSPITAL—						
Salaries—Matron	52	0	0	52	0	0
Nurse	65	0	0	65	0	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Rent of Building	70	0	0	52	0	0
Medical Fees, Provisions, Fuel, &c.	200	0	0	200	0	0
	387	0	0	369	0	0
TIMARU—						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Surgeon (to include Gaol, Police, &c.)	200	0	0	200	0	0
Steward and Matron	150	0	0	150	0	0
Three Nurses	120	0	0	120	0	0
Cook	40	0	0	40	0	0
Laundress	40	0	0	40	0	0
Kitchenmaid	35	0	0	35	0	0
Porter	45	0	0	45	0	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Rations, Fuel, &c.	1,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Drugs, &c.	150	0	0	200	0	0
Furniture	100	0	0	150	0	0
Miscellaneous	200	0	0	400	0	0
	2,080	0	0	2,580	0	0
TOTAL CLASS VI.	8,185	0	0			
						12,104 0 0
CLASS VII.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Inspector	63	0	0	63	0	0
Surgeon	300	0	0	300	0	0
Resident Surgeon	200	0	0	200	0	0
Keeper	300	0	0	300	0	0
Matron	66	13	4	66	13	4
Head Attendant at 8/ per day	146	8	0	146	0	0
10 11 Attendants at 7/ per day	1,281	0	0	1,405	5	0
5 8 Female Attendants at 4/ per day	366	0	0	584	0	0
One Night Male Attendant at 7/ per day	128	2	0	127	15	0
One Night Female Attendant at 4/ per day	73	4	0	...	...	...
Cook at 6/ per day	109	16	0	109	10	0
Kitchen Lad	26	0	0	26	0	0
Laundress	73	4	0	...	...	...
Messenger	52	0	0	52	0	0
<i>Drunkards' Ward—Salaries—</i>						
2 1 Attendants at 6/ per day	219	12	0	109	10	0
Cook at 5/ per day	91	10	0	91	5	0
Carried forward	3,496	9	4	3,580	18	4
						43,376 17 8

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.					
	1875-76.			1876-77.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	3,496	9	4	3,580	18	4	43,376	17	8
LUNATIC ASYLUM—continued.									
<i>Contingencies—</i>									
Provisions	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0			
Clothing, Bedding, &c.	500	0	0	700	0	0			
Attendants' Uniforms	116	4	0	116	4	0			
Fuel, Repairs, &c.	700	0	0	700	0	0			
Library, Recreation, &c.	150	0	0	150	0	0			
Drugs, Medical Comforts, &c.	300	0	0	300	0	0			
Miscellaneous	250	0	0	250	0	0			
Furniture for new Building	166	13	1	...					
Railway Fares	50	0	0	50	0	0			
<i>Drunkards' Ward—</i>									
Provisions	350	0	0	350	0	0			
Fuel, &c.	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Uniform	17	0	0	...					
Miscellaneous	150	0	0	150	0	0			
Furniture, Bedding, Clothing, &c.	200	0	0	200	0	0			
TOTAL CLASS VII.	8,646	6	5				8,747	2	4
CLASS VIII.—CHARITABLE AID.									
<i>Salaries—(For 6 Months.)—</i>									
Administrator	115	0	0	230	0	0			
Administrator, Timaru District	12	10	0	25	0	0			
Surgeon, Christchurch	25	0	0	50	0	0			
Surgeon, Lyttelton	25	0	0	50	0	0			
Surgeon, Akaroa	25	0	0	50	0	0			
Clerk and Cashier	87	10	0	175	0	0			
Clerk	70	13	0	141	6	0			
Master Charitable Aid House, Selwyn Home	26	0	0	78	0	0			
<i>Contingencies—(For 6 Months.)—</i>									
Relief of Destitute Persons	1,091	10	0	2,183	0	0			
Maintenance of Children	550	0	0	1,000	0	0			
Rations	1,300	0	0	2,700	0	0			
Medical Comforts (including Doctor's Fees and Nursing), &c.	200	0	0	400	0	0			
Travelling Expenses	36	0	0	72	0	0			
Miscellaneous	75	0	0	150	0	0			
Wages	650	0	0	1,240	0	0			
Railway Fares	30	0	0	60	0	0			
Clothing	125	0	0	250	0	0			
Fuel	125	0	0	250	0	0			
Funerals	60	0	0	180	0	0			
Fuel, Light, &c., Charitable Aid House	60	0	0	120	0	0			
Liabilities outstanding	99	1	5	...					
	4,788	4	5						
Grant in Aid (6 months)	3,000	0	0						
TOTAL—CLASS VIII.	7,788	4	5				9,404	6	0
CLASS IX.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.									
<i>Salaries—</i>									
Master	200	0	0	200	0	0			
Matron	60	0	0	75	0	0			
Cook	40	0	0	40	0	0			
Mechanic (6 months)	75	0	0	150	0	0			
Nurse and Laundress (6 months)	15	0	0	35	0	0			
Assistant Master	...			150	0	0			
Carried forward	390	0	0	650	0	0	61,528	6	0

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2,679	5	6	700	0	0
CLASS XII.—MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
Cleaning, &c.	125	0	0	125	0	0
Housekeeper's Department	175	0	0	175	0	0
Insurance on Buildings, Plant from England, &c.	800	0	0	800	0	0
Messengers	200	0	0	100	0	0
Dog Collars	300	0	0	300	0	0
Health Officer	20	0	0	20	0	0
Maintenance Fire Engine—Grant to City Council	50	0	0	50	0	0
Rent of Warehouse, Lyttelton	120	0	0	120	0	0
Rent of Land at Addington	11	2	0	11	2	0
Steward of Reserves, and Travelling Expenses	500	0	0	...		
Expenses Witnesses R.M. Court	50	0	0	50	0	0
Agricultural Societies	280	0	0	280	0	0
Fencing, &c., of Cemeteries	400	0	0	...		
General Contingencies	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Auditing School Committee Accounts, Commission for Collection of Education Rates, &c.	300	0	0	300	0	0
Bonus, Fire Bricks, &c.	250	0	0	...		
Bonus, Cement	250	0	0	...		
Bonus, Wool Manufactory	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Electoral Rolls	200	0	0	...		
Revising Officer Ratepayers' Rolls	180	0	0	...		
Ground Rent, Christchurch Pound	20	5	0	20	5	0
Railway Fares—Members Provincial Council	350	0	0	...		
Little Akaloa Mail Service	100	0	0	...		
Acclimatization Society, Christchurch	£700	0	0			
Ditto, Introduction Californian Salmon	300	0	0			
Ditto, Proceeds of Licenses Sold	1,000	0	0	300	0	0
Acclimatization Society, Timaru	500	0	0	300	0	0
Visit of His Excellency the Governor	600	0	0	...		
Rakaia Bridge Commission	510	0	0	...		
Rakaia Bridge, Legal Expenses	110	0	0	...		
Crown Grant and Registration Fees	931	0	0	...		
Compensation, Eades and Fluty	30	9	2	...		
Late Female Refuge, outstanding liabilities...	54	8	8	...		
Hospital Cottage, Waimate, Maintenance and Fittings	100	0	0	150	0	0
Casual Ward, Lyttelton, Maintenance, Fittings, &c.	350	0	0	250	0	0
Attendant, &c.	...			78	0	0
Maori Hostelry, Lyttelton, Purchase of Site and Building	380	0	0	380	0	0
Analyst	100	0	0	100	0	0
Pigeon Bay Mail Service	150	0	0	...		
Pigeon Bay Mail Service for Current Year...	150	0	0	...		
North Rakaia Board of Conservators	300	0	0	...		
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association	250	0	0	...		
Education Rate Le Bon's Bay (refund)	49	18	2	...		
Rent of Reserves, School of Agriculture	959	10	0	...		
Grant in aid Children late Wm. Bagley (R)	130	0	0	...		
Medical School	300	0	0	...		
Park Ranger at 6/ per diem	...			109	10	0
TOTAL CLASS XII.	18,815	18	6			
Carried forward						

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						79,058 3 0
CLASS XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.						
SUBDIVISION I.						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Secretary, Public Works ...	600	0	0	...		
Assistant Secretary ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
Clerk ...	300	0	0	...		
2 Cadets, at £100 ...	200	0	0	...		
Messenger ...	36	0	0	...		
Contingencies ...	133	6	8	...		
	1,619	6	8			350 0 0
SUBDIVISION 2.						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Provincial Engineer ...	600	0	0	600	0	0
Clerk of Works ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Assistant Engineer, for Peninsula ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Assistant Engineer ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Assistant Engineer ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Draftsman ...	260	0	0	260	0	0
2 Draftsmen, at £200 ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Clerk ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Cadet ...	...			52	0	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Forage and Travelling Expenses for Staff, Provincial Engineer and four Officers ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Office Expenses, Drawing Materials, &c. ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Miscellaneous, including Clerical Assistance ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
	3,910	0	0			3,962 0 0
SUBDIVISION 3.						
Provincial Architect ...	...			600	0	0
Assistant ...	...			300	0	0
Draftsman ...	...			200	0	0
Draftsman, at £3 per week ...	...			156	0	0
Contingencies, Travelling Expenses, &c. ...	...			180	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XIII. ...	5,529	6	8			1,436 0 0
CLASS XIV.—WASTE LANDS BOARD.						
Two Commissioners ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Chief Clerk ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Clerk ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Messenger ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XIV. ...	950	0	0			950 0 0
CLASS XV.—SURVEYS.						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Chief Surveyor ...	600	0	0	600	0	0
Surveyor in charge plotting, Christchurch ...	450	0	0	450	0	0
Surveyor in charge plotting, Timaru ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
2 Surveyors at £350 ...	700	0	0	700	0	0
9 Surveyors at £300 ...	2,700	0	0	2,700	0	0
2 Surveyors at £300 conditional ...	600	0	0	600	0	0
14 Chainmen at 8/ per diem (313 814 days) ...	1,758	8	0	1,752	16	0
39 Labourers at 7/ per diem ...	4,286	2	0	4,272	9	0
Chief Draftsman and Timaru Agent ...	450	0	0	450	0	0
Carried forward ...	11,944	10	0	11,925	5	0
						85,756 3 0

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	11,944	10	0	11,925	5	0
85,756	3	0				
CLASS XV.—SURVEYS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Salaries—continued.</i>						
Chief Draftsman, Timaru Office ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
3 Draftsmen at £240 per annum ...	720	0	0	720	0	0
2 Draftsmen at £200 ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
1 Draftsman, Junior ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
2 Clerks at £135 and £120 ...	255	0	0	255	0	0
2 Clerks at £100 ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Forage Allowances and Travelling Expenses, Chief Surveyor ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Forage Allowances, 13 Surveyors at £50 ...	650	0	0	650	0	0
Forage Allowance, 1 Surveyor ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Allowances, Camp Equipments, and Instruments, 14 Surveyors at £50 ...	700	0	0	700	0	0
Contract Surveys ...	14,000	0	0	...		
Incidental Expenses and probable Extension of Surveys ...	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XV.	34,639	10	0	20,620	5	0
CLASS XVI.—CASS PENSION ORDINANCE.						
Cass Pension ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XVI.	400	0	0	400	0	0
CLASS XVII.—PUBLIC PLANTATIONS.						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Christchurch Domain—						
Head Gardener ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Under Gardeners ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Gardener, Railway Plantations ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Timaru Domain ...	634	0	0	...		
Temuka Park ...	300	0	0	...		
Waimate Park ...	300	0	0	...		
Geraldine Domain ...	150	0	0	...		
Akaroa Domain ...	200	0	0	...		
TOTAL CLASS XVII.	2,234	0	0	650	0	0
CLASS XVIII.—PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WORKS.						
Sundry Works * ...	4,365	0	0			
TOTAL CLASS XVIII.	4,365	0	0			
CLASS XIX.—SUBSIDIES TO FERRIES.						
Rangitata ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Rangitata, Outstanding Liability ...	60	1	7	...		
Upper Rakia ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Waitaki ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
Bealey ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Waimakariri Gorge ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Pukaki ...	...			80	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XIX.	535	1	7	555	0	0
Brought forward ...	...			107,981	8	0

* NOTE.—In printing these Estimates the total of this Class only is given. As directed, a Return of the expenditure on each vote and the balances unexpended has been obtained, and is appended to Report.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						107,981 8 0
CLASS XX.—BUILDINGS AND WORKS.						
Sundry Buildings and Works *	121,776	8	9	...	...	...
Sundry Bridges *	89,269	14	11	...	...	...
Sundry Roads *	46,447	18	8	...	...	...
Miscellaneous *	57,865	12	0	...	...	...
Grants in Aid *	7,249	17	3	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS XX.	322,609	11	7			
CLASS XXI.—MUNICIPALITIES AND ROAD BOARDS.						
<i>Municipalities</i> —†						
For Bridges and Drainage sundry Municipalities	10,000	0	0	...	...	...
<i>Road Boards</i> —†						
Sundry Road Boards	65,100	16	0	...	...	...
TOTAL CLASS XXI.	75,100	16	0			
CLASS XXII.—COLLEGE, MUSEUM, AND PUBLIC LIBRARY.						
COLLEGE—						
<i>Salaries</i> —						
Professor of Classics	2,600	0	0	600	0	0
Professor of Mathematics				600	0	0
Professor of Chemistry				600	0	0
Professor of Geology and Palæontology				250	0	0
Biological Lecturer				250	0	0
Lecturer, Modern Languages				150	0	0
Lecturer, Jurisprudence				150	0	0
Assistant to Professor of Chemistry				150	0	0
Registrar				200	0	0
Working Expenses	300	0	0	...	...	...
Chemical Apparatus	714	15	6	50	0	0
Incidentals	225	0	0	...	...	...
Rent of Odd Fellows' Hall, for Professor of Chemistry	...	...	...	50	0	0
Gas, ditto	...	...	...	10	0	0
Advertising	...	...	...	75	0	0
Sundries	...	...	...	150	0	0
MUSEUM—	3,839	15	6			3,285 0 0
<i>Salaries</i> —						
Director	1,000	0	0	600	0	0
Taxidermist				200	0	0
Attendant				200	0	0
Incidental	350	0	0	350	0	0
Show Cases and Fittings	150	0	0	150	0	0
PUBLIC LIBRARY—	1,500	0	0			1,500 0 0
<i>Salaries</i> —						
Librarian	190	0	0	200	0	0
Caretaker and Assistant				100	0	0
Assistant to Librarian				45	0	0
Newspapers, Fuel, &c.	210	0	0	205	0	0
	400	0	0			550 0 0
TOTAL CLASS XXII.	5,739	15	6			
Carried forward ...	...	...	...			113,316 8 0

* NOTE.—In printing these Estimates, the total of this Class only is given. As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote and the balances unexpended has been obtained, and is appended to Report.

† NOTE.—In printing these Estimates the totals only are given. This Class is provided for by "The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875."

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						
CLASS XXIII.—EDUCATION.						113,316 8 0
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Minister for Education ...	600	0	0	...		
Secretary ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
Travelling Expenses ...	100	0	0	...		
Inspector of Schools ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Sub-Inspector ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
23 Clerks, 1 at £125, 1 at £100, and 1 at £78	225	0	0	303	0	0
Drill Instructor ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Travelling Expenses ...	200	0	0	400	0	0
Forage, Inspector's ...	100	0	0			
Drill Instructor, Forage ...	100	0	0			
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Printing ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Clerical Assistance and Travelling Expenses	1,200	0	0	200	0	0
Maintenance of Schools, Salary of School Teachers ...	33,739	0	0	30,000	0	0
Maintenance of Normal School ...	1,820	0	0	4,220	0	0
Scholarships ...	1,000	0	0	1,200	0	0
Purchase of Books, and Incidental Expenses	1,900	0	0	6,000	0	0
Planting School Sites ...	...			300	0	0
School Buildings ...	...			46,386	0	0
Normal School Building ...	...			3,184	10	0
Insurance on Buildings ...	...			800	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XXIII. ...	42,834	0	0			94,843 10 0
CLASS XXIV.—HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.						
LYTTELTON—						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Chief Harbour Master ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Pier Master ...	250	0	0	300	0	0
Harbour Pilot ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Boat's Crew, coxswain at 8/, 3 men at 7/ per day ...	530	4	0	529	5	0
Inward Pilot ...	225	0	0	225	0	0
Boat's Crew, 1 at 8/, and 3 at 7/ per day ...	530	4	0	529	5	0
Signalman at Inward Pilot Station at 7/ per day	128	2	0	127	15	0
Time-ball Keeper ...	91	10	0	234	0	0
Signalman at Lyttelton ...	91	10	0			
2 Night Watchmen at 7/ per day ...	256	4	0	255	10	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Office and Travelling Expenses ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Repairs to Boats, &c. ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Incidental—Hawsers, Fenders, &c. ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Inspection, &c., Ballast Lighters, Lyttelton	15	0	0	30	0	0
3,167 14 0						3,280 15 0
TIMARU, &c.—						
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Harbour Master ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Lifeboat's Crew ...	144	0	0	144	0	0
<i>Contingencies—</i>						
Maintenance of Light ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Maintenance of Rocket Apparatus, Repairs, &c. ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Rent of Land for Lighthouse ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
<i>Salaries—</i>						
Signalman, Sumner ...	110	0	0	110	0	0
Signalman, Kaiapoi ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
Carried forward ...	844	0	0	844	0	0
						211,440 13 0

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

		Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.					
		1875-76.			1876-77.					
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...	844	0	0	844	0	0	211,440	13	0
CLASS XXIV.—HARBOUR DEPARTMENT—continued.										
TIMARU, &c.—continued.										
<i>Contingencies—</i>										
Maintenance of Boats, Signals	...	30	0	0	40	0	0			
Clearing Channel, Saltwater Creek	...	150	0	0	150	0	0			
Harbour Master, Akaroa	...	25	0	0	25	0	0			
Maintenance of Buoy, Akaroa	...	15	0	0	15	0	0			
Maintenance of Light on Jetty, Akaroa	...	25	0	0	35	0	0			
		1,089	0	0				1,109	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XXIV.	...	4,256	14	0						
CLASS XXV.—HARBOUR WORKS.										
Sundry Works*	...	247,778	0	2						
TOTAL CLASS XXV.	...	247,778	0	2						
CLASS XXVI.—IMMIGRATION.†										
Immigration (outstanding)	...	3,000	0	0						
Settlement of Immigrants, &c.	...	5,000	0	0						
TOTAL CLASS XXVI.	...	8,000	0	0						
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES.										
SUBDIVISION 1.—MANAGEMENT.										
Traffic Manager	...	800	0	0						
Chief Clerk	...	225	0	0						
Clerk	...	150	0	0						
Accountant	...	350	0	0						
Chief Clerk and Cashier	...	300	0	0						
Collector	...	250	0	0						
Clerk	...	150	0	0						
Clerk	...	140	0	0						
Clerk	...	140	0	0						
Clerk	...	100	0	0						
Clerk	...	150	0	0						
Clerk	...	150	0	0						
1 Cadet	...	52	0	0						
Supernumeraries	...	280	0	0						
Relieving Clerk	...	200	0	0						
Ticket Printer and Stationery Clerk	...	150	0	0						
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Miscellaneous	...	1,400	0	0						
Messenger	...	65	0	0						
Assistant Cashier	...	...						
		5,052	0	0				6,745	0	0
Carried forward	...	...						219,294	13	0

* NOTE.—In printing these Estimates, the total of this Class only is given. As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote and the balances unexpended has been obtained, and is appended to the Report.

† NOTE.—This amount cannot be estimated except by the General Government.

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

		Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					219,294	13	0
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.							
SUBDIVISION 2.—PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.							
LYTTELTON AND CHRISTCHURCH LINE.							
<i>Christchurch—</i>							
Assistant Station Master	...	350	0	0			
Booking Clerk	...	100	0	0			
Booking Clerk, second	...	60	0	0			
Cadet	...	52	0	0			
Cadet	...	39	0	0			
Head Porter	...	200	0	0			
Shunter	...	200	0	0			
Shunter, second 9/ per day	...	164	5	0			
3 Pointsmen 9/ "	...	492	15	0			
2 Pointsmen 8/ "	...	292	0	0			
6 5 Porters 8/ "	...	876	0	0			
Guard 11/ "	...	200	15	0			
<i>Heathcote—</i>							
Station Master	...	175	0	0			
Cadet	...	52	0	0			
Porter 8/ per day	...	146	0	0			
Lampman 8/ "	...	146	0	0			
<i>Lyttelton—</i>							
Station Master and Goods Agent	...	300	0	0			
Booking Clerk	...	100	0	0			
Telegraphist	...	80	0	0			
Head Porter 10/ per day	...	182	10	0			
2 Porters 8/ "	...	292	0	0			
Stores and Miscellaneous	...	300	0	0			
		4,800	5	0			
SUBDIVISION 3.—PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.							
SOUTH LINE.							
2 Guards	...	10/ per day	365	0	0		
1 Guard	...	9/ "	140	17	0		
<i>Factory—</i>							
Porter in charge	...	6/ "	93	18	0		
<i>Templeton—</i>							
Station-master	...	...	160	0	0		
Porter	...	8/ per work- ing day	125	4	0		
<i>Rolleston—</i>							
Station-master	...	...	180	0	0		
Clerk	...	...	120	0	0		
Porter	...	8/ per day	125	4	0		
Porter	...	7/ "	109	11	0		
<i>Burnham—</i>							
Station-master	...	...	160	0	0		
Porter	...	8/ per day	125	4	0		
<i>Selwyn and Dunsandel—</i>							
Station-master	..	£140	140	0	0		
Booking Clerk	...	52	52	0	0		
Porter	...	8/ per day	125	4	0		
Clerk in charge, Selwyn	...	9/ "	140	17	0		
Porter, Selwyn	...	8/ per day	125	4	0		
Carried forward ...					224,005	10	0

NOTE.—At the last moment, during the revision of the proof of these Estimates, it is found from the Provincial Estimates for the six months from 1st April to 30th September, 1876, just received from the Traffic Manager at Christchurch, that the particulars previously supplied by the Railway Department have been so materially altered, that it is impossible to adapt them without considerably delaying the Report covering these Estimates. The details have therefore had to be struck out, and only the new totals inserted. Detailed Estimates will be prepared separately for departmental use.—6th June, 1876.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
		£	s.	d.		£	s. d.
Brought forward ...						224,005	10 0
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.							
<i>Rakaia—</i>							
Station-master ...	£200	200	0	0			
Booking Clerk ...	52	52	0	0			
2 Porters ...	8/ per day	250	0	0			
<i>Addington Junction and Gate—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	140	0	0			
Shunter, at 8/ ...	...	125	4	0			
Gatekeeper, at 8/ ...	...	125	4	0			
Watchman ...	...	93	18	0			
Telegraphist ...	...	70	0	0			
Moiety South Line ...	...	554	0	0			
Station-master ...	...	140	0	0			
Signalman at 8/ ...	...	125	4	0			
2 Porters at 8/ ...	...	250	8	0			
Moiety South Line ...	...	515	12	0			
<i>Ashburton—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	225	0	0			
2 Storemen ...	9/ per day	281	14	0			
3 Porters ...	8/ „	626	0	0			
Clerk ...	...	...			
Bridge Keeper, at 5/ ...	...	...			
<i>Malvern—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	42/ per week	109	11	0			
Porter ...	7/ per day	109	11	0			
2 Guards, at 9/ ...	...	...			
<i>White Cliff Junction—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	42/ per week	109	11	0			
Porter ...	7/ per day	109	11	0			
<i>Kirwee—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	42/ per week	109	11	0			
<i>Bealey's Road—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	42/ „	109	11	0			
2 Guards ...	9/ per day	281	14	0			
Stores and Miscellaneous ...	...	250	0	0			
<i>Long Beach—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	7/ per day	...					
<i>Rangitata North—</i>							
Porter in charge ...	7/ „	...					
<i>Rangitata South—</i>							
Clerk in charge ...	7/ „	...					
2 Guards ...	9/ „	...					
<i>Orari—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	...			
<i>Winchester—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	...			
<i>Temuka—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	...			
Clerk ...	...	...			
Porter and Shunter, at 8/ per day ...	...	...			
<i>Timaru—</i>							
Station-master ...	...	...			
Goods Clerk ...	...	...			
Book-keeping Clerk ...	...	...			
2 Guards at 9/ per day ...	...	...			
Crossing-keeper, at 7/ per day ...	...	...			
Shunter, at 8/ per day ...	...	...			
Carried forward ...						224,005	10 0

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.		1876-77.		
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Brought forward ...					224,005	10 0
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.						
Washdyke—						
Pointsman, at 8/ per day ...	...	...		
Point—						
Travelling Clerk ...	...	...		
Racecourse Junction—						
Station-master ...	...	...		
Shunter, at 8/ per day ...	...	...		
Porter, at 8/ per day ...	...	...		
2 Guards, at 9/ per day ...	...	...		
Prebbleton—						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Lincoln—						
Station-master ...	...	...		
Springston—						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Ellesmere—						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Doyleston—						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Leeston—						
Station-master ...	...	...		
Porter, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Southbridge—						
Station-master ...	...	...		
Porter, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Racecourse Hill—						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
White Cliffs Branch—						
Travelling Clerk, at 7/ per day ...	...	...		
Guard, at 8/ per day ...	...	...		
		5,370	1 0		9,883	5 9
SUBDIVISION 4.—PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.						
NORTH LINE.						
Guard ...	10/ per day	182	10 0			
Addington—						
Moiety (see subdivision 3) ...	...	257	16 0			
Riccarton—						
Station-master ...	£130	130	0 0			
Papanui—						
Station-master ...	£150	150	0 0			
Porter ...	8/ per day	125	4 0			
Styx—						
Station-master ...	£130	130	0 0			
Belfast—						
Porter in charge ...	...	120	0 0			
Kaiapoi—						
Station-master ...	...	180	0 0			
Booking Clerk ...	£70	70	0 0			
Porter ...	8/ per day	125	4 0			
Southbrook—						
Porter in charge ...	...	120	0 0			
Rangiora—						
Station-master ...	...	180	0 0			
Booking Clerk ...	...	52	0 0			
Porter ...	8/ per day	125	4 0			
Carried forward ...					233,888	15 9

Sec Note on page 57.

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.		1876-77.		
	£ s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Brought forward ...					233,888	15 9
CLASS XXVII. — RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.						
<i>Ashley—</i>						
Station-master, at 8/ per day	...	...	...
Porter, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Sefton—</i>						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Balcairn—</i>						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
Porter, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Amberley—</i>						
Station-master	...	...	...
2 Porters, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
Guard, at 9/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Eyreton Branch—</i>						
Travelling Clerk	...	...	...
Guard, at 8/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Carleton—</i>						
Porter in charge, at 7/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Oxford East—</i>						
Porter in charge, at 8/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Oxford West—</i>						
Station-master	...	...	...
Porter, at 8/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Cust Branch—</i>						
Guard, at 9/ per day	...	...	...
<i>Cust—</i>						
Porter in charge	42/ per week	109	11 0			
Porter	7/ per day	109	11 0			
<i>Moeraki—</i>						
Porter in charge	42/ per week	109	11 0			
<i>Fernside—</i>						
Porter in charge,	15/ per week	39	2 6			
Guard	9/ per day	140	17 0			
Miscellaneous Stores, &c.	...	250	0 0			
		2,706	10 6			
SUBDIVISION 5.—GOODS DEPARTMENT.					4,413	5 6
ON AND CHRISTCHURCH LINE.						
<i>Christchurch—</i>						
Goods Manager	...	375	0 0			
Chief Clerk, import	...	250	0 0			
Clerk, import	...	200	0 0			
Chief Clerk, export	...	200	0 0			
Clerk, export	...	150	0 0			
Clerk, export	...	130	0 0			
Clerk, export	...	120	0 0			
Clerk, tally	...	120	0 0			
Clerk	...	120	0 0			
Cadet	...	...	...
Head Storeman, import	10/6 per day	164	6 6			
Second Storeman, import	10/6 "	164	6 6			
2 Storemen, import	8/6 "	266	1 0			
3 Storemen, import	8/ "	375	12 0			
1 Storeman, bond	8/6 "	133	0 6			
Head Storeman, export	10/ "	156	10 0			
Second Storeman, grain shed...	9/ "	140	17 0			
2 Storemen	8/6 "	266	1 0			
4 Storemen	8/ "	500	16 0			
Goods Manager, outside	...	300	0 0			
Clerk, outside	...	160	0 0			
Clerk, outside	...	120	0 0			
Clerk, outside	...	120	0 0			
Clerk, outside	...	100	0 0			
		4,632	10 6		4,562	10 6
Carried forward ...					242,864	11 9

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.	ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...			242,864	11	9
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.					
Yardman ...	...	200 0 0			
Numbertaker ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
2 Breaksmen ...	8/ "	250 8 0			
Waybill Messenger ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
Timber Messenger ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
Signalman ...	5/ "	78 5 0			
Foreman ...	£200	200 0 0			
Foreman second and third ...	9/6 per day	297 7 0			
Gaugekeeper, check ...	7/ "	109 11 0			
Horse-driver ...	60/ per week	156 10 0			
2 Horse drivers ...	8/6 per day	266 1 0			
1 Horse driver ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
6 Labourers ...	8/ "	751 4 0			
Goods Guard ...	9/ "	140 17 0			
Horse Feed ...	...	225 0 0			
Insurance, &c. ...	...	300 0 0			
Labour, Timber, Coals, Wool and Grain Season ...	...	9,550 0 0			
		17674 2 6	17,634	2	6
SUBDIVISION 6.—GOODS AND WHARF.					
<i>Lyttelton—</i>					
Chief Clerk ...	...	175 0 0			
2 Clerks at £140 ...	...	280 0 0			
Clerk ...	...	130 0 0			
Clerk ...	...	120 0 0			
Warehouseman ...	...	140 0 0			
Wharf Clerk ...	...	150 0 0			
Yard Clerk ...	...	150 0 0			
2 Tally Clerks, at £140 ...	...	280 0 0			
4 Tally Clerks, at £140 ...	...	560 0 0			
2 Storemen, export shed ...	10/ per day	313 0 0			
2 Storemen, import shed ...	10/ "	313 0 0			
Foreman of Wharf ...	...	200 0 0			
Foreman of Yard ...	...	180 0 0			
Shunter ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
Horse-driver ...	55/ per week	143 9 2			
3 Horse-drivers ...	54/ "	422 11 0			
Yard Signalman ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
Yard Signalman ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
Tunnel Signalman ...	10/ "	182 10 0			
Watchman ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
Porter, Wharf ...	10/ "	156 10 0			
5 Porters, Wharf ...	9/ "	704 5 0			
10 Porters, Wharf ...	9/ "	1,408 10 0			
Porter, Wharf ...	10/ "	...			
Yard Foreman ...	...	175 0 0			
4 Labourers, Station Yard ...	9/ per day	563 8 0			
7 Labourers, Goods Department ...	...	985 19 0			
Clerk ...	...	...	
Extra Labour, Wharf, &c. ...	...	1,370 0 0			
Insurance, Stores, and Miscellaneous ...	...	200 0 0			
Horse Feed ...	...	225 0 0			
		10060 4 2	16,245	4	2
Carried forward ...			276,743	18	5

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.	ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.	1876-77		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward ...				276,743 18 5	
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES— <i>continued</i> .					
SUBDIVISION 7.—GOODS DEPARTMENT.					
SOUTH LINE.					
Goods Guard ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
Extra Labour and Miscellaneous ...	...	800 0 0			
		940 17 0		1,440 17 0	
SUBDIVISION 8.—GOODS DEPARTMENT.					
NORTH LINE.					
Goods Guard ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
<i>Rangiora</i> —					
Storeman ...	9/ "	140 17 0			
Storeman ...	8/ "	125 4 0			
Goods Clerk ...	...	100 0 0			
<i>Kaiapoi</i> —					
Storeman ...	9/ per day	140 17 0			
Extra Labour and Miscellaneous ...	...	650 0 0			
		1297 15 0		2,217 6 0	
SUBDIVISION 9.—POLICE AND GATEKEEPERS.					
LYTTELTON AND CHRISTCHURCH LINE.					
3 Gatekeepers, ...	5/ per day.	273 15 0			
		273 15 0		182 10 0	
SUBDIVISION 10.—GATEKEEPERS.					
SOUTH LINE.					
6 Gatekeepers ...	15/ per week	234 15 0			
3 Gatekeepers ...	30/ "	234 15 0			
6 Gatekeepers ...	25/ "	195 12 6			
2 Gatekeepers, Rakaia Bridge, 365 days ...	5/ per day	182 10 0			
Gatekeeper, Windmill Road, House Allowance ...	6d. per day	7 16 6			
		855 9 0		808 10 0	
SUBDIVISION 11.—GATEKEEPERS.					
NORTH LINE.					
8 Gatekeepers ...	5/ per week	521 13 4			
1 Gatekeeper ...	2/6 per day	...			
EYRETON LINE ...	...	...	245 4 0		
		521 13 4		740 15 8	
Carried forward ...				282,133 17 1	

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.	ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.	1876-77.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward ...				282,133 17 1	
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.					
SUBDIVISION 12.					
Extension of Lines—					
Working Expenses ...	...	8680 0 0			
Inspector ...	...	...	
Clerk at £50, Cadet at £52 ...	...	...	
		8680 0 0			
SUBDIVISION 13.					
Contingencies and Timaru Line ...	...	10000 0 0			
Grant to Lyttelton Regatta, R ...	...	50 0 0			
Grant to Kaiapoi Regatta, R ...	...	25 0 0			
		10075 0 0			
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.					
SUBDIVISION 14 (NOW 13).—OFFICE STAFF.					
Railway Engineer ...	...	800 0 0			
Assistant Engineer ...	...	400 0 0			
Assistant Clerk of Works ...	...	400 0 0			
Chief Draftsman ...	£5 per week	523 6 8			
2 Draftsmen ...	£4 "	...			
2 Draftsmen ...	£4 "	209 6 8			
Clerk ...	70/ "	183 3 4			
Clerk ...	£3 "	314 0 0			
2 4 Clerks ...	£3 "	157 0 0			
Clerk ...	30/ "	78 10 0			
Clerk ...	9/ per day	141 6 0			
Timekeeper ...	...	100 0 0			
Office and Travelling Expenses	...	...	
Stationery, Drawing Materials &c. ...	...	400 0 0			
Miscellaneous ...	...	100 0 0			
		4,106 12 8		4,775 6 0	
SUBDIVISION 15 (NOW 26).—STORES DEPARTMENT.					
Stores Clerk ...	70/ per week	183 3 4			
Storekeeper ...	10/ per day	157 0 0			
2 1 Labourer ...	7/ 8/ per day	219 16 6			
General Stores ...	...	14,000 0 0			
		14,559 19 4		17,659 19 4	
SUBDIVISION 16 (NOW 14).—LOCOMOTIVE RUNNING DEPARTMENT.					
Foreman ...	16/ per day	300 0 0			
Locomotive Inspector ...	15/ "	235 10 0			
Locomotive Inspector ...	12/ "	2,826 0 0			
15 Drivers ...	11/ 6 "	947 17 9			
7 Drivers, 9 months ...	9/ "	2,119 10 0			
15 Firemen ...	8/ 6 "	700 12 3			
7 Firemen, 9 months ...	8/ "	...			
4 Cleaners ...	7/ "	1,648 10 0			
15 Cleaners ...	7/ "	576 19 6			
7 Cleaners, 9 months ...	8/ "	502 8 0			
4 Greasers ...	8/ "	251 4 0			
4 Coalmen ...	...	...	
Labour, pumping water for engines ...	...	700 0 0			
Coal ...	...	8,000 0 0			
Extra Labour ...	...	500 0 0			
		19,308 11 6		28,484 0 0	
Carried forward ...				333,053 2 5	

See Note on page 57.

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.				
		1875-76.			1876-77.				
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Brought forward ...						833,053	2	5	
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES—continued.									
SUBDIVISION 17 (NOW 15).—LOCOMOTIVE, CARRIAGE, AND WAGON, AND GENERAL REPAIRS.									
Foreman ...	...	300	0	0	See Note on page 57.			
Leading Fitter ...	12/ per day	188	8	0					
6 Fitters ...	11/ "	1,036	4	0					
2 Fitters, six months ...	10/ "	157	0	0					
1 Turner ...	11/ "	172	14	0					
Smith ...	12/ "	188	8	0					
4 Smiths ...	11/ "	690	16	0					
5 Strikers ...	8/ "	628	0	0					
2 Coppersmiths ...	11/ "	345	8	0					
Moulder ...	11/ "	172	14	0					
Engineman ...	9/ "	141	6	0					
Engineman, nine months ...	10/ "	117	15	0					
Patternmakers ...	12/ "	188	8	0					
5 Patternmakers ...	11/ "	172	14	0					
2 Lampmakers ...	10/ "	...							
Wagonlifter ...	11/ "	172	14	0					
Wagonlifter ...	9/ "	141	6	0					
Wagonlifter ...	8/ "	...							
Leading Wagon Builder ...	14/ "	219	16	0					
3 1 Wagon Builder ...	11/ "	518	2	0					
3 Wagon Builders ...	10/ "	471	0	0					
Foreman Painter ...	14/ "	219	16	0					
2 Coach Painters ...	11/ "	345	8	0					
4 House Painters ...	10/ "	...							
Sailmaker ...	9/ "	141	6	0					
Sailmaker ...	8/ "	125	12	0					
3 Sailmakers ...	7/ "	...							
1 2 Boys ...	6/ "	94	4	0					
Boy ...	5/ "	78	10	0					
3 Boys ...	4/ "	188	8	0					
10 Labourers ...	8/ "	1,099	0	0					
10 Labourers ...	7/ "	...							
Carriage and Wagon Inspector ...	...	125	0	0				
1 Carriage Builder ...	14/ "	...							
2 Carriage Builders ...	11/ "	345	8	0					
6 Machinemen, six months ...	9/ "	423	18	0					
Boiler Maker ...	11/ "	...							
Carriage Trimmer ...	10/ "	...							
Stationary-Engine Driver ...	8/ "	...							
Labourer ...	8/ "	...							
		9,209	3	0					
SUBDIVISION 18 (NOW 16).—PERMANENT WAY DEPARTMENT.									
Inspector ...	...	300	0	0		12,395	10	0
1 2 Sub-Inspectors ...	13/ "	204	2	0					
Tallyman ...	9/ "	141	6	0					
35 Gangers and 141 Labourers ...	...	18,694	2	4				
		19,339	10	4					
SUBDIVISION 19 (NOW 17).—WORKS DEPARTMENT.									
Foreman, at 15/ ...	...	250	0	0		28,591	8	0
2 Leading Carpenters ...	12/ per day	376	16	0					
5 Carpenters ...	11/ "	863	10	0					
1 Carpenter ...	10/ "	314	0	0					
2 Smiths ...	12/ "	188	8	0					
3 Smiths, at 11/ ...	11/ "	518	2	0					
Smith, at 10/ ...	10/ "	...							
Carried forward ...						374,040	0	5	

ESTIMATES—CANTERBURY.

	Rate of Pay.	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...					374,040	0	5
CLASS XXVII.—RAILWAYS AND WHARVES— <i>continued.</i>							
4 5 Strikers ...	8/	502	8	0			
Striker, at 7/ ...	7/	...					
Boy, at 5/ ...	5/	...					
2 House Painters ...	10/	314	0	0			
Tallyman ...	9/	141	6	0			
14 Vicemen, each 10/, 9/, 8/, 7/ ...	9/	141	6	0			
2 13 Labourers ...	8/ per day	251	4	0			
9 2 Labourers ...	7/	989	2	0			
1 2 Boys, 1 at 6/, 1 at 4/ ...	5/	78	10	0			
Ganger, at 10/ ...	10/	...					
Bricklayer, at 12/ ...	12/	...					
Extra Labour, Temporary Carpenters, Strikers, &c. ...	...	...			
		4,928	12	0	5,069	18	0
SUBDIVISION 20 (NOW 18).—TUNNEL STAFF.							
Inspector ...	...	250	0	0			
Ganger ...	10/ per day	157	0	0			
2 Miners ...	9/	282	12	0			
Contingencies ...	...	150	0	0			
		839	12	0	809	12	0
SUBDIVISION 21 (NOW 19).—WHARVES AND JETTIES.							
Leading Fitter and Driver ...	12/ per day	188	8	0			
6 7 Steam Crane Drivers ...	10/	942	0	0			
Steam Crane Driver, 6-months ...	10/	78	10	0			
2 Steam Winch Drivers ...	9/	282	12	0			
Smith ...	11/	172	14	0			
Striker ...	8/	125	12	0			
Coal ...	...	600	0	0			
Repairs to Wharves and Jetties ...	...	700	0	0			
Contingencies (extra labour) ...	...	500	0	0			
		3,589	16	0	4,068	6	0
SUBDIVISION 22.—RENEWAL FUND.							
Railway Renewal Fund—5 per cent. on Receipts for nine months ending 31st March, 1875 ...	...	4,335	11	9			
Ditto for last year ...	...	...			8,497	0	0
TOTAL CLASS XXVII. ...	...	148525	1	1			
CLASS XXVIII.—LIGHTER-AGE.							
Lighterage* ...	...	*8,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
CLASS XXIX.—RAILWAY WORKS.							
Sundry Works† ...	...	226728	15	11			
TOTAL CLASS XXIX. ...	...	226728	15	11			
TOTAL ...	...	278,135	18	3	402,484	16	5

See Note on page 57.

* NOTE.—This is a refund of collections by Railway for Lighterage.

† NOTE.—In printing these Estimates, the total of this Class only is given. As directed, a Return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to Report.

ESTIMATES—WESTLAND.

	Provincial Appropriations. 1875.	ESTIMATES. 1876-77.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CLASS I.—ADMINISTRATIVE.				
Superintendent	600 0 0	...		
Provincial Secretary	300 0 0	...		
Assistant Secretary	250 0 0	...		
Provincial Treasurer	250 0 0	...		
Clerk	250 0 0	250 0 0		
Solicitor	250 0 0	...		
Record Clerk	...	180 0 0		
TOTAL CLASS I.	1,900 0 0		380 0 0	
CLASS II.—LEGISLATIVE.				
Speaker	100 0 0	...		
Expenses of Members	600 0 0	...		
Expenses of Elections	100 0 0	...		
Clerk to Council	100 0 0	...		
TOTAL CLASS II.	900 0 0			
CLASS III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.				
<i>Warden's Department—</i>				
Warden, Greymouth, also Resident Magistrate and Registration Officer	500 0 0	500 0 0		
Warden, Totara, Kanieri and Arahura	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Warden, Okarito	350 0 0	350 0 0		
3 Clerks, at £250	750 0 0	750 0 0		
Remuneration to Police Officers acting as Clerks	120 0 0	120 0 0		
Travelling Expenses, Wardens	500 0 0	400 0 0		
<i>Police—</i>				
Commissioner	350 0 0	350 0 0		
Inspector	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Sub-Inspector	250 0 0	250 0 0		
4 First-class Sergeants, at 11/6 per day	839 10 0	839 10 0		
2 Second-class Sergeants, at 11/ per day	401 10 0	401 10 0		
1 Third-class Sergeant, at 10/6 per day	191 12 6	191 12 6		
1 Third-class Mounted Sergeant, at 11/ per day	200 15 0	200 15 0		
1 Mounted Constable, at 10/ per day	182 10 0	182 10 0		
13 Foot Constables, at 9/6 per day	2,253 17 6	2,253 17 6		
1 First-class Detective, at 13/6 per day	246 7 6	246 7 6		
2 Female Searchers, at 1/6 per day	54 15 0	54 15 0		
Forage and Saddlery	160 0 0	160 0 0		
Shoeing and Farriery	20 0 0	20 0 0		
Travelling Expenses and Conveyance of Prisoners	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Incidental Expenses	40 0 0	40 0 0		
<i>Gaol—</i>				
Governor of Gaol	300 0 0	300 0 0		
Matron	75 0 0	75 0 0		
Chief Warder, at 12/ per day	219 0 0	219 0 0		
Overseer, at 11/ per day	200 15 0	200 15 0		
Four Warders, at 9/6 per day	693 10 0	693 10 0		
Messenger, at 65/ per month	39 0 0	39 0 0		
Carried forward	9,538 2 6	9,438 2 6	380 0 0	

ESTIMATES—WESTLAND.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	9,538	2	6	9,438	2	6
380	0	0				
CLASS III.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE— <i>continued</i> .						
<i>Gaol—continued.</i>						
Tools, Materials, and Repairs ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Bedding and Clothing ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
Forage ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Medical Comforts and Incidentals ...	60	0	0	60	0	0
Rations ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
<i>District Gaols—</i>						
Rations ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
Medical Comforts and Incidentals ...	40	0	0	40	0	0
Bedding and Clothing ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
TOTAL CLASS III. ...	10,453	2	6			
				10,353	2	6
CLASS IV.—LANDS AND WORKS.						
Travelling Expenses of Waste Lands Board...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Clerk to Waste Lands Board (also Store-keeper £25) ...	275	0	0	275	0	0
Clerk in Waste Lands Office, for Crown Grants ...	250	0	0	200	0	0
Crown Lands Ranger (also Bailiff to Resident Magistrate's Court and Cattle Inspector £50) ...	50	0	0	100	0	0
Clerical Assistance, Crown Grants ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
<i>Surveys and Engineering—</i>						
Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Surveyor and Draftsman, at £350 ...	175	0	0	300	0	0
District Surveyor, Hokitika ...	350	0	0	350	0	0
District Surveyor, Greymouth ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Lithographer (transferred from Miscellaneous) ...	...			300	0	0
1 Cadet, at 60/ per week ...	78	0	0	156	0	0
2 Cadets, at 40/ per week ...	208	0	0	208	0	0
1 Cadet, at 20/ per week ...	52	0	0	52	0	0
Messenger (also Assistant to Lithographer) ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Contract and Road Surveys ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Survey Labour ...	850	0	0	850	0	0
Travelling Expenses ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Incidentals ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Survey Instruments and Repairs ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
TOTAL CLASS IV. ...	4,413	0	0			
				4,916	0	0
CLASS V.—HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.						
Chief Harbour Master ...	300	0	0	350	0	0
Harbour Master, Greymouth ...	275	0	0	275	0	0
Harbour Master, Okarito ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Signalman, Hokitika ...	192	0	0	192	0	0
Salary, Boatman ...	150	0	0	182	10	0
Extra Boat Hire ...	30	0	0	30	0	0
Materials and Repairs ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
TOTAL CLASS V. ...	1,097	0	0			
				1,179	10	0
CLASS VI.—EDUCATION.						
Grant to Central Board ...	3,000	0	0	} 9,000	0	0
Estimated amount of Rates ...	3,457	15	0			
TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	6,457	15	0			
				9,000	0	0
Carried forward ...	...				
				25,828	12	6

ESTIMATES—WESTLAND.

	Provincial Appropriations.	ESTIMATES.		
	1875.	1876-77.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward ...			25,828 12 6	
CLASS VII.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.				
Remuneration to Police Officers acting as Inspectors ...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
Travelling Expenses ...	40 0 0	40 0 0		
TOTAL CLASS VII. ...	80 0 0		80 0 0	
CLASS VIII.—CHARITABLE.				
LUNATIC ASYLUM.				
Inspector of Lunatics (also Resident Magistrate) ...	50 0 0	50 0 0		
Provincial Surgeon (attends also Gaol and Asylum) ...	200 0 0	200 0 0		
Keeper ...	275 0 0	275 0 0		
Matron ...	75 0 0	75 0 0		
4 Male Attendants, at 9/6 per day ...	693 10 0	693 10 0		
2 Female Attendants, at £65 ...	130 0 0	130 0 0		
Rations ...	730 0 0	730 0 0		
Bedding and Clothing ...	150 0 0	150 0 0		
Medical Comforts ...	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Utensils, Tools, &c. ...	80 0 0	80 0 0		
Incidentals ...	30 0 0	30 0 0		
HOSPITALS—				
Subsidy, Hokitika Hospital ...	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0		
Subsidy, Greymouth Hospital ...	800 0 0	800 0 0		
Subsidy, Totara Hospital ...	400 0 0	400 0 0		
Grant in aid of new Grey Hospital ...	250 0 0	...		
Grant in aid of new Building, Hokitika (see Miscellaneous £500) ...	500 0 0	1,000 0 0		
Removal of Grey Hospital, purchase by General Government ...	1,200 0 0	...		
AID TO DESTITUTE—				
Charitable Aid ...	100 0 0	100 0 0		
Benevolent Society ...	450 0 0	450 0 0		
TOTAL CLASS VIII. ...	8,713 10 0		7,763 10	
CLASS IX.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.				
Repairs and Maintenance ...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
Government Offices ...	190 0 0	...		
Contingencies ...	100 0 0	...		
TOTAL CLASS IX. ...	1,290 0 0		1,000 0 0	
CLASS X.—ROADS AND WORKS.*				
Christchurch Road, Maintenance ...	2,000 0 0	...		
Current Contracts ...	6,624 10 0	...		
Roads, Okarito District ...	467 4 0	...		
Maintenance of Tracks and Bluffs ...	150 0 0	...		
Omotumotu Road (six months) ...	124 10 0	...		
Arahura Road ...	160 0 0	...		
Stillwater Creek Bridge ...	70 0 0	...		
Contingencies ...	500 0 0	...		
Public Works in Southern District ...	1,000 0 0	...		
TOTAL CLASS X. ...	11,096 4 4			
Carried forward ...	...	...	34,672 2 6	

*NOTE.—See statement of Current Contracts, forwarded (as directed) in Report covering these Estimates.

ESTIMATES—WESTLAND.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						34,672 2 6
CLASS XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
Lithographer (see Survey Department) ...	300	0	0	...		
Messenger (see Administrative Record Clerk) ...	104	0	0	...		
Gardener and Housekeeper to Government House ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Storekeeper (also Clerk to Waste Lands Board) ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Furniture ...	125	0	0	...		
Dog Collars ...	8	10	0	10	0	0
Subsidies to Ferries (Hokitika to Jackson's Bay) ...	742	10	0	742	10	0
Gasfittings ...	50	0	0	...		
Insurance ...	47	8	0	47	8	0
Printing and Advertising ...	1,000	0	0	250	0	0
Stationery ...	400	0	0	100	0	0
Fuel and Light ...	400	0	0	200	0	0
Telegrams ...	100	0	0	...		
Postage and Carriage ...	30	0	0	...		
Travelling Expenses of Officers ...	250	0	0	50	0	0
Police Rewards ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
General Contingencies ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Toll Collectors ...	150	0	0	572	0	0
Hokitika Corporation Land Fund ...	500	0	0	...		
Greymouth Corporation Land Fund ...	150	0	0	...		
Interest ...	300	0	0	...		
Cattle Inspector and Travelling Expenses of Inspector (also Crown Ranger) ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Michael Donoghue, purchase of Land, Christchurch Road ...	40	0	0	...		
Costs in connection with Tramway Case ...	900	0	0	...		
Outstanding Accounts, as per Schedule No. 2 ...	1,554	9	0	...		
Fire Brigades, Hokitika, Greymouth, and Ross, £25 each ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
Special Grant to Hokitika Volunteer Fire Brigade, damage done by late fire ...	75	0	0	...		
Erection and Maintenance of Pounds ...	100	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Lunatics in Christchurch Asylum, being for Maintenance of Lunatics before local Asylum was established ...	286	0	0	286	0	0
Grant in aid of existing Schools ...	500	0	0	...		
Grant in aid of Literary Societies ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Refund of Licenses ...	50	0	0	...		
Hokitika Corporation Land Fund ...	83	1	0	...		
Cost of Judgment, Hungerford's claim for Tolls, Arahura, Upper Bridge ...	127	16	0	...		
Toll-Collectors ...	422	0	0	...		
Provincial Treasurer ...	50	0	0	...		
Refund Business Licenses, Ross ...	173	10	0	...		
Clerical Assistance ...	50	0	0	...		
Foot-Bridge over Lagoon, Arahura ...	30	0	0	...		
Messenger, Superintendent's Offices (see Record Clerk, Administrative) ...	26	0	0	...		
Repairs to Roads ...	365	0	0	...		
Aylmer Lead Track ...	550	0	0	...		
Removal, Hokitika Hospital (see Class VIII.) ...	500	0	0	...		
Expenses of Members ...	200	0	0	...		
Hokitika Fire Brigade ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Cassidy, refund of Tolls ...	48	13	6	...		
Foot Bridge over Lagoon, Teremakau ...	30	0	0	...		
Repairs and Maintenance of Roads ...	1,130	0	0	...		
Carried forward ...	13,598	17	6	3,907 18 0		34,672 2 6

ESTIMATES—NELSON.

		Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
EXECUTIVE.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Superintendent	...	600	0	0	...		
Provincial Secretary	}	500	0	0	...		
Gold Fields Secretary							
Provincial Treasurer	...	300	0	0	...		
Provincial Solicitor	...	250	0	0	...		
		1,650	0	0			
EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.							
Clerk to Superintendent and Executive Council		300	0	0	300	0	0
Assistant Clerk and Office Keeper	...	125	0	0	...		
Messenger (and Office Keeper)	...	26	0	0	100	0	0
Stationery	...	50	0	0	...		
		501	0	0			400 0 0
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.							
Speaker, also Member of the Waste Land Board, including honorarium (Waste Land Board)	...	200	0	0	50	0	0
Chairman of Committees	...	50	0	0	...		
6 Members residing more than 100 miles from Nelson, at £45	}	550	0	0	...		
8 Members residing more than 10 miles from Nelson, at £35							
2 Nelson Members of Council, at £20	...	40	0	0	...		
2 Members, also Members of Waste Land Board (four)	...	147	0	0	200	0	0
Members' Travelling Expenses	...	150	0	0	...		
Clerk to the Council	...	100	0	0	...		
Librarian	...	50	0	0	...		
Contingencies, Messenger, &c.	...	200	0	0	...		
		1,487	0	0			
JUSTICE.							
Warden and Resident Magistrate at Westport		500	0	0	500	0	0
Warden and Resident Magistrate, Grey Valley and Reefton	...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Warden and Resident Magistrate, Collingwood	...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Warden, Returning Officer, and Registration Officer, Nelson	...	75	0	0	...		
		1,225	0	0	1,150	0	0
Clerks—							
Westport	...	275	0	0	275	0	0
Reefton	...	225	0	0	225	0	0
Charleston, half salary	} Remainder provided from Vote for Police	118	12	6	100	7	6
Ahaura, half salary		118	12	6	118	12	6
Cobden, half salary		109	10	0	109	10	0
No Town, half salary		109	10	0	109	10	0
Lyell, half salary		100	7	6	100	7	6
Contingencies		500	0	0	500	0	0
		1,556	12	6	1,538	7	6
Carried forward	...	2,781	12	6	2,688	7	6
							650 0 0

ESTIMATES—NELSON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						21,684 7 6
CHARITABLE.						
Relieving Officer, also Gaoler ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Maintenance and Relief of Destitute Persons ...	1,700	0	0	1,700	0	0
	1,750	0	0	1,750	0	0
<i>Lunatic Asylum—</i>						
Keeper ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Matron ...	70	0	0	70	0	0
3 4 Attendants ...	190	0	0	250	0	0
Housemaid (and one Female Attendant) ...	30	0	0	70	0	0
Contingencies, Food, Clothing, Fuel, Light, &c. ...	1,100	0	0	1,460	0	0
	1,540	0	0	2,000	0	0
<i>Hospitals—</i>						
Provincial Hospital, Nelson ...	2,150	0	0	2,400	0	0
Provincial Hospital, Westport ...	1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Provincial Hospital, Reefton ...						
Provincial Hospital, Charleston ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Provincial Hospital, Grey ...						
	4,650	0	0	4,900	0	0
				8,650	0	0
SURVEY.						
Provincial Engineer and Chief Surveyor ...	500	0	0	450	0	0
Superintendent of Public Works ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Two District Surveyors } 11 Surveyors {	600	0	0	3,050	0	0
Three " " " }	800	0	0			
3 4 Clerks and Draftsmen ...	650	0	0	900	0	0
Clerk in Land Office and Receiver of Land Revenue ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Clerk to Land Commissioner ...	...			125	0	0
Contingencies ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Survey labour ...	...			6,000	0	0
	3,250	0	0			
				11,225	0	0
HARBOURS.						
Harbour Master and Pilot, Nelson ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Second Pilot and Coxswain ...	275	0	0	275	0	0
3 4 Boatmen, at £120 ...	360	0	0	480	0	0
Signalman, Nelson ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
Harbour Master at Westport ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Signalman, Westport ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Signalman, Grey ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Harbour Lights, Boat Hire, and General Contingencies ...	200	0	0	400	0	0
	1,905	0	0			
				2,225	0	0
SCAB ACT.						
Chief Inspector, Nelson, including travelling expenses ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Sub-Inspector, Amuri, including travelling expenses ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Deputy Inspector, Nelson, including travelling expenses ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
Carried forward ...	625	0	0	625	0	0
				43,784	7	6

ESTIMATES—NELSON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	625	0	0	625	0	0
SCAB ACT— <i>continued.</i>						
Deputy Inspector, Golden Bay, including travelling expenses ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Contingencies ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Prevention of Scab, Amuri District ...	552	18	5	...		
	1,502	18	5			
MISCELLANEOUS.						950 0 0
Printing and Advertising ...	900	0	0	150	0	0
Steam Service Subsidy for Blind Bay ...	240	0	0	240	0	0
Steam Service Subsidy for West Coast ...	300	0	0	...		
AID TO FIRE BRIGADES—						
Nelson ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Charleston ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Westport ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Reefton ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Insurance on Government Buildings ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Fuel and Light to Government Buildings ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Annuity to Mrs. Robinson, Widow of late Superintendent ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Instalment of Amount due, Nelson College... ..	150	0	0	...		
Electoral Purposes ...	200	0	0	...		
Interest on Overdraft ...	500	0	0	...		
General Contingencies for items not herein specified ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Interest on £30,000 Loan ...	1,600	0	0	1,260	0	0
Interest and Sinking Fund on £58,000, Advances for Roads and Special Settlements...	3,360	0	0	...		
Refund to Gas and Waterworks Account for Fittings E.C. ...	270	0	0	...		
Subsidy Inland Communication ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Compensation to Daniel Dixon ...	75	0	0	...		
Damages and Expenses, Knyvett v. O'Connor ...	210	0	0	...		
Consolidating Provincial Acts ...	100	0	0	...		
Water Rates for supplying Government Buildings ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
Agricultural Association Show, to meet subscriptions ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
	11,100	0	0			
PUBLIC WORKS AND PURPOSES.						4,845 0 0
Sundry Works * ...	23,305	0	0	...		
Grants in Aid to Road Boards and Maintenance of District Roads and Bridges* ...	7,545	0	0	...		
	30,850	0	0			
TOTAL ...	£79,128	15	11	...	£49,579	7 6

*NOTE.—In printing these Estimates, the totals of this Class only are given. As directed, a Return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to the Report.

ESTIMATES—MARLBOROUGH.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.						
Superintendent	400	0	0	...		
Provincial Secretary	160	0	0	...		
Clerk (also Clerk in Crown Lands Office)	90	0	0	90	0	0
Assistant Clerk	100	0	0	...		
Messenger (and Office Keeper) at 7s. per day	127	15	0	127	15	0
	877	15	0			217 15 0
PROVINCIAL TREASURY.						
Treasurer	100	0	0			
CROWN LANDS.						
Chief Surveyor	350	0	0	350	0	0
Clerk (see above)	160	0	0	160	0	0
Assistant (Cadet Surveyor)	100	0	0	100	0	0
	610	0	0			610 0 0
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.						
Speaker	50	0	0	...		
GAOL.						
Gaoler	180	0	0	180	0	0
Turnkey	132	0	0	132	0	0
Warder	120	0	0	120	0	0
Clothing and Rations	150	0	0	150	0	0
Fuel and Lights	20	0	0	20	0	0
Contingencies	20	0	0	20	0	0
	622	0	0			622 0 0
LOCK-UPS.						
Havelock, Blenheim, and Kaikoura	20	0	0	20	0	0
						20 0 0
POLICE.						
Inspector	200	0	0	200	0	0
2 Sergeants, at 8/6 per day	310	5	0	310	5	0
3 Constables at 7/6 per day	410	12	6	410	12	6
1 Constable at 8/ per day	146	0	0	146	0	0
Forage	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies	150	0	0	150	0	0
	1,316	17	6			1,316 17 6
HOSPITAL.						
Provincial Surgeon	125	0	0	125	0	0
Hospital Warder	80	0	0	80	0	0
Nurse	52	0	0	52	0	0
Rations, Fuel, and Lights	300	0	0	300	0	0
Contingencies	150	0	0	150	0	0
	707	0	0			707 0 0
Carried forward						3,493 12 6

ESTIMATES—MARLBOROUGH.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						3,493 12 6
CHARITABLE.						
Lunatics (no local Asylum, but sent to other provinces) ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Paupers ...	225	0	0	225	0	0
Medical Attendance ...	40	0	0	40	0	0
	665	0	0			665 0 0
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.						
Harbour Master, Picton ...	84	0	0	84	0	0
Lightkeeper, Picton ...	35	0	0	35	0	0
Harbour Lights, Jetty ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Harbour Master, Havelock ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Harbour Master, Wairau, also Pilot and Signalman ...	132	0	0	120	0	0
Harbour Master, Kaikoura ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Contingencies, Boat Hire, and Repairing Buoys and Beacons ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
	526	0	0			514 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Electoral ...	20	0	0	...		
Books and Stationery ...	30	0	0	...		
Newspapers ...	6	0	0	...		
Printing and Advertising ...	150	0	0	50	0	0
Telegrams ...	25	0	0	...		
General Contingencies ...	600	0	0	600	0	0
Law Expenses ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Fuel and Lights ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Insurances ...	65	0	0	65	0	0
National Bank of New Zealand ...	300	0	0	...		
Blenheim Fire Brigade ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
Provincial Council Library ...	50	0	0	...		
	1,381	0	0			850 0 0
EDUCATION.						
Payments to Boards ...	1,000	0	0	2,150	0	0
Inspection of Schools ...	100	0	0			
Scholarships ...	80	0	0			
Spring Creek County Education Board ...	100	0	0			
Pelorus County Education Board ...	100	0	0			
Picton County Education Board ...	100	0	0			
Grammar School ...	800	0	0			
Havelock Education Board ...	50	0	0			
	2,330	0	0			2,150 0 0
PUBLIC WORKS AND PURPOSES.						
Sundry Works* ...	6,990	0	0			
LAND PURCHASES.						
Sundry Purchases ...	150	0	0	...		
TOTAL	16,345	12	6			7,672 12 6

* NOTE.—In these Estimates the total of this class only is stated. As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to report.

ESTIMATES—TARANAKI.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERINTENDENT AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.						
Superintendent	...	300	0 0	...		
Provincial Secretary	...	150	0 0	...		
Clerk (also Clerk Crown Lands Office)	...	100	0 0	205	0 0	
Clerical Assistance	...	50	0 0	...		
Contingencies	...	50	0 0	...		
		650	0 0			205 0 0
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.						
Speaker	...	50	0 0	...		
Clerk	...	75	0 0	...		
Sergeant-at-Arms	...	20	0 0	...		
Payment to Members	...	300	0 0	...		
Contingencies	...	50	0 0	...		
		495	0 0			
PROVINCIAL TREASURY.						
Provincial Treasurer	...	200	0 0	...		
Clerical Assistance	...	50	0 0	...		
		250	0 0			
WASTE LANDS BOARD AND SURVEY.						
Commissioners, 5 Members at £50	...	250	0 0	250	0 0	
Clerk	...	150	0 0	...		
Chief Surveyor	...	200	0 0	250	0 0	
Assistant Surveyors (2 at £300, 3 at £275)	...	825	0 0	1,425	0 0	
Draftsman	...	25	0 0	200	0 0	
Cadets (1 at £150, 1 at £80)	...	80	0 0	230	0 0	
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery	...	400	0 0	100	0 0	
Surveys	...	3,000	0 0	2,653	0 0	
Contingencies	...	200	0 0	400	0 0	
		5,130	0 0			5,508 0 0
SUNDRY ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.						
Sundry Roads and Public Works *	...	14,999	0 0			
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.						
Chief Harbour Master	...	225	0 0	225	0 0	
Signalman, New Plymouth	...	90	0 0	95	0 0	
Assistant Harbour Master and Pilot, Waitara	...	95	0 0	100	0 0	
Signalman and Pilot, Opunake	...	26	0 0	26	0 0	
Assistant Harbour Master and Pilot, Patea, also Inspector of Scab £25	...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Contingencies—New Plymouth	...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Contingencies—Waitara	...	50	0 0	70	0 0	
Contingencies—Patea	...	50	0 0	50	0 0	
		736	0 0			766 0 0
Carried forward	...					6,479 0 0

* NOTE.—In these Estimates the total of this class only is stated. As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to report.

ESTIMATES—TARANAKI.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...			.
						6,479 0 0
POLICE DEPARTMENT.						
Sergeant ...	120	0	0	140	0	0
2 3 Privates at £110 ...	220	0	0	330	0	0
Private, Waitara ...	25	0	0	55	0	0
Uniforms ...	30	0	0	40	0	0
Contingencies, including Forage ...	70	0	0	120	0	0
	465	0	0			685 0 0
GAOL DEPARTMENT.						
Surgeon to Gaol and Lunatic Asylum (also Colonial Surgeon) ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Gaoler and Matron ...	130	0	0	150	0	0
Warder ...	90	0	0	95	0	0
Rations and Fuel ...	200	0	0	250	0	0
Contingencies ...	100	0	0	150	0	0
	570	0	0			695 0 0
INSPECTOR OF SHEEP AND CATTLE AND REGISTRAR OF BRANDS' DEPARTMENT.						
Inspector and Registrar, including travelling expenses ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Inspector at Patea ...	...			25	0	0
Contingencies ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
	225	0	0			250 0 0
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.						
New Plymouth Board of Education ...	500	0	0	1,200	0	0
Patea Board of Education ...	200	0	0	500	0	0
	700	0	0			1,700 0 0
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Charitable Aid ...	200	0	0	300	0	0
Chairman Distribution Relief Fund ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Chairman Distribution Relief Fund for 1874 ...	25	0	0	...		
Hospital Board, New Plymouth ...	250	0	0	} 400 0 0		
Hospital Board, New Plymouth (with approval of Superintendent and Executive Council) ...	250	0	0			
Hospital Committee, Patea ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Lunatic Asylum ...	400	0	0	450	0	0
Unpaid Hospital and Lunatic Asylum Accounts ...	125	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Prisoners in Wellington Gaol ...	80	15	0	...		
Taranaki Agricultural Society ...	40	0	0	40	0	0
Patea Agricultural Society ...	40	0	0	40	0	0
Prizes for Rifle Practice ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Interest on Mortgage of Waitara Bridge ...	207	0	0	207	0	0
Tug for Waitara ...	300	0	0	200	0	0
Printing and Stationery ...	400	0	0	250	0	0
Librarian of Institute ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Widow of late Sergeant Dunn—Compassionate Allowance ...	250	0	0	...		
Emigration Agent—Travelling Expenses and Salary ...	600	0	0	...		
Introduction of Trout ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Introduction of Insectivorous Birds ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Cost of Commission to investigate Claims to Volunteer and Militia Scrip ...	25	0	0	...		
Carried forward ...	3,407	15	0	2,102	0	0
						9,809 0 0

ESTIMATES—TARANAKI.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward . . .	3,407	15	0	2,102	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.						
General Contingencies . . .	500	0	0	} 800	0	0
Unforeseen Contingencies . . .	500	0	0			
Advances to purchase Supplies for Immigrants, to be stored at Government Depot, Inglewood . . .	500	0	0	...		
Harbour Board—estimated share of Land Fund before passing of Harbour Bill . . .	1,000	0	0	...		
	5,907	15	0			2,902 0 0
SUPPLEMENTARY.						
PROVINCIAL COUNCIL—						
Payment to Members . . .	150	0	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS—						
Libraries . . .	100	0	0	100	0	0
Purchase of Land for Beaton and Company . . .	800	0	0	...		
Works for Immigrants near town . . .	200	0	0	...		
Provincial Agent and Sub-Treasurer, Patea . . .	25	0	0	...		
Inspector of Scab, Patea (see above) . . .	12	10	0	...		
Education Board, Patea (see above) . . .	100	0	0	...		
Education Board, New Plymouth (see above) . . .	300	0	0	...		
Recreation Grounds, New Plymouth (special) . . .	100	0	0	...		
Jetty, Urenui . . .	25	0	0	...		
Bonus for Manufacture of Cement . . .	500	0	0	...		
Printing and Stationery . . .	200	0	0	...		
Expense of Band at Railway Inauguration . . .	10	0	0	...		
	2,522	10	0			100 0 0
TOTAL . . .	32,650	5	0			12,811 0 0

ESTIMATES—HAWKE'S BAY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.—JUDICIAL.						
<i>Gaol Department—</i>						
Gaoler (Warden), also Master Lunatic Asylum, at £300 per annum	300	0	0	300	0	0
1 Turnkey at £135 per annum	135	0	0	135	0	0
3 Turnkeys at £120 per annum	360	0	0	360	0	0
1 Overseer Hard-labour Prisoners at £120 per annum	120	0	0	120	0	0
Rations for Prisoners	350	0	0	350	0	0
Contingencies	250	0	0	250	0	0
	1,515	0	0			
<i>Police—</i>						
Napier—1 Inspector, also Inspector of Weights and Measures, at £300 per annum	300	0	0	300	0	0
1 Sergeant at £140 per annum	140	0	0	140	0	0
1 Corporal at £130 per annum	130	0	0	130	0	0
11 Privates at £120 per annum each	1,320	0	0	1,320	0	0
Horse Allowance for Inspector at £52 per annum	52	0	0	52	0	0
Horse Allowance for 6 Policemen at £36 per annum	216	0	0	216	0	0
District Constable at Porangahau, at £25	25	0	0	25	0	0
1 Constable at Clive	110	0	0	110	0	0
Rations for Prisoners	30	0	0	30	0	0
Expenses for Prisoners	60	0	0	60	0	0
Contingencies	100	0	0	100	0	0
	2,483	0	0			
II.—HOSPITAL AND CHARITABLE.						
Maintenance of Hospital	750	0	0	750	0	0
Charitable Aid	350	0	0	350	0	0
Maintenance Allowance Destitute and Neglected Children	100	0	0	100	0	0
Salary Attendants Lunatic Asylum	170	0	0	170	0	0
Rations and Contingencies Lunatic Asylum	355	0	0	355	0	0
	1,725	0	0			
<i>Coroners' Department—</i>						
Contingencies	10	0	0			
III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.						
<i>Superintendent's Department—</i>						
Superintendent at £425 per annum	425	0	0	...		
Superintendent's Clerk, also Clerk of the Council, at 300 per annum	300	0	0	...		
Messenger, also Messenger to the Provincial Council, at £120 per annum	120	0	0	...		
Record Clerk	...			120	0	0
Contingencies	25	0	0	25	0	0
	870	0	0			
<i>Law Officer's Department—</i>						
Provincial Solicitor at £100 per annum	100	0	0			
<i>Treasury—</i>						
Provincial Treasurer at £300 per annum	300	0	0	...		
Contingencies for Department	30	0	0	...		
Clerical Assistance	50	0	0	...		
	380	0	0			
Carried forward	...					
				5,878	0	0

ESTIMATES—HAWKE'S BAY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						5,878 0 0
IV.—HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.*						
Harbour Master and Pilot ...	275	0	0	...		
2 Boatmen at £130 per annum ...	260	0	0	...		
Extra Men, in addition to pilot's crew, when required ...	25	0	0	...		
Contingencies ...	200	0	0	...		
Life Boat Maintenance ...	50	0	0	...		
Pilot Service at Wairoa ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies for Wairoa ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
	935	0	0			125 0 0
V.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.						
Provincial Surveyor, also Provincial Engineer	500	0	0	500	0	0
Travelling Allowance to Provincial Surveyor	100	0	0	100	0	0
Draftsman ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Additional Draftsman ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Cadet ...	...			52	0	0
Survey Labourers ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Survey Contingencies ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Surveys (Contract) ...	2,300	0	0	2,300	0	0
Clerk in Land Office ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
For laying out Roads through Blocks in which road allowance will shortly lapse ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
	4,500	0	0			4,552 0 0
VI.—LEGISLATIVE.						
<i>Provincial Council—</i>						
Speaker at £2 for each sitting day, and for seven days afterwards ...	75	0	0	...		
Country Members at £1 per each sitting day ...	250	0	0	...		
Contingencies ...	90	0	0	...		
Printing Minutes of Council, Council Papers, Acts, &c. ...	100	0	0	...		
	515	0	0			
<i>Returning Officers' Department—</i>						
Contingencies ...	20	0	0			
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
General Printing and Advertising ...	400	0	0	100	0	0
Insurance on Government Buildings ...	120	0	0	120	0	0
Materials for Prison Labour ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Expenses, Weights and Measures ...	5	0	0	5	0	0
Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Athenæum ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Country Libraries ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Botanical Gardens ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Grant for Education Purposes (<i>see Education</i>) ...	2,150	0	0	3,600	0	0
Grant for Acclimatization Society ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Government Offices, Firewood, &c. ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Expense of Collecting Dog Tax ...	35	0	0	35	0	0
Wangawehi Light ...	30	0	0	30	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Waihua ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Waikari ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Nuhaka ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Porangahau ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Tongoio Lake ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Bonus to Ferry at Mohaka ...	15	0	0	15	0	0
Signal Staff, Napier ...	*25	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Napier Lighthouse for year ...	*100	0	0	...		
Salary of Lighthouse Attendants ...	*180	0	0	...		
Weighbridge, Taradale Road ...	150	0	0	...		
Cranes for New Jetty ...	300	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Slaughter House and Yards ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Contingencies, Crown Lands Office ...	200	0	0	100	0	0
	5,370	0	0			5,665 0 0
Carried forward ...	...					16,220 0 0

* NOTE.—The department at Napier will be transferred on 1st July, 1876, to the Napier Harbour Board.

* NOTE.—Under Napier Harbour Board from 1st July, 1876.

ESTIMATES—HAWKE'S BAY.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						16,220 0 0
VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS & UNDERTAKINGS.						
Moorings and Buoys ...	*150	0	0	...		* NOTE.—Under Napier Harbour Board from 1st July, 1876.
Life Boat Shed ...	140	0	0	...		
Jetty on each side of the Wairoa River ...	200	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Public Buildings ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Maintenance of Public Fences ...	30	0	0	30	0	0
Addition to Hospital ...	300	0	0	...		
Maintenance of Ground about Public Office ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Fenders for Breastwork ...	*250	0	0	...		
Wharves ...	*260	0	0	...		
Searching Shed ...	250	0	0	...		
Lock-up, Clive ...	25	0	0	...		
	2,025	0	0			450 0 0
Roads*—						
Meanee and Taradale annual ...	1,000	0	0			* NOTE.—As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to report.
Waipukurau to Seventy-Mile Bush " ...	300	0	0			
Waipawa to Plains " ...	300	0	0			
Main Road, Napier to Waipukurau " ...	3,000	0	0			
Waipukurau to Porangahau " ...	1,000	0	0			
Petane to Wairoa " ...	600	0	0			
Road by Ohinepaka Valley " ...	200	0	0			
Road to open Land sold on deferred payments annual ...	500	0	0			
Roads to open Land for sale in Seventy-Mile Bush annual ...	1,000	0	0			
Middle Road " ...	300	0	0			
Road Overseers " ...	300	0	0			
Road Contingencies " ...	500	0	0			
Napier to Pohui " ...	300	0	0			
Roads at Porangahau " ...	200	0	0			
Road, Porangahau to Wainui " ...	150	0	0			
Town Roads " ...	2,000	0	0			
Wairoa Roads " ...	300	0	0			
Maraekakaho Road " ...	100	0	0			
Waipawa to Hampden " ...	400	0	0			
Oero Road to Wautukai " ...	100	0	0			
Te Mata to Pourerere " ...	100	0	0			
Roads, Wainui Valley " ...	100	0	0			
Waitukai to Kaikora " ...	300	0	0			
Kereru Road " ...	200	0	0			
Redclyffe Cutting " ...	100	0	0			
Petane to Beach " ...	100	0	0			
Maintenance Seventy-Mile Bush Road " ...	1,200	0	0			
Clive Roads " ...	100	0	0			
Tarawera to Pourerere " ...	100	0	0			
Tukituki to Tarawera " ...	100	0	0			
Napier to Waitangi " ...	100	0	0			
Havelock to Hastings Station " ...	250	0	0			
Omahu Road " ...	150	0	0			
Puketapu Cutting and Roads, Puketapu District annual ...	300	0	0			
Patangata to Waipawa " ...	25	0	0			
Grant in aid of Roads and Road Boards † annual ...	400	0	0			† NOTE.—This item is provided for by "The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875."
Grant in aid of Bridge over the Waipawa, near Homewood special ...	1,000	0	0			
Grant in aid of Bridge over Ahuriri Harbour special ...	3,500	0	0			
Grant in aid of Bridge over Maraetotara special ...	200	0	0			
Carried forward ...	20,875	0	0			16,670 0 0

ESTIMATES—HAWKE'S BAY.

		Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
		1875-76.			1876-77.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...		20,875	0	0			
					16,670	0	0
PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS							
—continued.							
<i>Roads*</i> —continued.							
Road from Wairoaiti to Petane	special ...	200	0	0			
Wairoa River, Clearing Snags	„ ...	100	0	0			
Road and Jetty, Mohaka	„ ...	120	0	0			
		21,295	0	0			
<i>Special</i> —							
Inspector	...	350	0	0	350	0	0
Travelling Allowance to Inspector	...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Contingencies—Dipping Expenses, &c.	...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Wages, Shepherd at Boundary of Wellington Province	...	130	0	0	130	0	0
Fences at Boundary ditto	...	70	0	0	70	0	0
Quarantine Buildings and Site at Port of Napier	...	200	0	0	...		
		900	0	0			
					700	0	0
<i>Education†</i> —							
Capitation Money for Scholars	...	1,800	0	0			
Bonus to Teachers	...	800	0	0			
Inspector of Schools	...	150	0	0			
Travelling Allowance to Inspector	...	100	0	0			
Grant in Aid of Buildings	...	500	0	0			
Books, Maps, &c., for Schools	...	50	0	0			
School Libraries for Country Schools, Prizes for deserving Pupils, and Contingencies	...	100	0	0			
TOTAL		3,500	0	0			
* See notes on previous page.							
† Note.—For education purposes £4,500 will be required for 1876-77; but of this sum £900 is provided by rent to be received from reserves, leaving £3,600 to be appropriated. See that sum inserted under “Miscellaneous.”							
TOTAL		£43,993	0	0†	£17,370	0	0

† £42,643 + 3,500 - 2,150 = £43,993.

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.—EXECUTIVE.						
Superintendent—Salary	600	0	0			
Superintendent—Incidental Expenses	150	0	0			
Clerk to Superintendent	250	0	0			
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	600	0	0			
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, House						
Rent	100	0	0			
Clerk to Provincial Secretary	250	0	0			
Provincial Solicitor	200	0	0			
Executive Council	200	0	0			
Assistant Provincial Treasurer	550	0	0			
Clerk	200	0	0			
Sub-Treasurer, Wanganui	100	0	0			
TOTAL—Executive	3,200	0	0			
II.—LEGISLATIVE.						
Speaker of Provincial Council	100	0	0			
Chairman of Committees	50	0	0			
10 Members at £30 each	300	0	0			
4 Members at £20 each	80	0	0			
6 Members at £10 each	60	0	0			
Clerk	100	0	0			
Librarian	50	0	0			
Sergeant-at-Arms	25	0	0			
Messenger	25	0	0			
Printing	500	0	0			
Contingencies	100	0	0			
TOTAL—Legislative	1,390	0	0			
III.—JUDICIAL AND POLICE.						
<i>Gaol Department, Wellington—</i>						
Warden of Gaol	300	0	0	350	0	0
2 Turnkeys, 1 at 10/, 1 at 9/ per diem	347	14	0	347	14	0
3 Under Turnkeys at 8/6 per diem	466	13	0	466	13	0
2 Overseers of Hard Labour at 7/6 per diem, and 2 at 7/ per diem	274	10	0	803	0	0
Matron	50	0	0	50	0	0
Rations for Prisoners	500	0	0	500	0	0
Clothing	150	0	0	150	0	0
Bedding	40	0	0	40	0	0
Fuel	150	0	0	150	0	0
Contingencies	100	0	0	100	0	0
Shoemaking	40	0	0	40	0	0
	2,418	17	0	2,997	7	0
<i>Gaol Department, Wanganui—</i>						
Salary of Surgeon attending Gaol	50	0	0	50	0	0
2 Warders, 1 at 7/6, 1 at 7/	265	17	0	265	17	0
Rations	200	0	0	200	0	0
Clothing	90	0	0	90	0	0
Fuel	54	0	0	54	0	0
Contingencies	26	0	0	26	0	0
	685	17	0	685	17	0
Carried forward						

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.		1876-77.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ...					
III.—JUDICIAL AND POLICE— <i>continued.</i>					
<i>Police—</i>					
Inspector ...	325	0 0	350	0 0	
Forage for ditto ...	54	15 0	54	15 0	
2 1st Class Sergeants at 10/ per diem ...	366	0 0	366	0 0	
3 4 2nd Class Sergeants at 9/ per diem ...	494	2 0	657	0 0	
15 18 Privates, 12 at 7/6, 6 at 7/ per diem ...	2,415	12 0	2,415	12 0	
11 17 District Policemen at 7/ per diem ...	1,793	8 0	2,171	15 0	
Forage for ditto ...	350	0 0	425	0 0	
Firewood ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	
Passages of Prisoners ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Contingencies ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Half Salary of Constable (Otaki) ...	25	0 0	25	0 0	
Registration of Dogs and Cattle Brands, Wellington	} See below, Weights, &c.				
Ditto ditto, Wanganui			100	0 0	
Weights and Measures					
TOTAL—Judicial and Police ...	6,073	17 0	6,815	2 0	10,498 6 0
IV.—CHARITABLE.					
<i>Wellington Hospital—</i>					
Provincial Surgeon ...	350	0 0	350	0 0	
Dispenser ...	200	0 0	200	0 0	
2 Female Nurses ...	110	0 0	110	0 0	
Wardsman ...	75	0 0	75	0 0	
3 Attendants at £60 each ...	180	0 0	180	0 0	
Cook ...	75	0 0	75	0 0	
Instruments and Appliances ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	
Rations ...	750	0 0	750	0 0	
Meat ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Drugs ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Clothing ...	} 300	0 0	300	0 0	
Bedding and Furniture					
Fuel ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Kerosine Oil ...	40	0 0	40	0 0	
Washing ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Contingencies ...	75	0 0	75	0 0	
	2,755	0 0	2,755	0 0	
<i>Wanganui Hospital—</i>					
Grant in Aid ...	300	0 0	300	0 0	
<i>Wairarapa Hospital—</i>					
Grant in Aid ...	50	0 0	50	0 0	
	350	0 0	350	0 0	
<i>Lunatic Asylum—</i>					
Medical Officer (6 months) ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Resident Medical Officer (6 months) ...	250	0 0	250	0 0	
Keeper and Matron ...	300	0 0	225	0 0	
Chief Attendant ...			200	0 0	
5 4 Attendants (male) at 8/ per day ...	439	4 0			
4 Female Attendants at £50 ...	200	0 0			
Cook ...	75	0 0	75	0 0	
1 Night Watchman at 8/ ...	146	8 0	146	0 0	
Clothing and Bedding ...	250	0 0	250	0 0	
Rations ...	800	0 0	800	0 0	
Ironmongery ...	25	0 0	25	0 0	
Fuel and Kerosine ...	150	0 0	150	0 0	
Contingencies ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
Medicines, including Ale and Wine ...	100	0 0	100	0 0	
	2,935	12 0	2,421	0 0	
Carried forward ...					10,498 6 0

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						10,498 6 0
CLASS IV.—CHARITABLE— <i>continued</i> .						
<i>Charitable Aid—</i>						
Charitable Aid ...	700	0	0	900	0	0
TOTAL—Charitable ...	6,690	12	0			6,426 0 0
V.—EDUCATION.						
Grants in Aid, Wellington Education Board, {	3,000	0	0	19573 18 11		
Schoolhouses, &c. {	6,000	0	0			
Wellington College, Head Master and Lectureships ...	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Grant in Aid of Masters' Salaries, Wellington College ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
TOTAL—Education	10500	0	0			21,073 18 11
VI.—HARBOURS.						
<i>Wellington Harbour—</i>						
Harbour Master ...	400	0	0	450	0	0
Harbour Master's Travelling Expenses ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
Coxswain and Harbour Pilot ...	200	0	0	250	0	0
Second Harbour Pilot ...				250	0	0
2 Boatmen at 8/ per diem ...	292	16	0	292	0	0
Pilot ...	250	0	0	300	0	0
Pilot's Horse Hire ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
Second Pilot ...	175	0	0	225	0	0
4 Boatmen at 7/ per diem ...	475	16	0	511	0	0
Extra Boatmen and Contingencies ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
New Boat, Stores, and Repairs ...	85	0	0	85	0	0
	2,013	12	0	2,498	0	0
<i>Wanganui Harbour—</i>						
Pilot ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
3 Boatmen at 5/6 per diem (1 at 6/6, 2 at 6/) ...	301	19	0	337	12	6
Signalman ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Contingencies, including repairs to Boats ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
	676	19	0	712	12	6
<i>Manawatu—</i>						
Pilot ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
2 Boatmen at 6/ per diem ...	219	12	0	219	0	0
Contingencies ...	70	0	0	25	0	0
	489	12	0	444	0	0
<i>Rangitikei—</i>						
Pilot ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Boat and Gear for Flagstaff ...	30	0	0	30	0	0
	180	0	0	180	0	0
<i>Lighthouse, Some's Island—</i>						
Keeper ...	150	0	0	175	0	0
Assistant ...	118	19	0	150	0	0
Oil ...	30	0	0	30	0	0
Coal ...	12	0	0	12	0	0
Contingencies ...	15	0	0	15	0	0
New Boat, Stores, and Paints ...	35	0	0	10	0	0
	360	19	0	392	0	0
Carried forward ...						37,998 4 11

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						37,998 4 11
CLASS VI.—HARBOURS— <i>continued</i> .						
<i>Signal Stations—</i>						
2 Keepers at £125 each ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Coals and Stores ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
	275	0	0	275	0	0
TOTAL—Harbours ...	3,995	19	0	...		4,511 12 6
VII.—SPECIAL.						
<i>Sheep Inspection—</i>						
Inspector, Wellington ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Allowance for Horse-hire ...	...			25	0	0
Port Inspector, Wellington ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Inspector, East Coast ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Inspector, East Coast ...	254	15	0	254	15	0
Inspector, West Coast ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Inspector, West Coast ...	254	15	0	254	15	0
Contingencies ...	25	0	0	25	0	0
	1,484	10	0	1,509	10	0
<i>Weights and Measures, &c.—</i>						
Inspector of Weights and Measures ...	70	0	0	...		
Registrar of Brands ...	50	0	0	...		
Contingencies ...	20	0	0	...		
Dog Registration ...	35	0	0	...		
Registrar of Cattle Brands, Wanganui ...	45	5	0	...		
	220	5	0			
TOTAL—Special ...	1,704	15	0			1,509 10 0
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.						
Messengers to Public Offices (1 at £165 a year, 2 at 6/6 per diem) ...	402	18	0	...		
Housekeeper and Messenger (Resident, winds up Time Ball) ...	...			165	0	0
Fuel for Offices and Lighting ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Printing and Advertising ...	1,300	0	0	300	0	0
Stationery ...	250	0	0	50	0	0
Wallace Annuity ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Miscellaneous Contingencies ...	1,800	0	0	1,300	0	0
Telegrams ...	100	0	0	...		
Mrs. Lyall ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Mrs. Green ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Thomas George ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Electoral ...	50	0	0	...		
Time Ball, repairs, &c. ...	10	0	0	10	0	0
TOTAL—Miscellaneous ...	4,332	18	0			2,245 0 0
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDER-TAKINGS.						
<i>Native Land Purchases—</i>						
Interpreter ...	52	0	0	...		
Travelling Expenses of Land Purchase Commissioner, including forage for one horse... ..	100	0	0	...		
Native Land Agents ...	500	0	0	...		
Purchase of Land from Natives ...	2,000	0	0	...		
	2,652	0	0			
Carried forward ...						46,264 7 5

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						46,264 7 5
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS—continued.						
SURVEY AND LAND DEPARTMENT.—CURRENT EXPENDITURE—						
<i>Land—</i>						
Commissioner New Zealand Land Claims (see Land below) ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
Chief Clerk at £350, half salary* ...	175	0	0	350	0	0
Second Clerk at £225, half salary ...	125	0	0	250	0	0
Third Clerk—Extra Clerical Assistance ...	200	0	0	164	6	6
Crown Grants (Parchment) ...	50	0	0	200	0	0
Contingencies ...	50	0	0			
Valuator Improvements Land Deferred Payments ...	70	0	0			
	1,070	0	0	1,864	6	6
<i>Survey—</i>						
Chief Surveyor at £600, half salary* ...	300	0	0	600	0	0
Chief Surveyor, forage (half) ...	27	7	6	54	15	0
2 3 District Surveyors at £400, half salary ...	600	0	0	1,200	0	0
1 6 District Surveyors at £350, half salary ...	...			2,100	0	0
1 Trig. Surveyor ...	350	0	0	...		
1 4 Assistant Surveyors at £325 ...	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
4 3 Assistant Surveyors at £300 ...	900	0	0	900	0	0
1 Assistant Surveyor at £300, half salary ...	300	0	0	...		
1 2 Assistant Surveyors at £250 ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
1 Assistant Surveyor at £250 ...	250	0	0	150	0	0
1 Cadet at £120 £60, 1 at £110 £50 ...	110	0	0	110	0	0
1 Draftsman ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
1 Draftsman and Assistant Surveyor ...	275	0	0	...		
1 Draftsman ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
1 Draftsman ...	240	0	0	240	0	0
1 Draftsman ...	185	0	0	195	0	0
1 Draftsman ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Clerical Assistance ...	25	0	0	...		
Travelling Expenses for District Surveyors, 9 at £30 each ...	270	0	0	270	0	0
Lithographer ...	325	0	0	325	0	0
Contingencies for Lithographer ...	50	0	0	50	0	0
Labour ...	2,450	0	0	4,050	0	0
Contingencies ...	650	0	0	900	0	0
Tents ...	70	0	0	100	0	0
Stationery ...	125	0	0	125	0	0
Survey Blocks, Trig. Stations, &c. ...	100	0	0	150	0	0
Contract Surveys ...	600	0	0	200	0	0
Bonuses to Surveyors according to agreement due January to May, 1877 ...	...			3,067	10	0
	10,702	7	6	17,287	5	0
ARREARS.						
<i>Land—</i>						
Commissioner, N.Z. Company's Land Claims ...	400	0	0	...		
Chief Clerk, half salary ...	175	0	0	...		
Second Clerk, half salary ...	125	0	0	...		
Extra Clerical Assistance ...	185	0	0	...		
Crown Grants (Parchments) and Contingencies ...	100	0	0	...		
	985	0	0			
						18,651 11 6
Carried forward ...						64,915 18 11

* In Appropriations for 1875-76, half of the salaries of most of the officers of the Survey Department were voted under the head of "Arrears" of Surveys.

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.			ESTIMATES.		
	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...						64,915 18 11
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDER-TAKINGS—<i>continued.</i>						
<i>Survey—*</i>						
Chief Surveyor, half salary ...	300	0	0	...		
Chief Surveyor, forage (half) ...	27	7	6	...		
2 5 District Surveyors at £350, half salary ...	875	0	0	...		
2 3 District Surveyors at £400, half salary ...	600	0	0	...		
Labour ...	1,600	0	0	...		
Contingencies ...	400	0	0	...		
Tents ...	45	0	0	...		
Survey Blocks ...	50	0	0	...		
TOTAL—Survey and Land Departments ...	3,897	7	6			
<i>Engineers' Department—</i>						
Provincial Engineer and Paymaster ...	500	0	0	500	0	0
Forage for Engineer, £54 15s.; Travelling Expenses, £100 ...	154	15	0	154	15	0
Assistant Provincial Engineer ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Travelling Expenses, Assistant Provincial Engineer, and forage ...	129	15	0	129	15	0
2 District Engineers at £300 ...	600	0	0	600	0	0
Forage for 2 District Engineers ...	109	10	0	109	10	0
Travelling Allowance for 2 District Engineers ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
1 District Engineer ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
3 Assistant Engineers, 1 at £250, 1 at £150, 1 at £120 ...	600	0	0	520	0	0
3 Assistant Engineers at £250 ...	750	0	0	...		
1 Cadet ...	50	0	0	75	0	0
Draftsman ...	225	0	0	225	0	0
Labour, 10 men at 6/ ...	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Instrument Allowance ...	140	0	0	140	0	0
Contingencies ...	250	0	0	250	0	0
Amount to be expended in Special Settlement on Larkworthy's Purchase, payable 3rd December, 1876 (£700 payable 3rd December, 1877) ...	...			700	0	0
Insurance, Government Buildings ...	450	0	0	450	0	0
Ferries ...	400	0	0	400	0	0
House for Pilot, Rangitikei ...	250	0	0	...		
Buoy, Pipitea Point ...	20	0	0	...		
Provincial Government Buildings, Painting and Repairs ...	700	0	0	700	0	0
Lunatic Asylum ...	1,000	0	0	...		
Lock-ups ...	850	0	0	100	0	0
Rifle Association ...	75	0	0	75	0	0
Acclimatization Society, Wanganui ...	100	0	0	100	0	0
Acclimatization Society, Wellington ...	200	0	0	200	0	0
Purchase of Land ...	30	0	0	...		
Patent Slip Guarantee ...	2,450	0	0	2,450	0	0
Grant to Local Boards, expenditure to be approved by Executive Government ...	2,000	0	0	...		
Grant in Aid of Country Libraries ...	150	0	0	150	0	0
Under Sale for Non-payment of Rates Act... Wellington Gaol ...	55 19 2			...		
Rates on Crown Lands (all unsold, thirty-third section of "Highways Act, 1871," (Province of Wellington) ...	4,000	0	0	...		
Council Library ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Member of Waste Lands Board ...	250	0	0	...		
Reward for Gold Field ...	20	0	0	20	0	0
Reward for Coal Field ...	2,000	0	0	...		
	500	0	0	...		
Carried forward ...				11,099	0	0
						64,915 18 11

*NOTE.—Charged on page 5.

ESTIMATES—WELLINGTON.

	Provincial Appropriations.		ESTIMATES.	
	1875-76.		1876-77.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Brought forward ...			11,099 0 0	64,915 18 11
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS AND UNDERTAKINGS—continued.*				
<i>Engineer's Department—continued.</i>				
Hospital, Wairarapa, Maintenance (see Hospitals)†	...	†	†...	† See Hospitals.
Hospital, Rangitikei	200	0 0	...	
Hospital, Wanganui, additions	500	0 0	...	
Punt, Wairarapa Lake	200	0 0	...	
Botanical Gardens, Wellington	300	0 0	300 0 0	
Explorations	1,000	0 0	...	
Interest on Account borrowed for Reclaiming Land in Harbour	4,000	0 0	6,000 0 0	
Interest, Krull and Co.	52	19 9	...	
Liabilities prior to 1st April, 1875	3,275	14 9	...	
Debentures, Wellington Savings Bank	800	0 0	...	
Deposits at Interest	2,945	0 0	...	
Reclamation of Land, Wellington Harbour	75,000	0 0	...	
Grant in Aid for Orphanage and Infirmary	1,000	0 0	...	
Wanganui River, improving Navigation (under "Provincial Public Works Advances Act, 1874")	3,295	0 0	...	
Wanganui River, to repay to General Government Advances under "Provincial Public Works Advances Act, 1874"	205	0 0	...	
Widow of William Tocker	20	0 0	...	
Featherston Highway Board	224	0 0	...	
	108,818	13 8		17,399 0 0
<i>Roads—*</i>				
Repairs	10,000	0 0	...	
Construction, Palmerston to Fitzherbert	5,000	0 0	...	
Construction, Pahautanui to Belmont	600	0 0	...	
Construction, Waipoua towards Forty-Mile Bush	550	0 0	...	
Masterton to Castlepoint, repairs and part construction	1,450	0 0	...	
Whiteman's Valley Road, repairs and part construction	800	0 0	...	
Roads Bunnythorpe	1,500	0 0	...	
Roads Rangitumau	6,000	0 0	...	
Roads North of Manchester Block	2,500	0 0	...	
Roads Mungaroa to Waikanae	3,000	0 0	...	
Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Society	3,296	18 6	...	
Polhill's Gully, grant in aid	300	0 0	...	
Foxton to Sandon	1,750	0 0	...	
Mangapakeha Road	3,000	0 0	...	
Sundry Roads and Bridges	47,860	0 0	...	
Contingencies for Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Works	6,000	0 0	...	
TOTAL	93,606	18 6		
TOTAL	£269,659	5 2	£82,314	18 11

*NOTE.—As directed, a return of the expenditure on each vote, and the balances unexpended, has been obtained, and is appended to report. Provision for roads is made by the "Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875."

